

1. The free wheeling mechanism contains

- a. A planetary gear
- b. A transmission
- c. An over running clutch
- d. A propeller shaft

Ans: c

2. For each crankshaft revolution, the cam shaft revolves

- a. one half-turn
- b. one turn
- c. two turns
- d. four turns

Ans: a

3. The overdrive is located between

- a. Gear box and clutch
- b. Gear box and propeller shaft
- c. Planetary gears and clutch

Ans: b

4. The synchronizing device used in the transmission uses

- a. Cone braking surfaces
- b. Flat braking surfaces
- c. Synchronizing pins

Ans: a

5. The second movement of the gear shift lever produces

- a. The correct gears to mesh
- b. The movement of the drive gear
- c. Release of clutch

Ans: a

6. There are two separate movements of the gear shift lever for changing the gears.

The first movement selects

- a. The shaft to be moved
- b. The shaft pedal to be moved
- c. Shifter fork which operates gear assembly to be moved

Ans: c

7. The standard transmission has

- a. One shifter fork
- b. Two shifter forks
- c. Three shifter forks
- d. Four shifter forks

Ans: c

8. The conventional motor car has

- a. Two forward speeds
- b. Three forward speeds
- c. Four forward speeds

Ans: c

9. In the transmission, the reverse idler gear always mesh with

- a. Counter shaft drive gear
- b. Counter shaft low gear
- c. Main shaft reverse gear
- d. Counter shaft reverse gear

Ans: d

10. In transmission reduction of speed is always used to obtain

- a. Reduction of torque
- b. Constant torque to drive the wheels

c. Increase of torque

Ans: c

11. The device that produces different gear ratios in the power train is called

- a. Differential
- b. Transmission
- c. Speed Changer

Ans: b

12. In the automobile, the power train carries the engine power from the engine to the rear wheels. The power train includes the clutch propeller shaft, differential and

- a. Front axis
- b. Steering gear
- c. Gear box
- d. Chassis

Ans: c

13. In the coil spring type of clutch when the pressure plate and cover are separated, the spring pressure must be held by

- a. Hand
- b. An arbor press
- c. A lever
- d. A heavy weight

Ans: b

14. Parts of the clutch that should not be cleaned in solvent include the

- a. Friction disc and throw out bearing
- b. Friction disc cover
- c. Throw out bearing and springs
- d. Release levers and springs

Ans: a

15. On diaphragm spring clutch, pressing down on the clutch pedal moves throw out bearing in against the

- a. Release levers
- b. Diaphragm
- c. Pressure plate
- d. Friction disc

Ans: a

16. As a general rule in facings on the friction disc are worn down to the rivet heads

- a. Rivets should be replaced
- b. The friction disc should be replaced
- c. The clutch should be replaced
- d. The linkage should be adjusted

Ans: b

17. The front end of the clutch shaft is supported in a pilot bearing in the

- a. Throw out bearing
- b. Friction disc
- c. Crankshaft
- d. Transmission

Ans: c

18. The three forward speed and the reverse transmission consists of three shafts and

- a. Three gears
- b. Five gears
- c. Eight gears

d. Ten gears

Ans: c

19. Synchromesh devices in the transmission synchronize the gears about to be

a. Meshed

b. De-meshed

c. Stopped

Ans: a

20. In the transmission the counter shaft drive gear is meshed with a gear on the

a. Output shaft

b. Main shaft

c. Clutch shaft

Ans: b

21. The fluid coupling is most efficient as drive ratio approaching to

a. 1:1

b. 2:1

c. 1:5:1

d. 1:3

Ans: a

22. In the fluid coupling speed reduction means

a. torque reduction

b. torque increase

c. power increase

Ans: a

23. When the clutch is engaged, spring pressure clamps the friction disc between the pressure plate and the

a. Flywheel

b. Differential

c. Reaction plate

d. Clutch pedal

Ans: a

24. The free travel of the pedal, or pedal lash is the amount of travel the pedal has before the throw out

bearing comes up against the

a. Release levers

b. Flywheel

c. Floor board

d. Stop

Ans: a

25. The automobile transmission is removed from the car by taking it out

a. From under car

b. Through driving compartment

c. Through engine compartment

Ans: a

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26. Overdrive is provided in the transmission of a vehicle to

a. Reach higher road speeds

b. improved fuel consumption

c. achieve better acceleration

d. carry more load

Ans: b

27. The number of gear ratios in a vehicle

a. Is more with high powered vehicle

- b. Is less with high powered cars
- c. Is more with diesel engine heavy vehicles
- d. is more with petrol engine typical American Car

