

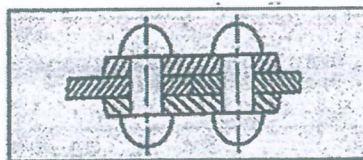
**PAPER –I
FITTER
(THEORY)
SEMESTER – III**

TIME: 3 HRS.**MARKS: 150**

**Note: Attempt all the questions.
All questions carry equal marks.**

Choose the correct answer: -

1. In a Lathe machine which of the following is fitted on the bed?
 - a. Headstock
 - b. Tailstock
 - c. Both (a) & (b)
 - d. None of these
2. Which of the following provides foundation for the whole lathe machine?
 - a. Tailstock
 - b. Bed
 - c. Headstock
 - d. Carriage
3. In lathe work, when the tool is fed parallel to the rotation of job work, it will produce
 - a. Cylindrical surface
 - b. Spherical surface
 - c. Tapered surface
 - d. All of these
4. The following part of Lathe serves as housing for the driving pulleys and back gears
 - a. Head stock
 - b. Tail stock
 - c. Bed
 - d. Carriage
5. In Lathe, the back gears are used for affecting _____ in spindle speeds, thereby facilitating wider range of speeds
 - a. Increase
 - b. Reduction
 - c. Increase or reduction
 - d. None of these
6. Identify the type of riveted joint
 - a. Lap Joint
 - b. Single strap butt joint
 - c. Double strap butt joint
 - d. Double riveted lap joint



7. Which one of the bushes used in a drill jig and permits cutting tools of different diameters?
 - a. Press fit bushes
 - b. Removable bushes
 - c. Fixed removable bushes
 - d. Liner bushes

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8. In which tool post on lathe, quick replacement of the tool is ensured?
a. Single way tool post
b. Four bolt tool post
c. Open slide tool post
d. None of these
9. Three jaw chuck is also known as ____
a. Universal chuck
b. Self-centering chuck
c. Universal or self-centering chuck
d. None of these
10. Which of the following chuck is also known as dog chuck?
a. Four jaw chuck
b. Three jaw chuck
c. Two jaw chuck
d. None of these
11. A hole, which is not made through full depth of the component is known as
a. Core hole
b. Blind hole
c. Pinhole
d. Bore hole
12. It is the process of removing very small chips from metal surfaces by means of a sharp edged tool. What is this tool called?
a. Scraper
b. Chisel
c. Hacksaw
d. Reamer
13. A cutting tool used to cut outside threads is called
a. Drill
b. Reamer
c. Die
d. Tap
14. Which one of the following is an artificial abrasive?
a. Emery
b. Diamond
c. Corundum
d. Silicon carbide
15. Which one of the following is used to rectify damaged or rusted threads?
a. Die nut
b. Circular split die
c. Two-piece die
d. Die plate
16. What is used for removing a broken tap?
a. Tap disposer
b. Tap wrench
c. Tap extractor
d. Tap nut
17. Which coolant is recommended for tapping copper or aluminium?
a. Kerosene
b. Lard oil
c. Soda water
d. Dry ice
18. A drilled hole goes out of centre due to
a. Improper clamping of workpiece
b. Workpiece having blowholes
c. Centre punch mark not being large enough to give proper seat to the chisel edge of drill
d. Any one of the above

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19. A \varnothing 6H7 hole is to be reamed in a steel workpiece. What size of drill will be required?
a. 5.5 mm
b. 5.8 mm
c. 6.0 mm
d. 6.2 mm
20. A screw thread is designated as 1" B.S.P. thread, what does 1" indicate?
a. Major diameter of thread
b. Minor diameter of thread
c. Pitch diameter of thread
d. Hole diameter of pipe
21. The following method(s) is (are) used to measure the minor diameter of internal threads
a. Taper parallels methods
b. Calibrated rollers methods
c. Both (a) & (b)
d. None of these
22. Which one of the following thread forms is provided in the threaded parts where the pressure acts on one flank of the threads during transmission?
a. V thread
b. Square thread
c. Knuckle thread
d. Buttress thread
23. The largest diameter of a screw thread is known as.....
a. Minor diameter
b. Normal diameter
c. Major diameter
d. Pitch diameter
24. To check external diameter of hole, we use
a. Plug gauge
b. Ring gauge
c. Slip gauge
d. Standard screw pitch gauge
25. 'GO' and 'NO GO' gauge is a type of
a. Plug gauge
b. Slip gauge
c. Ring gauge
d. Limit gauge
26. A positive allowance will always result in a _____ fit.
a. Clearance
b. Interference
c. Both (a) & (b)
d. Any of these
27. Induction hardening process involves
a. Heating surface by induction in field of invariable current
b. Case depth minimum of 2mm are produced
c. Heating surface by induction in field of alternating current
d. None of these
28. Error of measurement =
a. True value – Measured value
b. Precision – True value
c. Measured value – Precision
d. None of these
29. Which method gives accurate results when effective diameter is measured without considering the thread angle?
a. Two wire method
b. Three wire method
c. Best wire size
d. All of these

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30. Which of the following is a surface finishing operation?
a. Drilling
b. Lapping
c. Milling
d. Turning
31. Largest amount of material is used in
a. Buffing
b. Lapping
c. Honing
d. Super finishing
32. Which of the following process has lowest cutting speed?
a. Drilling
b. Honing
c. Milling
d. Turning
33. Which of the following process has lowest metal removal rate?
a. Drilling
b. Reaming
c. Milling
d. Lapping
34. During a honing process, reciprocating speed of honing tool was 9m/min with a rotary speed of 25m/min. Cross hatch angle is equal to
a. 40°
b. 35°
c. 30°
d. 25°
35. The following operation is performed after polishing.
a. Buffing
b. Super finishing
c. Tumbling
d. Burnishing
36. In which of the following processes, highly polished steel balls are used instead of abrasive
a. Honing
b. Lapping
c. Polishing
d. Burnishing
37. Scale and sharp edges are removed in
a. Honing
b. Lapping
c. Tumbling
d. Burnishing
38. Which of the following are functions of bearings?
a. Ensure free rotation of shaft with minimum friction
b. Holding shaft in a correct position
c. Transmit the force of the shaft to the frame
d. All of these
39. The fire triangle in fire hazards is identified as
a. Fuel, oxygen & heat
b. Fuel, liquid and vapour
c. Fuel, burning and solid
d. Fuel, oil and waste
40. The following is (are) the example(s) of Plain bearing(s).
a. Thrust bearing
b. Linear bearing
c. Journal bearing
d. All of these

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