

## Objective Questions on MWT – 01

1. What is ISO?

- (A) Indian organization for standard
- (B) Internal organization for standard
- (C) International organization for standard
- (D) None of the above

2. EMS stands for

- (A) Environmental management system
- (B) Employees management system
- (C) Engineering management system
- (D) Equipment management system

3. For Cpk Process capability index value of 1.33, the PPM is

- (A) 1
- (B) 63
- (C) 2700
- (D) 45500

4. Tally chart is

- (A) Process monitoring tool
- (B) Data collection tool
- (C) Process planning tool
- (D) None of the above

5. The role of management is to

- (A) Provide Resources
- (B) Define EMS
- (C) Monitor the effectiveness of the system
- (D) All of the above

6. ISO emphasis on

- (A) Prevention
- (B) Inspection
- (C) Rejection
- (D) All of the above

7. ISO – 14001 gives stress on

- (A) Plan – Do .check .Act
- (B) Environmental protection
- (C) Prevention rather than detection
- (D) All of the above

8. When  $c_{pk}$  is less than one

- (A) Process is not capable
- (B) Process is stable
- (C) Process is highly capable
- (D) None of the above

9. ISO 14000 quality standard is related with

- (A) Environmental management systems
- (B) Automotive quality standards
- (C) Eliminating poor quality
- (D) Customer satisfaction

10. Which ISO standard is used in international automobile companies to set automotive quality system standards?

- (A) ISO 14000
- (B) TS 16949
- (C) ISO 9000
- (D) None of the above

11. What is quality assurance?

- (A) Quality assurance deals with activities which prove that products and services meet the required quality standard
- (B) Quality assurance deals with activities which aim at customer's satisfaction
- (C) Quality assurance deals with controlling the quality of products by inspection
- (D) All of the above

12. Which of the following factors is considered for periodic inspection?

- (A) Age of machine
- (B) Nature of production
- (C) Skill of operator
- (D) All of the above

13. The removal of Dirt, Dust, Oil, & grease from the part surface, to make them ready for inspection & measurements of its dimensions is called as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) Degreasing
- (B) Repairing
- (C) Polishing
- (D) None of the above

14. Which of the following is degreasing method?

- (A) Cathodic protection
- (B) Abrasive method
- (C) Anodic protection
- (D) Inhibitors

15. From which of the following is a stage of repairing scheme?

- (A) Small repair
- (B) Medium repair
- (C) Complete overhaul
- (D) All of above

16. The timetable prepared to carry out the different maintenance work for different machines is called as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) Scheduling
- (B) Repairing scheme
- (C) Repairing cycle
- (D) None of the above

17. Which of the following is the use of repair complexity?

- (A) To estimate the annual cost of maintenance
- (B) To decide repairing time and repair cycle
- (C) Both (A) & (B)
- (D) None of the above

18. Which of the following is cause of faults in machine tools?

- (A) Wear or breakage of the parts
- (B) Poor running condition of the machine
- (C) None of the above
- (D) Both (A) & (B)

19. The maintenance, which stops the wear and changes taking place in the condition of the machines is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Breakdown maintenance
- (B) Preventive maintenance
- (C) Periodic maintenance
- (D) Predictive maintenance

20. VEIN analysis is used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Scheduling
- (B) Repairing cycle
- (C) Repairing scheme
- (D) Maintenance

21. The purpose of a lock-out/tag-out procedure is to:

- (A) Improve productivity on the job
- (B) Secure harmful energy sources to prevent injury
- (C) Slow down work so technicians are less stressed
- (D) Save money
- (E) Identify personal items to avoid theft

22. The purpose of CPR is to:

- (A) Maintain oxygenated blood circulation
- (B) Stabilize body temperature to avoid hypothermia
- (C) Build upper body strength
- (D) Dislodge blood clots within the victim's lungs
- (E) Prevent infection resulting from open wounds

23. The very first thing you should do if you are the first to witness or discover an accident on the job site is to:

- (A) Go find at least one co-worker to help you so you can work as a team
- (B) Go to the scene and help the person(s) injured
- (C) Find and fill out the necessary forms to document the incident
- (D) Activate the emergency response system
- (E) Contact your supervisor to report the incident

24. The purpose of a cartridge-style respirator is to:

- (A) Reduce the concentration of particulates in the air you breathe
- (B) Provide a pure oxygen breathing environment where there is insufficient oxygen in the air
- (C) Enhance your personal appearance for maximum social appeal
- (D) Convert exhaled carbon dioxide back into oxygen for re-breathing
- (E) Reduce noxious odors in the air you breathe

