GATE-2010 Aerospace Engineering (AE)

Q.1 - Q.25 carry one marks each.

1. Isentropic efficiency η_d of a subsonic diffuser is defined as
   (Note: 'a' represents the ambient, '2' represents the exit of the diffuser and 's' represents an isentropic process)

   (A) $\dfrac{T_{02s}-T_a}{T_{02}-T_a}$
   (B) $\dfrac{T_{02s}+T_a}{T_{02}+T_a}$

   (C) $\dfrac{P_{02s}-P_a}{P_{02}-P_a}$
   (D) $\dfrac{P_a-P_{02s}}{P_a-P_{02}}$

2. Two position vectors are indicated by
   $\bar{V}_1 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{matrix} \right\}$ and $\bar{V}_2 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$. if $a^2 + b^2 = 1$, then the operation $\bar{V}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \bar{V}_1$ amounts to obtaining the position vector $\bar{V}_2$ from $\bar{V}_1$ by

   (A) translation

   (B) rotation

   (C) magnification

   (D) combination of translation, rotation and magnification

3. An aircraft is climbing at a constant speed in a straight line at a steep angle of climb. The load factor it sustains during the climb is:

   (A) equal to 0.1

   (B) greater than 1.0

   (C) positive but less than 1.0

   (D) dependent on the weight of the aircraft

4. In a general case of a homogenous material under thermo-mechanical loading the number of distinct components of state of stress is

   (A) 3   (B) 4   (C) 5   (D) 6

5. The linear second order partial differential equation $5\dfrac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + 3\dfrac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\dfrac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + 9 = 0$ is

   (A) Parabolic   (B) Hyperbolic

   (C) Elliptic   (D) None of the above

6. All other factors remaining constant, if the weight of an aircraft increases by 30% then the takeoff distance increases by approximately:

   (A) 15 %   (B) 30 %

   (C) 70 %   (D) 105%

7. A vertical slender rod is suspended by a hinge at the top and hangs freely. It is heated until it attains a uniform temperature T. Neglecting the effect of the gravity, the rod has

   (A) Stress but no strain

   (B) Strain but no stress

   (C) Both stress and strain

(D) Neither stress nor strain

8. An aircraft stalls at a speed of 40 m/s in straight and level flight. The slowest speed at which this aircraft can execute a level tum at a bank angle of 60 degrees is:

    (A) 28.3 m/s   (B) 40.0 m/s

    (C) 56.6 m/s   (D) 80.0 m/s

9. The eigen-values of a real symmetric matrix are always

    (A) positive

    (B) imaginary

    (C) real

    (D) complex conjugate pairs

10. The concentration x of a certain chemical species at time t in a chemical reaction is described by the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dt} + kx = 0, with\ x(t = 0) = x_0$ Given that e is the base of the natural logarithms, the concentration x at $t = \frac{1}{k}$

    (A) falls to the value 0.5 x_0

    (B) raise to the value 2 x_0

    (C) falls to the value $\frac{x_0}{e}$

    (D) raise to the value ex_0

11. The definite integral $\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{dx}{x^2}$

    (A) Does not exist   (B) Is equal to 2

    (C) Is equal to 0   (D) Is equal to -2

12. The absolute ceiling of an aircraft is the altitude above which it

    (A) can never reach cannot sustain level flight at a constant speed

    (B) can perform accelerated flight as well as straight and level flight at a constant speed

    (C) can perform straight and level flight at a

    (D) constant speed only

13. A thin rectangular plate made of isotropic material which satisfies the octahedral (i.e Von mises/ Distortion energy) failure criterion has yield strength of 200 MPa under uniaxial tension. As shown in the figure, if it is loaded with uniform tension of 150 MPa along the X- direction, the maximum uniform tensile stress that can be applied along the Y-direction before the plate starts yielding is about
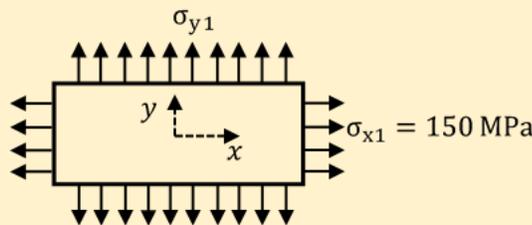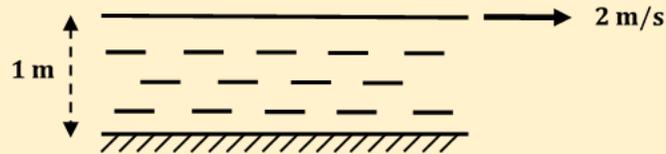

