# University of Mumbai Online Examination 2020 

Program: BE Automobile Engineering<br>Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012<br>Examination: Fourth Year (Semester VII)<br>Course Code: AEC703 and Course Name: Automotive Design

Time: 1 hour
Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

| Q1. | In Aluminium alloy piston, the clearance is ........... that of the cast iron piston |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | Half |
| Option B: | equal to |
| Option C: | less than |
| Option D: | twice |
|  |  |
| Q2. | The (I/D) ratio for the cylinder is usually assumed from ................. |
| Option A: | 1 to 1.5 |
| Option B: | 1.5 to 2 |
| Option C: | 1.25 to 2 |
| Option D: | 1.5 to 1.75 |
|  |  |
| Q3. | The number of bolts used at the big end cap of the connecting rod is designed <br> considering ................... |
| Option A: | Friction force |
| Option B: | Shear force |
| Option C: | Bending stress |
| Option D: | inertia force |
|  |  |
| Q4. | Most internal combustion engines have a conventional ................ connecting <br> rod. |
| Option A: | one-piece |
| Option B: | two-piece |
| Option C: | three-piece |
| Option D: | four-piece |
|  |  |
| Q5. | The connecting rod is .............. stronger for buckling about the YY-axis as <br> compared to buckling about the XX-axis. |


| Option A: | one time |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option B: | two times |
| Option C: | three times |
| Option D: | four times |
|  |  |
| Q6. | In the design of the center crankshaft, two cases of crank positions are <br> considered. They are (1) The crank is at an angle with the line of dead center <br> positions \& (2) ................... |
| Option A: | The crank is at the TDC position |
| Option B: | The crank is at the BDC position |
| Option C: | The crank is before the TDC position |
| Option D: | The crank is after the TDC position |
|  |  |
| Q7. | The l-section is ideally suitable for the connecting rod. On the other hand, a <br> circular cross-section is unnecessarily ............. for buckling about the YY-axis. |
| Option A: | weaker |
| Option B: | strong |
| Option C: | larger in size |
| Option D: | smaller in size |
|  |  |
| Q8. | The position of the crank of the petrol engine when torque is maximum is |
| Option A: | 25 to 35 degree |
| Option B: | 30 to 40 degree |
| Option C: | 10 to 15 degree |
| Option D: | 45 degree |
|  |  |
| Q9. | The link lengths in cam and follower are |
| Option A: | equal |
| Option B: | different |
| Option C: | variable |
| Option D: | fixed |
|  |  |
| Q10. | The size of cam depends on |
| Option A: | pitch circle |
| Option B: | base circle |
| Option C: | prime circle |
| Option D: | pressure angle |
| Option A: | $10^{\circ}$ to 15 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Q11. | The engine valves are closed by |
| Option A: | crankshaft |
| Option B: | valve springs |
| Option C: | camshaft |
| Option D: | timing device |
|  |  |
|  | The helingle helical gears ranges from |


| Option B: | $15^{\circ}$ to $20^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option C: | $20^{\circ}$ to $35^{\circ}$ |
| Option D: | $35^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$ |
| Q13. | The size of the gear is usually specified by |
| Option A: | pressure angle |
| Option B: | pitch circle diameter |
| Option C: | circular pitch |
| Option D: | diametral pitch |
| Q14. | If T is the actual number of teeth on a helical gear and $\phi$ is the helix angle for the teeth, the formative number of teeth is written as |
| Option A: | T sec3 $\phi$ |
| Option B: | T sec2 $\phi$ |
| Option C: | T/sec3 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{T} \operatorname{cosec} \phi$ |
| Q15. | In helical gears, the distance between similar faces of adjacent teeth along a helix on the pitch cylinders normal to the teeth, is called |
| Option A: | normal pitch |
| Option B: | axial pitch |
| Option C: | diametral pitch |
| Option D: | module |
| Q16. | The smaller gears inside the differential casing are |
| Option A: | Pinion Gear |
| Option B: | Sun Gear |
| Option C: | Side Gear |
| Option D: | Ring Gear |
| Q17. | Propeller shaft are subjected to..... force |
| Option A: | Tensile |
| Option B: | Compressive |
| Option C: | Shear |
| Option D: | Frictional |
| Q18. | Nipping is done to balance the $\qquad$ stress in the full-length leaf and graduated length leaf |
| Option A: | shear |
| Option B: | tensile |
| Option C: | bending |
| Option D: | torsion |
| Q19. | The maximum torque of the Propeller shaft can be calculated by |
| Option A: | ( Maximum torque of engine)*( first gear ratio)*( back axle ratio) |
| Option B: | ( Minimum torque of engine)*( first gear ratio)*( back axle ratio) |


| Option C: | ( Maximum torque of engine)*( second gear ratio)*( back axle ratio) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option D: | ( Maximum torque of engine)*( first gear ratio) |
|  |  |
| Q20. | Which of the following suspension system uses compressors? |
| Option A: | Rigid axle |
| Option B: | Independent |
| Option C: | Vertical guide |
| Option D: | Air suspension |
|  |  |
| Q21. | The process of removing air from the hydraulic brake system is known as |
| Option A: | Brake adjustment |
| Option B: | Brake bleeding |
| Option C: | Wheel alignment |
| Option D: | Brake alignment |
|  |  |
| Q22. | Telescopic shock observer consists of |
| Option A: | two chambers |
| Option B: | three chambers |
| Option C: | four chambers |
| Option D: | one chamber |
|  |  |
| Q23. | IBAS stands for |
| Option A: | integrated body assembly system |
| Option B: | intelligent body assembly system |
| Option C: | inline body assembly system |
| Option D: | in profile body assembly system |
|  |  |
| Q24. | Which manufacturer developed IBAS system? |
| Option A: | Audi |
| Option B: | Mercedez-Benz |
| Option C: | Porsche |
| Option D: | Nissan |
|  |  |
| Q25. | In manufacturing capacity constraints, we say |
| Option A: | When demand > actual capacity |
| Option B: | When demand < actual capacity |
| Option C: | When demand = actual capacity |
| Option D: | When demand is not equal to actual capacity |
|  |  |

