BunkPoint MOCK TEST

Delhi Cantonment Board Assistant Engineer Mechanical 2026 Mock Test 1

Total Questions: **80** | Sections: **14**

Section overview Tap a section to jump to it

Section	Questions	Count
Engineering Mechanics	1–3	3
Strength of Materials	4–12	9
Theory of Machines	13–20	8
Machine Design	21–29	9
Thermodynamics	30–34	5
Heat Transfer	35–40	6
IC Engines and Gas Turbines	41–43	3
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	44–47	4
Steam Power Plant	48–50	3
Fluid Mechanics	51–60	10
Hydraulic Machines	61–64	4
Manufacturing Processes	65–72	8
Engineering Materials	73–76	4
Industrial Engineering	77–80	4

Engineering Mechanics

Q.1–3 | 3 questions

Q.1 A rectangular section is 100 mm wide and 60 mm deep. Its moment of inertia about an axis parallel to the width and lying 40 mm away from the centroidal axis parallel to it is

(A) 9.6×10^6 mm^4

(B) 7.8×10^6 mm^4

(C) 11.4×10^6 mm^4

(D) 16.8×10^6 mm^4

Q.2 A block rests on a rough inclined plane. The force needed to pull it up the plane is least when the force acts at an angle to the plane equal to the

(A) angle of the incline, measured from the horizontal

(B) complement of the angle of friction, from the plane

(C) zero, with the force acting along the plane

(D) angle of friction, inclined upward from the plane

Q.3 A load of 200 N hangs from a knot held by two light ropes fixed to a horizontal ceiling. The ropes make 30° and 60° with the ceiling, on opposite sides of the vertical. The tension in the rope inclined at 60° is

(A) 173.2 N **(B)** 100.0 N **(C)** 115.5 N **(D)** 141.4 N

Strength of Materials

Q.4–12 | 9 questions

Q.4 A rectangular beam section 100 mm × 150 mm carries a transverse shear force of 30 kN. The maximum shear stress at the neutral axis is

(A) 2.0 MPa **(B)** 2.7 MPa **(C)** 4.5 MPa **(D)** 3.0 MPa

Q.5 A steel bar is held between two rigid walls at room temperature and then heated uniformly by ΔT. If E is Young's modulus and α is the coefficient of linear expansion, the stress developed in the bar is

(A) tensile and equal to $\alpha E \Delta T$ **(B)** compressive and equal to $\alpha E \Delta T/2$

(C) compressive and equal to $\alpha E \Delta T L$ **(D)** compressive and equal to $\alpha E \Delta T$

Q.6 Consider the following statements:
(I) At a point of contraflexure the bending moment is zero and it changes its sign.
(II) At a point of contraflexure the shear force is zero and the slope of the beam reverses.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only II is true **(B)** Only I is true

(C) Both I and II are true **(D)** Neither I nor II is true

Q.7 The ratio of the Euler buckling load of a column fixed at both ends to that of the same column fixed at one end and free at the other is

(A) 4 : 1 **(B)** 8 : 1 **(C)** 16 : 1 **(D)** 2 : 1

Q.8 The total area under the stress-strain curve of a material from the origin up to fracture represents

(A) the energy stored per unit volume up to the elastic limit, called resilience

(B) the stress at which plastic deformation begins, called yield strength

(C) the energy absorbed per unit volume up to fracture, known as toughness

(D) the strain at fracture, which is called the ductility of the material

Q.9 Consider the following statements:
(I) The deflection of a close-coiled helical spring is directly proportional to the square of the wire diameter.
(II) The deflection of a close-coiled helical spring is directly proportional to the cube of the mean coil diameter.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true
(B) Both I and II are true
(C) Neither I nor II is true
(D) Only II is true

Q.10 A shaft is subjected to a bending moment of 300 N m and a twisting moment of 400 N m. The equivalent twisting moment is

(A) 700 N m **(B)** 400 N m **(C)** 500 N m **(D)** 100 N m

Q.11 For the same load, the maximum stress produced in a bar by a suddenly applied load compared with that of a gradually applied load is

(A) 2 times **(B)** 1 time **(C)** 4 times **(D)** 1.5 times

Q.12 According to the first moment-area theorem of Mohr, the change of slope between two points of the elastic curve of a loaded beam equals

