

1. The brake pipe in hydraulic brakes is made up of

- a. PVC
- b. Steel
- c. Rubber
- d. Copper

Ans: b

2. The ease with which a liquid vapourises is called its

- a. Volatility
- b. Octane rating
- c. Vapourability

Ans: a

3. As the battery is discharged, the active materials in both negative and positive plates are changed to

- a. Spongy lead
- b. Sulphuric acid
- c. Lead oxide
- d. Lead sulphate

Ans: d

4. The pipes used in diesel engines from pump to nozzle is made up of

- a. PVC
- b. Rubber
- c. Steel
- d. Copper

Ans: c

5. Two types of antifreeze are

- a. Iso octane and ethylene glycol
- b. Alcohol base and ethylene glycol
- c. Ethylene glycol and propylene glycol

Ans: b

6. The substance added to the oil which helps to keep the engine clean is called

- a. Grease
- b. Thickening agent
- c. Soap
- d. Detergent

Ans: d

7. One advantage of using an exhaust valve as insert is that the ring

- a. Withstands high exhaust gas temperature better
- b. Is more easily machined
- c. Wears in more quickly

Ans: a

8. The crankshafts are usually forged to get

- a. Minimum friction effects
- b. A good mechanical design
- c. Good grain structure
- d. Improved corrosion structure

Ans: b

9. The number of parallel paths in a lap winding of the armature of a DC generator is equal to

- a. Half the number of poles
- b. Number of poles
- c. Two

Ans: b

10. The unsprung mass in a vehicle system is mainly composed of

- a. The frame assembly
- b. Gear box and propeller shaft
- c. Axle and the parts attached to it
- d. Engine and associated parts

Ans: c

11. Parts of the shock absorber include

- a. Valves
- b. Coupler
- c. Valve springs
- d. Pistons

Ans: a

12. The automobile chassis consists of the engine, frame, power train, wheels, steering and

- a. The doors
- b. Luggage boot
- c. Wind shield
- d. Braking system

Ans: d

13. The frame provides support for the engine body, power train members and

- a. Wheels
- b. Jack
- c. Road

Ans: a

14. The engine is usually supported by the frame

- a. Four or five
- b. One or two
- c. Three or four
- d. One or two

Ans: c

15. The central part of the axle beam is offset downwards to

- a. Give improved resistance to end thrusts during cornering
- b. Give better bending strength
- c. Give improved torsional strength during brake application
- d. Clear the engine sump and lower vehicle centre of gravity

Ans: d

16. X – member of a car frame ensures improved

- a. Resistance to side force due to transverse wind load
- b. Bending strength of side members
- c. Resistance to vertical shock loads acting simultaneously on both front wheels
- d. Resistance of weaving and torsional strength of front end of frame

Ans: a

17. The purpose of the shock absorbers is to

- a. Strengthen frame
- b. Damp spring oscillations
- c. Improve rigidity of spring mountings

Ans: b

18. The rear end suspension arrangement in which rear end torque is absorbed by the spring is called the

- a. Torque tube drive
- b. Hooks drive
- c. Differential drive

d. Hotchkiss drive

Ans: d

19. On rebound, in the direct acting shock absorber, fluid flows out of the upper part of the cylinder and also

.....

a. Out of the dust shield

b. Out of the reservoir

c. Into the reservoir

d. Into the dust shield

Ans: b

20. The weight or pressure required to deflect a spring in mm is called the spring

a. Weight

b. Deflection

c. Rate

d. Rebound

Ans: c

21. Leaf spring for vehicles are nipped to

a. To vary the effective length of the spring

b. To increase the interleaf friction

c. Improve the load carrying capacity of spring

d. Ensure that all leaves are uniformly stressed during loading

Ans: d

22. The device that permits variation in the distance between the spring eyes of a leaf spring as the spring

flexes is called

a. Spring shackle

b. Spring U – bolt

c. Spring hanger

d. Spring leaf

Ans: a

23. When the direct acting shock absorber is compressed or telescoped fluid passes through the piston orifices into the upper part of the cylinder and also

a. Into the dust shield

b. Out of the dust shield

c. Into the reservoir

d. Out of the reservoir

Ans: c

24. The clips placed at intervals along some leaf spring to prevent spring leaf separation on rebound, are called

a. Rebound clips

b. Separation clips

c. Interval clips

d. Relief clips

Ans: a

25. In a vehicle with torque tube drive, the rear suspension spring

a. Takes up driving thrust and torque reaction

b. Supports load and takes up end thrust

c. Takes up braking thrust and torque reaction

d. Takes up end thrust and torque reaction

Ans: b

Automobile Engineering Interview Questions and Answers for Competitive Exams

26. With a leaf spring type of suspension, interference between steering and suspension system can be

reduced to minimum when

- a. Front end of the spring is pin joined and the rear end is shackled
- b. Front end of the spring is shackled and rear end is pin jointed
- c. Both end of the spring are shackled
- d. Both ends of the springs are pin jointed