   (A) 227 MPa   (B) 77 MPa

(C) 87 MPa   (D) 114 MPa

14. Consider an incompressible 2-D Couette flow of water between two walls spaced 1 m apart. The lower wall is kept stationary, what is the shear stress acting on the lower wall if the upper wall is moving at a constant speed of 2 m/s? ($\mu_{water} = 7 \times 10^{-3} \, N.s/m^2$)

   (A) $3.5 \times 10^{-3} \, N/m^2$
   (B) $7 \times 10^{-3} \, N/m^2$
   (C) $10.5 \times 10^{-3} \, N/m^2$
   (D) $14 \times 10^{-3} \, \frac{N}{m^2}$

15. The angular momentum, about the centre of mass of the earth. of an artificial satellite in a highly elliptical orbit is:
   (A) A Maximum when the satellite is farthest from earth
   (B) A constant
   (C) Proportion to the speed of the satellite
   (D) Proportion to the square of the speed of the satellite

16. A column of length l and flexural rigidity EI. has one end fixed and the other end hinged, the critical buckling load for the column is?
   (A) $\frac{\pi^2 EI}{(0.5l)^2}$ (B) $\frac{\pi^2 EI}{(0.7l)^2}$
   (C) $\frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2}$ (D) $\frac{\pi^2 EI}{(2l)^2}$

17. A horizontal cantilevered steel beam of rectangular cross-section having width b and depth d is vibrating in the vertical plane. The natural frequency of bending vibration is highest when
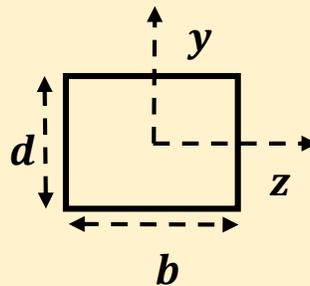

   (A) b =10, d =10
   (B) b =20, d =5
   (C) b =5, d =20
   (D) b =25, d =4

18. Consider an incompressible 2-D viscous flow over a curved surface. Let the pressure distribution on the surface be $p(s) = 2 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + s\right) N/m^2$ where s is the distance along the curved surface from the leading edge. The flow separates at

    (A) s = (2/3) π m

    (B) s = (3/2) π m

    (C) s = (π /2) π m

    (D) s = π m

19. For a multi-stage axial compressor with constant diameter hub

    (A) Blade height decreases in the flow direction

    (B) Blade height increases in the flow direction

    (C) Blade height remains constant

    (D) Blade height first increases and then decreases in the flow direction

20. In a 2-D, steady, fully developed, laminar boundary layer over a flat plate. if x is the Stream-wise coordinate. y is the wall normal coordinate and u is the stream-wise velocity component, which of the following is true;

    (A) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \gg \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

    (B) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \gg \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

    (C) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

    (D) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

21. How does the specific thrust, al constant turbine inlet temperature, produced by a turbofan engine change with an increase in compressor pressure ratio?

    (A) Increases

    (B) Decreases

    (C) First increases and then decreases

    (D) First decreases and then increases

22. If ϕ is the potential function for an incompressible irrotational flow, and u and v are the Cartesian velocity components, then which one of the following combinations is correct?

    (A) $u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$

    (B) $u = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$

    (C) $u = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$

    (D) $u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$

23. Among the choices given below, the Specific Impulse is maximum for a

    (A) Cryogenic Rocket

    (B) Solid Rocket

    (C) Liquid Rocket

    (D) Ramjet

24. For a flow across an oblique shock which of the following statements is true?
    (A) Component of velocity normal to shock decreases while tangential component increases.
    (B) Component of velocity normal shock increases while tangential component decreases
    (C) Component of velocity normal to shock is unchanged while tangential component decreases.
    (D) Component of velocity normal to shock decreases while tangential component is unchanged.

25. The maximum operating flow rate through a centrifugal compressor at a given RPM is limited by
    (A) Impeller stall
    (B) Surge
    (C) Choking of diffuser throat
    (D) Inlet flow distortion

Q.26 - Q.55 carry two marks each.

