

Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Second Year Semester IV

Course Code: MEC404 and Course Name: Production Process-II

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

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| Q1. | Cutting conditions like Small chip thickness, high cutting speed & large rake angle are favorable for producing following types of chips. |
| Option A: | Continuous chips |
| Option B: | Discontinuous chips |
| Option C: | Continuous chips with built up edge |
| Option D: | Segmental chips |
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| Q2. | This angle in single point cutting tool provides a clearance to the trailing end of the cutting edge to prevent rubbing of cutting edge with machined surface. |
| Option A: | Back rake angle |
| Option B: | End relief angle |
| Option C: | End cutting edge angle |
| Option D: | Side rake angle |
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| Q3. | The extra material from a rough sheared edge is trimmed by cutting is called as |
| Option A: | Slitting |
| Option B: | Shaving |
| Option C: | Blanking |
| Option D: | Piercing |
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| Q4. | In a Merchant circle, it is a backing up force on the chip provided by the work piece normal to shear plane. |
| Option A: | Shear force |
| Option B: | Normal compressive force |
| Option C: | Friction force |
| Option D: | Cutting force |
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| Q5. | Straight or helical grooves cut in the body of the drill to provide cutting edges, to allow chip removal, and to allow cutting fluid to reach the cutting edges is called as |
| Option A: | Margin |
| Option B: | Land |
| Option C: | Chisel edge |
| Option D: | Flutes |
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| Q6. | For machining of plastic material which of the following unconventional process can be used effectively? |
| Option A: | Ultrasonic machining |
| Option B: | Laser beam machining |
| Option C: | Electrochemical machining |
| Option D: | Electro discharge machining |
| Q7. | The sheet metal is fed through a coil strip, and a different operation is performed at the same station with each stroke of a series of punches |
| Option A: | compound die |
| Option B: | Combination die |
| Option C: | Progressive die |
| Option D: | Simple die |
| Q8. | For measuring cutting forces in metal cutting, following instrument is used. |
| Option A: | Accelerometer |
| Option B: | Vibrometer |
| Option C: | Tool dynamometer |
| Option D: | Flowmeter |
| Q9. | The term indicates the spacing between the abrasive grains and the density of the wheel is called as |
| Option A: | Grade |
| Option B: | Structure |
| Option C: | Bond |
| Option D: | Grain size |
| Q10. | A device which is used to hold and locate the workpiece but does not guide the tool is called as |
| Option A: | Jig |
| Option B: | Locator |
| Option C: | Fixture |
| Option D: | Tool holding device |
| Q11. | In the sheet metal, when the hole is the desired product and the article punched out is the waste, that operation is called as |
| Option A: | Slitting |
| Option B: | Lancing |
| Option C: | Piercing |
| Option D: | Blanking |
| Q12. | The formation of depression at the tool-chip interface is called as |
| Option A: | Crater wear |
| Option B: | Flank wear |
| Option C: | Corrosive wear |
| Option D: | Adhesion wear |

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| Q13. | In a Stereo lithography process, the liquid used in a Vat is called as |
| Option A: | Die-electric fluid |
| Option B: | Photopolymer Resin |
| Option C: | Kerosene |
| Option D: | Electrolyte |
| Q14. | The following type of jig is used for machining in more than one plane. |
| Option A: | Open type jig |
| Option B: | Box type jig |
| Option C: | Plate type jig |
| Option D: | Template jig |
| Q15. | the surface of a cutting die between its cutting edge and the beginning of the relief provided for cutting hard materials is called as |
| Option A: | Angular Clearance |
| Option B: | Clearance hole |
| Option C: | land |
| Option D: | Straight land |
| Q16. | The ease with which the work can be machined is called as |
| Option A: | Wearability |
| Option B: | Hardenability |
| Option C: | Machinability |
| Option D: | Ductility |
| Q17. | Dielectric medium in Electro Discharge Machining (EDM) is used for |
| Option A: | To make the medium conducting |
| Option B: | Flushing away the debris |
| Option C: | To decrease the material removal rate |
| Option D: | for servo mechanism |
| Q18. | In Rapid Prototyping process, the first step is |
| Option A: | Cleaning and Finishing |
| Option B: | CAD Model |
| Option C: | Part orientation |
| Option D: | Checking STL files |
| Q19. | After the completion of cutting action, the blank is ejected by the following element out of cutting edge that may be jammed. |
| Option A: | stock stop |
| Option B: | knockout plate |
| Option C: | stock guide |
| Option D: | pilots |
| Q20. | As the cutting speed increases, the handling cost |

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| Option A: | Remains same |
| Option B: | Increases |
| Option C: | Highly decreases |
| Option D: | Slightly decreases |
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| Q21. | Following element is used in the design of milling fixture. |
| Option A: | Toolpost |
| Option B: | Tailstock |
| Option C: | Chuck |
| Option D: | Setting block |
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| Q22. | Following is an example of Solid based prototyping systems |
| Option A: | Fused Deposition Modelling |
| Option B: | Selective Laser Sintering |
| Option C: | 3 D Printing |
| Option D: | Stereo lithography |
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| Q23. | Which of the following processes is generally applied for dentistry work like to drill fine holes of particular shape in teeth? |
| Option A: | Electrical discharge Machining |
| Option B: | Laser Beam Machining |
| Option C: | Electro chemical machining |
| Option D: | Ultrasonic Machining |
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| Q24. | In a Merchant circle, it is a total work done by the tool in cutting the material in the direction of tool travel. |
| Option A: | Shear force |
| Option B: | Normal compressive force |
| Option C: | Friction force |
| Option D: | Cutting force |
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| Q25. | Following is an example of Liquid based prototyping systems |
| Option A: | Fused Deposition Modelling |
| Option B: | Selective Laser Sintering |
| Option C: | 3 D Printing |
| Option D: | Stereo lithography |