Q. 1 – Q. 20 carry one mark each.

1. If a complex variable $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$, then z^4 is

(A) $2\sqrt{3} + i \cdot 2$ (B) $\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2}$ (D) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + i\frac{1}{8}$

2. Two cards are drawn at random in succession, with replacement, from a deck of 52 well shuffled cards. Probability of getting both 'Aces' is

(A) 1/169 (B) 2/169 (C) 1/13 (D) 2/13

3. The angle (in degrees) between two planar vectors $\bar{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}j$ and $\bar{b} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}j$

(A) 30 (B) 60 (C) 90 (D) 120

4. What is the value of $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}$

(A) $\sqrt{2}$ (B) 0 (C) $-\sqrt{2}$ (D) Limit does not exist

5. The determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 1+b & b & 1 \\ b & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ evaluates to

(A) 0 (B) 2b(b–1) (C) 2(1-b)(1+b) (D) 3b(1+b)

6. $f(x) = |x|$ is a function defined for real numbers x. The directional derivative of f at x=o in the direction d = –1 is

(A) 1 (B) 0 (C) –1/2 (D) –1

7. Which one of the following planar mechanisms does NOT provide quick-return motion?

(A) Scotch-Yoke (B) Whitworth
(C) Off-set slider crank (D) Drag link

8. The geometric tolerance that does NOT need a datum for its specification is

(A) Concentricity (B) Runout (C) Perpendicularity (D) Flatness

9. Oil in hydraulic cylinder is compressed from an initial volume of 2 m^3 to 1.96 m^3. If the pressure of oil in the cylinder changes from 40 MPa to 80 MPa during compression, the bulk modules of elasticity of oil is

(A) 1000 MPa (B) 2000 MPa (C) 4000 MPa (D) 8000 MPa

10. A component made of material with modulus of elasticity of 200 MPa and modulus of rigidity of 80 MPa experience an axial strain of 1000. The lateral strain experienced by the component within the elastic limit is

(A) 250 (B) 400 (C) 500 (D) 800

11. Which one of the following cooling methods is best suited for converting Austenite steel into very fine Pearlite steel?

(A) Oil quenching (B) Water quenching
(C) Air cooling (D) Furnace cooling

12. Reaming is primarily used for achieving

(A) Higher MRR (B) Improved dimensional tolerance
(C) fine surface finish (D) Improved positional tolerance

13. The interpolator in a CNC machine controls

(A) Spindle speed (B) Coolant flow (C) Feed rate (D) Tool change

14. Which one of the following instruments is a comparator?

(A) Tool Maker's Microscope (B) Go/No Go gage
(C) Optical Interferometer (D) Dial Gauge

15. Which one of the following is an indispensable part of just-in-Time manufacturing of multiple products on a line?
(A) Outbound quality inspection (B) Lot sizing
(C) Safety stocks (D) Set up time reduction

16. During an economic analysis of a capital investment proposal, the cost that can be ignored is
(A) Sunk cost (B) Fixed cost (C) Marginal cost (D) Variable cost

17. Which one of the following is an effective therblig?
(A) Position (B) Inspect (C) Grasp (D) Search

18. In queueing models, M/M/c denotes a Poisson arrival process and
(A) exponentially distributed service times and c servers in series
(B) constant service times and c servers in series
(C) exponentially distributed service times and c serves in parallel
(D) constant service times and c servers in parallel

19. A product is made by mixing three raw materials 1, 2, 3 in varying proportions, where material 1 must account for not more than 50% of the total. If x, y and z are the amounts of raw materials 1, 2, and 3 respectively, this constrain can be modeled as
(A) $x \leq 0.5$ (B) $x \leq 0.5(x + y + z)$
(C) $0.5x \leq x + y + z$ (D) $x \geq 0.5(y + z)$

20. Which one of the following cost components is a part of appraisal costs related to quality?
(A) Quality planning and engineering cost
(B) Process control cost
(C) Quality data acquisition and analysis cost
(D) Product inspection and testing cost

Q. 21 to Q. 75 carry two marks each.

21. If X is a continuous random variable whose probability density function is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} K(5x-2x^2), & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then P(X>1) is:
(A) 3/14 (B) 4/5 (C) 14/17 (D) 17/28

