

Production Process-II CBCGS

Sample Question Bank

1. Which of the following is un-conventional machining process?

- (A) Grinding
- (B) Milling
- (C) Turning
- (D) Electro chemical machining

2. Non-Traditional machining can also be called as?

- (A) Contact Machining
- (B) Non-contact machining
- (C) Partial contact machining
- (D) Half contact machining

3. In electro-discharge machining, tool is made of

- (A) brass
- (B) copper
- (C) copper tungsten alloy
- (D) all of these

4. Dielectric medium in EDM is used for

- (A) Flushing away the debris
- (B) To make the medium conducting
- (C) To decrease the material removal rate
- (D) None of the mentioned

5. Which of the following material cannot be machined using electro chemical machining?

- (A) Iron
- (B) Aluminum
- (C) Copper
- (D) Wood

6. Electrolytes used in ECM must possess

- (A) Low electrical conductivity
- (B) Low chemical stability
- (C) High electrical conductivity
- (D) None of the mentioned

7. Ruby laser is most efficient when

- (A) Kept hot
- (B) Kept cold
- (C) Kept at normal temperature
- (D) None of the mentioned

8. In ultra-sonic machining, the tool is made of

- (A) tungsten carbide
- (B) brass or copper
- (C) diamond
- (D) stainless steel

9. The material removal rate in USM increases with

- (A) decrease in amplitude
- (B) a decrease in the grain size of abrasives
- (C) decrease in frequency
- (D) increase in amplitude

10. Jigs and Fixtures are used for

- (A) Mass production
- (B) Identical parts production
- (C) Both 'A' and 'B'
- (D) None of the above

11. A fixture does not

- (A) Holds the workpiece
- (B) Locate the workpiece
- (C) Guide the tool
- (D) All of the above

12. Jigs are not used in

- (A) Drilling
- (B) Reaming
- (C) Tapping
- (D) Milling

13. The following material is commonly used for making locating and clamping devices

- (A) High carbon steel
- (B) Low carbon steel
- (C) High-speed steel
- (D) Die steel

14. The following is a quick-acting clamp

- (A) Hinged clamp
- (B) Cam operated clamp
- (C) Bridge clamp
- (D) Edge clamp

15. Number of the degree of freedom of a workpiece in space is equal to

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 16
- (D) 20

16. With the use of Jigs and fixture

- (A) Labor cost decreases
- (B) Labor cost increases
- (C) Labor cost decreases
- (D) None of the mentioned

17. The tool made of cemented carbide wear out faster at

- (A) slow speeds
- (B) medium speeds
- (C) fast speeds
- (D) very fast speeds

18. In order to prevent the tool from rubbing the work _____ on tools are provided.

- (A) rake angle
- (B) relief angle
- (C) shear angle
- (D) none of above

19. The lip angle of a single point tool is usually

- (A) 20° to 40°
- (B) 40° to 60°
- (C) 60° to 80°
- (D) none of these

20. Larger end cutting edge angle _____ tool life.

- (A) increases
- (B) decreases
- (C) does not effect
- (D) none of the above

21. The factor responsible for the formation of continuous chips with built-up edge is

- (A) low cutting speed and large rake angle
- (B) low cutting speed and small rake angle
- (C) high cutting speed and large rake angle
- (D) high cutting speed and small rake angle

22. The angle on which the strength of the tool depends is

- (A) rake angle
- (B) cutting angle
- (C) clearance angle
- (D) lip angle

23. The cutting fluid mostly used for machining steel is

- (A) water
- (B) soluble oil
- (C) dry
- (D) heavy oils

24. Angle between side cutting edge and axis of tool is known as:

- (A) Side rake angle
- (B) Side relief angle
- (C) Side cutting edge angle
- (D) Back rake angle

25. Negative back rake angle is given for machining of:

- (A) Brittle and hard material
- (B) Soft material
- (C) Ductile material
- (D) Soft and ductile material

26. In the orthogonal cutting of metals _____

- (A) the cutting edge of the tool is perpendicular to the direction of tool travel
- (B) the cutting forces occur in one direction only
- (C) the cutting edge is wider than the depth of cut
- (D) all of the mentioned

27. The operation of cutting of a flat sheet to the desired shape is called

- (A) Shearing
- (B) Piercing
- (C) Punching
- (D) Blanking

28. Piercing is an operation of cutting

- (A) a cylindrical hole in a sheet of metal by the punch and the die
- (B) a hole (other than cylindrical) in a sheet of metal by the punch and the die
- (C) a flat sheet to the desired shape
- (D) a number of holes evenly spaced in a regular pattern on a sheet of metal

29. As the thickness of the sheet is increased the clearance needed will also?

- (A) Increase
- (B) Decrease
- (C) No effect
- (D) first decreases and then increase

30. Cutting and forming operations can be performed in a single operation in a

- (A) simple die
- (B) compound die
- (C) combination die**
- (D) progressive die

31. In sheet metal blanking, shear is provided on punches and dies so that

- (A) press load is reduced**
- (B) the good cut edge is obtained
- (C) warping of the sheet is minimized
- (D) cut blanks are straight

32. More than one cutting point on tool is known as ?

- (A) Single point
- (B) Multi point**

33. Chip passes through the surface is known as ?

- (A) Face**
- (B) Flank
- (C) Shank
- (D) Heel

34. From following, the alternative name for RP is _____.

- (A) Additive Manufacturing
- (B) Layer Manufacturing
- (C) Direct CAD Manufacturing
- (D) All of the above**

35. Input of RP data is _____.

- (A) CAM data
- (B) CAPP data
- (C) CAD data**
- (D) All of the above

36. For rapid prototyping 3D CAD model should be converted into _____ file.

- (A) SGC
- (B) SLA
- (C) STL**
- (D) SLS

37. Process of converting STL file model into layers is called _____ in RP.

- (A) chopping
- (B) slicing**
- (C) cutting
- (D) trimming