STEP WISE MARKING SCHEME

CLASS 11TH

AUTOMOTIVE

Q.NO	ANSWERS	MARKS
1	• The brakes should stop the vehicle in shortest possible distance and	5
	without skidding the vehicle.	
	 The brakes should work equally well on fair or bad roads. 	
	 Pedal effort applied by the driver should not be more, so as, not to 	
	strain the driver.	
	 Brakes should work equally well in all weathers. 	
	 It should have very few wearing parts. 	
	 It should require little maintenance. 	
	 Brakes, when applied should not disturb the steering geometry. 	
	 There should be minimum sound when brakes are applied 	
	OR	
	Mechanical brakes -: Brakes which operates mechanically by using cam,	
	rod and linkage with drum brake.	
	Hydraulic brakes: Brakes which are operated by the pressure on	
	hydraulic fluid are called hydraulic brakes. This braking system consists	
	of master cylinder, fluid line, wheel cylinder and drum brake.	
	Vacuum servo brakes: Application of brake is assisted by engine vacuum	
	for suction and is called vacuum servo brake. This system consists of	
	vacuum reservoir, master cylinder, vehicle control unit and server with	
	diaphragm.	
2	Direct measuring instruments	5
	The measuring instruments, which do not require the help of other	
	instruments for	
	measuring are called direct measuring instruments. Usually these	
	instruments have a line,	
	which is divided in equal parts, called graduated scale. commonly	
	used direct measuring	
	Indirect measuring instruments	
	There are situations where direct measuring	
	instruments cannot be used. The simple	
	calipers can be used in these situations. For	
	measuring, the object is held between the	
	ends, object removed and the ends are placed	
	on steel scale to determine the distance. These	
	calipers can be used to measure the length,	
	outside and inside diameters.	
	OR	
	Instruments used for measuring the angle are called angular	
	measuring instruments.	

	Angle is formed by two intersecting lines at the point of	
	intersection. The instruments used	
	for measurement of the angle are:	
	Protractor: A protractor is a device for measuring the angle	
	between two intersecting lines. The angle is measured in degrees,	
	and a circle is defined as having 360 degrees of identical size.	
	Blade protractor:	
	This is a highly useful and accurate tool for setting bevels,	
	transferring angles, small squaring tasks, and many other	
	applications. Double graduations from 0 - 180° in opposite	
	directions permitting the direct reading of angles and	
	supplementary angles. The blade protractor	
	Bevel / Combination gauge:	
	A bevel gauge is an adjustable gauge for setting and	
	transferring angles. The handle is usually made of wood or	
	plastic or steel and is connected to a metal blade with a thumb	
	screw or wing nut. The	
	blade pivots and can be locked at any angle by loosening or	
	tightening the thumb screw.	
	The bevel gauge and its applications	
3	Automotive bolts often known as threaded fasteners is one of the types	5
	of auto fasteners that comprises of either a threaded pin or rod having a	
	head at one end. The bolts are inserted through holes in assembled	
	parts and fastened by a mated nut with a help of torque. Therefore a	
	bolt is an externally threaded headed fastener, which is used in	
	conjunction with a nut.	
	Type of bolt –	
	Socket screws A Hex Socket Head Screw with an enlarged, unthreaded,	
	cylindrical shoulder under the head. For rotation or sliding applications	
	such as pulley shafts in punch and die works or for use as a bearing pin.	
	Allen head wrench is used for tightening the screw.	
	Square head bolt Square headed bolts are the same basic size and	
	shape as the Hex Cap screw except the head is square instead of	
	hexagonal. They have the Roll thread and also come in the Lag screw	
	thread as well. U-Bolt A U-Bolt is a U shaped bolt with two threaded	
	arms protruding from a curved base.	
	U-bolts are used as framing fasteners and anchors for foundations and	
	roofs, pipe and conduit holders and bolts for motor and engine shaft	
	components. Knurled bolts This is a special bolt that is used in Electrical Switchboards	
	and or Panel Boards.	
	OR	
	A nut is a type of fastener with a threaded hole. Nuts are almost always	
	used opposite a mating bolt to fasten a stack of parts together. The two	
I	partners are kept together by a combination of their threads' friction, a	
	slight stretch of the bolt, and compression of the parts. In applications	
	and compression or the poly and compression or the parts. In applications	1