22. The random variable X takes on the values 1, 2 or 3 with probabilities(2+5p)/5, (1+3p)/5, and (1.5_2p)/5, respectively. The values of P and E[X] are respectively
(A) 0.05, 1.87 (B) 1.90, 5.87 (C) 0.05, 1.10 (D) 0.25, 1.40

23. If A is square symmetric real valued matrix of dimension 2n, the eigenvalues of A are
(A) 2n distinct real values
(B) 2n real values, not necessarily distinct
(C) n distinct pairs of complex conjugate numbers
(D) n pairs of complex conjugate numbers, not necessarily distinct

24. The function e^x over the interval [0,1] is to be evaluated using the Taylor series $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots$ to an accuracy of $\delta > 0$. The number of terms in the series that is considered for this accuracy is n. Then
(A) for a given $x \in [0, 1]$ and a given δ, there is no finite n that is valid
(B) for a given $\delta > 0$, there is valid n that is finite for a given $x \in [0, 1]$, but there is no finite n that is valid for all $x \in [0, 1]$
(C) for a given $\delta > 0$, there is a finite n that is valid for all $x \in [0, 1]$
(D) there is a finite n that is valid for all x in [0, 1] and all $\delta > 0$

25. For the function $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$ defined on R^2, the point [0,0] is
(A) a local minimum
(B) a local maximum
(C) neither a local minimum nor a local maximum
(D) both a local minimum and a local maximum

26. $q_1,....q_m$ are n-dimensional vectors, with m < n. This set of vectors is linearly dependent. Q is the matrix with $q_1,....q_m$ as the columns. The rank of Q is

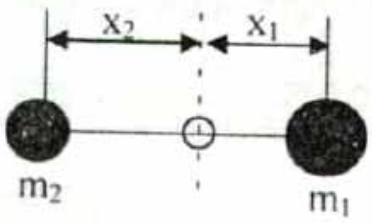
(A) Less than m (B) m
(C) Between m and n (D) n

27. "Matching Exercise". Choose the correct one out of the alternatives A, B, C, D.

Group 1	Group 2
P – Second order differential equations	1 – Runge-Kutta method
Q – Nonlinear algebraic equations	2 – Newton-Raphson method
R – Linear algebraic equations	3 – Gauss elimination
S – Numerical integration	4 – Simpson's rule

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1 (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4 (D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

28. A disc type fly wheel having a mass of 10 kg and radius 0.2 m is replaced in a single cylinder engine by a system of dynamically equivalent concentrated masses m_1 and m_2 rotating about the flywheel axis as shown below. If the distance x_1 is 0.1 m then the distance x_2 is

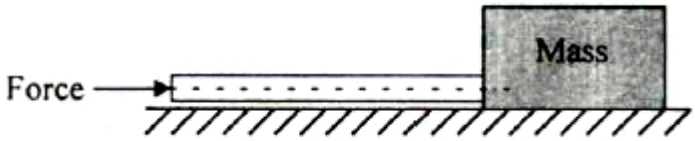


(A) 0.1 m (B) 0.2 m (C) 0.4 m (D) 0.8 m

29. A radial disc cam rotating at a constant speed of 60 rpm provides a parabolic displacement of 0.2 m to its flat faced rectilinear follower during 90° of its rotation. The acceleration (m/s^2) experienced by the follower is

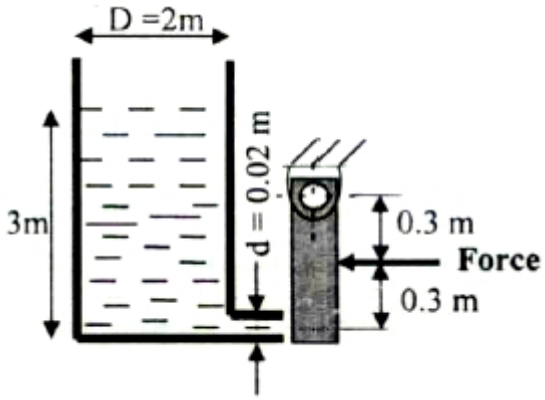
(A) 0.8 (B) 1.6 (C) 3.2 (D) 6.4

30. Figure below shows a mass of 300 kg being pushed using a cylindrical rod made of a material having E = 22 MPa and of 2 m length and 0.1 m in diameter. In order to avoid the failure of the rod due to elastic instability, the maximum value of the coefficient of Coulomb friction permissible between the mass and floor is