26. A spacecraft of mass 100 kg, moving at an instantaneous speed of $1.8 \times 10^4 \, m/s$, picks up interstellar dust at the rate of 3.2×10^{-8} kg/s. Assuming that the dust was initially at rest, the instantaneous rate of retardation of the spacecraft is:
    (A) 7.9×10^{-3} m/s^2
    (B) 2.3×10^{-3} m/s^2
    (C) *zero*
    (D) $5.8 \times 10^{-6} \frac{m}{s^2}$

27. Following stress state is proposed for a 2-D problem with no body forces;
    $\sigma_{xx} = 3x^2y + 4y^2$, $\sigma_{yy} = y^3 + 14xy$, $\tau_{xy} = -3xy^2 - 7x^2$.It satisfies
    (A) Equilibrium equations but not compatibility equation
    (B) Compatibility equation but not equilibrium equations
    (C) Neither equilibrium equations nor compatibility equation
    (D) Both equilibrium equations and compatibility equation

28. A uniform cross-section rigid rod of mass m and length I. is hinged at its upper end and suspended like a pendulum. Its natural frequency for small Oscillations is
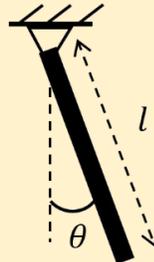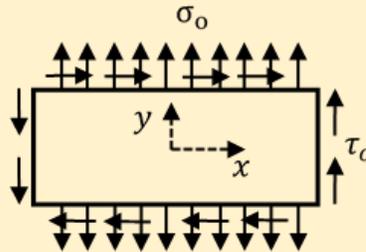
GATE Aerospace Academy

(A) $\sqrt{\dfrac{g}{2l}}$

(B) $\sqrt{\dfrac{g}{l}}$

(C) $\sqrt{\dfrac{2g}{l}}$

(D) $\sqrt{\dfrac{3g}{2l}}$

29. The thin rectangular plate shown in the figure is loaded with uniform shear τ_0 along all edges and uniform uniaxial tension in the y-direction. The appropriate Airy's stress function to solve for stresses is given by


(A) $-\tau_0 xy - \sigma_0 \dfrac{x^2}{2} + \sigma_0(x^4 - y^4)$

(B) $\tau_0 xy - \sigma_0 \dfrac{x^2}{2}$

(C) $-\tau_0 xy + \sigma_0 \dfrac{x^2}{2}$

(D) $\tau_0 xy + \sigma_0 \dfrac{x^2}{2} + \sigma_0(x^4 - y^4)$

30. A propeller powered aircraft, trimmed to attain maximum range and flying in a straight line, travels a distance R from its take-off point when
it has consumed a weight of fuel equal to 20% of its take-off weight. If the aircraft continues to fly and consumes a tot al weight of fuel equal to 50%
of its take-off weight, the distance between it and its take-off point becomes:

    (A) 2.5 R

    (B) 3.1 R

    (C) 2.1 R

    (D) 3.9 R

31. The given thin wall section of uniform thickness t, is symmetric about x-axis. Moment of inertia is given to be $I_{xx} = \dfrac{35}{12} th^3$. Shear center for this section is located at
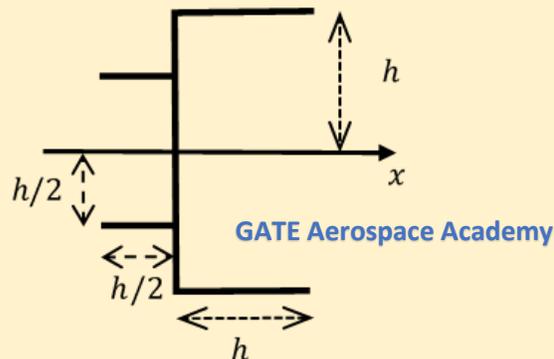
(A) $x = -\frac{3}{8}h$

(B) $x = -\frac{9}{28}h$

(C) $x = -\frac{35}{36}h$

(D) $x = -\frac{17}{35}h$

32. During an underdamped oscillation of a single degree of freedom system in the time-displacement plot the third peak is of magnitude 100 and the tenth peak is of magnitude 10. The damping ratio ξ is approximately:

    (A) 0.052

    (B) 0.023

    (C) 0.366

    (D) 0.159

33. Given that the Laplace Transform of $y(t) = e^{-t}(2\cos 2t - \sin 2t)$ is
$$y(s) = \frac{2s}{(s+1)^2 + 4},$$ the Laplace transform of $y_t(t) = e^{t}(2\cos 2t - \sin 2t)$ is

    (A) $\frac{2(s-2)}{(s-1)^2+4}$

    (B) $\frac{2(s+2)}{(s+3)^2+4}$

    (C) $\frac{2(s+2)}{(s+1)^2+4}$

    (D) $\frac{2(s-1)}{(s-1)^2+4}$

34. In a certain region a hill is described by the shape $z(x,y) = \frac{1}{50}x^4 + y^2 - xy - 3y$, where the axes x and y are in the horizontal plane and axis z points vertically upward. If $\hat{\imath}, \hat{\jmath}, \hat{k}$, are unit vectors along x, y and z, respectively, then at the point $x = 5, y = 10$ the unit vector in the direction of the sleepest slope of the hill will be:

