

TRADE : FITTER-Jr.

MONTHLY TEST : WEEK NO. 21 TO 24

DATE :

SEAT NO :

TOTAL MARKS : 100 TIME : 2 Hrs. PAPER-I

TRADE CODE : 453

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

1. Which angle is determined by the helix angle in drill bit?

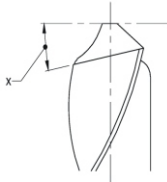
- A) Point angle B) Rake angle
C) Chisel angle D) Clearance angle

2. In number drill series drills are numbered from -----.

- A) 1 to 40 B) 1 to 20
C) 1 to 80 D) 1 to 50

3. What is the name of the angle in the drill bit marked 'x'?

- A) Chisel angle
B) Rake angle
C) Point angle
D) Lip clearance angle



4. What is the minimum dimension can measure with telescopic gauge?

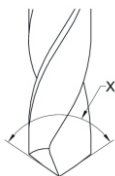
- A) 8.0 mm B) 12.7 mm
C) 19.0 mm D) 150 mm

5. What is the angle of ACME thread?

- A) 66° B) 55°
C) 29° D) 45°

6. What is the name of the angle marked as 'X' in drill bit?

- A) Helix angle
B) Lead angle
C) Point angle
D) Chisel edge angle



7. What is the helix angle of general purpose drill?

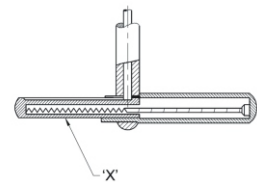
- A) 59° B) 118°
C) 27.5° D) 8° to 12°

8. The diameter of drill indicated by letter 'Z' in letter series is -----.

- A) 10.490 mm B) 10 mm
C) 11.590 mm D) 9.45 mm

9. What is the name of the part marked as 'X' of telescopic gauge?

- A) Spring
B) Handle
C) Fixed leg
D) Telescoping leg



10. What is the term, the top surface joining the two sides of a thread?

- A) Root B) Crest
C) Flank D) Pitch

11. Which part of a reamer is designed for the removal of chips?

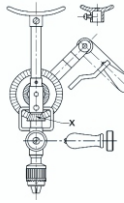
- A) Face B) Flute
C) Heel D) Cutting edge

12. Which angle determines the rake angle of drills?

- A) Helix angle
B) Core angle
C) Point angle
D) Chisel edge angle

13. What is the name of the part marked as 'X'?

- A) Breast plate
- B) Bevel pinion
- C) Frame work
- D) Locking screw



14. What is the purpose of type "N" twist drills?

- A) Used for hard material
- B) Used for brittle material
- C) Used for soft and tough material
- D) Used for normal low carbon steel

15. What is the purpose of type 'S' twist drill?

- A) Used for hard material
- B) Used for high carbon steel
- C) Used for soft and tough material
- D) Used for normal low carbon steel

16. What is the angle of counter sink?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 60° | B) 90° |
| C) 105° | D) 120° |

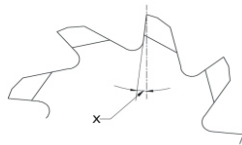
17. What is the name of the angle marked 'x' in the reamer?



- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A) Rake angle | B) Flute angle |
| C) Helix angle | D) Clearance angle |

18. What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

- A) Heel
- B) Cutting edge
- C) Position rake angle
- D) Negative rake angle

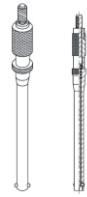


19. Which reamer is used for reaming internal Metric morse tapered holes?

- A) Helical fluted reamer
- B) Hand reamer with pilot
- C) Taper pin hand reamer
- D) Socket reamer with parallel shank

20. Which gauge is used to measure below 8 mm dimension?

- A) Telescopic gauge
- B) Small hole gauge
- C) Depth micrometer
- D) Inside micrometer



21. Which decides the point angle of drill?

- A) Drill material
- B) Job material
- C) Cutting speed
- D) Size of the drill

22. What is the purpose of flute in drill?

- A) To drive out the chips
- B) To reduce the weight
- C) To reduce the cost
- D) To increase the speed

23. What is the angle of countersinking for riveting?

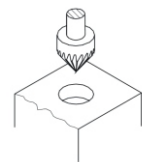
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A) 75° | B) 80° |
| C) 90° | D) 120° |

24. Which reamer will have a long taper lead?

- A) Hand reamer
- B) Socket reamer
- C) Machine reamer
- D) Helical fluted reamer