(A) 0.22 (B) 0.36 (C) 0.65 (D) 0.75

31. A cylindrical tank is filled with water as shown in the Figure below. The force required to close the discharge tube at the bottom of the tank is



(A) 18.5 N (B) 37 N (C) 45.5 N (D) 74 N

32. When an ideal gas (C_p = 3.5) is heated at constant pressure from 25°C to 425°C, the change in entropy is
(A) 1.48 (B) 2.97 (C) 4.2 (D) 5.98

33. A long glass cylinder of inner diameter = 0.03 m and outer diameter = 0.05 m carries hot fluid inside. If the thermal conductivity of glass = 1.05 W/mK, the thermal resistance (°K/W) per unit length of the cylinder is
(A) 0.031 (B) 0.077 (C) 0.17 (D) 0.34

34. A tool with side Cutting Edge angle of 30° and Edge angle of 10° is used for fine turning with a feed of 1 mm/rev. Neglecting nose radius of the tool, the maximum (peak to valley) height of surface roughness produced will be
(A) 0.16 mm (B) 0.26 mm (C) 0.32 mm (D) 0.48 mm

35. Which one of the following process conditions leads to higher MRR in ECM process?
(A) higher current, larger atomic weight
(B) higher valency, lower current
(C) lower atomic weight, lower valency
(D) higher valency, lower atomic weight

36. In an Abrasive jet machining process, if Q = flow rate of the abrasives and d = the mean diameter of the abrasive grain, then material removal rate is proportional to
(A) Q/d^2 (B) Qd (C) Qd^2 (D) Qd^3

37. "Matching Exercise". Choose the correct one out of the alternatives A, B, C, D.

Group	Group 2
P – Plastic Carry-bags	1 – Thermo-Vacuum Forming
Q – O-rings	2 – Blow Molding
R – Shrink Wrappers	3 – Compression Molding
S – Automobile Dashboards	4 – Resin Transfer Molding

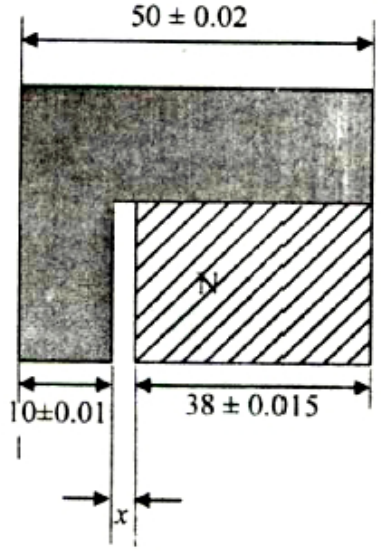
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4 (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2 (D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

38. "Matching Exercise". Choose the correct one out of the alternatives A, B, C, D.

Group 1	Group 2
P – Sand Casting	1 – Turbine blades
Q – Centrifugal Casting	2 – I.C. Engine pistons
R – Investment Casting	3 – Large bells
S – Die casting	4 – Pullllleys

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2 (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-1, S-2 (D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

39. Tolerance on the dimension x in the two component assembly shown below i



(A) ± 0.025 (B) ± 0.030 (C) ± 0.040 (D) ± 0.045

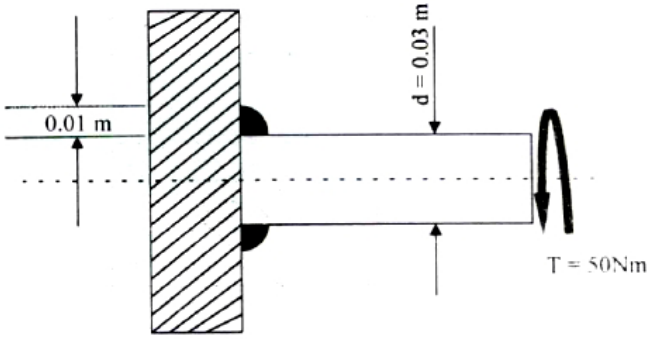
40. The maximum possible percentage reduction in area per pass during wire drawing of an ideal plastic material without friction is of the order of
(A) 37 (B) 50 (C) 63 (D) 75