    (A) $\hat{\imath}$

    (B) $\hat{\jmath}$

    (C) $\hat{k}$

    (D) $\hat{\imath}+\hat{\jmath}+\hat{k}$

35. An aircraft is cruising at an altitude of 9 km. The free-stream static pressure and density at this altitude are 3.08×10^4 N/m^2 and 0.467 kg/m^3 respectively. A Pitot tube mounted on the wing senses a pressure of 3.31×10^4 N/m^2. Ignoring compressibility effects, the crusing speed of the aircraft is approximately

    (A) 50 m/s

    (B) 100 m/s

    (C) 150 m/s

    (D) 200 m/s

36. The trim curves of an aircraft are of the form $C_{m,CG} = (0.05 - 0.2\delta_e) - 0.1C_L$, where the elevator deflection angle δ_e is in radian. The static margin of the aircraft is

(A) 0.5

(B) 0.2

(C) 0.1

(D) 0.05

37. The function of $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy - 3y$ has an extremum at the point

    (A) (1,2)

    (B) (3,0)

    (C) (2,2)

    (D) (1,1)

38. Consider the flow of air ($\rho = 1.23\ kg/m^3$ over a wing of chord length 0.5 m and span 3 m. Let the free stream velocity be $U = 100\ m/s$ and the average circulation around the wing be Γ = 10 m^2/s per unit span. The lift force acting on the wing is

    (A) 615 N

    (B) 1845 N

    (C) 3690 N

    (D) 4920 N

39. The stagnation pressure and stagnation temperature inside the combustion chamber of a liquid rocket engine are 1.5 MPa and 2500 K respectively. The burned gases have $\gamma = 1.2\ and\ R = 692.83\dfrac{J}{Kg-K}$. The rocket has a converging -diverging nozzle with a throat area of 0.025 m^2 and the flow at the exit of the nozzle is supersonic. If the flow through the nozzle is isentropic, what is the mass flow rate of the gases out of the nozzle?

    (A) 18.5 kg/s

    (B) 31.2 kg/s

    (C) 29.7 kg/s

    (D) 19.4 kg/s

40. In finding a root of the equation $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ the Newton-Raphson method achieves an order of convergence equal to:

    (A) 1.0

    (B) 1.67

    (C) 2.0

    (D) 2.5

41. Consider a 1-D adiabatic, inviscid, compressible flow of air (R = 287 J/Kg-K, c_v = 718 J/Kg-K) through a duel of constant cross-sectional area A= 1 m^2. If the volumetric flow rate Q = 680 m^3/s is and stagnation temperature is T_0 = 580.05 K then the air temperature inside the duct is

    (A) 300 K

    (B) 350 K

    (C) 400 K

    (D) 450 K

42. A two-stage chemical rocket. having the same specific impulse (I_{sp}) of 300 s for both the stages is designed in such a way that the payload ratio and the structural ratio are same for both the stages. The second stage of the rocket has following mass distribution

   Propellant Mass= 10208 kg

   Structural Mass= 1134 kg

   Payload Mass= 1700 kg

   g=9.8m/s^2

   If the rocket is fired from rest and it flies in a zero-gravity field and a drag free environment, the final velocity attained by the payload is

   (A) 9729.3 m/s

   (B) 897.3 m/s

   (C) 9360.2 m/s

   (D) 8973.2 m/s

43. A missile with a Ramjet engine is flying in air. The temperature at the inlet and the outlet of the combustor are 1200 K and 2500 K respectively. The heating value of the fuel is 43 MJ/Kg and the burner efficiency is 90%. Considering the working fluid to be air (C_p = 1005 J/kg-K and γ = 1.4). the fuel/air ratio $\left(f = \frac{\dot{m}_f}{\dot{m}_a}\right)$ for the engine is equal to

   (A) 0.032

   (B) 0.036

   (C) 0.042

   (D) 0.026

44. The trim curves of an aircraft are of the form $C_{m,CG} = (0.05 - 0.2\delta_e) - 0.1\,C_L$,where the elevator deflection angle, δ_e is in radian. The change in elevator deflection needed to increase the lift coefficient from 0.4 to 0.9 is

   (A) -0.5 rad

   (B) -0.25 rad

   (C) 0.25 rad

   (D) 0.5 rad

45. If e is the base of the natural logarithms, then the equation of the tangent from the origin to the curve $y = e^x$ is

   (A) $y = x$

   (B) $y = \pi x$

   (C) $y = x/e$

   (D) $y = ex$

46. Consider a potential flow over a finite wing with the following circulation distribution $\Gamma(y) = 100\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2y}{4}\right)^2}\, m^2/s$

