Program: Civil Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016 Examination: Third Semester III

Course Code: CE-C-305 and Course Name: Fluid Mechanic-I

Time: 1-hour Max. Marks: 50

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

| Q1. | Density of water Kg/m³ |
|---------------------|---|
| Option A: | 1500 |
| Option B: | 1000 |
| Option C: | 2000 |
| Option D: | 3000 |
| 1 | |
| Q2. | 1 poise NS/m ² |
| Option A: | 1/10 |
| Option B: | 1/100 |
| Option C: | 1/1000 |
| Option D: | 1/10000 |
| | |
| Q3. | A real fluid, in which the shear stress is directly proportional to the rate of shear |
| | strain or velocity gradient is known as fluid |
| Option A: | Ideal plastic |
| Option B: | Non-Newtonian |
| Option C: | Newtonian |
| Option D: | Compressible |
| | |
| Q4. | 1 atmospheric pressurem of water. |
| Option A: | 14.328 |
| Option B: | 16.328 |
| Option C: | 15.328 |
| Option D: | 10.328 |
| | |
| Q5. | The pressure intensity at a point in a fluid is given by 3.924N/cm ² . find the |
| | corresponding height of water at that point |
| Option A: | 8m |
| Option B: | 4m |
| Option C: | 6m |
| Option D: | 3m |
| 06 | |
| Q6. | A rectangular plane surface is 2m wide and 3 m deep. It lies in vertical plane in |
| | water. Determine the total force on the plane surface when its upper edge is horizontal Coincides with water surface. |
| Ontion A: | 78290N |
| Option A: Option B: | 88290N |
| Option C: | 68290N |
| Option C: | 58290N |
| Option D. | J0Z7UIN |
| | |

| Option A: Option B: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option D: Momentum Q8. A circular plate of diameter 1.5 m which is placed vertically in water in such a way that the center of the plate is 3m below the free surface of water. Find the position of centre of pressure. Option A: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option D: If flow in which the fluid characteristics like velocity, pressure, density etc at a point do not change with time then that type of flow is called Option B: Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option D: Incompressible Option D: Incompressible Option C: Option A: Laminar Option C: | Q7. | When a body is immersed in a fluid an upward force is exerted by the fluid on the |
|--|-----------|---|
| Option A: Option D: Option | Q7. | 1 |
| Option A: Pascal Option B: Archimedes Option C: Continuity Option D: Momentum Q8. | | |
| Option B: Archimedes Option C: Continuity Option D: Momentum Q8. | Ontion A: | |
| Option C: Continuity Option D: Momentum Q8. | | |
| Option D: A circular plate of diameter 1.5 m which is placed vertically in water in such a way that the center of the plate is 3m below the free surface of water. Find the position of centre of pressure. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Option D: If flow in which the fluid characteristics like velocity, pressure, density etc at a point do not change with time then that type of flow is called Option B: Option D: Option D: Incompressible Option D: If the Reynolds number is less than 2000 the flow is called Option A: Option A: I aminar Option A: Dytion B: Option D: Neither A Nor B Option D: Neither A Nor B Option A: Non-Uniform Flow Option B: Uniform Flow Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option A: Non-Uniform Flow Option B: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option C: Option A: Option A: Non-Uniform Flow Option B: Option C: Opt | | |
| Q8. A circular plate of diameter 1.5 m which is placed vertically in water in such a way that the center of the plate is 3m below the free surface of water. Find the position of centre of pressure. Option A: 3.0468m Option D: 7.0468m Option D: 7.0468m Q9. If flow in which the fluid characteristics like velocity, pressure, density etc at a point do not change with time then that type of flow is called Option A: Steady Option B: Unsteady Option D: Incompressible Q10. If the Reynolds number is less than 2000 the flow is called Option A: Laminar Option B: Turbulent Option C: Both A & B Option D: Neither A Nor B Q11. is defined as that type of flow in which the velocity at any given time does not change with respect to space (i.e length of direction of the direction of flow. Option A: Non- Uniform Flow Option B: Uniform Flow Option C: Both A & B Option D: Neither A Nor B Q12. The diameter of a pipe at the section 1 and 2 are 10 cm and 15 cm respectively. Find the discharge through pipe if the velocity of water flowing through the pipe at section 1 is 5 m/sec. Option B: 0.3926 m³/sec Option D: 926 m³/sec Q13. is defined as a scalar function of space and time such that negative derivative with respect to any direction gives the fluid velocity in that direction. | | |
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| Option B: Turbulent Option C: Both A & B Option D: Neither A Nor B Q11 | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
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| Option B: 0.3926 m³/sec Option C: 1.03926 m³/sec Option D: 926 m³/sec Q13 | | |
| Option C: 1.03926 m³/sec Option D: 926 m³/sec Q13 | Option A: | 0.03926 m³/sec |
| Option D: 926 m³/sec Q13 is defined as a scalar function of space and time such that negative derivative with respect to any direction gives the fluid velocity in that direction. | Option B: | $0.3926 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ |
| Option D: 926 m³/sec Q13 is defined as a scalar function of space and time such that negative derivative with respect to any direction gives the fluid velocity in that direction. | Option C: | 1.03926 m³/sec |
| that negative derivative with respect to any direction gives the fluid velocity in that direction. | Option D: | 926 m³/sec |
| that negative derivative with respect to any direction gives the fluid velocity in that direction. | | |
| that direction. | Q13. | |
| that direction. | | that negative derivative with respect to any direction gives the fluid velocity in |
| Option A: Stream Function. | | that direction. |
| | Option A: | Stream Function. |