25. Shock is defined as an abnormal condition of the body where:

- (A) A broken bone has penetrated the skin
- (B) The lungs are unable to process oxygen properly
- (C) The muscles in the body have "frozen" and will not move
- (D) The heart stops beating normally, and "quivers" instead
- (E) There is insufficient blood delivered to the body's cells

26. A confined space is deemed ready for employee entry when:

- (A) A company safety inspector has certified it
- (B) The unit operations foreman declares it ready
- (C) An engineer has completed the necessary calculations
- (D) Your supervisor assigns you to the job
- (E) An independent inspection agency has completed their survey

27. One of the common signs of a heart attack is:

- (A) A sharp pain in the lower area of the spine
- (B) Loss of bowel control
- (C) A feeling of numbness in the legs
- (D) Discomfort in the chest and/or upper body
- (E) A general feeling of restlessness and anxiety

28. Heat stroke is often indicated by the following symptoms:

- (A) A sudden affinity for country-western music
- (B) Dizziness, vomiting, cold skin, profuse sweating
- (C) Cold and clammy skin, thirst, vomiting, confusion
- (D) Hot and dry skin, inability to drink, vomiting, confusion
- (E) Blue-colored skin, extreme hunger, feelings of anxiety, thirst

29. Arc blast is caused by:

- (A) Poor contact within electrical wire splices
- (B) Radio frequency emissions from high-power transmitters
- (C) Discharge of high electrical current through open air
- (D) Failure to lock-out and tag-out electrical breakers
- (E) Ionization of gases near high-voltage electrical conductors

30. Current measurements are more dangerous to make with a multimeter than voltage measurements because:

- (A) You must use both hands to take the measurement
- (B) Most multimeters are unfused
- (C) The resulting magnetic fields may be very strong
- (D) The circuit must be broken (opened)
- (E) A fuse protects the voltage measurement ranges, but not current

31. Without paying attention towards what will be its result, the acts of variable working gets implemented unknowingly, suddenly & hastily leading to the injuries to workers & to damage the properties is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Accident
- (B) Incident
- (C) Tragedy
- (D) None of the above

32. Which of the following are the causes of accident?

- (A) Unsafe conditions
- (B) Unsafe acts
- (C) Tired worker
- (D) All of the above

33. Which of the following is not the type of accident?

- (A) Fatal accident
- (B) Serious accident
- (C) Danger accident
- (D) No injury accident

34. Control of any hazardous plants such as oil, gas plants and they are used to protect human, industrial is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Industrial safety
- (B) Production safety
- (C) Mechanical safety
- (D) None of the above

35. In safety color code yellow color is used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Warning
- (B) Caution
- (C) Biological hazards
- (D) Safety instructions

36. In safety color code green color is used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Biological hazards
- (B) Warning
- (C) Caution
- (D) Safety instructions

37. In safety color code red color is used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Caution
- (B) Safety instructions
- (C) Stop signs
- (D) None of the above

38. In safety color code white color is used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Stop signs
- (B) To indicate operating speed & directions
- (C) Warning
- (D) Caution

39. Which of the following is not the safety guard system?

- (A) Safety by constructions
- (B) Safety by position
- (C) Safety by Trip guards
- (D) None of the above

40. Class-A fire consists of fire due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Wood
- (B) Oil
- (C) Transformer
- (D) Chemical

41. Critical path method

- (A) Helps in ascertaining time schedules
- (B) Makes better and detailed planning possible
- (C) Provides a standard method for communicating project plans schedules and to time and cost performance
- (D) All of the above

42. Critical Path Net Work helps an engineer

- (A) To concentrate his attention on critical activities
- (B) To divert the resources from noncritical advanced activities to critical activities
- (C) To be cautious for avoiding any delay in the critical activities to avoid delay of the whole project
- (D) All of the above

43. Both Rowan plan and 50-50 Halsey plan will provide the same earning when the actual time is \_\_\_\_\_ the standard time.

