

Loyola pvt ITI Vijayapur

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39.47% 15 / 38

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Attempt No.	#1	Completion Time	03:33 PM
Rank	#28	Total Questions	38

15 SCORE

38 MAX MARKS

15 CORRECT

23 INCORRECT

Answer Review

Q1 **INCORRECT** What is the material used to produce crank shaft?

A. Chromium vanadium nickel steel

B. High speed steel

C. Cast iron

D. Wrought iron

Q2 **INCORRECT** What is the material of piston pins?

A. Nickel chromium steel

B. Cast iron

C. HSS

D. Bronze

Q3 **INCORRECT** What is the name the portion below the piston boss?

A. Land of the piston

B. Ring section of the piston

C. Crown of the piston

D. Skirt of the piston

Q4 **INCORRECT** What type of bearing fitted in the connecting rod big end?

A. Needle bearing

B. Ball bearing

C. Taper roller bearing

D. Shell bearing

Q5 **CORRECT** Which part connect the piston with connecting rod?

A. Piston pin

B. Spilt pin

C. Crank pin

D. Cotter pin

Q6 **INCORRECT** Which part is connect the piston with crank pin?

A. Push rod

B. Connecting rod

C. Cam Shaft

D. Crank Shaft

Q7 **INCORRECT** Which tool used to remove the crank shaft pully?

A. Double and spanner

B. Ring spanner

C. Pipe wrench

D. Puller

Q8 **CORRECT** Which tool is used to measure the diameter of the crank shaft main journal?

A. Inside micrometer

B. Outside micrometer

C. Three point internal micrometer

D. Master ring gauge

Q9 **CORRECT** What is the material for cam shaft?

A. Forged alloy steel

B. Copper alloy

C. Aluminium alloy

D. Zinc alloy

Q10 **INCORRECT** Which tool is required to remove the valves?

A. Torque wrench

B. Valve spring lifter

C. Box spanner

D. Scraper

Q11 **CORRECT** Which instrument is used to check the vacuum of the cylinder?

A. Compression gauge

B. Dial gauge

C. Vacuum gauge

D. Wire gauge

Q12 **CORRECT** Which measuring instrument used to check the fly wheel face out?

A. Dial indicator

B. Compression gauge

C. Outside micrometer

D. Feeler gauge

Q13 **CORRECT** Which is the most preferred use of taper roller bearings?

A. Gear boxes

B. Fly wheel and water pump

C. Differential and wheel hub

D. Connecting rods

Q14 **INCORRECT** What is the property of a bearing helps to with stand metal to metal contact?

A. Surface action

B. Thermal conductivity

C. Fatigue strength

D. Embeddability

Q15 **INCORRECT** Which is the most preferred use of roller bearings?

A. Gear boxes

B. Fly wheel

C. Differential

D. Connecting rods

Q16 **INCORRECT** Which is connected with piston through piston pin?

A. Gudgeon pin

B. Connecting rod

C. Cam shaft

D. Rocker arm

Q17 **CORRECT** Which is the key element in converting reciprocating motion into rotary motion?

A. Connecting rod

B. Gudgeon pin

C. King pin

D. Cam shaft

Q18 **CORRECT** Which is transferring energy from the piston to crankshaft?

A. Gudgeon pin

B. King pin

C. Connecting rod

D. Cam shaft

Q19 **INCORRECT** Which is the load taken by the roller bearing?

A. Radial load

B. Axial load

C. Thrust load

D. Radial and axial load

Q20 **CORRECT** What is the load taken by taper roller bearing?

A. Radial load

B. Axial and radial load

C. Thrust load

D. Radial and axial load

Q21 **CORRECT** Which is the bearing used in differential and wheel of a heavy vehicles?

A. Ball bearing

B. Roller bearing

C. Needle bearing

D. Taper roller bearing

Q22 **INCORRECT** Which is the bearing used in water pump?

A. Ball bearing

B. Roller bearing

C. Needle bearing

D. Taper roller bearing

Q23 **CORRECT** Which is the bearing used in gear boxes?

- A. Ball bearing
- B. Roller bearing
- C. Needle bearing
- D. Taper roller bearing

Q24 **CORRECT** Which is the most preferred use of bush bearings?

- A. Connecting rods
- B. Fly wheel
- C. Crank shaft
- D. Oil pumps

Q25 **INCORRECT** Where is the compression ring is fitted in the piston?

- A. Compression ring above the oil ring in the piston
- B. Compression ring bottom of the piston skirt
- C. Compression ring between oil ring and piston pin
- D. Compression ring between piston pin and bottom of skirt

Q26 **INCORRECT** Which tool is used to remove the piston ring?

- A. Drift punch
- B. Ring expander
- C. Circlip plier
- D. 'C' clamp

Q27 **INCORRECT** What is the purpose of the timing chain?

A. To connect water pump pulley

B. To connect alternator

C. To connect crank or cam shaft gear

D. To connect A/C compressor

Q28 **CORRECT** What is the purpose of the fly wheel timing mark?

A. To coincide the gears

B. To set the engine timing

C. To set the F.I.P timing

D. To set the valve clearance

Q29 **INCORRECT** Where the fly wheel is fitted in the engine?

A. Cam shaft

B. Crank shaft

C. Rocker arm shaft

D. Primary shaft

Q30 **CORRECT** What is the speed ratio cam shaft to crank shaft?

A. Half

B. Equal

C. Double

D. Triple

Q31 **INCORRECT** When it is required to coincide the mark with timing gears?

A. During assembling water pump

B. During assembling oil pump

C. During assembling cam shaft

D. During assembling radiator

Q32 **INCORRECT** Which instrument is used to check the tappet clearance?

A. Telescopic gauge

B. Screw pitch gauge

C. Feeler gauge

D. Wire gauge

Q33 **INCORRECT** Which gauge used to measure the cylinder bore weariness?

A. Compression gauge

B. Vacuum gauge

C. Dial gauge

D. Depth gauge

Q34 **CORRECT** What is the property allows a bearing to with stand impact load for a reasonable time?

A. Fatigue strength

B. Tensile strength

C. Toughness

D. Hardness

Q35 **INCORRECT** What is the property of bearing helps to absorb dirt and metal particles?

A. Conformability

B. Embedability

C. Surface action

D. Thermal conductivity

Q36 **INCORRECT** What is the cause of excessive loading?

A. Fatigue failure

B. Bearing spread

C. Bearing crush

D. Bearing struck

Q37 **INCORRECT** What is the cause for uneven wear of bearings?

A. Bend twist

B. Excessive lubrication

C. No lubrication

D. Over heat

Q38 **INCORRECT** What is ovality of a crank shaft?

A. Difference in dia measured from top to bottom of a crank shaft outer dia

B. Difference in dia measured thrust to non thrust across dia

C. Difference in dia measured only at top

D. Difference in dia measured only at bottom