| Option B: | Velocity Potential Function. |
|-----------|---|
| Option C: | Laminar |
| Option D: | Equipotential |
| Option B. | Equipotential |
| Q14. | A grid obtained by drawing a series of equipotential lines and stream lines is called |
| Option A: | Flow net. |
| Option B: | Irrotational. |
| Option C: | Local acceleration. |
| Option D: | Convective acceleration. |
| | |
| Q15. | Water is flowing through a pipe of 5cm Diameter under a pressure of 29.43N/cm ² (gauge) and with a mean velocity of 2 m/sec. Find the total head or total energy per unit weight of the water at cross-section which is 5m above the datum line. |
| Option A: | 24.305 m. |
| Option B: | 44.305 m. |
| Option C: | 29.305 m. |
| Option D: | 35.203 m. |
| | |
| Q16. | Assumption made in the derivation of Bernoulli's equation: |
| Option A: | The fluid is incompressible. |
| Option B: | The flow is steady. |
| Option C: | Both A & B |
| Option D: | Neither A Nor B |
| Q17. | A pipe through which water is flowing is having diameter 20 cm and 10 cm at cross-section 1 and 2 respectively. The velocity of water at section 1 is given 4 m/s. Find velocity head at section 1? |
| Option A: | 0.415 m |
| Option B: | 0.815 m |
| Option C: | 0.615 m |
| Option D: | 0,215 m |
| | |
| Q18. | If the total energy at point M is greater then total energy at point N. then direction of flow will be |
| Option A: | N to M |
| Option B: | M to N |
| Option C: | Both A & B |
| Option D: | Neither A Nor B |
| Q19. | If the head of liquid is less than 5 times the depth of orifice, the orifice is called orifice |
| Option A: | Large |
| Option B: | Small |
| Option C: | Fully submerged |
| Option D: | partially submerged |
| | |

| 020 | The sheet of water flavoing through a notal arrayain is called |
|-----------|---|
| Q20. | The sheet of water flowing through a notch or weir is called |
| Option A: | Pressure |
| Option B: | Force |
| Option C: | Nappe |
| Option D: | Irrotational |
| Q21. | The head of water over the center of an orifice of diameter 20 mm is 1m. The actual discharge through the orifice is 0.85 lit/sec. find the coefficient of discharge? |
| Option A: | 0.11 |
| Option B: | 0.21 |
| Option C: | 0.61 |
| Option D: | 0.91 |
| | |
| Q22. | The head of water over a rectangular notch is 900 mm. the discharge is 300 lit/sec. Find the length of notch, when Cd=0.62 |
| Option A: | 250 mm |
| Option B: | 350 mm |
| Option C: | 121 mm |
| Option D: | 192 mm |
| Q23. | The bottom edge of a notch or top of a weir over which the water flows is known as |
| Option A: | Crest or Sill |
| Option B: | Vein |
| Option C: | Both A & B |
| Option D: | Neither A Nor B |
| Q24. | is the flow in which fluid moves radially inwards towards at a point where it disappears at a constant rate. |
| Option A: | Source. |
| Option B: | Sink. |
| Option C: | Uniform. |
| Option D: | Non-Uniform. |
| Q25. | is defined as the ratio of the actual discharge from an orifice to the theoretical discharge from the orifice. |
| Option A: | Coefficient of Discharge. |
| Option B: | Coefficient of velocity. |
| Option C: | Coefficient of contraction. |
| Option D: | Coefficient of power. |