where vibration or rotation may work a nut loose Type of Nuts-	
Hex A hexagonal nut is a type of metal fastener that has six sides.	Most
nuts are cut in a hexagonal shape, since it seems to be the easiest	
to grasp. Nuts, in any form, are almost exclusively used to fasten a	-
to another object.	
Heavy hex Heavy hex nuts are slightly larger and thicker than star	ndard
(finished) hex nuts. Because of their secure hold and durability th	
usually used for large diameter and high strength bolt application	
Nylon insert lock A torque prevailing nut that uses nylon patented	
to provide a locking feature.	
The nylon insert , it is claimed, helps to seal the bolt thread against	ct .
seepage of water, oil, petrol, paraffin and other liquids.	50
Jam The term is sometimes used for thin (or jam) nuts used to loc	-k ->
thicker nut. When used in this way the thin nut should be adjacer	
the joint surface and tightened against the thick nut. If placed on	
the thick nut the thin nut would sustain loads it was not designed	
sustain.	
4 Steps to remove the puncture from a tyre wheel;	3
• Loosen the wheel nuts	
• Raise the portion of punctured wheel by placing the jack at lift p	point
strictly	
Remove the punctured wheel from hub	
Keep the removed nuts safely with washer	
• By using tube valve, release the remaining air from the tube	
• Place the blunt lever to remove the tyre bed from the wheel or	place
the wheel on the tyre removing machine.	
5 How do you think he spotted the opportunity	3
 How did he serve the needs of the customer 	
 What would you have done 	
OR	
nspect belt for cracks, cut deformation, wear and cleanliness. If	
necessary, change the belt	
Check belt tension as 6–7 mm as deflection	
To adjust the belt to tight or loose, change the position of the	
alternator Tighten belt adjusting bolt and alternator pivot bolt	
6 Gas Welding	3
Arc Welding Tig Welding	
Mig Welding	
7 • Keep the vehicle on hard surface	3
• Open the engine bonnet/cover and support it properly	
• Inspect for external leakage of oil, coolant, gases - locate the are	ea
 Initial Process Start the process by placing your vehicle 	2
dears in the neutral mode, then hold the emergency	
gears in the neutral mode, then hold the emergency	
gears in the neutral mode, then hold the emergency and jack up your vehicle's front wheels. To the jack s place it both the side of the front frame	

	Step 2: Turning off the Wheel	
	Step 3: Installation	
9	 The tubeless tyres are lighter and run cooler than tubed tyre. The main advantage of a tubeless tyre is that it retains air for a long period even after being punctured by nail, provided the nail remains in the tyre. But the tube tyre releases the air almost immediately after 	3
	 being punctured. Any hole in the tubeless tyre can be repaired simply by rubber plugging. 	
	OR	
	To write a letter or make a report, we can use a word processor on a computer instead of using pen and paper. A word processor is a software application that helps us to create documents by typing in text, making corrections (editing text), arranging it in a neat manner (formatting) and printing it	
10	 Draw any two chords AB and CD. Draw lines perpendicular to the two chords or bisect the two chords and extend the lines. The intersection of these two perpendiculars is the centre (M) of the circle. 	2
11	 Draw a line AB of given length. Draw arcs using A as the centre with the compass set more than half the length of AB. Draw arcs using B as the centre with the compass set as above. Connect the intersection (C and D) by a line. The connecting line bisects AB in point M. 	2
12	Casting: Casting is one of the most ancient processes of manufacturing metallic components. Also with few exceptions it is the first step of manufacturing metallic components. OR • Inspect the battery terminal for loose contact • Inspect the socket connection for slackness • Check the connection to ignition switch • Inspect connection at primary circuit of LT lead	2
13	For easy shifting of gears, it is necessary to regularly lubricate the gear linkages. Slackness must be inspected and adjusted at regular intervals otherwise, it may cause hard gear shifting and gear slips out of mesh. To avoid this problem, it is necessary to inspect the alignment	2
14	The benefits of networking are found in every industry and organization. Networking achieves the objectives of building business relationships to further career goals or find new opportunities.	2
15	Let us start by understanding who is a stakeholder. Any person with an interest or concern in something (business, policy, activity) is known as a stakeholder. Since a green economy affects everyone and needs support from many people there are many stakeholders in a green economy. Since the environment affects you and your actions affect the	2

	environment,	
	OR	
	Radiator	
	Hose pipe	
	Water pump	
16	A-4	1
17	B-7	1
18	A-COPPER	1
19	A-SEEL ULE	1
	A-GRE	1
20		
21	8-10MM	1
22	DIFFRENTIAL	1
23	3000 TO 3500	1
24	10000-15000	1
25	RADITIOR	1
26	TO COVAY MESSAGE	1
27	CNTR+C	1
28	FALSE	1
29	FALSE	1
30	C-CONFIDANCE	1