

# BASIC CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP

\* Required

## WORKSHOP-FITTING

### DRILLING AND TAPPING

\_\_\_\_\_are used for drilling many numbers of holes simultaneously in a work piece \*

- ☐ Gang
- ☒ Multiple Drilling
- ☐ Sensitive
- ☐ Radial

Drilling is done by forcing a \_\_\_\_\_drill into stationary job \*

1 point

- ☐ TRANSLATION
- ☒ ROTATING
- ☐ OSCILLATION
- ☐ LINEAR



Twist drills are available with parallel shanks up to \_\_\_\_ diameter \*

1 point

- ☐ 15mm
- ☐ 10mm
- ☒ 16 mm
- ☐ 25.4mm

Multi-spindle machines are \_\_\_\_\_ rate machines \*

1 point

- ☒ High production rate
- ☐ Low production
- ☐ Medium production rate
- ☐ batch production

\_\_\_\_\_ is a thread cutting for producing internal threads \*

1 point

- ☐ Spot Facing
- ☐ Threading
- ☒ Tapping
- ☐ Counter sinking

Twist drills are available with taper shanks up to \_\_\_\_\_ diameter \*

1 point



- ☐ 16mm
- ☒ 100mm
- ☐ 120mm
- ☐ 75mm

Which among the machine is quite compact and handy \*

1 point

- ☒ Portable
- ☐ Multiple
- ☐ Radial
- ☐ Sensitive

Drilling is the process of cutting \*

1 point

- ☒ HOLES
- ☐ SLOTS
- ☐ PUNCH
- ☐ THREAD

\_\_\_\_\_ IS THE OPERATION OF ENLARGING ONE END OF AN EXISTING HOLE CONCENTRIC WITH THE ORIGINAL HOLE \*

1 point

- ☐ Boring
- ☐ Reaming
- ☒ Counter Boring
- ☐ Tapping



In Upright drilling machine the pillar height depending upon the \_\_\_\_\_ of the job 1 point  
clamped in position for rigidly. \*

- ☐ Breadth
- ☒ Height
- ☐ Thickness
- ☐ Width

Which drilling machine is can carried anywhere in shop \* 1 point

- ☐ Upright
- ☒ Portable
- ☐ Gang
- ☐ sensitive

While feeding the operator can sense the cutting action and adjust the feed rate is 1 point  
called \_\_\_\_\_ \*

- ☐ Gand
- ☐ Multiple
- ☐ Portable
- ☒ Sensitive



\_\_\_\_\_is used to recess a bolt head or a nut below the surface to permit a mitting part to operate with obstruction \* 1 point

- ☐ Counter sinking
- ☐ Spot facing
- ☐ Drilling
- ☒ Counter Boring

A \_\_\_\_\_ tool enlarges the top portion of an existing hole to a cone-shaped opening. \* 1 point

- ☐ Drilling
- ☐ Spot facing
- ☒ Counter Sinking
- ☐ Counter Boring

Reaming is an operation of \_\_\_\_\_a hole \* 1 point

- ☐ Enlarging
- ☒ Sizing
- ☐ Threading
- ☐ Making



A drill bit is a \_\_\_\_\_ tool \*

1 point

- ☐ All the above
- ☐ Single point
- ☒ Multi point
- ☐ Point less

In drilling operation, spindle axis and center punch indentation are in \_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- ☐ Parallel to each other
- ☒ Same Line
- ☐ Perpendicular to each other
- ☐ Inclined to each other

The size of radial machine is specified by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the column and \_\_\_\_\_ of arm. \*

1 point

- ☐ Height and diameter
- ☐ Length , diameter
- ☒ Diameter, length
- ☐ height and length



TAPER taps have the first \_\_\_\_\_ threads at the tip ground flatter than the main body 1 point

\*

- ☐ 10-15
- ☐ 2-5
- ☐ 0-5
- ☒ 7-10

\_\_\_\_\_ is commonly done on castings where irregular surfaces are found 1 point

\*

- ☐ Counter sinking
- ☐ Counter Boring
- ☐ Drilling
- ☒ Spot Facing

Taps can be made from \_\_\_\_\_ 1 point

\*

- ☒ High Carbon Steel
- ☐ Mild Steel
- ☐ Cast iron
- ☐ Aluminum



Drill bit is made up of\_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- ☐ Brass
- ☐ Mild steel
- ☐ Cast iron
- ☒ High Speed steel

Radial drilling machines are convenient for\_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- ☐ Small Jobs
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ Medium jobs
- ☒ Heavy Jobs

A \_\_\_\_\_ machine has a number of drill heads arranged with a common base and table. \*

1 point

- ☒ Gang
- ☐ Radial
- ☐ Sensitive
- ☐ Upright





What is maximum size of hole we can able to make using Radial Drilling machine \* 1 point

- ☐ 5 Cm
- ☐ 15 Cm
- ☒ 7.5 Cm
- ☐ 10 Cm

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