

# Workshop Technology

---

1. The process of joining two metal pieces by melting them together is:

- (A) Welding
- (B) Soldering
- (C) Brazing
- (D) Riveting

Answer: A) Welding

2. The tool used for cutting external threads on a rod is:

- (A) Die
- (B) Tap
- (C) File
- (D) Reamer

Answer: A) Die

3. The most common material for hacksaw blades is:

- (A) High carbon steel
- (B) Wrought iron
- (C) Brass
- (D) Copper

Answer: A) High carbon steel

4. The angle between the face and flank of a cutting tool is called:

- (A) Rake angle
- (B) Relief angle
- (C) Clearance angle
- (D) Cutting angle

Answer: A) Rake angle

5. The operation of finishing holes to accurate size is called:

- (A) Reaming
- (B) Drilling
- (C) Boring
- (D) Tapping

Answer: A) Reaming

6. The most suitable process for machining hard materials is:

- (A) Grinding
- (B) Turning
- (C) Shaping
- (D) Planing

Answer: A) Grinding

7. A lathe operation in which the diameter is reduced is:

- (A) Turning
- (B) Facing
- (C) Knurling
- (D) Drilling

Answer: A) Turning

8. Tempering of steel is done to:

- (A) Reduce brittleness
- (B) Increase hardness
- (C) Increase softness
- (D) Add carbon

Answer: A) Reduce brittleness

9. The welding process carried out by a non-consumable electrode is:

- (A) TIG welding

(B) MIG welding

(C) Arc welding

(D) Gas welding

Answer: A) TIG welding

10. Which of the following is a non-traditional machining process?

(A) EDM

(B) Milling

(C) Turning

(D) Boring

Answer: A) EDM

11. The marking tool used for drawing circles on metal is:

(A) Divider

(B) Punch

(C) Scriber

(D) File

Answer: A) Divider

12. The main function of coolant in machining is:

(A) Reduce heat generation

(B) Lubricate cutting tool

(C) Remove chips

(D) All of these

Answer: D) All of these

13. The process of cleaning casting is called:

(A) Fettling

(B) Polishing

(C) Buffing

(D) Soldering

Answer: A) Fettling

14. Gear teeth are cut by:

- (A) Milling machine
- (B) Lathe
- (C) Slotter
- (D) All of these

Answer: D) All of these

15. Blowholes in castings are caused due to:

- (A) Entrapped gases
- (B) Low temperature
- (C) Excess sand
- (D) Poor pattern

Answer: A) Entrapped gases

16. The tool used to produce a square hole is:

- (A) Broach
- (B) Reamer
- (C) File
- (D) Die

Answer: A) Broach

17. Vent in moulds is provided for:

- (A) Escape of gases
- (B) Feeding molten metal
- (C) Increasing strength
- (D) Reducing cost

Answer: A) Escape of gases

18. The operation of removing small amounts of metal to produce a smooth finish is:

- (A) Lapping
- (B) Planning
- (C) Chipping
- (D) Forging

Answer: A) Lapping

19. The process of making holes by plastic deformation is called:

- (A) Punching
- (B) Piercing
- (C) Drawing
- (D) Drilling

Answer: B) Piercing

20. In bench vice, the movable jaw is:

- (A) Guided by lead screw
- (B) Fixed
- (C) Welded
- (D) None

Answer: A) Guided by lead screw

21. In a drilling machine, the tool used is:

- (A) Drill bit
- (B) Broach
- (C) Planer
- (D) Shaper

Answer: A) Drill bit

22. Foundry is a place where:

- (A) Casting is done
- (B) Welding is done
- (C) Forging is done

(D) Machining is done

Answer: A) Casting is done

23. The handle of a bench vice is made of:

(A) Mild steel

(B) Cast iron

(C) Brass

(D) Cast steel

Answer: A) Mild steel

24. The main purpose of flux in welding is to:

(A) Prevent oxidation

(B) Prevent heat loss

(C) Increase hardness

(D) Reduce wear

Answer: A) Prevent oxidation

25. Tape used for measuring lengths is generally:

(A) Steel

(B) Linen

(C) Plastic

(D) All of these

Answer: D) All of these

26. The angle between two faces of a tool is known as:

(A) Included angle

(B) Feminine angle

(C) Slope angle

(D) Cutback angle

Answer: A) Included angle

27. Shaping machines produce:

- (A) Flat surfaces
- (B) Holes
- (C) Threads
- (D) Gears

Answer: A) Flat surfaces

28. Tongs are used in forging for:

- (A) Holding hot workpieces
- (B) Beating workpieces
- (C) Measuring temperature
- (D) Cooling