(A) the moment of the M/EI area between the points about one point
(B) the total area of the M/EI diagram between the two points
(C) the area of the shear force diagram divided by EI for the span
(D) the ordinate of the M/EI diagram at the second point

Theory of Machines

Q.13–20 | 8 questions

Q.13 A spherical pair (ball and socket) permits three independent rotations. The number of degrees of constraint it imposes on relative motion in space is

(A) 2 **(B)** 3 **(C)** 4 **(D)** 5

Q.14 According to the law of gearing, for a constant velocity ratio between two meshing gears, the common normal at the point of contact of the teeth must

(A) remain parallel to the line joining the gear centres
(B) pass through the centre of the larger gear
(C) stay perpendicular to the line of centres throughout
(D) pass through the pitch point on the line of centres

Q.15 For a given follower motion in a cam mechanism, increasing the base circle radius of the cam

(A) increases the maximum pressure angle and shrinks the cam

(B) leaves the pressure angle unchanged but reduces follower lift

(C) decreases the maximum pressure angle but enlarges the cam

(D) raises the follower lift and the pressure angle together

Q.16 A slider moves with relative velocity v along a link that rotates with angular velocity ω. The magnitude of the Coriolis component of acceleration of the slider is

(A) ωv **(B)** $2\omega v$ **(C)** $\omega^2 v$ **(D)** ωv^2

Q.17 The maximum and minimum speeds of a flywheel during a cycle are 330 rpm and 270 rpm. The coefficient of fluctuation of speed is

(A) 0.18 **(B)** 0.20 **(C)** 0.22 **(D)** 0.10

Q.18 Consider the following statements:
(I) In an epicyclic gear train, the axis of at least one gear itself revolves about the axis of another gear.
(II) If the arm of an epicyclic gear train is held fixed, the train behaves like an ordinary train with all gear axes fixed.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true **(B)** Only II is true

(C) Both I and II are true **(D)** Neither I nor II is true

Q.19 A disc is mounted on a shaft and executes free torsional vibration. If the shaft diameter is doubled while its length, material and the disc are unchanged, the natural frequency becomes

(A) 2 times the original value **(B)** 16 times the original value

(C) 8 times the original value **(D)** 4 times the original value

Q.20 A single degree of freedom system is critically damped when its damping ratio ζ is

(A) $\zeta = 1$ **(B)** $\zeta = 0$ **(C)** $\zeta = 0.5$ **(D)** $\zeta = 2$

Machine Design

Q.21–29 | 9 questions

Q.21 A square key of side w and length l is fitted on a shaft of diameter d transmitting torque T. The crushing stress in the key is

(A) $\frac{4T}{dwl}$ **(B)** $\frac{2T}{dwl}$ **(C)** $\frac{8T}{dwl}$ **(D)** $\frac{T}{dwl}$

Q.22 A preloaded bolted joint carries an external tensile load P. If k_b and k_m are the stiffnesses of the bolt and the clamped members, the additional load taken by the bolt is

(A) $P\frac{k_m}{k_b+k_m}$ **(B)** $P\frac{k_b+k_m}{k_b}$ **(C)** $P\frac{k_b}{k_m}$ **(D)** $P\frac{k_b}{k_b+k_m}$

Q.23 For a self-locking power screw, the efficiency of the screw while raising the load is

(A) at least 50% **(B)** not more than 50%

(C) between 60% and 80% **(D)** above 80%

Q.24 A component has a theoretical stress concentration factor of 2.5 and a fatigue stress concentration factor of 2.2. Its notch sensitivity is

(A) 0.88 **(B)** 0.80 **(C)** 1.25 **(D)** 0.30

Q.25 Two parallel fillet welds, each 100 mm long with a leg size of 8 mm, carry a static load. If the permissible shear stress in the weld is 70 MPa, the load the joint can carry is

(A) 112.0 kN **(B)** 56.0 kN **(C)** 39.6 kN **(D)** 79.2 kN

Q.26 The Sommerfeld number of a journal bearing is $\frac{ZN}{p}\left(\frac{r}{c}\right)^2$. If the bearing pressure p is doubled and all other parameters are unchanged, the Sommerfeld number becomes

(A) two times its original value **(B)** four times its original value

(C) one-fourth of its original value **(D)** one-half of its original value

Q.27 Consider the following statements:
(I) A rigid flange coupling transmits torque through the shear of its bolts acting on the bolt circle.
(II) A rigid flange coupling can tolerate angular misalignment between the two connected shafts.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only II is true **(B)** Both I and II are true

