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Q : 1) Young's Modulus is the ratio of the normal stress to the:

A : Longitudinal stress within proportional limit

B : Longitudinal stress as yield point

C : Normal strain within elastic limit

D : Reciprocal of normal strain within elastic limit

Q : 2) If a material is heated up, its elastic modulus

A : Decreases

B : Increases

C : Remains constant

D : None of the above

Q : 3) Identify the correct expression among the following:

A : Young's modulus = strain/stress

B : Lateral strain = Poisson's ratio × longitudinal strain

C : Young's modulus = Strain × Stress

D : Lateral strain = Poisson's ratio / longitudinal strain

Q : 4) The ratio of change of dimension of the body to the original dimension is known as

A : Strain

B : Stress

C : Force

D : Pressure

Q : 5) A member which is subjected to reversible tensile or compressive stresses may fail at stresses lower than the ultimate stresses of the material. This property of metal is called

A : Plasticity of the metal

B : Workability of the metal

C : Fatigue of the metal

D : Creep of the metal

Q : 6) Pressure meter test is used for the determination of _____.

A : Poisson’s ratio

B : Shear modulus

C : Bulk modulus

D : Young’s modulus

Q : 7) In stress – strain curve of structural steel with high carbon content, which of the following zone is not prominent?

A : Elastic zone

B : Plastic zone

C : Yield zone

D : Strain hardening

Q : 8) Proof resilience is the

A : Maximum energy stored at elastic limit of a material

B : Minimum energy stored at elastic limit of a material

C : Average energy stored at elastic limit of a material

D : None of the above

Q : 9) Which of the following statements is incorrect?

A : Stress is directly proportional t strain within elastic limit

B : The stress is force per unit area

C : Hook’s law hold good up to the breaking point

D : The ratio of linear stress to linear strain is called young’s modulus.

Q : 10) When a body is subjected to two equal and opposite pulls, as a result of which the body tends to extend its length, the stress and strain induced is:

A : Compressive stress, tensile strain

B : Tensile stress, compressive strain

C : Compressive stress, compressive strain

D : Tensile stress, tensile strain

Q : 11) According to Robert Hooke, stress is directly proportional to strain within:

A : Proportional limit

B : Elastic limit

C : Yield point

D : Ultimate stress

Q : 12) The property by which a metal resists impact load is called

A : Ductility

B :Toughness

C : Elasticity

D : Malleability

Q : 13) The maximum stress that can be applied to a material for an infinite number of cycles of repeated stress without causing failure is called

A : Elastic limit

B : Proportional limit

C : Ultimate strength

D : Endurance limit

Q : 14) The property of a material by which it returns partially or completely to its initial shape after unloading is called

OR

The value of stress up to which a member regains its original shape or size after load removal is called

A : Elastic limit

B : Proportional limit

C : Yield stress

D : Plastic limit

Q : 15) The endurance limit is found by testing specimen of standard size, usually 7.5 mm, in a standard rotating beam test. What will be the actual endurance limit of parts with size greater than that used in the test

A : Less than the value determined with standard test

B : More than the value determined with standard test

C : Same as the value determined with standard test

D : Less than the value determined with standard test upto certain size then it will increasing with the increasing size

Q : 16) In case of brittle materials, the ratio of ultimate compressive stress to ultimate tensile stress is-

A : Equal to 1

B : More than 1

C : Less than 1

D : May be anything. No definite relation exists

Q : 17) 0.2 percent proof stress means-

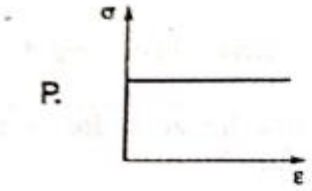
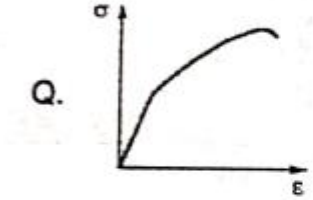
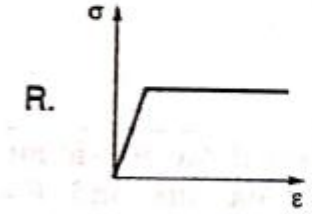
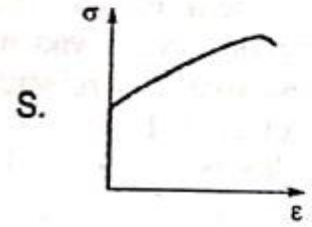
A : Stress corresponding to 0.2 percent strain

B : 0.2 percent of ultimate stress

C : Stress at which if unloading is made, there will be 0.2 percent permanent strain

D : None of the above

Q : 18) Choose the correct combination for the given table:

Stress-strain Graph	Material
P. 	I. Elastic-Plastic
Q. 	II. Rigid Plastic
R. 	III. Elastic-Perfectly Plastic
S. 	IV. Perfectly Plastic

Q : 19) During strain hardening:

A : Material undergoes changes in atomic and crystalline structures

B : Increased resistance to further deformation

C : Stress strain diagram has positive slope

D : All of the above

Q : 20) In mild steel specimens subjected to tensile test cycle, the elastic limit in tension is raised and the elastic limit in compression is lowered. This is called

A : Annealing effect

B : Bauschinger effect

C : Strain rate effect

D : Fatigue effect

Q : 21) Ability of a material to absorb energy within the elastic range:

A : Toughness

B : Elasticity

C : Stiffness

D : Resilience

Q : 22) The property of a material by which it can be beaten or rolled into thin plates, is called

A : Malleability

B : Ductility

C : Plasticity

D : Elasticity

Q : 23) A standard measure of ductility of a material is

A : Percent elongation in length

B : Percent increase in the area

C : Percent decrease in the length

D : Percent decrease in length & increase in area

Q : 24) The property of material due to which it can be drawn into a thin wire is called:

A : Malleability

B : Ductility

C : Strength

D : Softness

Q : 25) Plastic response of a material to compressive force is known as

A : Elasticity

B : Ductility

C : Plasticity

D : Malleability

Q : 26) Creep of a material is

A : Continued deformation with time under sustained loading

B : Disappearance of deformation on removal of load

C : Not being ductile

D : To become brittle

Q : 27) What is tenacity?

A : Ultimate strength in tension

B : Ultimate strength in compression

C : Ultimate shear stress

D : Ultimate impact strength

Q : 28) The ability of the material to deform permanently under compression without breaking is called

A : Malleability

B : Ductility

C : Softness

D : Hardness

Q : 29) Upper yielding point in a stress-strain curve of structural steel can be avoided by

A : Cold working

B : Hot working

C : Quenching

D : Galvanizing

Q : 30) Modulus of toughness is the area of the stress-strain diagram upto

A : Rupture point

B : Yield point

C : Limit of proportionality

D : Ultimate point

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