Answer: A) Holding hot workpieces

29. Forging increases:

- (A) Strength and toughness
- (B) Brittleness
- (C) Hardness
- (D) Ductility only

Answer: A) Strength and toughness

30. Electrode in arc welding is:

- (A) Filler metal
- (B) Heat source
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None

Answer: C) Both A and B

31. Preferred metal for making patterns is:

- (A) Aluminum
- (B) Copper

(C) Cast iron

(D) Brass

Answer: A) Aluminum

32. The process of removing scale from forged parts is:

(A) Pickling

(B) Lapping

(C) Honing

(D) Tinning

Answer: A) Pickling

33. The process of applying threads to internal surfaces is:

(A) Tapping

(B) Thread rolling

(C) Turning

(D) Milling

Answer: A) Tapping

34. Surface plate is used for:

(A) Checking flatness

(B) Cooling

(C) Hardening

(D) Threading

Answer: A) Checking flatness

35. Hammers used in blacksmith work are made of:

(A) Tool steel

(B) Cast iron

(C) Wrought iron

(D) Mild steel

Answer: A) Tool steel



36. Cooling rate in air hardening steels is:

- (A) Slow
- (B) Very fast
- (C) Moderate
- (D) Rapid

Answer: C) Moderate

37. The “back gear” in lathe is for:

- (A) Speed reduction
- (B) Speed increase
- (C) Reverse direction
- (D) Changing thread pitch

Answer: A) Speed reduction

38. Which is a non-destructive test?

- (A) Ultrasonic test
- (B) Tensile test
- (C) Impact test
- (D) Hardness test

Answer: A) Ultrasonic test

39. A hacksaw is generally used for:

- (A) Cutting circular rods
- (B) Cutting square rods
- (C) Cutting thin metal sheets
- (D) All of these

Answer: D) All of these

40. Which foundry tool is used for ramming?

- (A) Rammers

(B) Trowels

(C) Slicks

(D) Sprues

Answer: A) Rammers

41. In TIG welding, "TIG" stands for:

(A) Tungsten Inert Gas

(B) Tinned Iron Gas

(C) Tube Inside Groove

(D) Thermal Inner Groove

Answer: A) Tungsten Inert Gas

42. The main function of riser in casting is:

(A) Feed molten metal

(B) Remove gases

(C) Guide tools

(D) Smooth surface

Answer: A) Feed molten metal

43. Tool post in lathe is used for:

(A) Holding the tool

(B) Holding chuck

(C) Holding tailstock

(D) Holding drill

Answer: A) Holding the tool

44. The movable part in grinding machine is:

(A) Table

(B) Wheel

(C) Bed

(D) Tailstock

Answer: A) Table

45. The main function of jig is:

- (A) Guide the tool
- (B) Hold the workpiece
- (C) Store tools
- (D) Provide power

Answer: A) Guide the tool

46. The fuel used in gas welding is:

- (A) Acetylene
- (B) LPG
- (C) Petrol
- (D) Kerosene

Answer: A) Acetylene

47. For hardening steel, it is heated and:

- (A) Quenched in water
- (B) Cooled in air
- (C) Quenched in oil
- (D) Both A and C

Answer: D) Both A and C

48. Spray painting is commonly used for:

- (A) Cars
- (B) Furniture
- (C) Machinery
- (D) All of these

Answer: D) All of these

49. Swaging is a process of:

- (A) Forming diameter using dies
- (B) Shaping by rolling
- (C) Reducing thickness
- (D) Drawing wires

Answer: A) Forming diameter using dies

50. The term “feed” in machining refers to:

- (A) Movement of work/piece relative to tool
- (B) Speed of tool
- (C) Depth of cut
- (D) Tool rotation