(C) Only I is true **(D)** Neither I nor II is true

Q.28 Consider the following statements:
(I) The Soderberg line meets the mean-stress axis at the ultimate tensile strength of the material.
(II) For a given mean stress, the Soderberg criterion permits a lower stress amplitude than the Goodman criterion.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true
(B) Both I and II are true
(C) Only II is true
(D) Neither I nor II is true

Q.29 Compared with a flat belt drive, a chain drive

(A) has lower mechanical efficiency because of creep and slip losses
(B) gives a constant average velocity ratio because there is no slip
(C) needs a higher initial tension on the shafts and the bearings
(D) is unsuitable for large centre distances between the two shafts

Thermodynamics

Q.30–34 | 5 questions

Q.30 A closed system does 40 kJ of work during a process in which its internal energy increases by 25 kJ. The heat transfer during the process is

(A) 15 kJ added to the system
(B) 15 kJ rejected by the system
(C) 65 kJ rejected by the system
(D) 65 kJ added to the system

Q.31 The main purpose of reheating steam in a Rankine cycle is to

(A) increase the temperature of feed water entering the boiler
(B) reduce the moisture content of steam at turbine exhaust
(C) lower the condenser pressure for the same cooling water
(D) raise the boiler pressure without changing the metallurgy

Q.32 Consider the following statements:
(I) The irreversibility of a process equals the heat rejected to the surroundings divided by the sink temperature.
(II) The available energy of a system becomes maximum when the system reaches the dead state.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Neither I nor II is true
(B) Only I is true
(C) Only II is true
(D) Both I and II are true

Q.33 The work ratio of a Brayton cycle is defined as

(A) the compressor work input divided by the net work output

(B) the turbine work output divided by the compressor work input

(C) the net work output divided by the gross turbine work output

(D) the net work output divided by the heat supplied to the cycle

Q.34 Consider the following statements:
(I) The Clausius statement forbids a heat engine from rejecting heat to a low temperature sink.
(II) The Clausius and Kelvin-Planck statements are equivalent, since violating one violates the other.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true

(B) Only II is true

(C) Both I and II are true

(D) Neither I nor II is true

Heat Transfer

Q.35–40 | 6 questions

Q.35 For a lumped system of density ρ, volume V, specific heat c and surface area A cooled with heat transfer coefficient h, the time constant is

(A) $\frac{hA}{\rho Vc}$ **(B)** $\frac{\rho Vc}{hA}$ **(C)** $\frac{\rho cA}{hV}$ **(D)** $\frac{hV}{\rho cA}$

Q.36 In natural convection heat transfer, the Rayleigh number is the product of the

(A) Reynolds number and Prandtl number

(B) Grashof number and Reynolds number

(C) Grashof number and Prandtl number

(D) Nusselt number and Prandtl number

Q.37 For an infinitely long fin, the temperature at the fin tip approaches

(A) the temperature of the surrounding ambient fluid

(B) the temperature prevailing at the base of the fin

(C) the arithmetic mean of base and fluid temperatures

(D) a value above the base temperature of the fin

Q.38 For a shell and tube heat exchanger, the LMTD correction factor F is equal to unity when

(A) both fluids are unmixed in a cross-flow arrangement

(B) the two fluids flow in the same direction in all tubes

(C) the shell side fluid makes two passes over the tubes

(D) one of the fluids changes phase at constant temperature

Q.39 Consider the following statements:
(I) Inserting a thin radiation shield between two large parallel plates reduces the net radiative heat exchange.
(II) A single shield with the same emissivity as the plates reduces the net exchange to one-fourth of its value.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only II is true

(B) Both I and II are true

(C) Neither I nor II is true

(D) Only I is true

Q.40 Thermal contact resistance at the interface of two solid surfaces pressed together can be reduced by

(A) increasing the contact pressure at the interface

(B) making the contact surfaces rougher before pressing

(C) leaving some air trapped within the interface gaps

(D) using an interface material of lower conductivity

IC Engines and Gas Turbines

Q.41–43 | 3 questions

Q.41 In a spark ignition engine, the emission of oxides of nitrogen is highest with

(A) a rich mixture (air-fuel ratio about 11:1)

(B) a very lean mixture (air-fuel ratio about 22:1)

