

- Q.16 Explain the effects of grain size on the properties of metals.
- Q.17 Explain Strain hardening.
- Q.18 What are the properties and applications of High-Speed Steel
- Q.19 Differentiate between Slip and twinning.
- Q.20 Write a short note on Distortion and warping.
- Q.21 Define Fatigue and Creep.
- Q.22 What is Point Defect in solids? Explain its type.

#### SECTION-D

**Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x8=16)

- Q.23 Explain Iron Carbon Diagram with a neat sketch.
- Q.24 Explain TTT- diagram with a neat sketch.
- Q.25 Write short notes on
- (a) Powder Metallurgy
  - (b) Procedure to control & prevent corrosion

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### 2nd Year / Advance Diploma in Tool & Die Making Subject : Material Science and Heat Treatment

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 60

#### SECTION-A

**Note:** Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (6x1=6)

- Q.1 Iron-carbon alloys containing carbon \_\_\_\_\_ 4.3 % are known as hyper-eutectic cast irons.
- a) Equal to                      b) Less than
  - c) More than                  d) None of these
- Q.2 Blast furnace produces following by reduction of iron ore
- a) Cast iron                      b) Pig iron
  - c) Wrought iron                d) Malleable iron
- Q.3 Normalising of steel is done to
- a) Refine the grain structure
  - b) Remove strains caused by cold working
  - c) Remove dislocations caused in the internal structure due to hot working
  - d) All of the above

- Q.4 When steel containing less than 0.8 % carbon is cooled slowly from temperatures above or within the critical range, it consists of
- Mainly ferrite
  - Mainly pearlite
  - Ferrite and pearlite
  - Pearlite and cementite
- Q.5 Body centered cubic space lattice is found in
- Zinc, magnesium, cobalt, cadmium, antimony and bismuth
  - Gamma iron, aluminium, copper, lead, silver and nickel
  - Alpha iron, tungsten, chromium and molybdenum
  - None of the above
- Q.6 In spheroidising process, the steel is
- Heated below the lower critical temperature and then cooled slowly
  - Heated up to the lower critical temperature and then cooled in still air.
  - Heated slightly above the lower critical temperature and then cooled slowly to a temperature of  $600^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - None of the above

## SECTION-B

**Note:** Objective/ Completion type questions. All questions are compulsory. (6x1=6)

- Q.7 The process in which a portion of crystal takes orientation, which makes the portion a mirror image of the parent crystal is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.8 Deformation which disappears after the removal of load is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.9 The white cast iron contains carbon in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.10 The heat treatment process that produces hard surface by eddy currents is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.11 The Hardest phase in the Iron Carbon system is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.12 Very fast quenching of steel in water from austenite temperature forms \_\_\_\_\_.

## SECTION-C

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any eight questions out of ten questions. (8x4=32)

- Q.13 Define space lattice and a unit cell.
- Q.14 What is alloy steel? Why are alloying elements added to steel?
- Q.15 Distinguish between substitutional and interstitial solid solution.