Answer: A) Movement of work/piece relative to tool

51. The white cast iron is:

- (A) Hard and brittle
- (B) Soft and tough
- (C) Ductile
- (D) Malleable

Answer: A) Hard and brittle

52. Gas cutting torch uses:

- (A) Oxygen and acetylene
- (B) Oxygen and LPG
- (C) Air and acetylene
- (D) Air and LPG

Answer: A) Oxygen and acetylene

53. Which machine finishing process gives a mirror finish?

- (A) Lapping
- (B) Drilling
- (C) Boring

(D) Slotting

Answer: A) Lapping

54. Broaching is best suited for:

(A) Mass production

(B) Small scale production

(C) Heavy forging

(D) Fine polishing

Answer: A) Mass production

55. Grit is term used in:

(A) Grinding wheels

(B) Forging

(C) Casting

(D) Welding

Answer: A) Grinding wheels

56. The function of apron in lathe is:

(A) Thread cutting

(B) Power feed

(C) Holding workpiece

(D) Spray lubrication

Answer: B) Power feed

57. Core sand is a mixture of sand and:

(A) Clay and oil

(B) Sand and water only

(C) Silica only

(D) Bentonite only

Answer: A) Clay and oil

58. Surface hardening can be achieved by:

- (A) Case hardening
- (B) Annealing
- (C) Normalizing
- (D) Tempering

Answer: A) Case hardening

59. The operation of compressing metal between two dies is:

- (A) Forging
- (B) Riveting
- (C) Stamping
- (D) Shearing

Answer: A) Forging

60. Compound rest is used in lathe for:

- (A) Taper turning
- (B) Thread cutting
- (C) Facing
- (D) Drilling

Answer: A) Taper turning

61. Most common non-ferrous pattern material is:

- (A) Aluminum
- (B) Brass
- (C) Tin
- (D) Bronze

Answer: A) Aluminum

62. Tool life is influenced by:

- (A) Cutting speed
- (B) Feed

(C) Depth of cut

(D) All of these

Answer: D) All of these

63. Lead screw in lathe is used for:

(A) Thread cutting

(B) Facing

(C) Drilling

(D) Polishing

Answer: A) Thread cutting

64. The aim of normalizing steel is:

(A) Refine grain size

(B) Increase hardness

(C) Increase toughness

(D) Reduce brittleness

Answer: A) Refine grain size

65. Chipping is done using:

(A) Cold chisel

(B) File

(C) Hammer

(D) Die

Answer: A) Cold chisel

66. Flatter is a forging tool for:

(A) Flat surface finishing

(B) Hole punching

(C) Bending

(D) Shearing

Answer: A) Flat surface finishing

67. The important property for a pattern material is:

- (A) Dimensional stability
- (B) High melting point
- (C) High thermal expansion
- (D) Brittleness

Answer: A) Dimensional stability

68. Casting tolerance is affected by:

- (A) Mold type
- (B) Pattern material
- (C) Both
- (D) Pouring temperature

Answer: C) Both

69. The abrasive used for grinding hard metals is:

- (A) Silicon carbide
- (B) Aluminum oxide
- (C) Boron carbide
- (D) Diamond

Answer: D) Diamond

70. Burnishing is a process for:

- (A) Producing smooth, shiny surface
- (B) Cutting threads
- (C) Making keys
- (D) Sharpening tools

Answer: A) Producing smooth, shiny surface

71. Facing operation in lathe is for:

- (A) Making the end flat and smooth



- (B) Reducing diameter
- (C) Internal threading
- (D) Cutting keyways

Answer: A) Making the end flat and smooth

72. Pneumatic tools run on:

- (A) Compressed air
- (B) Steam
- (C) Oil
- (D) Electricity

Answer: A) Compressed air

73. The process of producing holes by removal of metal along axis is:

- (A) Drilling
- (B) Boring
- (C) Broaching
- (D) Milling

Answer: A) Drilling

74. A broach is a:

- (A) Multipoint cutting tool
- (B) Single point cutting tool
- (C) Abrasive tool
- (D) Grinding tool