41. Circular blanks of 35 mm diameter are punched from a steel sheet of 2 mm thickness. If the clearance per side between the punch and die is to be kept as 40 microns, the sizes of punch and die should respectively be
(A) $35^{+0.00}$ and $35^{+0.040}$ (B) $35^{-0.040}$ and $35^{-0.080}$
(C) $35^{+0.00}$ and $35^{+0.080}$ (D) $35^{+0.040}$ and $35^{-0.080}$

42. In a CAD package, a point P (6, 3, 2) is projected along a vector v (–2, 1, –1). The projection of this point on X-Y plane will be
(A) (4, 4, 0) (B) (8, 2, 0) (C) (7, 4, 0) (D) (2, 5, 0)

43. The geometric transformation specified by $[x' \; y' \; 1] = [x \; y \; 1] \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ in a 2 D CAD system represents
(A) Scaling and Translation (B) Scaling and Rotation
(C) Rotation and Translation (D) Rotation

44. The figure below shows the cross-section of circular fillet weld joining a cylindrical steel pin to a steel plate. If the pin is subjected to pure torsional load, the shear stress (MPa) occurring at the throat of the weld is



(A) 2.5 (B) 5.0 (C) 7.0 (D) 10

45. Diameter of a hole after plating needs to be controlled between $30^{+0.065}_{+0.020}$ mm . If the plating thickness varies between 10-15 microns, diameter of the hole before plating should be
(A) $30^{+0.070}_{+0.030}$ mm (B) $30^{+0.065}_{+0.020}$ mm (C) $30^{+0.080}_{+0.030}$ mm (D) $30^{+0.070}_{+0.040}$ mm

46. The D.C. power source for are welding has the characteristic 3V + 1 = 240, where V = Voltage and 1 = Current in amp. For maximum arc power at the electrode, voltage should be set at
(A) 20 V (B) 40 V (C) 60 V (D) 80 V

47. In a CNC machine feed drive, a stepper motor with step angle of 1.8^0 drives a lead screw with pitch of 2 mm. The Basic Length Unit (BLU) for this drive is
(A) 10 microns (B) 20 microns (C) 40 microns (D) 100 microns

48. Which one of the following gear manufacturing processes is NOT based on
(A) Gear Hobbing (B) Gear Shaping (C) Gear Milling (D) Gear Shaving

49. Based on the general characteristics of the different types of layout, which of the following are true?
P – Work-in-process and throughput time are high in process layout
Q - Production cost per unit is high in product layout
R - Work-in-process and throughput time are high in product layout
(A) P and Q (B) Q and R (C) Only P (D) Only R

50. In sensitivity analysis of LP models, which of the following holds true?
P – Reduced cost of basic variables are zero at optimality
Q – Constraints are binding when shadow prices are non-zero
R – Constraints are binding when shadow prices are zero
S – Reduced cost is same as shadow price
(A) P and Q (B) Q and R (C) P and R (D) Q and S

51. Consider the symmetric dual pair of LPs [P] and [D], where A is an m × n matrix, b is an m-vector and c is an n-vector

[P]		[D]	
Min	$c^T x$	Max	$b^T y$
s.t.	$Ax \geq b$	s.t.	$A^T y \leq c^T$
	$x \geq 0$		$y \geq 0$

Assuming that [P] is feasible. If the optimal values are z_1^* for [P] and z_2^* for [D], whenever they exist, then which one of the following is true?
(A) If [D] is infeasible, then z_1^* can be determined and is equal to z_2^*
(B) If [D] is feasible, then z_1^* cannot be determined
(C) If [D] is feasible, then z_1^* can be determined and is equal to z_2^*
(D) If [D] is feasible, then z_1^* can be determined but not equal to z_2^*