(C) an extremely rich mixture (air-fuel ratio about 8:1)

(D) a slightly lean mixture (air-fuel ratio about 16:1)

Q.42 The mechanical efficiency of an internal combustion engine is the ratio of

(A) the indicated power to the brake power

(B) the brake power to the fuel energy input

(C) the brake power to the indicated power

(D) the friction power to the indicated power

Q.43 A single-stage reciprocating air compressor has a clearance volume of 5% of the swept volume. It delivers air at a pressure ratio of 8 and the expansion follows $pv^{1.3} = \text{constant}$. The volumetric efficiency is

(A) 82.9% **(B)** 80.2% **(C)** 65.0% **(D)** 95.0%

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

Q.44–47 | 4 questions

Q.44 The air refrigeration system is widely used for cooling aircraft cabins mainly because of

(A) a higher coefficient of performance than vapour compression

(B) its need for no turbine or compressor in the cooling circuit

(C) its low weight and the ready supply of bleed air from engines

(D) its operation at a lower pressure ratio than other cycles

Q.45 The ozone depletion potential of the refrigerant R-134a is

(A) 1 **(B)** 0.055 **(C)** 0 **(D)** 0.2

Q.46 The coefficient of performance of a vapour absorption refrigeration system is the refrigeration effect divided by

(A) the heat supplied to the generator, as pump work is negligible

(B) the work supplied to the compressor of the system itself

(C) the heat rejected in the condenser and in the absorber together

(D) the work input to the solution pump of the system alone

Q.47 Moist air at a total pressure of 101.325 kPa has a water vapour partial pressure of 2.0 kPa. Its specific humidity is

(A) 0.0123 kg/kg dry air **(B)** 0.0125 kg/kg dry air

(C) 0.0197 kg/kg dry air **(D)** 0.0250 kg/kg dry air

Steam Power Plant

Q.48–50 | 3 questions

Q.48 In steam power plants a surface condenser is preferred to a jet condenser mainly because

(A) the condensate stays pure and is reused as boiler feed water

(B) its construction is simpler and its initial cost is lower

(C) cooling water mixes with steam and gives a lower back pressure

(D) it needs no air extraction pump for maintaining the vacuum

Q.49 Consider the following statements:
(I) For maximum blade efficiency of a single-stage impulse turbine with symmetrical blades, the blade speed equals the product of steam speed and the cosine of nozzle angle.
(II) The maximum blade efficiency of such a turbine, with no friction, equals $\cos^2 \alpha$.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true
(B) Both I and II are true
(C) Only II is true
(D) Neither I nor II is true

Q.50 A chimney is 40 m high. The ambient air is at 300 K and the flue gas is at 450 K. The theoretical draught, expressed as a column of hot flue gas, is

(A) 13.3 m **(B)** 40.0 m **(C)** 60.0 m **(D)** 20.0 m

Fluid Mechanics

Q.51–60 | 10 questions

Q.51 In fully developed laminar flow through a circular pipe under the same pressure gradient, doubling the pipe diameter changes the discharge by a factor of

(A) 16 **(B)** 8 **(C)** 4 **(D)** 2

Q.52 Consider the following statements:
(I) The centre of pressure of a submerged vertical plane surface lies below the centroid of the surface.
(II) The total hydrostatic force on the surface equals specific weight times area times depth of the centre of pressure.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true
(B) Only II is true
(C) Both I and II are true
(D) Neither I nor II is true

Q.53 Model tests on a ship hull in a towing tank are conducted with similarity of

(A) Reynolds number, because viscous and inertia forces govern wave making
(B) Mach number, because compressibility and inertia forces govern wave making
(C) Froude number, because gravity and inertia forces govern ship wave making
(D) Weber number, because surface tension and inertia forces govern wave making

Q.54 Water (surface tension 0.072 N/m, zero contact angle, density 1000 kg/m^3) rises in a glass tube of 2 mm diameter. Taking $g = 9.81$ m/s^2, the capillary rise is

(A) 7.3 mm **(B)** 29.4 mm **(C)** 14.7 mm **(D)** 58.7 mm

Q.55 An aircraft flies at 510 m/s where the speed of sound is 340 m/s. The flow past the aircraft is

(A) subsonic with a Mach number of 0.67 **(B)** supersonic with a Mach number of 1.5

