Diwaliba Polytechnic, UTU
4th sem mechanical TOM MCQ

Chapter 1: Introduction	
1. A device which receives energy and transforms it into some useful work is called _____	
a. Structure	b. Frame
c. Machine	d. Element
2. The part of a machine which moves relative to some other part is known as _____	
a. Kinematic link	b. Machine frame
c. Body	d. Base
3. A kinematic link of a machine should have the following characteristics.	
a. It should be fixed.	b. It should have relative motion.
c. It should be completely deformable.	d. None of the above.
4. When the members have no relative motion between them, then it is said to form a _____	
a. Structure	b. Mechanism
c. Machine	d. Element
5. The member of a structure transmits	
a. Available energy into useful work	b. Power and motion both
c. Motion only	d. Load only
6. Two links of a machine forms a kinematic pair when	
a. They are fixed	b. They have relative motion
c. They are separated	d. All the above.
7. When the motion between a pair is limited to a single direction then the motion is said to be a	
a. Completely constrained motion	b. Incompletely constrained motion
c. Successfully constrained motion	d. No motion.
8. When the motion between a pair takes place in more than one direction then the motion is said to be an	
a. Completely constrained motion	b. Incompletely constrained motion
c. Successfully constrained motion	d. No motion.
9. When the unconstrained motion between a pair is forcefully made to form constrained motion then the motion is said to be a	
a. Completely constrained motion	b. Incompletely constrained motion
c. Successfully constrained motion	d. No motion.
10. A square bar in a square hole is an example of	
a. Completely constrained motion	b. Incompletely constrained motion
c. Successfully constrained motion	d. No motion.
11. A shaft in a circular hole is an example of	
a. Completely constrained motion	b. Incompletely constrained motion
c. Successfully constrained motion	d. No motion.
12. A shaft in a circular hole with collars on both sides has	
a. rotational motion	b. translational motion
c. both rotational and translational motion	d. No motion.
13. When there is only sliding motion between two elements, it is said to be	
a. Sliding pair	b. Turning pair
c. Rolling pair	d. Screw pair
14. When there is only turning motion between two elements, it is said to be	
a. Sliding pair	b. Turning pair
c. Rolling pair	d. Screw pair
15. When there is only rolling motion between two elements, it is said to be	
a. Sliding pair	b. Turning pair
c. Rolling pair	d. Screw pair
16. When there is motion between the screw threads of two elements, it is said to be	

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a. Sliding pair	b. Turning pair
c. Rolling pair	d. Screw pair
17. _____ is the example of sliding pair.	
a. Bolt and nut	b. Ball and roller bearing
c. shaft in journal bearing	d. Piston and cylinder
18. _____ is the example of rolling pair.	
a. Bolt and nut	b. Ball and roller bearing
c. shaft in journal bearing	d. Piston and cylinder
19. _____ is the example of screw pair.	
a. Bolt and nut	b. Ball and roller bearing
c. shaft in journal bearing	d. Piston and cylinder
20. _____ is the example of turning pair.	
a. Bolt and nut	b. Ball and roller bearing
c. shaft in journal bearing	d. Piston and cylinder
21. When two elements are connected in such a way that one spherical shaped element swivels about the other fixed element, the pair formed is called_____	
a. Sliding pair	b. Turning pair
c. Spherical pair	d. Screw pair
22. _____ is the example of spherical pair.	
a. Bolt and nut	b. Piston and cylinder
c. Ball and roller bearing	d. Attachment of car mirror
23. When two elements have surface contact, they are said to form a	
a. Higher pair	b. Lower pair
c. Medium pair	d. None of the above
24. When two elements have a line or point contact, they are said to form a	
a. Higher pair	b. Lower pair
c. Medium pair	d. None of the above
25. Piston and cylinder, bolt and nut and shaft in a journal are the examples of	
a. Higher pair	b. Lower pair
c. Medium pair	d. None of the above
26. Toothed gear, belt and rope drive and cam and follower are the examples of	
a. Higher pair	b. Lower pair
c. Medium pair	d. None of the above
27. What is the type of contact between Piston and cylinder.	
a. Point contact	b. Line contact
c. Surface contact	d. Partial contact
28. What is the type of contact between cam and follower.	
a. Point contact	b. Line contact
c. Surface contact	d. Partial contact
29. What is the type of contact between toothed gears.	
a. Point contact	b. Line contact
c. Surface contact	d. Partial contact
30. What is the type of contact between bolt and nut.	
a. Point contact	b. Line contact
c. Surface contact	d. Partial contact
31. If in the equation (l = 2p - 4), L.H.S is greater than R.H.S then the chain formed is called_____	
a. Constrained Kinematic Chain	b. Unconstrained kinematic chain
c. dynamic chain	d. Locked chain
32. If in the equation (l = 2p - 4), L.H.S is less than R.H.S then the chain formed is called_____	