52. The moving average method is to be used for forecasting demand based on m periods of data. Two values of m are tried, m_1 and m_2 with $m_1 > m_2$, to get two different forecasts, denoted by F(t) and G(t).
P = F(t) has less variability than G(t)
Q – Forecast error of F(t) is less than that of G(t)
Which of the above statements are true?
(A) Only P (B) Only Q (C) Both P and Q (D) Neither P nor Q

53. In an optimization problem, let y be a 0 – 1 variable and x be a positive real number. Now, the condition that x can take non-zero values only if y = 1 can be modeled using the linear constraint
(A) $x \leq My$ (M is a large number) (B) $x \geq y$
(C) $x \geq My$ (M is a large number) (D) $xy \geq 0$

54. The average number of accidents occurring monthly on an assembly shop floor is 2. The probability that there will be at least one accident in this month is estimated to be
(A) 0.055 (B) 0.456 (C) 0.865 (D) 0.950

55. $X_1, \ldots, X_{100}$ are Bernoulli random variables with a probability of success equal to 0.6. By the Central Limited Theorem, the random variable $Y = \sum_{i=1,\ldots,100} X_i$ is approximately normally distributed. Then Y has mean and variance respectively equal to
(A) 40 and 24 (B) 60 and 24 (C) 40 and 12 (D) 60 and 12

56. Karmarkar's algorithm for Linear Programming
(A) moves along different extreme point solutions of the feasible region
(B) enumerates all possible extreme point solutions
(C) divides the feasible region into different parts for function evaluation
(D) generates interior point iterates which converges to the optimum solution

57. For a transportation problem that has a feasible solution, the northwest corner rule gives a possible solution which is
(A) a basic feasible solution to the problem
(B) a near optimal solution to the problem
(C) the optimal solution to the problem
(D) one of the many optimal solution to the problem

58. The assignment problem in Linear Programming is also an example of a discrete optimization problem. How many feasible solutions are there to this problem defined on n jobs and n persons?
(A) n^n (B) n(n-1) (C) n^2 (D) n!

59. "Matching Exercise". Choose the correct one out of the alternatives A, B, C, D.

Group 1	Group 2
P – Knowledge Based System	1 – responds to queries with reports
Q – Decision Support System	2 – uses statistical rules of inference
R – Management Information System	3 – provides recommendations
S – Data Mining	4 – uses reasoning techniques

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2 (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1 (D) P-1, Q-4, R-1, S-2

60. A process is to be controlled with standard values $\mu = 15$ and $\sigma = 3.6$. The sample size is 9. The controls limits for the $\bar{X}$ chart are
(A) 15 ± 10.8 (B) 15 ± 3.6 (C) 0.4 ± 10.8 (D) 0.4 ± 3.6

61. Item p is made from components Q and R. Item Q, in turn, is made from S and T. The lead times for items P, Q, R, S, and T are 2, 3, 10, 5, and 6 weeks, respectively. The lead time (in weeks) needed to respond to a customer order for item P is
(A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 12 (D) 26

62. The reliability of an equipment for a time t failure exceeding t is given by $R(t) = \exp(-\lambda t)$. The mean time to failure (MTTF) for this equipment (in hours) is
(A) λ (B) $1/\lambda$ (C) $(1/\lambda^2)$ (D) λ^2

63. Four jobs have to be sequenced on a single facility, with the objective of minimizing the maximum tardiness (=max; |Completion time; - Due date;|). The jobs have due dates and processing times as follows

Job	Due date (day number)	Processing time (days)
P	5	2
Q	6	10
R	3	3
S	7	4

The last job that should be taken up is
(A) P (B) Q (C) R (D) S

64. An asset investment is made for Rs. 1,20,000. The uniform costs per year are Rs. 40,000 in operating the asset. Uniform benefits per year are either Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 80,000. Judged to be equally likely. What is the expected payback period?
(A) 3 (B) 4.5 (C) 6 (D) 9

65.

