## University of Mumbai Online Examination 2020-21 Program: SE Automobile Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016 Examination: Second Year Semester IV Course Name: PP-II Sample question bank Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

No.	Question
Q1	Friction at the tool-chip interface can be reduced by
Option A:	Increasing the depth of cut
Option B:	Decreasing the rake angle
Option C:	Decreasing the cutting speed
Option D:	Increasing the cutting speed
Q2	Tool signature consists of elements.
Option A:	2
Option B:	4
Option C:	5
Option D:	7
Q3	Jigs are used in,
Option A:	Drilling
Option B:	Milling
Option C:	shaping
Option D:	CNC milling
Q4	Commonly used material for making locating and clamping devices is,
Option A:	Die steel
Option B:	High speed steel
Option C:	Low carbon steel
Option D:	High carbon steel
Q5	Larger end cutting edge angle tool life.
Option A:	Increases
Option B:	Decreases
Option C:	Does not effect
Option D:	Doesn't depend
Q6	A fixture does not,
Option A:	Locate the workpiece
Option B:	Holds the workpiece
Option C:	Position the workpiece
Option D:	Guide the tool

Q7	Dielectric is used in
Option A:	laser machining
Option B:	electro-discharge machining
Option C:	ultra-sonic machining
Option D:	electro-chemical machining
Q8	When the metal is removed by erosion caused by rapidly recurring spark discharges between the tool and work, the process is known as
Option A:	electro-discharge machining
Option B:	ultra-sonic machining
Option C:	electro-chemical machining
Option D:	Grinding
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Q9	Which of the following is un-conventional machining process?
Option A:	Grinding
Option B:	Turning
Option C:	Electro chemical machining
Option D:	Milling
Q10	A Machine is used to cut small pieces of sheet metal.
Option A:	Bending
Option B:	Welding
Option C:	Notching
Option D:	Drilling
Q11	Which of the following dynamometer uses the sensors?
Option A:	Mechanical dynamometers
Option B:	Eddy current dynamometers
Option C:	optical dynamometers
Option D:	Piezoelectric Dynamometer
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Q12	Higher depth of cuts may lead to,
Option A:	less tool life
Option B:	more tool life
Option C:	good surface finish
Option D:	low cutting forces
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Q13	Which of the following is one of the way to increase the tool life?
Option A:	Use of high depth of cut
Option B:	Use of skilled labour
Option C:	Use of coolant
Option D:	Use of high feed rate
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Q14	Machine tool dynamometers are used to,
Option A:	measure cutting forces
Option B:	measure wear
option D.	

Option C:	measure energy consumed
Option D:	measure machinability
015	We can get good surface finish at
Q15	We can get good surface finish at,
Option A:	low cutting speeds
Option B:	high depth of cut
Option C:	high cutting speeds
Option D:	high feed rate
Q16	The shear force required to form the chip will decrease when the shear plane area is
Option A:	increased
Option B:	widened
Option C:	decreased
Option D:	kept constant
option D.	
Q17	The surface of the single point cutting tool on which the chips formed in cutting operation slide is called as
Option A:	flank
Option B:	heel
Option C:	shank
Option D:	face
option D.	
Q18	It is the angle that allows the tool to cut without rubbing on the work- piece.
Option A:	Back rake angle
Option B:	Side rake angle
Option C:	End relief angle
Option D:	Side relief angle
Option D.	
Q19	Which type of chips form while machining of brittle materials?
Option A:	discontinuous chips
Option B:	continuous chips
Option C:	Built-up chips
Option D:	continuous with built up edge
Option D.	
Q20	In which of the following single point cutting tool is used?
Option A:	milling
Option B:	drilling
Option C:	broaching
Option D:	lathe
Q21	The cutting tool removes the metal from workpiece in the form of,
Option A:	solid blocks
Option B:	powder
Option C:	chips
Option D:	sparks
Q22	In which operation, motion of job is rotary and motion of cutting tool is forward

	translating?
Option A:	turning
Option B:	planning
Option C:	milling
Option D:	shaping
Q23	Orthogonal cutting is dimensional metal cutting.
Option A:	1
Option B:	2
Option C:	3
Option D:	4
Q24	The point at which the cutting tool reaches, beyond which it will not function
	satisfactorily until it is reground, is called as
Option A:	tool wear
Option B:	tool failure
Option C:	too diffusion
Option D:	tool malfunction
Q25	With the use of Jigs and fixture total cost of production,
Option A:	Increases
Option B:	Decreases
Option C:	Remains same
Option D:	Jigs and fixtures are not used in any production process