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a. Constrained Kinematic Chain	b. Unconstrained kinematic chain
c. dynamic chain	d. Locked chain
33. If in the equation (l = 2p - 4), L.H.S is equal to R.H.S then the chain formed is called_____	
a. Constrained Kinematic Chain	b. Unconstrained kinematic chain
c. dynamic chain	d. Locked chain
34. When the kinematic chain has only one degree of freedom then the chain is _____	
a. Constrained Kinematic Chain	b. Unconstrained kinematic chain
c. dynamic chain	d. Locked chain
35. When the chain forms a rigid frame or structure, then the chain is _____	
a. Constrained Kinematic Chain	b. Unconstrained kinematic chain
c. dynamic chain	d. Locked chain
36. When two links are joined at the same connection, the joint is known as_____	
a. Binary joint	b. Ternary joint
c. Quaternary joint	d. welded joint
37. When three links are joined at the same connection, the joint is known as_____	
a. Binary joint	b. Ternary joint
c. Quaternary joint	d. welded joint
38. When four links are joined at the same connection, the joint is known as_____	
a. Binary joint	b. Ternary joint
c. Quaternary joint	d. welded joint
39. One ternary joint is equal to _____ Binary joint	
a. One	b. Two
c. Three	d. Four
40. One Quaternary joint is equal to _____ Binary joint	
a. One	b. Two
c. Three	d. Four
41. When there is no degree of freedom i.e. n = 0, the mechanism forms _____	
a. Mechanism with two input motions	b. Mechanism with one single input motion
c. Structure with no relative motion	d. Statically indeterminate structure.
42. When there is one degree of freedom i.e. n = 1, the mechanism forms _____	
a. Mechanism with two input motions	b. Mechanism with one single input motion
c. Structure with no relative motion	d. Statically indeterminate structure.
43. When there is two degree of freedom i.e. n = 2, the mechanism forms _____	
a. Mechanism with two input motions	b. Mechanism with one single input motion
c. Structure with no relative motion	d. Statically indeterminate structure.
44. When there is negative degree of freedom i.e. n = -1, the mechanism forms _____	
a. Mechanism with two input motions	b. Mechanism with one single input motion
c. Structure with no relative motion	d. Statically indeterminate structure.
45. The method of obtaining different mechanisms by fixing different links in a kinematic chain is known as _____	
a. Reverse mechanism	b. Inversion of mechanism
c. convergent mechanism	d. Divergent mechanism
46. A four bar chain mechanism consist of _____	
a. Four turning pair	b. Three turning and one sliding pair
c. Two turning and two sliding pair	d. One turning and three sliding pair
47. A single slider crank chain consist of _____	
a. Four turning pair	b. Three turning and one sliding pair
c. Two turning and two sliding pair	d. One turning and three sliding pair
48. A double slider crank chain consist of_____	

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a. Four turning pair	b. Three turning and one sliding pair
c. Two turning and two sliding pair	d. One turning and three sliding pair
49. Which of the following is inversion(s) of single slider crank chain	
a. Whitworth quick return mechanism	b. Oscillating cylinder engine
c. Rotary IC engine	d. All the above
50. Which of the following is inversion(s) of double slider crank chain	
a. Elliptical trammels	b. Scotch yoke mechanism
c. Oldham's coupling	d. All the above

Chapter 3: Cam, cam profile and Friction	
1. Cam and follower have a _____ contact between them.	
a. Point contact	b. Line contact
c. Surface contact	d. No contact
2. Which of the following is the type of follower	
a. Knife edge follower	b. Roller follower
c. Flat faced follower	d. All the above
3. When the motion of follower is along an axis passing through the center of the cam, it is known as _____	
a. Radial follower	b. Off-set follower
c. Tangent follower	d. Inclined follower
4. When the motion of follower is along an axis which is away from the cam centre, it is known as _____	
a. Radial follower	b. Off-set follower
c. Tangent follower	d. Inclined follower
5. When the follower reciprocates or oscillates in the direction perpendicular to the cam axis, the cam is called _____	
a. Wedge cam	b. Spherical cam
c. Radial cam	d. cylindrical cam
6. When the follower reciprocates or oscillates in the direction parallel to the cam axis in the groove at cam's surface, the cam is called _____	
a. Wedge cam	b. Spherical cam
c. Radial cam	d. cylindrical cam
7. The smallest circle drawn to the cam profile is called _____	
a. Base circle	b. Pitch circle
c. Prime circle	d. Profile circle
8. The reference point on the follower used to generate the pitch curve is known as _____	
a. Reference point	b. Trace point
c. Pitch point	d. center point
9. For which of the follower the pitch curve and cam profile are separated by the radius of roller.	
a. Knife edge follower	b. Flat faced follower
c. Roller follower	d. Spherical follower
10. Which of the following is the type of follower motion	
a. Uniform velocity	b. SHM
c. Uniform acceleration and retardation	d. All the above
11. In radial follower the motion is _____	
a. along the axis away from centre of cam	b. along the axis passing from cam centre
c. perpendicular to axis of cam	d. inclined to axis of cam

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12. In Off – set follower the motion is _____-	
a. along the axis away from centre of cam	b. along the axis passing from cam centre
c. perpendicular to axis of cam	d. inclined to axis of cam
13. In radial cam the direction of follower motion is _____	
a. perpendicular to the axis of cam	b. parallel to the axis of cam
c. inclined to the axis of cam	d. None of the above
14. In cylindrical cam the direction of follower motion is _____	
a. perpendicular to the axis of cam	b. parallel to the axis of cam
c. inclined to the axis of cam	d. None of the above
15. In wedge cam the direction of follower motion is _____	
a. perpendicular to the motion of cam	b. parallel to the motion of cam
c. inclined to the motion of cam	d. None of the above
16. The size of cam depends on _____	
a. pitch circle	b. base circle
c. profile circle	d. prime circle
17. The angle between the direction of the follower motion and a normal to the pitch curve is called	
a. pressure angle	b. base angle
c. prime angle	d. pitch angle
18. For high speed engines, the cam follower should move with	
a. Cycloidal motion	b. Uniform acceleration and retardation
c. Uniform velocity	d. Simple harmonic motion
19. For low and moderate speed engines, the cam follower should move with	
a. Cycloidal motion	b. Uniform acceleration and retardation
c. Uniform velocity	d. Simple harmonic motion
20. The cam follower generally used in automobile engines is	
a. Knife edge follower	b. Flat faced follower
c. Spherical faced follower	d. roller follower
21. The force opposing the motion between the two surfaces and is opposite to the direction of motion is called _____	
a. Frictional force	b. Tensile force
c. Shear force	d. Bending force
22. Following are the types of Friction	
a. Static friction	b. Dynamic friction
c. Both static and dynamic friction	d. None of the above
23. The friction experienced by the body, when at rest is called _____	
a. Dynamic friction	b. Static friction
c. Sliding friction	d. Rolling friction
24. The friction experienced by the body, when in motion is called _____	
a. Zero friction	b. Static friction
c. Limiting friction	d. Dynamic friction
25. The friction experienced by the body, when in sliding motion is called _____	
a. Dynamic friction	b. Static friction
c. Sliding friction	d. Rolling friction
26. The friction experienced by the body, when in rolling motion is called _____	
a. Dynamic friction	b. Static friction
c. Sliding friction	d. Rolling friction
27. The friction experienced by the body, when in rotation along its own axis is called _____	
a. Static friction	b. Pivot friction

