**Booklet Series - A** 

036/227

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

c. Both (a) & (b)

b. Tailstock

d. None of these

- Which of the following provides foundation for the whole lathe machine?
  - a. Tailstock

c. Headstock

b. Bed

- d. Carriage
- 3. In lathe work, when the tool is fed parallel to the rotation of job work, it will produce
  - a. Cylindrical surface

c. Tapered surface

b. Spherical surface

- d. All of these
- 4. The following part of Lathe serves as housing for the driving pulleys and back gears
  - a. Head stock

c. Bed

b. Tail stock

- d. Carriage
- in spindle speeds, thereby 5. In Lathe, the back gears are used for affecting facilitating wider range of speeds
  - a. Increase

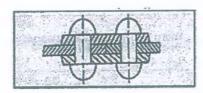
c. Increase or reduction

- b. 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

c. Fixed removable bushes

b. 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	c.	Open slide tool post			
	b. Four bolt tool post	d.	None of these			
	•					
9.	Three jaw chuck is also known as					
	a. Universal chuck		Universal or self-centering chuck			
	b. Self-centering chuck	d.	None of these			
			1.0			
10.	Which of the following chuck is also known as dog	ch	uck?			
	a. Four jaw chuck		Two jaw chuck			
	b. Three jaw chuck	d.	None of these			
			in language of			
11.	A hole, which is not made through full depth of the	CO	mponent is known as			
	a. Core hole		Pinhole			
	b. Blind hole	d.	Bore hole			
12.	It is the process of removing very small chips from	me	etal surfaces by means of a sharpedged			
	tool. What is this tool called?	0	Hacksaw			
	a. Scraper		Reamer			
	b. Chisel	u.	Realiei			
10	A continue to all wood to get average threads is called					
13.	A cutting tool used to cut outside threads is called a. Drill	C	Die			
	b. Reamer		Tap			
	U. Realitei	u,	Tup			
11	Which one of the following is an artificial abrasive	7				
14.	a. Emery		Corundum			
	b. Diamond		Silicon carbide			
	U. LAMIRORA					
15.	Which one of the following is used to rectify damage	ged	or rusted threads?			
	a. Die nut	C.	Two-piece die			
	b. Circular split die	d.	Die plate			
			-			
16.	What is used for removing a broken tap?					
	a. Tap disposer	c.	Tap extractor			
	b. Tap wrench	d.	Tap nut			
17.	Which coolant is recommended for tapping copper	or	aluminium?			
	a. Kerosene	-	Soda water			
	b. Lard oil	d.	Dry ice			
18.	A drilled hole goes out of centre due to					
	a. Improper clamping of workpiece					
	b. Workpiece having blowholes		The state of the s			
	c. Centre punch mark not being large enough to give	re I	proper seat to the chisel edge of drill			
	d Any one of the above					



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19.	A Ø 6H7 hole is to be reamed in a steel workpiece a. 5.5 mm		at size of drill will be required?			
	b. 5.8 mm	d.	6.2 mm			
20.	A screw thread is designated as 1" B.S.P. thread, what does 1" indicate?					
			Pitch diameter of thread			
	b. Minor diameter of thread	d.	Hole diameter of pipe			
21.	The following method(s) is (are) used to measure the	ne r	minor diameter of internal threads			
	a. Taper parallels methods b. Calibrated rollers methods	d.	None of these			
	b. Canorated foners memods	u.	140110 OF HIORO			
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	c.	Knuckle thread			
	b. Square thread	d.	Buttress thread			
23.	The largest diameter of a screw thread is known as.					
	a. Minor diameter		Major diameter			
	b. Normal diameter	d.	Pitch diameter			
04	The state of the learning of t					
24.	To check external diameter of hole, we use	0	Clin course			
	a. Plug gauge		Slip gauge Standard screw pitch gauge			
	b. Ring gauge	u.	Standard Serew pitch gauge			
25.	'GO' and 'NO GO' gauge is a type of					
	a. Plug gauge	c.	Ring gauge			
	b. Slip gauge	d.	Limit gauge			
26.		fit.	- 4 () A A)			
	a. Clearance		Both (a) & (b)			
	b. Interference	d.	Any of these			
27	Induction hardening process involves					
21.	a. Heating surface by induction in field of invariab	le d	current			
	b. Case depth minimum of 2mm are produced					
	c. Heating surface by induction in field of alternati	ng	current			
	d. None of these					
28.	Error of measurement =					
	a. True value – Measured value	-	Measured value – Precision			
	b. Precision – True value	d.	None of these			
29.	Which method gives accurate results when effective	e di	ameter is measured without			
	considering the thread angle?		D			
	a. Two wire method		Best wire size			
	b. Three wire method	d.	All of these Contd4/-			
			Contu4/-			
			created with			



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30	Which of the following is a surface finishing operat	ion	?
001	a. Drilling	c.	Milling
	b. Lapping	d.	Turning
31.	Largest amount of material is used in		
	a. Buffing		Honing
	b. Lapping	d.	Super finishing
	war in Cat. Self-min-manage has lawast outting s	ne	ed?
32.	Which of the following process has lowest cutting s	C.	Milling
	a. Drilling		Turning
	b. Honing	4.0.7	28
33	Which of the following process has lowest metal re-	mo	eval rate?
000	a. Drilling	C.	Milling
	b. Reaming	d.	Lapping
34.	During a honing process, reciprocating speed of hon	nin	g tool was 9m/min with a rotary speed
	of 25m/min. Cross hatch angle is equal to		
	a. 40°		30°
	b. 35°	d.	25°
35.	The following operation is performed after polishin	ıg.	To a bling
	a. Buffing		Tumbling
	b. Super finishing	a.	Burnishing
26	In which of the following processes, highly polishe	ds	teel balls are used instead of abrasive
30.	a. Honing	C.	Polishing
	b. Lapping		Burnishing
	o. Lapping		
37.	Scale and sharp edges are removed in		
	a. Honing		Tumbling
	b. Lapping	d.	Burnishing
38.	Which of the following are functions of bearings?	4: 0.	
	a. Ensure free rotation of shaft with minimum fric	110	n .
	b. Holding shaft in a correct position		
	c. Transmit the force of the shaft to the frame		
	d. All of these		
30	The fire triangle in fire hazards is identified as		
27.	a. Fuel, oxygen & heat	C.	Fuel, burning and solid
	b. Fuel, liquid and vapour		Fuel, oil and waste
	v. a way say was more in pass		
40.	The following is (are) the example(s) of Plain bear	ing	(s).
	a. Thrust bearing	C.	Journal bearing
	b. Linear bearing	d	. All of these



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41.	A bearing supports the load acting along the axis of the shaft.				
	a. Thrust	C.	Longitudinal		
	b. Radial	d.	Transversal		
	U+ A+004A0A				
42	In angular contact bearings, bearings are requi	irec	to take thrust load in both directions.		
" Land "	a. 1	C.			
		d.			
	b. 4	u.	3		
43.	Taper roller bearing supports				
	a. Axial loads		Both (a) & (b)		
	b. Thrust loads	d.	None of these		
44.	Which of the following cannot take radial load?				
	a. Cylindrical Roller bearing	C.	Thrust ball bearing		
	b. Taper roller bearing	d.	None of these		
	a special sections				
45	Which of the following cannot tolerate misalignmen	nt?			
45.	a. Angular contact bearing		Thrust ball bearings		
			All of these		
	b. Cylinder roller bearing	u.	All of these		
40	TVI at will be the world if the electronic and in drill	I in	increased?		
46.	What will be the result if the clearance angle in dril				
	a. Poor wedging action		Rough hole surface		
	b. Weak cutting edge	d.	Increased point angle		
			11 10		
47.	The pattern on the work surface caused by the move				
	a. Waviness	C.	Surface texture		
	b. Roughness	d.	Lay		
	-				
48.	Which of the following property is affected by heat	tre	eatment?		
	a. Hardness		Ductility		
	b. Strength		All of these		
	o. Duongui	6,5 4	A BAR WAS WAS AFT		
40	Annealing involves heating the component to a tem	met	rature		
47.					
	a. Slightly above the critical temperature	٥.	None of these		
	b. Equal to critical temperature	a.	None of these		
-					
50.	Tempering involves				
	a. Reheating the quenched component to a tempera	tur	e greater than critical temperature		
	b. Increasing the brittleness				
	c. Reheating the quenched component to a tempera	tur	e equal to critical temperature		
	d. None of these				

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