$\Gamma_o = 100 \ m^2/s$

$\Gamma = \Gamma(y)$

$y = 2m$

$y = -2m$

V_∞
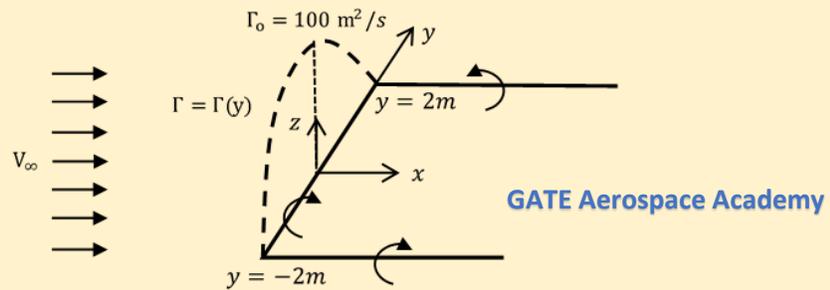
if the free stream velocity is 100 m/s, the induced angle of attack is

(A) 0.125 rad

(B) -0.125 rad

(C) $0.125\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2}$ rad

(D) $-0.125\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2}$ rad

47. The inlet stagnation temperature for a single stage axial compressor is 300 K and the stage efficiency is 0.80. Following conditions exist at the mean radius of the rotor blade: Blade speed= 200 m/s

Axial flow velocity = 160 m/s, Inlet blade angle β_1= 44°

Outlet blade angle β_2= 14°

C_p= 1005 J/kg-K and γ = 1.4

What is the stagnation pressure ratio (P_{RS}) for this compressor ?
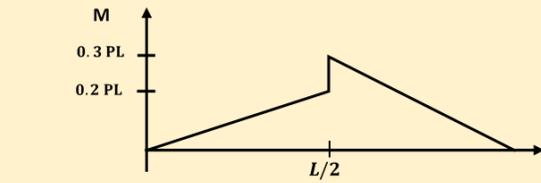
(A) 1.41

(B) 1.37

(C) 1.51

(D) 1.23

Common Data Questions
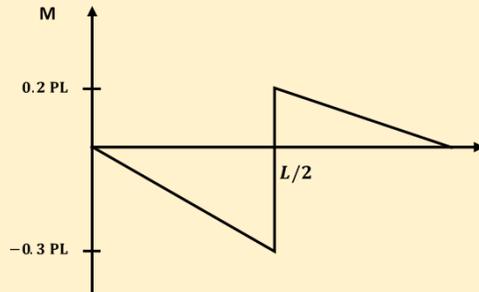
Common Data for Questions 48 and 49,

Consider a simply supported beam of length L, carrying a bracket welded at its center. The bracket carries a vertical load. P as shown in the figure. Dimensions of bracket are $a = 0.1L$ The beam has a square cross section of dimension $h \times h$.
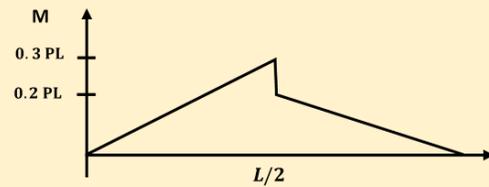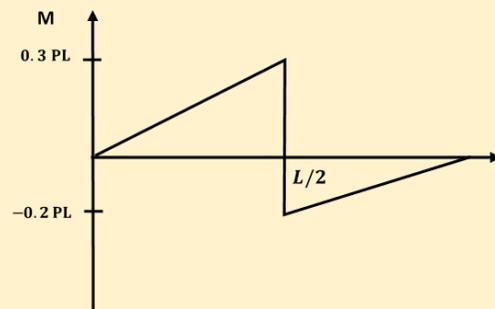

P

a

a

L
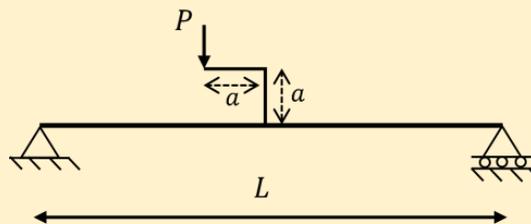
48. Bending moment diagram is given by

(A)

(B)

GATE Aerospace Academy

(C)

(D)

49. Maximum value of shear stress is
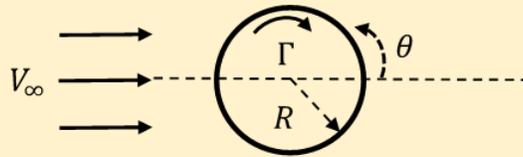
       (A) 0.67 P/h²

       (B) 1.33 P/h²

       (C) 1.5 P/h²

       (D) 0.9 P/h²

Common Data for Questions 50 and 51:

Consider a potential flow over a spinning cylinder. The stream function is given as

$$\psi = (V_\infty r \sin\theta)\left(1 - \frac{R^2}{r^2}\right) + \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln\frac{r}{R}$$

Where,

Free stream velocity, $V_\infty = 25$ m/s
Cylinder radius, $R = 1\,m$
Circulation, $\Gamma = 50\,\pi\,m^2/s$

50. The radial and azimuthal velocities on the cylinder surface at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ are
   (A) $V_r = 0, V_\theta = -75\,m/s$
   (B) $V_r = 0, V_\theta = 75\,m/s$
   (C) $V_r = 0, V_\theta = -25\,m/s$
   (D) $V_r = 0, V_\theta = 25\,m/s$

51. The stagnation points are located at
   (A) 210^0 and 330^0
   (B) 240^0 and 300^0
   (C) 30^0 and 150^0
   (D) 60^0 and 120^0

Linked Answer Questions

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 52 and 53:

An aircraft with an ideal Turbojet engine is flying at 200 m/s at an altitude, where the ambient pressure is equal to 0.8 bar. The stagnation pressure and temperature at the inlet of the turbine are 6 bar and 1400 K respectively. The change in specific enthalpy across the compressor is 335 kJ/kg. Assume the fuel flow rate to be very small in comparison to the air flow rate and consider Cp= 1117 J/kgK and γ = 1.3

52. What is the stagnation pressure at the inlet of the nozzle?
   (A) 2.8 bar
   (B) 5.7 bar
   (C) 2.1 bar
   (D) 6.3 bar

53. What is the specific thrust produced by this engine under the given conditions?
   (A) 586 N-s/kg
   (B) 745 N-s/kg
   (C) 686 N-s/kg
   (D) 500 N-s/kg

Statement for Linked Answer Questions 54 and 55:

An aircraft is in straight and level flight at a constant speed v. It is disturbed by a symmetric vertical gust, resulting in a phugoid oscillation of time period T.

54. Assuming that g is the acceleration due to gravity, T is given approximately by:

(A) $\frac{v}{\pi g}$

(B) $\frac{\pi v}{g}$

(C) $\frac{v}{\sqrt{2}\,\pi g}$

(D) $\frac{\sqrt{2}\,\pi v}{g}$

55. If v = 200 m/s then the wavelength of the phugoid oscillations. assuming g =9.81 m/s² is approximately.

(A) $1.28 \times 10^4\ m$

(B) $1.30 \times 10^3\ m$

(C) $1.81 \times 10^4\ m$

(D) $918\ m$

General Aptitude (GA) Questions

Q.56-Q.60 carry one mark each.

56. Which of the following options is the closest meaning to the word below:

Circuitous

(A) Cyclic

(B) Indirect

(C) Confusing

(D) Crooked

57. The question below consists of a pair of related words followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses the relation in the original pair. **Unemployed: Worker**

(A) fallow: land

(B) unaware: sleeper

(C) wit: jester

(D) renovated: house

58. Choose the most appropriate word front the options given below to complete the following sentence:

If we manage to _____ our natural resources, we would leave a better planet for our children.

(A) uphold

(B) restrain

(C) cherish

(D) conserve

59. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence

   His rather casual remarks on politics _____ bis lack of seriousness about the subject
   - (A) masked
   - (B) belied
   - (C) betrayed
   - (D) suppressed

60. 25 persons are in a room. 15 of them play hockey. 17 of them play football and 10 of them play both hockey and football. Then the number of persons playing neither hockey nor football is
   - (A) 2
   - (B) 17
   - (C) 13
   - (D) 3

Q.61 - Q.65 carry two marks each.

61. Modern warfare has changed from large scale clashes of armies to suppression of civilian populations. Chemical agents that do their work silently appear to be suited to such warfare; and regretfully, there exist people in military establishments who think that chemical agents are useful tools for their cause.
   Which of the following statements best sums up the meaning of passage?
   - (A) Modern warfare has resulted in civil strife.
   - (B) Chemical agents are useful in modem warfare.
   - (C) Use of chemical agents in warfare would be undesirable.
   - (D) People in military establishments 11ke to use chemical agents in war.