(C) sonic with a Mach number of 1.0 **(D)** hypersonic with a Mach number of 3.0

Q.56 For a laminar boundary layer on a flat plate, the thickness δ varies with the distance x from the leading edge as

(A) $\delta \propto x$ **(B)** $\delta \propto x^{1/2}$ **(C)** $\delta \propto x^{4/5}$ **(D)** $\delta \propto x^{1/5}$

Q.57 Water of density 1000 kg/m^3 flows at 2 m/s in a rigid pipe. A valve at the end is closed suddenly and the pressure wave speed is 1200 m/s. The rise in pressure is

(A) 1.2 MPa **(B)** 4.8 MPa **(C)** 2.4 MPa **(D)** 0.24 MPa

Q.58 Consider the following statements:
(I) The discharge through a venturimeter is directly proportional to the pressure difference between inlet and throat.
(II) A venturimeter has a lower permanent head loss than an orifice meter of the same throat diameter.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only II is true **(B)** Only I is true

(C) Both I and II are true **(D)** Neither I nor II is true

Q.59 Water flows through a horizontal pipe that reduces from 200 mm to 100 mm diameter. The pressure at the larger section is 200 kPa and the velocity there is 2 m/s. Neglecting losses, the pressure at the smaller section is

(A) 170 kPa **(B)** 230 kPa **(C)** 194 kPa **(D)** 140 kPa

Q.60 Consider the following statements:
(I) In an irrotational flow the vorticity is zero throughout the field and a velocity potential exists.
(II) For an incompressible irrotational flow in two dimensions, the stream function satisfies Laplace's equation.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true **(B)** Only II is true

(C) Both I and II are true **(D)** Neither I nor II is true

Hydraulic Machines

Q.61–64 | 4 questions

Q.61 A Kaplan turbine works under a head of 10 m with a discharge of 50 m^3/s and an overall efficiency of 90%. The power developed is

(A) 4.41 MW **(B)** 4.91 MW **(C)** 5.45 MW **(D)** 2.21 MW

Q.62 The manometric head of a centrifugal pump is equal to

(A) the sum of the static suction head and the static delivery head only

(B) the head imparted by the impeller plus the head losses inside the pump

(C) the shaft power divided by the weight flow rate of the liquid

(D) the head imparted by the impeller minus the head losses inside the pump

Q.63 An ideal Pelton wheel (jet deflected through 180°, no friction) runs with bucket speed equal to half of the jet speed. Its hydraulic efficiency is

(A) 75% **(B)** 100% **(C)** 50% **(D)** 25%

Q.64 A fluid coupling connected between an engine and a driven shaft

(A) multiplies the torque by using a fixed stator between impeller and runner

(B) gives an output torque larger than the input torque at low output speeds

(C) keeps the output shaft speed exactly equal to the input shaft speed

(D) transmits equal torque on both shafts, with no torque multiplication

Manufacturing Processes

Q.65–72 | 8 questions

Q.65 Consider the following statements:
(I) The choke area is the largest cross-section of a gating system and it is located at the riser.
(II) In a pressurised gating system the total ingate area is larger than the sprue base area.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true **(B)** Only II is true

(C) Both I and II are true **(D)** Neither I nor II is true

Q.66 A mechanical comparator has an overall magnification of 500. A change of 0.04 mm in the plunger position moves the pointer tip on the scale by

(A) 2 mm **(B)** 20 mm **(C)** 200 mm **(D)** 0.08 mm

Q.67 A prismatic workpiece is located using the 3-2-1 principle. The total number of degrees of freedom restricted by all the locating points is

(A) 5 **(B)** 6 **(C)** 3 **(D)** 9

Q.68 A cubical casting of side 6 cm solidifies in 4 minutes. A cube of the same material, of side 12 cm, cast in the same mould material will solidify in

(A) 16 minutes **(B)** 8 minutes **(C)** 32 minutes **(D)** 64 minutes

Q.69 In the hole basis system of fits, the lower deviation of the hole is

(A) zero, so the minimum hole size equals the basic size

(B) equal to the fundamental deviation of the mating shaft

(C) equal to half of the tolerance of the mating shaft

(D) positive and equal to the tolerance of the hole

Q.70 A tool follows Taylor's equation $VT^n = C$ with $n = 0.5$. If the cutting speed is doubled, the tool life becomes