Answer: A) Multipoint cutting tool

75. Jigs and fixtures are used for:

- (A) Mass production
- (B) Manual processes
- (C) Polishing
- (D) Fine finishing

Answer: A) Mass production

76. The top and bottom parts of a mould are called:

- (A) Cope and drag
- (B) Head and base
- (C) Front and rear
- (D) Core and shell

Answer: A) Cope and drag

77. The main disadvantage of sand casting is:

- (A) Poor dimensional accuracy
- (B) High melting loss
- (C) Slow production
- (D) Difficult mold preparation

Answer: A) Poor dimensional accuracy

78. Annealing improves:

- (A) Ductility
- (B) Hardness
- (C) Strength
- (D) None

Answer: A) Ductility

79. Screw threads are cut in a lathe by:

- (A) Thread cutting tool
- (B) Die
- (C) Tap
- (D) Milling cutter

Answer: A) Thread cutting tool

80. Anvil is used in:

- (A) Forging
- (B) Drilling
- (C) Turning
- (D) Welding

Answer: A) Forging

81. Arc welding produces highest temperatures by:

- (A) Electric arc
- (B) Gas flame
- (C) Laser
- (D) Ultrasonic

Answer: A) Electric arc

82. Slag is produced during:

- (A) Welding
- (B) Casting
- (C) Forging
- (D) Drilling

Answer: A) Welding

83. The shape obtained from blind holes in drilling is:

- (A) Flat bottom
- (B) Conical bottom
- (C) Hemispherical
- (D) Cylindrical

Answer: B) Conical bottom

84. The accuracy of surface plate is measured using:

- (A) Dial gauge
- (B) Vernier caliper
- (C) Micrometer

(D) Surface finish gauge

Answer: A) Dial gauge

85. The propellant used in spray painting is:

(A) Compressed air

(B) Petrol

(C) Oil

(D) Spirit

Answer: A) Compressed air

86. The slowest type of welding is:

(A) Gas welding

(B) Arc welding

(C) MIG welding

(D) TIG welding

Answer: A) Gas welding

87. Riser in casting acts as:

(A) Reservoir for metal

(B) Regulator

(C) Core

(D) Chiller

Answer: A) Reservoir for metal

88. In drop forging, the force is applied by:

(A) Hammer

(B) Rolling

(C) Squeezing

(D) Drilling

Answer: A) Hammer

89. The tool used for hand reaming is:

- (A) Adjustable reamer
- (B) Broach
- (C) File
- (D) Tap

Answer: A) Adjustable reamer

90. The most common non-ferrous forging material is:

- (A) Aluminum
- (B) Cast iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Lead

Answer: A) Aluminum

91. Soldering uses temperatures usually:

- (A) Below 450°C
- (B) Above 1000°C
- (C) Below melting point of copper
- (D) Above 700°C

Answer: A) Below 450°C

92. The most common type of punch used for marking is:

- (A) Prick punch
- (B) Dot punch
- (C) Center punch
- (D) Pin punch

Answer: C) Center punch

93. The operation of shaping metal using dies is called:

- (A) Stamping
- (B) Forging

(C) Lapping

(D) Chiseling

Answer: A) Stamping

94. The property needed for pattern material is:

(A) Wear resistance

(B) Shrinkage

(C) Softness

(D) High expansion

Answer: A) Wear resistance

95. Bench grinder is used for:

(A) Tool sharpening

(B) Drilling

(C) Threading

(D) Boring

Answer: A) Tool sharpening

96. The best sand for moulding is:

(A) Silica sand

(B) Red sand

(C) Black sand

(D) Quartz sand

Answer: A) Silica sand

97. Which process uses abrasive jet for material removal?

(A) AJM

(B) EDM

(C) ECM

(D) LBM

Answer: A) AJM

98. Hand taps are used for:

- (A) Internal threads
- (B) External threads
- (C) Key slots
- (D) Surface finish

Answer: A) Internal threads

99. In cupola furnace, fuel used is:

- (A) Coke
- (B) Oil
- (C) Gas
- (D) Charcoal

Answer: A) Coke

100. Carpentry is related to:

- (A) Wood work
- (B) Metal work
- (C) Glass work
- (D) Plastic work

Answer: A) Wood work

\*\*\*