WORK SHEET
UNIT-III

1. The failure of a riveted joint may occur due to:
   A) Crushing only
   B) Shearing only
   C) Tearing of plate
   D) All of the above
   Answer: D) All of the above
2. The efficiency of a riveted joint is defined as:
   A) Strength of solid plate / Strength of joint
   B) Strength of joint / Strength of solid plate
   C) Load / Area
   D) Stress / Strain
   Answer: B) Strength of joint / Strength of solid plate
3. In riveted joints, tearing occurs along:
   A) Rivet head
   B) Pitch line
   C) Plate thickness
   D) Edge distance
   Answer: B) Pitch line
4. Eccentrically loaded riveted joints are subjected to:
   A) Only direct load
   B) Only moment
   C) Direct load and moment
   D) Shear only
   Answer: C) Direct load and moment
5. In welded joints, a fillet weld is commonly subjected to:
   A) Compressive stress
   B) Tensile stress
   C) Shear stress
   D) Bending stress
   Answer: C) Shear stress
6. The throat thickness of a fillet weld is:
   A) Equal to leg length
   B) Less than leg length
   C) Greater than leg length
   D) Zero
   Answer: B) Less than leg length
7. Circular fillet welds under torsion are subjected to:
   A) Tensile stress
   B) Compressive stress
   C) Shear stress
   D) Bending stress
   Answer: C) Shear stress

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8. Welded joints under eccentric loading experience:
   A) Only axial stress
   B) Only shear stress
   C) Combined stresses
   D) No stress
   Answer: C) Combined stresses
9. Pre-stressed bolts are mainly used to:
   A) Increase deformation
   B) Reduce load
   C) Improve joint rigidity
   D) Reduce strength
   Answer: C) Improve joint rigidity
10. In bolted joints, eccentric loading causes:
    A) Only tensile stress
    B) Only shear stress
    C) Combined shear and tensile stress
    D) No stress
    Answer: C) Combined shear and tensile stress
11. Locking devices are used to:
    A) Increase bolt size
    B) Prevent loosening
    C) Reduce strength
    D) Increase load
    Answer: B) Prevent loosening
12. A bolt of uniform strength is designed to:
    A) Increase stress concentration
    B) Reduce stress concentration
    C) Increase weight
    D) Reduce diameter
    Answer: B) Reduce stress concentration
13. Which of the following is a locking device?
    A) Washer
    B) Split pin
    C) Rivet
    D) Nut only
    Answer: B) Split pin
14. The strength of a riveted joint depends on:
    A) Number of rivets
    B) Material
    C) Arrangement
    D) All of the above
    Answer: D) All of the above
15. The primary load on rivets in a lap joint is:
    A) Tensile
    B) Shear

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C) Compressive
D) Bending
Answer: B) Shear

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The efficiency of a riveted joint is always less than _____.
   Answer: 1
2. The tearing of plate occurs along the _____ line.
   Answer: pitch
3. Fillet welds are mainly designed for _____ stress.
   Answer: shear
4. The throat thickness of a fillet weld is _____ than the leg length.
   Answer: less
5. Eccentric loading produces both direct and _____ stresses.
   Answer: bending
6. Pre-stressed bolts are used to increase joint _____.
   Answer: rigidity
7. Locking devices prevent _____ of nuts.
   Answer: loosening
8. A bolt of uniform strength reduces _____ concentration.
   Answer: stress
9. Rivets in lap joints are primarily subjected to _____ stress.
   Answer: shear
10. Welded joints under torsion experience _____ stress.
    Answer: shear