Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: MEC 601 and Course Name: Metrology & Quality Engineering

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

| Q1. | The systematic errors of an instrument can be reduced by making |
|-----------|--|
| Option A: | The sensitivity of instrument to environmental input as low as possible |
| Option B: | The sensitivity of instrument to environmental input as high as possible |
| Option C: | Systematic errors does not depend on the sensitivity of instrument |
| Option D: | Random errors does not depend on the sensitivity of instrument |
| | |
| Q2. | Imperial standard yard is made of |
| Option A: | platinum alloy |
| Option B: | platinum iridium alloy |
| Option C: | bronze |
| Option D: | steel |
| | |
| Q3. | The study of scientific metrology deals with |
| Option A: | accuracy and methods of measurement |
| Option B: | standard specifications |
| Option C: | theories related to nature |
| Option D: | precision and methods of measurement |
| | |
| Q4. | The measured size of the dimension of a component is called |
| Option A: | Basic Size |
| Option B: | Normal Size |
| Option C: | Allowed Size |
| Option D: | Actual Size |
| | |
| Q5. | What is the advantage of mechanical comparator over others? |
| Option A: | Less moving parts |
| Option B: | No need of external supply |
| Option C: | No error due to parallax |
| Option D: | Large range of instrument |
| | |
| Q6. | What is ten point height method? |
| Option A: | It is the average sum of ten highest points measured within sampling length. |
| | |

| Option B: | It is the average difference of five highest points and five deepest valleys |
|-----------|--|
| | measured within sampling length. |
| Option C: | It is the sum of ten highest points divided by sum of ten deepest valleys |
| | measured within sampling length. |
| Option D: | It is the average sum of five highest points and five deepest valleys measured |
| | within sampling length. |
| | |
| Q7. | What do you mean by Geometrical Surface? |
| Option A: | Surface prescribed by design without any errors of form or surface roughness |
| Option B: | Surface limiting the body and separating it from surrounding |
| Option C: | Close representation of real surface |
| Option D: | Outer surface of the body |
| | |
| Q8. | is equal to the differences of the two limits of size of the part |
| Option A: | Tolerance |
| Option B: | Low limit |
| Option C: | High limit |
| Option D: | Design size |
| | |
| Q9. | Tomlinson recorder is associated with measurement of |
| Option A: | Surface flaws |
| Option B: | Surface Perpendicularity |
| Option C: | Surface Irregularity |
| Option D: | Surface Curvature |
| • | |
| Q10. | The secondary texture or waviness, or macro-error on surface results due to |
| Option A: | Normal action of the tool in production process |
| Option B: | Dominant direction of tool marks(Lay) |
| Option C: | Flaws in material |
| Option D: | Vibrations and non-uniformity in cutting tool |
| | |
| Q11. | In a two-wire method, the diameter of the best-size wire is given by |
| Option A: | $d = (p/2) \sec (x/2)$ |
| Option B: | $d = (p/4) \sec (x/2)$ |
| Option C: | $d = (p/2) \csc(x/2)$ |
| Option D: | $d = (p/2) \cot (x/2)$ |
| | |
| Q12. | When face width of gear is too large |
| Option A: | Gear will have poor capacity to absorb shock loads |
| Option B: | There will be a possibility of concentration of load at one end of gear tooth |
| Option C: | There will be problem in lubricating the gear |
| Option D: | Staking of teeth will occur |
| | |
| Q13. | Least count of floating carriage micrometer is |
| Option A: | 0.02 mm |
| Option B: | 0.01 mm |
| <u> </u> | |

| Option D: 0.001 mm Q14. Autocollimator is used for Option A: Contactless angle measurement Option B: Thread Measurement Option D: Error Measurement Q15. Backlash is commonly experienced in gear sets used to convert between translational and rotational motion. Backlash is a typical cause of Option A: Hysteresis Option B: Dead space Option C: Zero drift Option D: Sensitivity drift Q16. Which of the following option is true about an analytical method of inspection of gears? Option A: Analytical method is widely used for industries Option B: This method is fast Option C: All individual elements of gear teeth are checked Option D: More accurate |
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| Q17. Another name for Wobble |
| Option A: Axial run-out |
| Option B: Composite error |
| Option C: Eccentricity |
| Option D: Radial run-out |
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| Q18. "Quality is a predictable degree of uniformity and dependability at low cost and suited to the market" statement is given by? |
| Option A: Juran |
| Option B: Deming |
| Option C: Hoshin |
| Option D: Feigenbaum |
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| Q19. Which of the following is not a part of Juran Trilogy? |
| Option A: Planning |
| Option B: Control |
| Option C: Check |
| Option D: Improvement |
| |
| Q20. Which one from the following is a dimension of quality? |
| Option A: Performance |
| Option B: Hazard rate |
| Option C: Process Capability |

| Option D: | Control limits |
|-----------|--|
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| Q21. | Which of the following is the graphical representation of the total frequencies of |
| | occurrence of each type of defects type against the various defect types? |
| Option A: | Check sheet |
| Option B: | Pareto chart |
| Option C: | Histogram |
| Option D: | Control charts |
| Q22. | Sequential sampling is an extension of |
| Option A: | Single sampling plan |
| Option B: | Double-sampling plan |
| Option C: | Multiple-sampling plan |
| Option D: | 0% sampling |
| Q23. | The producer's risk means the probability that the consumer will: |
| Option A: | Reject a bad lot |
| Option B: | Accept a bad lot |
| Option C: | Accept a good lot |
| Option D: | Reject a good lot |
| Q24. | In which type of test the capillary action principle is used? |
| Option A: | Probe test |
| Option B: | Bend liquid test |
| Option C: | Dye penetrant test |
| Option D: | Radiographic Test |
| Q25. | Which materials can be tested by Magnetic Particle Inspection? |
| Option A: | Magnetic |
| Option B: | Non-magnetic |
| Option C: | Paramagnetic |
| Option D: | Ferromagnetic |