

**University of Mumbai**  
**Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)**

Program: BE Automobile Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Rev2012

Examination: Third Year Semester V

Course Code: AEC503 and Course Name: Production Process - III

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	Which of the following should be sturdy and capable of tolerating high level vibrations?
Option A:	High Speed Machines
Option B:	Low Speed Machines
Option C:	Non-working Machines
Option D:	Light weight machines
Q2.	The machine in which the contact time between tool and work is large is
Option A:	high speed machine
Option B:	the conventional machine
Option C:	Turbo machine
Option D:	Heavy duty fast machines
Q3.	The specifications of metal sheets is not given in terms of their
Option A:	gauge numbers
Option B:	Length
Option C:	Width
Option D:	Vibration
Q4.	Gauge number of metal sheets represents
Option A:	thickness of metal sheets
Option B:	Vibration
Option C:	Movement
Option D:	Color
Q5.	The operation with which specific shapes or figures are produced on the sheet metal is called as
Option A:	Embossing
Option B:	Shaving
Option C:	Nibbling
Option D:	Notching
Q6.	Which of the following is a metal cutting operation?
Option A:	Bending
Option B:	Notching
Option C:	Drawing
Option D:	Forming
Q7.	The difference in dimensions between die and punch (mating members of a die set) is known as
Option A:	U-bending

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Option B:	V-bending
Option C:	Clearance
Option D:	Notching
Q8.	The working faces of the punch or die are ground off so that, it does not remain parallel to the horizontal plane and remains inclined, this inclination angle is called as
Option A:	Stock
Option B:	Shear
Option C:	Thickness
Option D:	Height
Q9.	As per six-point location principle, workpiece can be completely restrained with the help of three location points in one plane, two location points in the second plane and one location point in the third plane, this principle is also called as
Option A:	3-3-3 principle
Option B:	2-2-3 principle
Option C:	1-1-1 principle
Option D:	3-2-1 principle
Q10.	Different types of mechanical clamping devices, which are quick acting and easy to handle are called as
Option A:	Quick acting clamps
Option B:	fast clamps
Option C:	slow clamps
Option D:	fake clamps
Q11.	The jig in which a channel is made by machining a solid cast iron pieces or by fabricating mild steel plates is called as
Option A:	Template jig
Option B:	Channel type jig
Option C:	Swinging leaf type jig
Option D:	Pot type jig
Q12.	The plate type jig with jig feet which is used to provide the resting surface to the jig during the operation is called as
Option A:	Pot type jig
Option B:	Table type jig
Option C:	Angle plate jig
Option D:	Swinging leaf type jig
Q13.	Turning fixture should be perfectly balanced and light in weight to reduce vibrations, as
Option A:	it is stationary
Option B:	it is revolving with workpiece
Option C:	it has loose fitting and may fall
Option D:	it is not properly designed
Q14.	Which of the following is not a part of the milling fixture?
Option A:	a heavy and rigid base
Option B:	glass handle

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Option C:	locating and clamping devices
Option D:	setting block and feeler gauges
Q15.	Electro-chemical machining (ECM) is based on
Option A:	Pascal's law
Option B:	Hooke's law
Option C:	Kepler's laws of planetary motion
Option D:	Faradays law of electrolysis
Q16.	The machining which consists of a stimulating light source or Xenon flash lamp and laser rod is called as
Option A:	Laser Beam Machining (LBM)
Option B:	Electro-chemical machining (ECM)
Option C:	Electron Beam Machining (EBM)
Option D:	Plasma Arc Machining (PAM)
Q17.	In Electron Beam Machining, when electrons strike the workpiece
Option A:	their kinetic energy is converted into heat energy which raises the temperature of the workpiece.
Option B:	their kinetic energy is converted into heat energy which decreases the temperature of the workpiece.
Option C:	their kinetic energy is converted into wind energy which decreases the temperature of the workpiece.
Option D:	it decreases the temperature of the workpiece.
Q18.	A system in which a DC source of supply is used to obtain rapidly recurring discharges
Option A:	Refrigerator
Option B:	Iron
Option C:	Relaxation generator
Option D:	water tap
Q19.	Frequently used cooling mixture in fluid cooled molds is
Option A:	paint and cement
Option B:	oil and cement
Option C:	glass and cement
Option D:	water and ethylene glycol
Q20.	Which of the following causes the molded part to get fixed compactly at the cores as they are removed after cooling?
Option A:	Shrinkage
Option B:	Drying
Option C:	Soaking
Option D:	Merging
Q21.	An ideal injection molding system gives the output of
Option A:	molded parts of non-uniform density, and free from all runners, flash, and gate stubs.
Option B:	molded parts of uniform density, and free from all runners, flash, and gate stubs.
Option C:	molded parts of non-uniform density, loaded with runners, flash, and gate stubs.
Option D:	molded parts loaded with runners, flash, and gate stubs.

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Q22.	The mold which is used in case a section of the runner system lies in a distinct plane from the injection location is called as a
Option A:	single-plate mold
Option B:	three-plate mold
Option C:	no-plate mold
Option D:	four-plate mold
Q23.	Advantages of Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS) can be
Option A:	Due to integration of machines lesser set up time is required hence, productivity increases.
Option B:	high implementation cost.
Option C:	is time consuming.
Option D:	requires trained personnel.
Q24.	A system that has been modelled in a way to meet the continuously changing customer demands while maintaining the quality and expenditure of the production process is known as
Option A:	Rigid Manufacturing System
Option B:	Unchanged Manufacturing System
Option C:	Slow Manufacturing System
Option D:	Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS)
Q25.	A structure that is able to easily adjust and comply to rapidly changing market demands is
Option A:	Rigid Manufacturing System
Option B:	Unchanged Manufacturing System
Option C:	Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS)
Option D:	Slow Manufacturing System