

- Q.28 Explain selection of raw materials of glaze.
 Q.29 Explain glaze Preparation method.
 Q.30 List placing precautions of glazed ware before firing.
 Q.31 Explain base metal preparation for enamels.
 Q.32 List different glaze decoration method. Explain any one.
 Q.33 List different defects in enamels. Explain any one.
 Q.34 Define crawling. Explain its causes and remedies.
 Q.35 Differentiate crazing and peeling.

SECTION-D

Note : Long Answer type question. Attempt any two questions. $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- Q.36 Define crazing and peeling. Explain causes and prevention of crazing and peeling.
 Q.37 Explain different application methods of enamel and glazes.
 Q.38 Explain in detail frit making operations.

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5th Sem / Compute Engineering
Subject : Object Oriented Programming using Java

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note : Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory. $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- Q.1 Ceramic Coating is applied to improve.
 a) Chemical inertness b) Size
 c) Cost d) All of the above
 Q.2 Which of the following is raw glaze
 a) Porcelain Glaze b) Lead less glaze
 c) Both A & B d) None of the above
 Q.3 Identify the non-plastic raw material
 a) Quartz b) Talc
 c) Pyrophyllite d) China clay
 Q.4 Purpose of fritting is
 a) To convert insoluble into soluble form
 b) To lower the maturing temperature of glaze
 c) To make raw material
 d) None of the above
 Q.5 To reduce maturing temperature of glaze
 a) Increase fluxing contents

- b) Increase silica content
c) Both A & B
d) None of the above
- Q.6** Clay is used in glaze because it
a) Keeps the glazes in suspension
b) Reduce melting point
c) Increase TSR
d) Decrease TSR
- Q.7** Glaze is applied on
a) Metal surface b) Plastic surface
c) Rubber surface d) Ceramic ware
- Q.8** Fritting involves
a) Grinding b) Smelting
c) Quenching d) All of the above
- Q.9** Dry is the process of removal of _____ after shaping.
a) Impurities b) Clay
c) Gas d) Moisture
- Q.10** Lead glazes are rarely used because these are
a) Poisonous b) Less popular
c) Luster less d) Expensive
- SECTION-B**
- Note :** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11** Ball clay is plastic in nature. (True/False)
Q.12 Tin oxide is an opacifier. (True/False)
- Q.13** Enamel can be applied by _____. (Brushing, Drying)
- Q.14** _____ is one of the raw material of silica. (Sandstone, limestone)
- Q.15** crazing in glaze is found in glaze when coefficient of thermal expansion of glaze is more than that of body. (True/False)
- Q.16** Spraying method of enameling is used for large wares. (True/False)
- Q.17** Soda feldspar is used to _____ the maturing temperature of glaze. (Reduce, Increase)
- Q.18** Stamping is one type of _____ method. (Decoration/Glazing)
- Q.19** Peeling is one type of glaze defect. (True/False)
- Q.20** Base metal preparation is carried out before application of enamel. (True/False)

SECTION-C

Note : Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21** Write similarities between glaze and glass.
- Q.22** Explain vapour glaze.
- Q.23** List raw materials of silica. Write its role in glaze.
- Q.24** Discuss role of clay and fluxes in glazes.
- Q.25** Define the term opacifiers. Give examples.
- Q.26** Write role of boron oxide in glaze.
- Q.27** Why fritting is done? Explain.