(A) one-half of the original life **(B)** one-eighth of the original life

(C) one-fourth of the original life **(D)** the same as the original life

Q.71 Taper turning on a lathe by the tailstock set-over method is suitable for

(A) small taper angles on long workpieces

(B) steep taper angles on very short workpieces

(C) internal tapers of large included angle

(D) tapers of about 45 degrees on short bars

Q.72 Hot chamber die casting machines are mainly used for

(A) aluminium and copper alloys of high melting range

(B) alloy steels and cast irons of very high melting range

(C) titanium and nickel based super alloys used in jets

(D) low melting point alloys such as zinc, tin and lead

Engineering Materials

Q.73–76 | 4 questions

Q.73 Consider the following statements:
(I) A vacancy is a point defect in which an atom is missing from its regular lattice site.
(II) An edge dislocation is a point defect that involves a single missing atom in the lattice.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only I is true
(B) Only II is true
(C) Both I and II are true
(D) Neither I nor II is true

Q.74 The hardenability of a steel is commonly measured by

(A) the Charpy impact test
(B) the Jominy end quench test
(C) the Erichsen cupping test
(D) the Brinell hardness test

Q.75 In a Brinell hardness test a 10 mm ball is pressed with a load of 3000 kgf and leaves an indentation of 4 mm diameter. The Brinell hardness number is nearly

(A) 143 **(B)** 114 **(C)** 229 **(D)** 458

Q.76 In the TTT diagram of eutectoid steel, bainite is obtained when austenite is isothermally transformed at a temperature

(A) below the pearlite nose and above the martensite start
(B) above the pearlite nose and below the lower critical temperature
(C) below the martensite finish temperature of the steel
(D) equal to the lower critical temperature of the steel

Industrial Engineering

Q.77–80 | 4 questions

Q.77 A firm sells a product at Rs 80 per unit with a variable cost of Rs 50 per unit and fixed costs of Rs 1,50,000. If actual sales are 6000 units, the margin of safety as a percentage of actual sales is

(A) 20.0% **(B)** 16.7% **(C)** 83.3% **(D)** 37.5%

Q.78 Consider the following statements:
(I) In a simple moving average forecast, using more periods gives a smoother forecast but a slower response to change.
(II) In exponential smoothing, a higher smoothing constant gives more weight to the oldest observations.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only II is true
(B) Both I and II are true
(C) Neither I nor II is true
(D) Only I is true

Q.79 In ABC analysis of inventory, the class A items typically account for

(A) about 70 to 80% of items and 10 to 20% of annual consumption value
(B) about 30 to 40% of items and 40 to 50% of annual consumption value
(C) about 50% of items and 50% of annual consumption value
(D) about 10 to 20% of items and 70 to 80% of annual consumption value

Q.80 Consider the following statements:
(I) Standard time equals observed time multiplied by the rating factor, with no allowance added.
(II) Standard time equals normal time plus allowances for fatigue, personal needs and delays.
Which one of the following is correct?

(A) Only II is true
(B) Only I is true
(C) Both I and II are true
(D) Neither I nor II is true

Get the Answers with Explanations

Delhi Cantonment Board Assistant Engineer Mechanical 2026 Mock Test 1

How to get it

The online answer key shows the correct answer for all **80 questions** with a simple explanation for each one. Try every question first, then check your answers.

1. **Scan the QR code** with your phone camera.
2. **Or click the link** below (or copy it into your browser).

Scan to open

Or open this link:

bunkpoint.com/answer/?title=RGVsaGkgQ2FudG9ubWVudCBCb2FyZCBBc3Npc3RhbnQgRW5naW5lZXIgTWVjaGFuaWNhbCAyMDI2IE1vY2sgVGVzdCAx

Prefer to take it online?

Attempt this test on BunkPoint and see your score and the topics to work on afterwards. Free, no sign-up.

bunkpoint.com/mock-tests/delhi-cantonment-board-assistant-engineer-mechanical-2026/practice-set-1/

Keep practising, free on BunkPoint

Free mock tests	Online tests with your score and the topics to work on. bunkpoint.com/mock-tests/
Study guides	Clear guides for each exam, linked to its tests. bunkpoint.com/article/
My progress	Every test you take is saved on your own device. bunkpoint.com/my-progress/
Telegram	Get new tests and updates. t.me/bunkpoint

Free to use. No sign-up needed.