Ans: a

28. In the process of gear shifting in a layshaft type of gearbox

- a. An upchange say third to Top Gear requires speeding up of lay shaft
- b. An up change requires slowing down the layshaft
- c. An upchange or down change is not accompanied by changes in layshaft speed
- d. Gear shifting involves change of speed only in down shifts

Ans: b

29. A fluid coupling

- a. Acts like flywheel and replaces it since as it is known also by the name fluid wheel
- b. It takes the place of friction clutch and replaces it completely in synchromesh transmission systems
- c. It replaces the friction clutch and the Gearbox also
- d. Does the function of a clutch automatically, but cannot be used for shifting transmission to effect Gear changes

Ans: d

30. The main advantage of a fluid coupling is

- a. In its low torque capacity at low speeds
- b. Steady state torque characteristic
- c. Due to its ability to slip
- d. Due to its ability to function fluid medium

Ans: c

31. The hydrodynamic torque converter

- a. Gives a continuous variation of torque with increase of output speed
- b. Enables to get the max. h.p continuously
- c. Gives a speed variation without torque variation
- d. Maintains a high efficiency throughout the operating speed range

Ans: a

32. An automatic transmission works on the principle of

- a. Centrifugal device making up changes proportional to road speed
- b. Centrifugal device connected to crankshaft making up changes prop. to engine speed
- c. Makes changes depending on throttle position in conjunction with road speed governor
- d. Makes gear changes at equal intervals or set road speeds

Ans: c

33. The coil springs are located in between the pressure plate and the

- a. Clutch cover
- b. Disc assembly
- c. Pressure plate baffle
- d. Flywheel

Ans: a

34. The clutch cover is bolted to the

- a. Friction disc
- b. Flywheel
- c. Car frame
- d. Engine block

Ans: b

35. The friction disc is positioned between the flywheel and the

- a. Engine
- b. Crankshaft
- c. Pressure plate

Ans: c

36. There is a double faced friction disc splined to a shaft in the

- a. Transmission
- b. Differential
- c. Engine
- d. Clutch

Ans: d

37. To prevent distortion on re-installation on the clutch cover attaching bolts should be tightened

- a. One at a time
- b. Evenly
- c. Until springs begin to compress
- d. Until springs are expanded

Ans: b

38. The power train transmits power from the engine to the

- a. Crank shaft
- b. Rear wheels
- c. Front wheels
- d. Steering gear

Ans: b

39. The clutch pressure plate is mounted on the

- a. Flywheel
- b. Clutch cover
- c. Friction disc
- d. Crankshaft

Ans: b

40. The release levers in a typical clutch pivot on

- a. Springs
- b. Levers
- c. Threaded levers
- d. Pins

Ans: d

41. If two meshing gears have 4:1 gear ratio and the smaller gear has 12 teeth, the large gear will have

- a. 12 teeth
- b. 24 teeth
- c. 36 teeth
- d. 48 teeth

Ans: d

42. The two meshed gears have a gear ratio of 3:1. Every time the larger gear turns once the small gear will

be to turn

- a. 1/3 time
- b. one
- c. three times

Ans: c

43. In the diaphragm clutch inward movement of the throw out bearing causes the diaphragm spring to

- a. Dish inward
- b. Expand
- c. Contract

Ans: a

44. The fluid coupling has maximum efficiency when driving and driven members are turning at

- a. High speed
- b. Low speed
- c. Different speed
- d. About the same speed

Ans: a

45. The purpose of the guide ring in the fluid coupling is to reduce oil

- a. Movement between the members
- b. Turbulence
- c. Level in coupling

Ans: b

46. Synchronizing is designed to prevent gear clash when shifting into

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

Ans: c

47. When shifting into low, a gear on the transmission main shaft is moved in to mesh with the

- a. Counter shaft low gear
- b. Counter shaft idler
- c. Clutch gear
- d. Output gear

Ans: a

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

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

Ans: c

49. Clashing of gears when shifting into high could result from

- a. Engine misalignment
- b. Drive key sheared
- c. A defective Synchronizer

Ans: c

50. Transmission noise in neutral could result from

- a. Worn gears
- b. Loose propeller shaft
- c. Misadjusted gear linkage

Ans: a