62. If 137 + 276 = 435 how much is 731 + 672?
   - (A) 534
   - (B) 1403
   - (C) 1623
   - (D) 1513

63. 5 skilled workers can build a wall in 20 days; 8 semi-skilled workers, can build a wall in 25 days; 10 unskilled workers can build a wall in 30 days. If a team has 2 skilled. 6 semi-skilled and 5 unskilled workers. how long will it take to build the wall?
   - (A) 20
   - (B) 18
   - (C) 16
   - (D) 15

64. Given digits 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4 how many distinct 4 digits numbers greater than 3000 can be
   - (A) 50
   - (B) 51
   - (C) 52

(D) 53

65. Hari (H), Gita (G), Irfan (I) and Saira (S) are siblings (i.e., brothers and sisters). All were born on 1st January. The age difference between any two successive siblings (that is born one after another) is less than 3 years. Given the following facts:

   i.   Hari's age + Gita's age > Irfan's age + Saira's age.

   ii.   The age difference between Gita and Saira is 1 year. However, Gita is not the oldest and Saira is not the youngest.

   iii.   There are no twins.

        In what order were they born (oldest first)?

   (A) HSIG

   (B) SGHI

   (C) IGSH

   (D) IHSG

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Download our App

Download application for free Test, Assignments, enquiries and other benefits.

For Android, type **Gate Aerospace Academy** in google play store and get it.

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=co.lynde.izlcw

For iOS contact personally

(9000373757,8368433511)

GATE AEROSPACE ACADEMY
Dedicated to Excellence

Gate Aerospace 2022 Toppers
★★★★★

Hritam Nath

Amit Vashistha

All India Rank ②

All India Rank ⑥

AIR	Name
25	Krishna
36	Manasa
42	David
62	Vishal
66	Sahil
81	Prutvi Raj
98	Akhilesh
98	Avishi
98	Ghouse
109	Surya
118	K somesh
134	Sri Sai
140	Spandan
148	Bala V
162	Bhagya Lakshmi
173	Riya
189	Ravi
226	Megha
258	Dhruv
328	Dinesh
339	Veeresh
390	Ritu Raj
404	Pradeep
486	Girish
626	Mandeep

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR STUDENTS FOR THEIR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMNACE IN

━━━ GATE AEROSPACE 2021 ━━━

AIR	Name
05	Raghunathan
10	Vikrant
13	Priywart
17	Eshwar
23	Sana
27	Karthik
33	Ratnashree
37	Thositha
39	Mukesh
39	Riya
39	Shiva
47	Shashank
47	Surya
53	Nandini
59	Mayank
64	K.Madhulaasa
89	Vishnu
89	Samridh
98	Anubhav
118	Pratyush
129	Ranjith
134	Shivam
152	Vineeth
173	Satvika

GATE AEROSPACE ACADEMY
DEDICATED TO EXCELLENCE

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR STUDENTS FOR THEIR EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE IN

GATE AEROSPACE 2020

AIR	Name	
03	MAHENDRA GEHLOT	Gate Aerospace Academy
04	SHYAM KUMAR	Gate Aerospace Academy
10	HARSHIL GOHEL	Gate Aerospace Academy
31	AISHWARYA	Gate Aerospace Academy
34	VIKAS	Gate Aerospace Academy
40	AKSHAY	Gate Aerospace Academy
49	SREE LEKHMI	Gate Aerospace Academy
51	PANKAJ	Gate Aerospace Academy
62	RAGHVENDRA	Gate Aerospace Academy
74	KARTIK	Gate Aerospace Academy

and many more...

Best GATE Aerospace classroom coaching, 230+ Test series, doubt support, application download

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Call: 9000373757,8368433511

GATE AEROSPACE ACADEMY
Dedicated to Excellence

Gate AeroSpace 2019 Results

AIR	AIR	AIR	AIR	AIR	AIR
02	31	36	51	75	81
95	100	128	138	151	155
168	175	198	230	242	
		245	247	260	

Hearty congratulations to our Classroom Program student from Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences for his extraordinary performance in Gate Aerospace 2021

AIR-13
PRIYWART KHATRI

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Hearty congratulations to our Classroom Program students from Rajasthan Technical University Kota for their extraordinary performance in Gate Aerospace 2021

AIR-10 — VIKRANT VASHISTHA
AIR-39 — MUKESH GOKLANI
AIR-59 — MAYANK AGARWAL
AIR-98 — ANUBHAV JOSHI

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Hearty congratulations to our Classroom Program students for their extraordinary performance in Gate Aerospace 2021

AIR-47 — M.SURYA — REVA UNIVERSITY BANGALORE
AIR-39 — RIYA PATEL — APOLLO INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
AIR-47 — SHASHANK KUMAR — AMITY UNIVERSITY NOIDA

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Hearty congratulations to our Classroom Program students from Institute of Aeronautical Engineering college for their extraordinary performance in Gate Aerospace 2021

AIR-39 — M.SHIVA TEJA REDDY
AIR-64 — K.MADHULAALASA
AIR-152 — P.VINEETH

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Hearty congratulations to our Classroom Program students for their extraordinary performance in Gate Aerospace 2021