Activity	Time (minutes)
Machine loading + unloading	2
Machining	4
Walking from one machine to the next	1

For the data given above, how many machines can be assigned to an operator to minimize idle time of the operator and machines?
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

66. Given
Assertion [a]: Value engineering of a new product is to be done after the original design concept is nearly ready for release for manufacture
Reason [r]: Value engineering aims at reducing the cost of manufacture of a new product

(A) Both [a] and [r] are true and [r] is the correct reason for [a]
(B) Both [a] and [r] are true, but [r] is not the correct reason for [a]
(C) Both [a] and [r] are false
(D) [a] is true but [r] is false

67. Given
Assertion [a]: There is a continuous reduction of life cycles of modern day products
Reason [r]: Product life cycle management reduces to a large extent the new product development time from concept to production

(A) Both [a] and [r] are true and [r] is the correct reason for [a]
(B) Both [a] and [r] are true, but [r] is not the correct reason for [a]
(C) Both [a] and [r] are false
(D) [a] is true but [r] is false

68. The problem of finding the rectangle of maximum area with perimeter equal to 20 can be posed as the constrained optimization problem

Max xy
s.t. $2x + 2y = 20$
$x, y \geq 0$

The solution to this problem is x = y = 5. What is the value of the Lagrange multiplier corresponding to the perimeter constraint?
(A) 2.5 (B) 5 (C) 7.5 (D) 10

69. A manufacturing system with a production rate p units/day experiences a demand rate of d units/dsy where P > d. Let Q be the maximum production quantity per period. When the total production in a period reaches Q units, the production is stopped and restarted only when inventory becomes zero. In such a scenario, the maximum cycle inventory is
(A) $Q \cdot p \cdot (p - d)$ (B) $\frac{Q}{(p-d)}p$ (C) $\frac{Q}{p}(p-d)$ (D) $\omega\omega\frac{p(p-d)}{Q}$

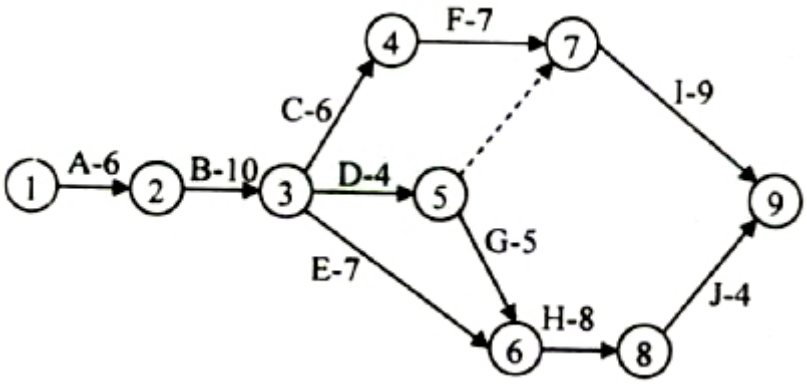
70. In a time study, the observed times and ratings for an elemental operation are as shown below:

	Reading 1	Reading 2
Rating (%)	80	100
Observed time (minutes)	0.60	0.50

Considering an allowance of 10% of the normal time, the standard time (in minutes) for the operations is
(A) 0.49 (B) 0.54 (C) 0.98 (D) 1.08

Common Data Questions

Common Data for Questions 71, 72, 73:
The figure below illustrates a project network describing the precedence relationships among different activities (A-J). The activities along with their duration in weeks are represented as arcs, and the events are shown as nodes (1 is the start event and 9 is the end event).



71. The length of critical path in weeks is
(A) 29 (B) 31 (C) 38 (D) 66

72. If U_α is the earliest start time of eventα, then the recurrence equation defining U_6 is
(A) $U_6 = \text{Max}\{U_8, 8\}$ (B) $U_6 = U_8 - 8$
(C) $U_6 = \text{Max}\{U_3, U_5, 7, 5\}$ (D) $U_6 = \text{Max}\{U_3 + 7, U_5 + 5\}$

73. If activity B has uncertain duration and is uniformly distributed over the interval [8, 12], and T is the earliest start time of event 3 (assume that event 1 starts at time 0), then the mean and variance of T are
(A) 10 and 0.4 (B) 10 and 1.33 (C) 16 and 0.4 (D) 16 and 1.33