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c. Sliding friction	d. Rolling friction
28. The friction experienced between two dry and unlubricated surfaces in contact is known as _____	
a. Static friction	b. Dry or Solid friction
c. Fluid friction	d. Thin film lubrication
29. The friction experienced between two surfaces in contact, when there is very thin layer of lubricant is known as _____	
a. Static friction	b. Dry or Solid friction
c. Fluid friction	d. Thin film lubrication
30. The friction experienced between two surfaces in contact, when there is very thick layer of lubricant is known as _____	
a. Static friction	b. Dry or Solid friction
c. Fluid or viscous friction	d. Thin film lubrication
31. The force of friction always acts in the direction _____ to that in which body tends to move or is moving.	
a. Similar	b. Perpendicular
c. Opposite	d. Inclined
32. The ratio of limiting friction and normal reaction between the two surfaced is always _____	
a. Constant	b. Varying
c. Zero	d. Unity
33. The value of dynamic friction _____ slightly with increase of speed of motion.	
a. Increase	b. Decrease
c. Remains constant	d. Turns to zero
34. The force of fluid friction is _____ for different lubricants.	
a. Different	b. Same
c. Zero	d. None of the above
35. The force of fluid friction _____with the increase of temperature of lubricant.	
a. Remains constant	b. Increase
c. Decrease	d. Turns to Zero
36. In the equation of torque to lower the load in Screw Jack, $T = W.\tan(\Phi - \alpha).d/2$, when $\Phi < \alpha$.	
a. The condition is called Self locking of screw	b. The condition is called Overhauling of screw
c. The condition is called Thrust of screw	d. None of above.
37. In the equation of torque to lower the load in Screw Jack, $T = W.\tan(\Phi - \alpha).d/2$, when $\Phi > \alpha$.	
a. The condition is called Self locking of screw	b. The condition is called Overhauling of screw
c. The condition is called Thrust of screw	d. None of above.
38. Plate or Disc clutch is the type of	
a. Electromagnetic clutch	b. Hydraulic clutch
c. Mechanical clutch	d. None of the above.
39. Which of the following are the types of friction clutches	
a. Disc clutch	b. Cone clutch
c. Centrifugal clutch	d. All the above
40. Following are the types of plate clutch	
a. Single plate clutch	b. Multiplate clutch
c. Both single and multiplate clutch	d. None of the above
41. Disc brake is the type of _____	
a. Mechanical brake	b. Electric brake
c. Hydraulic brake	d. Pneumatic brake
42. Following are the types of Electric Brake	
a. Disc brake	b. Band brake

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c. Shoe brake	d. None of the above.
43. Following are the types of Shoe brake	
a. External shoe brake	b. Internal shoe brake
c. Both internal and external shoe brake	d. None of the above.
44. Which of the following is used to retard or stop the motion and also measure the power absorbed during the braking	
a. Brake	b. Dynamometer
c. Both brake and dynamometer	d. None of the above
45. Which of the following is widely used in automobiles	
a. Brake	b. Dynamometer
c. Both brake and dynamometer	d. None of the above
46. Which of the following is a laboratory device and is used only when needed	
a. Brake	b. Dynamometer
c. Both brake and dynamometer	d. None of the above
47. The effort is not required to be applied on the screw jack for its downwards motion, if	
a. $\Phi = \alpha$	b. $\Phi < \alpha$
c. $\Phi > \alpha$	d. $\Phi = 0$
48. The effort is required to be applied on the screw jack for its downwards motion, if	
a. $\Phi = \alpha$	b. $\Phi < \alpha$
c. $\Phi > \alpha$	d. $\Phi = 0$
49. Dynamometer is used to measure	
a. coefficient of friction	b. Power of prime mover
c. Speed and power of prime mover	d. None of the above
50. The ratio of limiting friction to the normal reaction is known as	
a. Coefficient of friction	b. Angle of friction
c. Efficiency of friction	d. Performance of friction

Chapter 5: Flywheel and Governor	
1. Which of the following serves the purpose of reservoir	
a. Governor	b. Flywheel
c. Both governor and flywheel	d. None of the above
2. In Machines when the supply of energy is more than the requirement, the flywheel _____ the energy.	
a. Stores	b. Releases
c. Increases	d. Decreases
3. In Machines when the requirement of energy is more than the supply, the flywheel _____ the energy.	
a. Stores	b. Releases
c. Increases	d. Decreases
4. In IC engine during the power stroke, the excess energy is _____ by the flywheel.	
a. Absorbed	b. Released
c. Increased	d. Decreased
5. In IC engine during the suction, compression and exhaust stroke, the energy is _____ by the flywheel.	
a. Absorbed	b. Released
c. Increased	d. Decreased