AIR-53 — NANDINI JAIN — SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CHENNAI
AIR-89 — M.VISHNU TEJA — MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MANIPAL
AIR-89 — SAMRIDH PATIAL — UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES, DEHRADUN

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

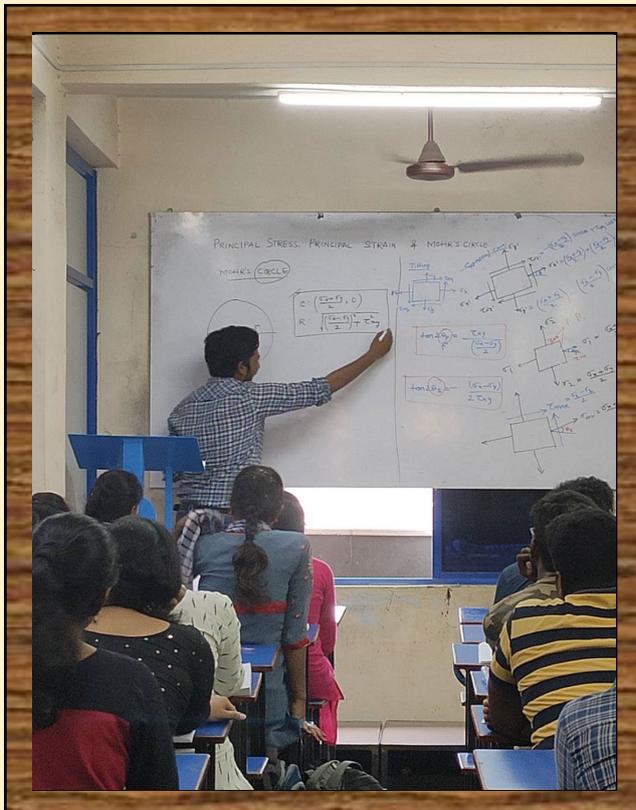**HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR STUDENT K SWARNASHEE FOR SELECTING AS A JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AT DRDO**
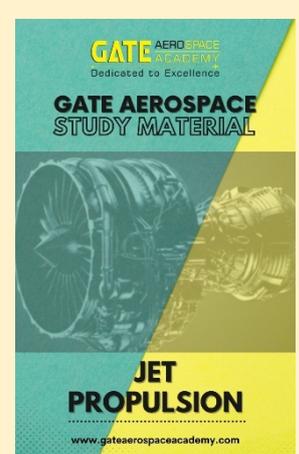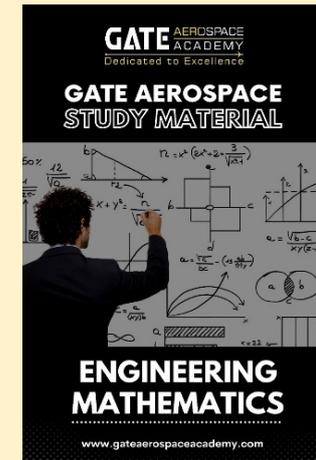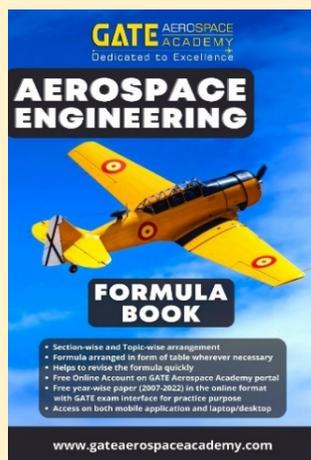
K.Swarnashree

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Best GATE Aerospace classroom coaching, 230+ Test series, doubt support, application download

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com
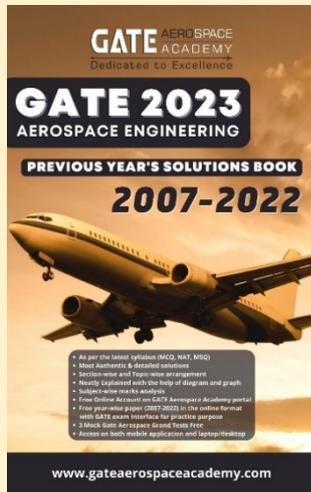
Call: 9000373757,8368433511

Our gallery

Best GATE Aerospace classroom coaching, 230+ Test series, doubt support, application download

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Call: 9000373757,8368433511

Best GATE Aerospace classroom coaching, 230+ Test series, doubt support, application download

www.gateaerospaceacademy.com

Call: 9000373757,8368433511

Best GATE Aerospace classroom coaching, 230+ Test series, doubt support, application download

Our Books