Common Data for Questions 74, 75:
In an orthogonal machining test, the following observations were made

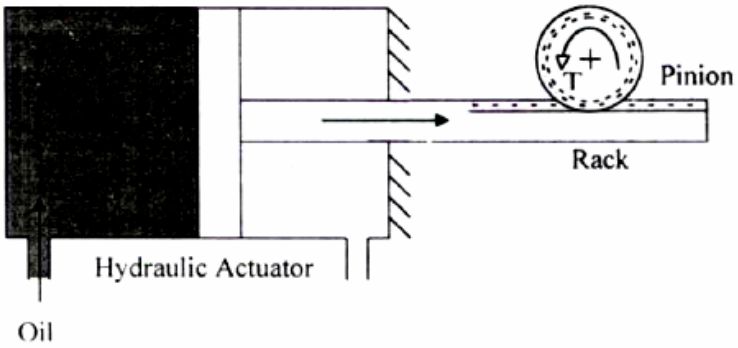
Cutting force	1200 N
Thrust force	500 N
Tool rake angle	Zero
Cutting speed	1 m/s
Depth of cut	0.8 mm
Chip thickness	1.5 mm

74. Friction angle during machining will be
(A) 22.6° (B) 32.8° (C) 57.1° (D) 67.4°

75. Chip speed along the tool rake face will be
(A) 0.83 m/s (B) 0.53 m/s (C) 1.2 m/s (D) 1.88 m/s

Linked Answer Questions: Q.76 to Q.85 carry two marks each.

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 76 & 77:
In the setup shown below, 2k W power is supplied by oil flowing into the cylinder of the hydraulic actuator at the rate of 400×10^{-6} m^3/s.



76. If the diameter of the piston is 0.05 m, the force (kN) generated on the piston is
(A) 1.6 (B) 4.8 (C) 9.8 (D) 12.2

77. The pinion is a spur gear having 30 teeth of 2 mm module. The torque T (Nm) generated is
(A) 36 (B) 72 (C) 147 (D) 294

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 78 & 79:
Consider an unbalanced serial assembly line consisting o three workstations that produces a single pare. The part visits each workstation exactly once. The number of parallel machines at each workstation and the processing time at a machine is shown below:

Workstation	Number of machines	Processing time (minutes)
1	1	2
2	2	5
3	6	10

78. What is the capacity (in parts/minute) of the above assembly line?
(A) 0.1 (B) 0.4 (C) 0.5 (D) 0.6

79. The minimum WIP level that allows the line to operate under maximum capacity is
(A) 1.7 (B) 4.0 (C) 6.8 (D) 8.6

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 80 & 81:
Blind holes 10 mm diameter, 50 mm deep are being drilled in steel block. Drilling spindle speed is 600 rpm, feed 0.2 mm/rev, point angle of drill is 120°.

80. Machining time (in minutes) per hole will be
(A) 0.08 (B) 0.31 (C) 0.44 (D) 0.86

81. During the above operation, the drill wears out after producing 200 holes. Taylor's tool life equation is of the form $VT^{0.3} = C$, where V = cutting speed in m/minute and T = tool life in minutes. Taylor's constant C will be
(A) 15 (B) 72 (C) 93 (D) 490

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 82& 83:
A company manufactures light bulbs using a production process that yields bulbs with an average life of 1000 hours, 1300 hours, and 900 hours respectively.

82. The process capability index (C_{PK}) for the manufacturing process is
(A) 0.67 (B) 1.00 (C) 1.33 (D) 2.00

83. For the above manufacturing process, the ratio of the potential process capability to its actual process capability is
(A) 0.50 (B) 0.67 (C) 1.00 (D) 2.00

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 84 & 85:
In a sand casting process, a sprue of 10 mm base diameter and 250 mm height leads to a runner which fills a cubical mould cavity of 100 mm size

84. The volume flow rate (in mm^3 /s) is
(A) 0.8×10^5 (B) 1.1×10^5 (C) 1.7×10^5 (D) 2.3×10^5

85. The mould filling time (in seconds) is
(A) 2.8 (B) 5.78 (C) 7.54 (D) 8.41

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER