



Tool Room Multiple Choice Questions

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1. Lathe machine produces '-----'  
A. Spherical surface  
B. Cylindrical surface  
C. Flat surface  
D. Both B and C

**Ans. D**

2. In lathe machine, the tool has  
A. one type of motion  
B. two types of motions  
C. three types of motion  
D. no motion

**Ans. B**

3. In drilling operation on a lathe, the tool is held in \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Toolpost  
B. Headstock  
C. Tailstock  
D. None of the above

**Ans. C**

4. Speed lathe is a '-----' lathe machine.  
A. low production  
B. medium production  
C. high production  
D. special purpose

**Ans. A**

5. The shape of turret in turret lathe is '-----'.  
A. rectangle  
B. square  
C. hexagon  
D. Triangle

**Ans. C**

6. In a shaper, the length of stroke is increased by

- a) increasing the center distance of bull gear and crank pin
- b) decreasing the center distance of bull gear and crank pin.
- c) increasing the length of the arm
- d) decreasing the length of the slot in the slotted lever

Ans. (a)

7. Slotting can be performed more effectively by \_\_\_\_\_ milling machine.

- a) horizontal
- b) vertical
- c) both horizontal and vertical
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans. (c)

8. During milling, the cutter usually moves

- (A) Perpendicular to its axis
- (B) Parallel to its axis
- (C) Inclined to its axis
- (D) Any of the above

Ans. (A)

9. Peripheral milling is well suited to the cutting of

- (A) Deep slots
- (B) Threads
- (C) Gear teeth
- (D) All of the above

Ans. (D)

10. In milling operation, the cutter is provided with the \_\_\_\_\_ motion.

- a. Reciprocating
- b. Revolving
- c. Stationary
- d. None

Ans. (b)



11. Surface grinding are used to produces \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Profile surfaces
  - B. Curve surface
  - C. Flat surfaces
  - D. None

Ans. (C)

12. Grinding is the process of removing material by a..... action.
- A. Rubbing
  - B. Cutting
  - C. Polishing
  - D. Wearing

Ans. (A)

13. In which of the following single point cutting tool is used
- A. (A) milling
  - B. (B) lathe
  - C. (C) drilling
  - D. (D) broaching

Ans.- (B)

14. Feed is measured in unit of.....
- A. Velocity
  - B. Length
  - C. Length/revolution
  - D. Degree/revolution

Ans. – (C)

- 15) The accuracy of micrometers, callipers, dial indicators can be checked by.....
- A. Feeler gauge
  - B. Slip gauge
  - C. Ring gauge
  - D. Plug gauge

Ans. – (B)



16. Limit gauges are used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. measure the flatness of the component
  - B. measure the exact size of the component
  - C. check if the component dimension lies within permissible limits
  - D. measure surface roughness of the component

Ans.- (C)

17. The relationship that results between the two mating parts before assembly is called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Tolerance
  - B. Allowance
  - C. Limit
  - D. Fit

Ans.- (D)

18. What is the colour of the band at 'no go' side of plain gauges?
- A. Red
  - B. Blue
  - C. Green
  - D. Yellow

Ans. – (A)

19. Which of the following taper is used for 'shanks of the twist drills'?
- A. Morse Taper
  - B. Brown Taper
  - C. Sharp Taper
  - D. Jarno Taper

Ans. – (A)

20. The difference between the maximum and minimum permissible limits of the sizes is called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Deviation
  - B. Allowance
  - C. Tolerance
  - D. Actual Deviation

Ans. – (C)



21. Error of measurement =
- a) True value – Measured value
  - b) Precision – True value
  - c) Measured value – Precision
  - d) None of the above

Ans.- (a)

22. The following is an internationally recognized and accepted unit system
- a) MKS
  - b) FPS
  - c) SI
  - d) All of the above

Ans.- (C)

23. The principle of 'Interchange ability' is normally employed for
- a) Mass production
  - b) Production of identical parts
  - c) Parts within the prescribed limits of sizes
  - d) All of the above

Ans.- (d)

24. The amount by which the actual size of a shaft is less than the actual size of mating hole in an assembly
- a) Clearance
  - b) Interference
  - c) Allowance
  - d) None of the above

Ans.- (a)

25. 'GO' and 'NO GO' gauge is a type of
- a) plug gauge
  - b) slip gauge
  - c) ring gauge
  - d) limit gauge

Ans.- (d)

26. The use of metal working fluids
- a) increase the tool life
  - b) produce better surface finish
  - c) prevent rise in temperature
  - d) All of the above

Ans.- (d)

27. A micrometer has negative error of 0.03mm. What is the correct reading when the micrometer measure 40.53mm?
- a) 40.50 mm
  - b) 40.56mm
  - c) 40.46 mm
  - d) 40.59 mm

Ans.- (b)

28. Least count of steel rule is.....
- a) 0.1 mm
  - b) 0.5 mm
  - c) 1.0mm
  - d) 0.01mm

Ans.- (b)

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is the range of bevel protector.
- a) 0-360°
  - b) 0-90°
  - c) 0-180°
  - d) 90-270°

Ans.- (c)

30. A dial gauge is .....
- a) Measuring instrument
  - b) Comparator
  - c) Limit Gauge
  - d) Inspection fixture

Ans.- (b)



31. Which one of the following drill machines is used for heavy duty work?
- a) Bench Drilling machine
  - b) Pillar Drilling machine
  - c) Radial Drilling machine
  - d) Electric hand drilling machine

Ans.- (c)

32. The point angle of a standard drill is.....
- a)  $60^\circ$
  - b)  $108^\circ$
  - c)  $118^\circ$
  - d)  $90^\circ$

Ans.- (c)

33. The least count of a Vernier height gauge in the metric system is.....
- a) 0.05 mm
  - b) 0.01mm
  - c) 0.02 mm
  - d) 0.001mm

Ans.- (c)

34. A die in which more than one cutting operation is performed in one stroke called
- a) Progressive Die
  - b) Compound Die
  - c) Piercing Die
  - d) Combination Die

Ans.- (b)

35. The die used for any shape of hole.
- a) Piercing Die
  - b) Combination Die
  - c) Draw Die
  - d) Progressive Die

Ans.- (a)

