

**Student: G n uma**

**Score: 21/44 (47.73%)**

**Code: 5910**

1. Where the taper threads are used?
 

<p>A) Bolt (Incorrect)</p> <p>C) Stud</p>	<p><b>B) Wood screw</b></p> <p>D) Nut</p>
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2. What is 'L' in tailstock offset method?
 

<p>A) Length of the taper</p> <p>C) Amount taper</p>	<p><b>B) Length of the job (Correct)</b></p> <p>D) Length of offset</p>
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3. What is the purpose of normalizing steel?
 

<p><b>A) Remove induced stresses (Correct)</b></p> <p>C) Soften the steel</p>	<p>B) Improve machinability</p> <p>D) Increase the toughness and reduce brittleness</p>
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4. Which metal is to be case hardened?
 

<p>A) High carbon steel (Incorrect)</p> <p><b>C) Low carbon steel parts</b></p>	<p>B) Cast iron (heavy parts)</p> <p>D) Alloy steel parts</p>
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5. In Which case hardening process the ammonia gas is introduced?
 

<p>A) Cyaniding</p> <p>C) Carburizing</p>	<p><b>B) Gas nitriding (Correct)</b></p> <p>D) Induction hardening</p>
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6. What heat treatment process the nitriding comes under?
 

<p>A) Hardening</p> <p>C) Tempering (Incorrect)</p>	<p><b>B) Case hardening</b></p> <p>D) Normalizing</p>
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7. Which heat treatment process is used to reduce internal stresses of a hardened tool?
 

<p>A) Stabilizing</p> <p>C) Normalizing</p>	<p>B) Annealing</p> <p><b>D) Tempering (Correct)</b></p>
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8. Which heat process is increase the toughness and decrease the brittleness?
 

<p>A) Annealing</p> <p><b>C) Tempering</b></p>	<p>B) Normalizing (Incorrect)</p> <p>D) Case hardening</p>
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9. Why heat treatment of metal is necessary?
 

<p><b>A) To produce certain desired properties</b></p>	<p>B) To make good appearance on the component</p>
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10. Which one of the following is the solid carburizing material?
 

<p><b>A) Charcoal</b></p> <p>C) Ammonia (Incorrect)</p>	<p>B) Petrol</p> <p>D) Kerosene</p>
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11. What is the process of increasing carbon percentage on the surface of low carbon steel?
 

<p>A) Hardening</p> <p><b>C) Carburizing</b></p>	<p>B) Nitriding</p> <p>D) Tempering (Incorrect)</p>
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12. What is the preheating temperature of steel?
 

<p>A) Upto 400 Degree Centigrade</p> <p><b>C) Upto 600 Degree Centigrade (Correct)</b></p>	<p>B) Upto 500 Degree Centigrade</p> <p>D) Upto 300 Degree Centigrade</p>
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13. Which gas is used in nitriding process?
 

<p><b>A) Ammonia</b></p> <p>C) Carbon dioxide (Incorrect)</p>	<p>B) Helium</p> <p>D) Hydrogen</p>
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14. What is the heating temperature in gas nitriding process?
 

<p>A) Up 200 Degree Celsius</p> <p>C) Up 400 Degree Celsius</p>	<p>B) Up 300 Degree Celsius</p> <p><b>D) Up 500 Degree Celsius (Correct)</b></p>
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15. How many fundamental deviations are recommended by BIS?
 

<p><b>A) 25 (Correct)</b></p> <p>C) 20</p>	<p>B) 24</p> <p>D) 30</p>
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16. What is the type of fit for the expression Fit 25H7/p6?
 

<p><b>A) Interference fit</b></p> <p>C) Transition fit</p>	<p>B) Clearance fit (Incorrect)</p> <p>D) Running fit</p>
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17. What is the hole basis system?
 

<p>A) Size of shaft is constant</p> <p>C) Size of the hole is varied</p>	<p><b>B) Size of hole is constant (Correct)</b></p> <p>D) Size of both hole and shaft are varied</p>
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18. Which deviation is zero in hole basis system?