25. What is the name of the tool?

- A) Reamer
- B) Spot facing tool
- C) Countersink tool
- D) Counter boring tool

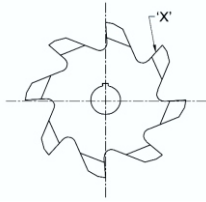


26. Which defect occurs in drilling if cutting edges are not sharp?

- A) Oversized hole
- B) Overheated drill
- C) Rough hole
- D) Broken drill

27. What is the name of element marked as 'X' in reamer?

- A) Face
- B) Heel
- C) Flute
- D) Cutting edge



28. What is the angle of countersink tool used on holes to be threaded?

- A) 75°
- B) 80°
- C) 90°
- D) 120°

29. What is the operation of beveling the end of a drilled hole?

- A) Reaming
- B) Spot facing
- C) Counter boring
- D) Countersinking

30. What is the tap drill size for M20 x 1.5?

- A) 18.5
- B) 20
- C) 19
- D) 17

31. What is the formula to calculate the blank size of external thread (where p=pitch and d=depth)?

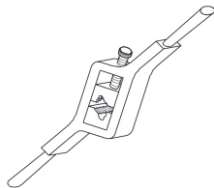
- A) $D = d - P/10$
- B) $D = d + P/10$
- C) $D = d \times P/10$
- D) $D = d \div P/10$

32. Which of the following is not a cause of oversized holes?

- A) Unequal length of lips
- B) Spindle running out of centre
- C) Cutting speed too high
- D) Unequal point angle

33. What is the name of the die?

- A) Split die
- B) Half die
- C) Solid die
- D) Adjustable screw plate die

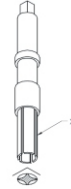


34. Which method is suitable to remove the broken stud very near to the surface?

- A) Ezy out method
- B) Making drill hole
- C) Prick punch method
- D) Using square taper punch

35. What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

- A) Collar
- B) Square head
- C) Fingers
- D) Body



36. Why centre screw is provided in the die stock?

- A) To tighten the die
- B) To adjust the depth of cut
- C) To adjust the dia of internal thread
- D) To adjust the dia of external thread

37. Reamers are classified as -----.

- A) Diameter of reamer
- B) Length of reamer
- C) Length of reamer and Diameter of reamer
- D) Hand reamers and Machine reamers

38. Which defect occurs in drilling if flutes are clogged with chips?

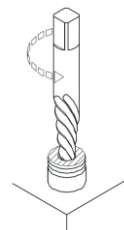
- A) Oversized hole
- B) Overheated drill
- C) Rough hole
- D) Broken drill

39. Which of the following is not a cause of overheated drill?

- A) Incorrect clearance angle
- B) Drill point not in centre
- C) Feed rate is too high
- D) Drill is not sharp

40. What is the method of removing broken stud?

- A) Ezy-out
- B) Prick punch
- C) Making drill hole
- D) Using square taper punch



41. What is the reason for over heated drill while drilling?

- A) Drill held not correctly
- B) Work is not rigidly held
- C) Clearance angle is incorrect
- D) Flutes are clogged with chips

42. What will happen if the spindle running out of the centre while drilling?

- A) Drill will break
- B) Drills are over heated
- C) Drill make rough hole
- D) Over sized holes are made

43. What is the type of defect on drilled hole ?

- A) Rough holes
- B) Over heated drill
- C) Oversized holes
- D) Unequal flow of chips



44. What is the reason if the drilled hole is larger than the drill size?

- A) Drill is not sharp
- B) Feed rate is too high
- C) Cutting speed is too high
- D) Unequal angle of cutting edge

45. Why grey cast iron s widely used for machine tools?

- A) Rapid cooling
- B) Reduce vibration
- C) High tensile strength
- D) Very difficult to matching

46. What will happen if the clearance angle of drill is more?

- A) Cutting edge will be blunt
- B) Cutting edge will not be sharp
- C) Cutting edge will become weak
- D) Cutting edge will not cut material

47. What is the effect if clearance angle is incorrect?

- A) Over sized holes
- B) Over heated drills
- C) Rough holes
- D) Broken drill

48. What is the reason for rough holes in drilling

- A) Unequal point thinning
- B) Drill point not in centre
- C) Clearance angle is incorrect
- D) Drill cutting edges are not sharp

49. Why drilled holes are over sized in drilling operation?

- A) Drill is not sharp
- B) Unequal lip length
- C) Feed rate is too high
- D) Cooling is insufficient

50. Why drilled holes are over size than drill dia?

- A) Feed ratio is more
- B) Cooling is in effective
- C) Insufficient clearance angle
- D) unequal length of cutting edge

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6.1**TRADE : FITTER-Jr.****MONTHLY TEST : WEEK NO. 21 TO 24**DATE : **PAPER-I**TRADE CODE : **453****TOTAL MARKS : 100****ANSWER KEY****Note : Attempt all the questions. All questions carry equal marks**

Q.No.	ANS
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	C
6	C
7	C
8	A
9	D
10	B
11	B
12	A
13	B
14	D
15	C
16	B
17	C
18	D
19	D
20	B
21	B
22	A
23	A
24	B
25	C

Q.No.	ANS
26	C
27	A
28	D
29	D
30	A
31	A
32	C
33	B
34	C
35	C
36	B
37	D
38	D
39	B
40	A
41	C
42	D
43	C
44	D
45	B
46	C
47	B
48	D
49	B
50	D