# University of Mumbai <br> Examination 2020 - Sample Question Paper 

Program: BE Mechanical Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016/2012
Examination: Third Year Semester - IV
Course Code: MEC402
Course Name: Fluid Mechanics
Time: 1-hour
Max. Marks: 50

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

| Q. No. | Question |
| :---: | :--- |
|  | Two fluids 1 and 2 have mass densities of p1 and p2 respectively. If p1 > p2, <br> which one of the following expressions will represent the relation between <br> their specific volumes v1 and v2? |
| Option A: | a) v1 > v2 |
| Option B: | b) v1 < v2 |
| Option C: | c) v1 $=$ v2 |
| Option D: | d) Cannot be determined due to insufficient information. |
|  |  |
| 2 | If 200 m 3 of fluid has a weight of 1060N measured on the planet having <br> acceleration due to gravity $6.625 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} 2$, what will be it's specific volume? |
| Option A: | a) 0.8 |
| Option B: | b) 0.7 |
| Option C: | c) 0.9 |
| Option D: | d) 0.5 |
|  |  |
| 3 | The shear stress at a point in a liquid is found to be 0.03 N/m2. The velocity <br> gradient at the point is 0.15 s-1. What will be it's viscosity (in Poise)? |
| Option A: | a) 20 |
| Option B: | b) 2 |
| Option C: | c) 0.2 |
| Option D: | d) 0.5 |
|  |  |
| 4 | If the pressure at a point is 1 m of water, what will be it's value in terms of m <br> of oil? (Take, the specific gravity of oil to be 0.8 ) |
| Option A: | a) 0.8 |
| Option B: | b) 1 |
| Option C: | c) 1.25 |
| Option D: | d) 2.5 |
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| 5 | A circular plate 5.0 m diameter is immersed in such a way that its greatest and least depth below the free surface are 3 m and 1 m respectively. determine the position of the centre of pressure. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | a) 2.5 m |
| Option B: | b) 5 m |
| Option C: | c) 4.5 m |
| Option D: | d) 6 m |
| 6 | In case of spherical bodies with uniform mass distribution, what is the position of center of pressure relative to centre of gravity. |
| Option A: | a) Above |
| Option B: | b) Below |
| Option C: | c) Coincides |
| Option D: | d) None of the mentioned |
| 7 | Three flows named as 1,2 and 3 are observed. The Reynold's number for the three are 100, 1000 and 10000. Which of the flows will be laminar? Assume flow is through pipe. |
| Option A: | a) only 1 |
| Option B: | b) only 1 and 2 |
| Option C: | c) 1,2 and 3 |
| Option D: | d) only 3 |
| 8 | In a two dimensional flow, the component of the velocity along the $X$-axis and the Y -axis are $\mathrm{u}=\mathrm{ax}+\mathrm{by}$ and $\mathrm{v}=\mathrm{ax}-\mathrm{by}$. For what condition will the flow field be continuous? |
| Option A: | a) impossible |
| Option B: | b) possible if $a=b$ |
| Option C: | c) possible if $a=2 b$ |
| Option D: | d) possible for all values of $a$ and $b$ |
| 9 | If a liquid enters a pipe of diameter $d$ with a velocity v , what will it's velocity at the exit if the diameter reduces to $0.5 d$ ? |
| Option A: | a) v |
| Option B: | b) 0.5 v |
| Option C: | c) $2 v$ |
| Option D: | d) 4 v |
|  |  |
| 10 | The Bernoulli's equation in fluid dynamics is valid for |
| Option A: | a) Compressible flows |
| Option B: | b) Transient flows |
| Option C: | c) Continuous flows |
| Option D: | d) Viscous flows |

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| :---: | :--- |
| Option A: | a) Quadratic |
| Option B: | b) Constant |
| Option C: | c) Linear |
| Option D: | d) Zero |
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| 12 | Which is the cheapest device for measuring flow / discharge rate. |
| Option A: | a) Venturimeter |
| Option B: | b) Pitot tube |
| Option C: | c) Orificemeter is |
| Option D: | d) Nozzle meter |
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| 13 | Which among the following does not depend on the friction factor? |
| Option A: | a) Pipe diameter |
| Option B: | b) Fluid density |
| Option C: | c) Viscosity |
| Option D: | d) Weight |
|  |  |
| 14 | What are the reasons for minor head loses in a pipe? |
| Option A: | a) Friction |
| Option B: | b) density |
| Option C: | c) Valves and bends |
| Option D: | d) length of pipe |
|  |  |
| 15 | What is the total loss developed in a series of pipes? |
| Option A: | a) Sum of losses in each pipe only |
| Option B: | b) Sum of local losses only |
| Option C: | c) Sum of local losses plus the losses in each pipe |
| Option D: | d) Zero |
|  |  |
| 16 | Navier- Stokes equation describes the motion of |
| Option A: | a) Solid substance |
| Option B: | b) Non-viscous fluid |
| Option C: | c) Viscous fluid |
| Option D: | d) Gas |
|  |  |
| Option C: | b) Pressure and temperature |
| Option D: | d) Mass |
|  | Drag force is affected by |
|  | a) Cross sectional area and smoothness |
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| 18 | The lift force acts in ___ to the flow velocity. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Option A: | a) Perpendicular direction |
| Option B: | b) Same direction |
| Option C: | c) Opposite direction |
| Option D: | d) Different directions |
| 19 | The flow separation occurs when the fluid travels away from the |
| Option A: | a) Surface |
| Option B: | b) Fluid body |
| Option C: | c) Adverse pressure gradient |
| Option D: | d) Inter-molecular spaces |
| 20 | Eddy viscosity is a turbulent transfer of |
| Option A: | a) Fluid |
| Option B: | b) Heat |
| Option C: | c) Momentum |
| Option D: | d) Pressure |
| 21 | The laminar boundary layer is a |
| Option A: | a) Smooth flow |
| Option B: | b) Rough flow |
| Option C: | c) Uniform flow |
| Option D: | d) Random flow |
| 22 | For an isentropic flow |
| Option A: | a) Enthalpy = 0 |
| Option B: | b) Entropy $=0$ |
| Option C: | c) Pressure $=0$ |
| Option D: | d) Temperature $=0$ |
| 23 | A shock wave carries |
| Option A: | a) Heat |
| Option B: | b) Pressure |
| Option C: | c) Energy |
| Option D: | d) Temperature |
| 24 | Shock waves that deviate from the arbitrary angle are called |
| Option A: | a) Oblique shock |
| Option B: | b) Bow shock |
| Option C: | c) Normal shock |

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| Option D: | d) Detonation |
| :---: | :--- |
| 25 | Stagnation point is the point in fluid mechanics where the velocity of the fluid <br> at that point is <br> Option A: |
| a) zero |  |
| Option B: | b) infinite |
| Option C: | c) constant |
| Option D: | d) unity |