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6. In IC engine during the suction, compression and exhaust stroke, the energy absorbed by the flywheel is released to the _____.	
a. Connecting rod	b. Crank
c. Crankshaft	d. Piston
7. The flywheel stores energy by virtue of its _____	
a. Mass	b. Speed
c. Both mass and speed	d. None of the above
8. The flywheel cannot control the _____	
a. Quality of working media	b. Fluctuation of speed
b. Fluctuation of energy	d. All the above
9. Following is the type of flywheel	
a. Disc type	b. Rim and arm type
c. Split type	d. All the above
10. Flywheels up to 600 mm diameter are commonly of _____ type.	
a. Disc type	b. Rim and arm type
c. Split type	d. None of the above
11. Flywheels of size between 600 mm to 2500 mm diameter are commonly of _____ type.	
a. Disc type	b. Rim and arm type
c. Split type	d. None of the above
12. Flywheels of size than 2500 mm diameter are commonly of _____ type.	
a. Disc type	b. Rim and arm type
c. Split type	d. None of the above
13. Which of the flywheel is made of very large size	
a. Disc type	b. Rim and arm type
c. Split type	d. All of the above
14. The turning moment available at the crank shaft is represented in form of graph, known as	
a. Turning moment diagram	b. Force Moment diagram
c. crankshaft diagram	d. Displacement diagram
15. In Turning moment diagram, x - axis indicates	
a. Torque	b. Crank angle
c. Moment	d. Force
16. In turning moment diagram, the turning moment is represented on	
a. XY – line	b. Z - axis
c. X - axis	d. Y - axis
17. The total area under the curve of Turning moment diagram shows	
a. Volume of the Engine	b. Work done per cycle by the crank shaft
c. Force generated during the cycle	d. Displacement of crank during the cycle
18. Turning moment diagram is used to	
a. Carry out force analysis	b. Calculate the power available at the crank shaft
c. To find Mean torque	d. All the above
19. The Crank shaft speed increases and work is done by steam when	
a. Engine torque is greater than mean torque	b. Engine torque is less than mean torque
c. Engine torque is equal to mean torque	d. Engine torque is Zero
20. The Crank shaft speed decreases and work is done by flywheel when	
a. Engine torque is greater than mean torque	b. Engine torque is less than mean torque
c. Engine torque is equal to mean torque	d. Engine torque is Zero
21. When ($T - T_m$) is positive (where, T = Engine torque and T_m = Mean torque)	

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a. Flywheel speed increases and it stores the energy	b. Flywheel speed decreases and it releases the energy
c. Flywheel stops	d. Flywheel rotates with constant speed
22. When ($T - T_m$) is negative (where, T = Engine torque and T_m = Mean torque)	
a. Flywheel speed increases and it stores the energy	b. Flywheel speed decreases and it releases the energy
c. Flywheel stops	d. Flywheel rotates with constant speed
23. To minimize variation in the resultant turning moment diagram of double cylinder double acting steam engine	
a. Both the cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 45 deg	b. Both the cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 60 deg
c. Both the cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 90 deg	d. Both the cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 30 deg
24. To minimize variation in the resultant turning moment diagram of three-cylinder double acting compound cylinder.	
a. The three cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 90 deg	b. The three cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 120 deg
c. The three cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 180 deg	d. The three cranks are fixed on the crank shaft at 270 deg
25. In turning moment diagram for four stroke IC engine during suction stroke the pressure in cylinder is below atmospheric pressure, hence	
a. Large value of positive loop of TMD is available.	b. Greater value of negative loop of TMD is available
c. Negative loop for the portion of this stroke is available.	d. No loop is available
26. In turning moment diagram for four stroke IC engine during compression stroke the work is done on the gas, hence	
a. Large value of positive loop of TMD is available.	b. Greater value of negative loop of TMD is available
c. Negative loop for the portion of this stroke is available.	d. No loop is available
27. In turning moment diagram for four stroke IC engine during expansion stroke the gases expand and work is done by the gas, hence	
a. Large value of positive loop of TMD is available.	b. Greater value of negative loop of TMD is available
c. Negative loop for the portion of this stroke is available.	d. No loop is available
28. In turning moment diagram drawn for the working cycle of the machine, the fluctuation of energy is shown by	
a. Mean torque line	b. the portion above and below the mean torque line
c. X – axis	d. Y – axis
29.The Maximum fluctuation of energy is obtained by	
a. Difference between maximum energy and minimum energy	b. Sum of maximum energy and minimum energy
c. Average of maximum energy and minimum energy	d. None of the above.
30. The coefficient of fluctuation of energy is	
a. The ratio of Maximum energy to the minimum energy	b. The ratio of minimum energy to the maximum energy