**A) Lower deviation is zero** B) Upper deviation is zero  
C) Both upper and lower deviation is zero D) Both upper and lower deviation is below basic size (Incorrect)

19. Which deviation is zero in shprt basis system?

**A) Upper deviation is zero (Correct)** B) Lower deviation is zero  
C) Both upper and lower deviation is zero D) Both upper and lower deviation is below basic size

20. What is the representation of zero line in limit and fits?

**A) Basic size** B) Actual size  
C) Nominal size (Incorrect) D) Tolerance size

21. Which letter represents basic hole?

**A) h (Correct)** B) H  
C) Bh D) BH

22. What is the representation IT in limits and fits?

A) Tolerance (Incorrect) **B) Tolerance grade**  
C) Tolerance unit D) Tolerance number

23. What is the unit of deviation in limits and fits?

A) Millimeter B) Centimeter  
**C) Micron (Correct)** D) Mill micron

24. What does QA and QC stand for?

A) Quality assurance and quenching control B) Quality adjustment and quality complete (Incorrect)  
**C) Quality assurance and quality control** D) Quality assurance and quenching control

25. What does AQL stands for?

A) Aquired quality limit **B) Acceptance quality limit (Correct)**  
C) Another quality limit D) Acceptance quality level

26. What is direction of finishing in surface texture?

A) Flaw **B) Lay (Correct)**  
C) Waviness D) Roughness

27. Which material is used to make the stylus of mechanical surface indicator?

A) Mild steel B) High carbon steel  
C) High speed steel **D) Diamond (Correct)**

28. Which surface is finished by honing?

A) External cylindrical surface **B) Internal cylindrical surface (Correct)**

C) Both external and internal surface D) Flat surface

29. How the turning tool is moving in tail strock offset method?

A) Perpendicular to lathe axis **B) Angular to lathe axis (Incorrect)**  
**C) Parallel to lathe axis** D) Vertical to lathe axis

30. Which one of the following is disadvantage of tailstock offset method?

A) Power feed can be given B) Good surface finish can be obtained  
C) External taper thread can be produce **D) Only external taper can be turned (Correct)**

31. Which axis the tool moves in taper turning attachment?

A) Perpendicular to lathe axis **B) Parallel to lathe axis (Incorrect)**  
**C) Angular to lathe axis** D) Vertical to lathe axis

32. Which one of the following is disadvantages of taper turning by attachments?

A) Both external and internal tapers can be produced B) Power feed can be produced  
C) Length taper can be produced **D) Only limited taper angle can be turned (Correct)**

33. Which of the following structures of steel is obtained due to the drastic cooling form the austenite structure?

A) Pearlite (Incorrect) B) Cementite  
**C) Martensite** D) Ferrite

34. Which of the following property of metal is impart by annealing?

A) Hardness B) Toughness  
**C) Ductility** D) Surface hardness (Incorrect)

35. Which one of the following heat treatment process produces a scale free surface on the components?

A) Flame hardening **B) Case hardening (Incorrect)**  
C) Nitriding **D) Induction hardening**

36. What is the types of fit for the expression 20H7/g6?

A) Interference fit (Incorrect) **B) Clearance fit**  
C) Trasition fit D) Force fit

37. What is 7 with expression of fit 30H7/g6?

**A) Hole tolerance grade (Correct)** B) Shaft tolerance grade  
C) Shaft and hole tolerance D) Shaft and hole allowance

38. What is the type of fit in expression 75 H8/j7?

- A) Transition fit (Correct)**    B) Clearance fit  
C) Interference fit            D) Force fit

39. Which one of the advantage of mass production?

- A) Special purpose machinery are necessary    B) Jigs and fixture are needed  
C) Gauges are to be used                            **D) Time for manufacturing of components is reduced (Correct)**

40. What is the type of fit if minimum size of the shaft is larger than maximum size of hole?

- A) Interference**                                        B) Clearance  
C) Transition (Incorrect)                            D) Running

41. What is the type of fit if minimum size of hole is larger than maximum size of shaft?

- A) Clearance**    B) Interference  
C) Transition    D) Force (Incorrect)

42. What is the name of the pattern of work surface caused by the movement of cutting tool?

- A) Surface texture (Correct)**                            B) Roughness  
C) Roughness facing                                D) Waviness

43. Which of the following abrasive is preferred for lapping soft steels and non-ferrous metal?

- A) Silicon carbide (Incorrect)    B) Natural corundum  
**C) Aluminium oxide**                                D) Boron carbide

44. Which is used to prevent concentration of abrasives on lapping surface?

- A) Vehicle**    B) Holder (Incorrect)  
C) Absorber    D) Retainer