Ans: b

27. The laminated spring, which is in common use, is of the type

- a. Full elliptic
- b. Semi elliptic
- c. One quarter elliptic
- d. Three quarter elliptic

Ans: b

28. A double acting shock absorber usually has

- a. Unequal pressure acting on either sides
- b. Equal pressure on either side
- c. Pressure acting only on one side

Ans: a

29. Hotchkiss drive is the name associated with

- a. A type of automatic transmission
- b. The kind of drive for independent suspension axles
- c. A means of taking up torque and thrust by leaf springs
- d. A type of gear box

Ans: b

30. The part of the vehicle holds the passengers and the cargo to be transported is known as

- a. Hull
- b. Chassis
- c. Cabin
- d. Sedan

Ans: a

31. The power train includes the clutch, propeller shaft, differential and

- a. Steering gear
- b. Front axles
- c. Chassis
- d. Transmission

Ans: d

32. In gear systems, speed reduction means torque

- a. Stabilization
- b. Increase
- c. Reduction

Ans: b

33. Clutch slippage while clutch is engaged is particularly noticeable

- a. When starting the engine
- b. During acceleration
- c. During idle
- d. At low speed

Ans: b

34. Clutch chattering or grabbing is noticeable

- a. At low speed

- b. When engaging the clutch
- c. When accelerating
- d. During idle

Ans: d

35. Clutch noises are usually most noticeable when the engine is

- a. Being started
- b. Decelerating
- c. Idling
- d. Accelerating

Ans: c

36. Synchronizing devices are designed to prevent gear clash when shifting into

- a. First and second
- b. Second and high
- c. First and reverse

Ans: b

37. The overdrive is located between the

- a. Transmission and the propeller shaft
- b. Planetary gears and clutch
- c. Transmission and clutch

Ans: b

38. The sun gear in the planetary gear system meshes with the

- a. Pinion cage
- b. Ring gear
- c. Clutch gear
- d. Planet pinions

Ans: d

39. Pressing down on clutch pedal causes the release levers to move the pressure plate away from

- a. Friction disc
- b. Clutch cover
- c. Pressure plate baffle
- d. Throw out bearing

Ans: a

40. In coil spring type of clutch the cover is separated by

- a. Removing three screws or nuts
- b. Unhooking three retainer springs
- c. Removing wire coil springs
- d. Detaching three lever springs

Ans: a

41. In the high gear in the transmission, main shaft turns at the same speed as the

- a. Idler shaft
- b. Counter shaft
- c. Clutch shaft

Ans: c

42. The purpose of the fluid coupling is to act as a

- a. Automatic gear changer
- b. Flexible power transmitting coupling
- c. Synchronizing device

Ans: b

43. In the fluid coupling oil passes from the driving to the

- a. Gear
- b. Coupling
- c. Vanes

d. Driven member

Ans: d

44. Braking is produced by the frictional effect between the brake drum and the

- a. Wheel studs
- b. Wheel rim
- c. Brake shoes
- d. Wheel cylinder pistons

Ans: c

45. The drive pinion in the over running clutch is moved into mesh for cranking action by

- a. A shaft lever
- b. Sleeve turning in pinion
- c. Pinion inertia

Ans: c

46. The function of a torque converter or fluid converter is similar to that of a

- a. Gear box
- b. Clutch
- c. Shock absorber
- d. Torsion box

Ans: a

47. In the transmission system, the provision of slip joints allows a change in the

- a. Angle of drive
- b. Length of shaft
- c. Speed of rotation

Ans: b

48. In the torque converter, oil leaving the turbine is changed into a helping direction by curved

- a. Pump vanes
- b. Stator vanes
- c. Turbine vanes

Ans: b

49. In a fluid coupling the greater the difference between the speeds of the driving and the driven member

- a. Higher the coupling efficiency
- b. The lower the turbulence
- c. The lower the coupling efficiency

Ans: c

50. The ratio between the speed of the camshaft and the speed of the crankshaft is

- a. 1:1
- b. 1:4
- c. 1:2
- d. 1:1/4

Ans: b