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c. The ratio of maximum fluctuation of energy to the work done per cycle	d. Sum of maximum and minimum energy
31. The maximum fluctuation of energy is defined as	
a. The difference between the maximum available and minimum available speed of the flywheel/engine during one working cycle.	b. Sum of maximum and minimum available speed of the flywheel
c. Average of maximum and minimum available speed of the flywheel	d. None of the above
32. Coefficient of fluctuation of speed is defined as	
a. The ratio maximum speed to minimum speed	b. The ratio of minimum speed to maximum speed
c. The ratio of maximum fluctuation of speed and mean/average speed.	d. None of the above.
33. The coefficient of fluctuation of speed is given by	
a. $\frac{2(N1-N2)}{(N1+N2)}$	b. $\frac{2(\omega1-\omega2)}{(\omega1+\omega2)}$
c. $\frac{2(V1-V2)}{(V1+V2)}$	d. All the above
34. The coefficient of steadiness is defined as	
a. Equal to coefficient fluctuation of speed.	b. Reciprocal of coefficient of fluctuation of speed
c. Twice the coefficient fluctuation of speed	d. Half of the coefficient fluctuation of speed
35. The maximum fluctuation of energy ΔE is calculated by	
a. $I\omega^2C_s$	b. $mk^2\omega^2C_s$
c. $2EC_s$	d. All the above
36. Which of the following automatically controls the quantity of fuel supplied to the engine and maintains the mean speed within the limit	
a. Flywheel	b. Governor
c. Both flywheel and governor	d. None of the two.
37. When the engine speed increase due to decrease in load, the fuel supply is _____ by the governor	
a. Decreased	b. Increased
c. Cut out	d. kept constant
38. When the engine speed decrease due to increase in load, the fuel supply is _____ by the governor	
a. Decreased	b. Increased
c. Cut out	d. kept constant
39. The purpose of flywheel and governor is to control the speed, but both of them works on _____ principle.	
a. similar	b. 50% same
c. different	d. 75% same
40. The quality of working fluid is taken care by	
a. Flywheel	b. Governor
c. Both	d. None
41. Governor are classified mainly in following types	
a. Centrifugal governor	b. Inertia governor
c. Both	d. None
42. Watt governor is a type of	
a. Pendulum type	b. Dead weight type
c. Spring loaded type	d. All the above
43. Porter governor is a type of	

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a. Pendulum type	b. Dead weight type
c. Spring loaded type	d. All the above
44. Hartnel governor is a type of	
a. Pendulum type	b. Dead weight type
c. Spring loaded type	d. All the above
45. For stable governor, if the equilibrium speed increases, the radius of rotation of must _____	
a. Increase	b. Decrease
c. Remain constant	d. becomes zero
46. For stable governor, if the equilibrium speed decreases, the radius of rotation of must _____	
a. Increase	b. Decrease
c. Remain constant	d. becomes zero
47. With little change in speed, when the governor sleeve also immediately exhibit a corresponding change in lift, then this the characteristic is known as	
a. Fluctuation	b. Stability
c. Sensitiveness	d. Hunting
48. Stability and sensitiveness of governor are _____ to each other	
a. Similar	b. Opposite
c. Equal	d. 50% similar
49. If the speed of the engine fluctuates continuously above and below the mean speed, a governor is said to be	
a. Stable	b. Hunt
c. Steady	d. None of the above
50.The product of Mean governor effort X Lift of sleeve is known as	
a. Governor Power	b. Governor speed
c. Governor acceleration	d. Governor force

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