Program: Civil Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016 Examination: Third Year Semester VI Course Code: CEC603 and Course Name: Applied Hydraulics II

Time: 1 hour 50

Max. Marks:

Q1.	Momentum is a quantity
Option A:	Scalar
Option B:	Vector
Option C:	Infinite
Option D:	Zero
Q2.	Impulse Momentum equation is based on
Option A:	Newton's First law of motion
Option B:	Law of conservation of mass
Option C:	Newton's third law of motion
Option D:	Newton's Second law of motion
Q3.	A nozzle of diameter 20 mm is fitted to a pipe of diameter 40 mm. Find the
	force exerted by the nozzle on the water which is flowing through the pipe at
	the rate of 1.2 m3/minute.
Option A:	1472.09 N
Option B:	14720.9 N
Option C:	147.209 N
Option D:	14.7209 N
Q4.	If Equation contains total 6 variables and having fundamental dimensions M,
	L, T, then number of π -terms
Option A:	6
Option B:	2
Option C:	3
Option D:	4
Q5.	If there are m fundamental dimensions, then according to Buckingham's π –
Q3.	theorem, each π term may contain maximum of variables
Option A:	m+1
Option B:	m-1
Option D:	m
Option D:	n-m
option D.	
Q6.	The repeating variables in dimensional analysis should:
Option A:	include the dependent variable
Option B:	have amongst themselves all the basic dimensions
Option C:	be derivable from one another
Option D:	exclude one of the basic dimensions
option D.	
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Q7.	A force that is caused due to attraction of particles in the layer of fluid bulk is called?
Option A:	Viscous force
Option B:	Inertial force
Option C:	Surface tension force
Option D:	Pressure force
Q8.	In a stationery vertical plate, the jet after striking the plate will move
Option A:	In opposite direction
Option B:	Along the plate
Option C:	Perpendicular to the plate
Option D:	Parallel to the plate
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Q9.	A jet after striking a smooth plate comes out with a velocity
Option A:	Same
Option B:	Decreased
Option C:	Increased
Option D:	Zero
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Q10.	The propulsive force drives the jet in the
Option A:	Backward direction
Option B:	Forward direction
Option C:	Perpendicular direction
Option D:	Parallel movement
option D.	
Q11.	What is the equation for efficiency of jet propulsion?
Option A:	2u/(V-2u)
Option B:	V/2u
Option C:	2u/v
Option D:	2u/(V+2u)
option D.	
Q12.	As compare to flat plate, the force of jet on semi-circular vane will be
Option A:	Half
Option B:	Equal
Option C:	Triple
Option D:	Double
Sphon D.	
Q13.	Which kind of turbine is a Pelton Wheel turbine?
Option A:	Tangential flow turbine
Option B:	Radial flow turbine
Option D: Option C:	Outward flow turbine
Option D:	Inward flow turbine
Option D.	
Q14.	In what type of turbine water enters in radial direction and leaves axial direction?

Option A:	Tangential flow turbine
Option B:	Axial flow turbine
Option C:	Outward flow turbine
Option D:	Mixed flow turbine
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Q15.	The ratio of power at the shaft of turbine and power delivered by water to
X	runner is known as?
Option A:	Mechanical efficiency
Option B:	Volumetric efficiency
Option C:	Hydraulic efficiency
Option D:	Overall efficiency
option D.	
Q16.	The hydraulic efficiency of Pelton turbine will be maximum when blade velocity is equal to
Option A:	V/2
Option B:	V/3
Option C:	V/4
Option D:	V/5
Q17.	The ratio of pitch diameter of Pelton wheel to diameter of jet is known as
Option A:	Speed ratio
Option B:	Jet ratio
Option C:	Velocity ratio
Option D:	Co-efficient of velocity
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Q18.	is ratio of pressure energy change inside runner to total energy change inside runner.
Option A:	Degree of reaction
Option B:	Speed ratio
Option C:	Flow ratio
Option D:	Hydraulic efficiency
Q19.	In this type of low head turbine, the guide vanes are fixed to the hub of the turbine and are not adjustable. What is the type of turbine called?
Option A:	Propeller turbine
Option B:	Kaplan turbine
Option C:	Francis turbine
Option D:	Pelton turbine
Q20.	If the speed of the centrifugal pump is doubled, the power required to drive the pump will
Option A:	Increase 8 times
Option B:	Increase 4 times
Option C:	Double
Option D:	Remains same

Option A: Drag force Option B: Liquid flow push Option C: Shock waves Option D: Flow speed Q22. At higher pressures, the impeller is connected in		
Option B: Liquid flow push Option C: Shock waves Option D: Flow speed Q22. At higher pressures, the impeller is connected in	Q21.	Reciprocating pumps works on the principle of
Option C: Shock waves Option D: Flow speed Q22. At higher pressures, the impeller is connected in Option A: Series Option B: Parallel Option C: Equilibrium Option D: Series and parallel Q23. Reciprocating pump is a Q24. Negative displacement pump Option D: Emulsion pump Q24. The fluid coming into the centrifugal pump is accelerated by Option B: Nozzle Option C: Impeller Option D: Enversor Q24. The fluid coming into the centrifugal pump is accelerated by Option B: Nozzle Option D: Governor Q25. A is a hydraulic machine for converting hydraulic power at low pressure into a reduced volume at higher pressure. Option B: Hydraulic crane Option B: Hydraulic Intensifier	-	
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Option C: Hydraulic Intensifier	-	
	-	Hydraulic Intensifier
Option D: Hydraulic accumulator	Option D:	Hydraulic accumulator