- (A) One-fourth
- (B) One-half
- (C) Equal to
- (D) Twice

44. In break-even analysis, total cost consists of

- (A) Fixed cost
- (B) Variable cost
- (C) Fixed cost + variable cost
- (D) Fixed cost + variable cost + overheads

45. Which one of the following techniques is used for determining allowances in time study?

- (A) Acceptance sampling
- (B) Linear regression
- (C) Performance rating
- (D) Work sampling

46. Expediting function consists in keeping a watch on

- (A) Operator's activity
- (B) Flow of material and in case of trouble locate source of trouble
- (C) Minimizing the delays
- (D) Making efficient dispatching

47. the most popular type of organization used for Civil Engineering Constructions is

- (A) Line organization
- (B) Line and staff organization
- (C) Functional organization
- (D) Effective organization

48. Which one of the following chart gives simultaneously information about the progress of work and machine loading?

- (A) Process chart
- (B) Machine load chart
- (C) Man-machine chart
- (D) Gantt chart

49. Merit Rating is the method of determining worth of

- (A) A job
- (B) An individual employee
- (C) A particular division in workshop
- (D) Machine

50. Routing is essential in the following type of industry

- (A) Assembly industry
- (B) Process industry
- (C) Job order industry
- (D) Mass production industry

51. The time required to complete a task is established and a bonus is paid to the worker for every hour he saves from the established time required. This type of incentive plan is known as

- (A) Rowan Plan
- (B) Taylor Differential Piece rate system
- (C) Halsey Premium plan
- (D) Day work plan

52. Which of the following wage incentive plan guarantees minimum wage to a worker and bonus is paid for the fixed percentage of time saved?

- (A) Halsey plan
- (B) Gantt plan
- (C) Rowan plan
- (D) Emerson's efficiency plan

53. Bin card is used in

- (A) Administrative wing
- (B) Workshop
- (C) Foundry shop
- (D) Stores

54. The production scheduling is simpler and high volume of output and high labour efficiency are achieved in the case of

- (A) Product layout
- (B) Process layout
- (C) Fixed position layout
- (D) A combination of line and process layout

55. The disadvantage of product layout is

- (A) High initial investment for the specialized facilities
- (B) Skilled labour to operate machines
- (C) Production time is longer, requiring more goods in inventory
- (D) High cost of inspection

56. Which of the following is not an inventory?

- (A) Machines
- (B) Raw material
- (C) Finished products
- (D) Consumable tools

57. The cost of insurance and taxes are included in

- (A) Cost of ordering
- (B) Set up cost
- (C) Inventory carrying cost
- (D) Cost of shortages

58. The minimum stock level is calculated as

- (A) Reorder level – (Normal consumption x Normal delivery time)
- (B) Reorder level + (Normal consumption x Normal delivery time)
- (C) (Reorder level + Normal consumption) x Normal delivery time
- (D) (Reorder level + Normal consumption) / Normal delivery time

59. The time period between placing an order its receipt in stock is known as

- (A) Lead time
- (B) Carrying time
- (C) Shortage time
- (D) Over time

60. Re-ordering level is calculated as

- (A) Maximum consumption rate x Maximum re-order period
- (B) Minimum consumption rate x Minimum re-order period
- (C) Maximum consumption rate x Minimum re-order period
- (D) Minimum consumption rate x Maximum re-order period

61. Profit forgone by capital investment in inventory rather than investment of capital to somewhere else is classified as
- (A) Relevant purchase order costs
  - (B) Relevant inventory carrying costs
  - (C) Irrelevant inventory carrying costs
  - (D) Relevant opportunity cost of capital
62. Costing system which omits some of journal entries in accounting system is known as
- (A) ain-time costing
  - (B) Trigger costing
  - (C) Back flush costing
  - (D) Lead time costing
63. If purchase order lead time is 35 minutes and number of units sold per time is 400 units then reorder point will be
- (A) 14000 units
  - (B) 14500 units
  - (C) 15000 units
  - (D) 15500 units
64. Which of the following is true for Inventory control?
- (A) Economic order quantity has minimum total cost per order
  - (B) Inventory carrying costs increases with quantity per order
  - (C) Ordering cost decreases with low size
  - (D) All of the above
65. Average stock level can be calculated as
- (A) Minimum stock level +  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Re-order level
  - (B) Maximum stock level +  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Re-order level
  - (C) Minimum stock level +  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Re-order level
  - (D) Maximum stock level +  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Re-order level
66. Activities related to coordinating, controlling and planning activities of flow of inventory are classified as
- (A) Decisional management
  - (B) Throughput management
  - (C) Inventory management
  - (D) Manufacturing management
67. Cost of product failure, error prevention and appraisals are classified as
- (A) Stocking costs
  - (B) stock-out costs
  - (C) Costs of quality
  - (D) None of the above

68. An example of purchasing costs include

- (A) Incoming freight
- (B) Storage costs
- (C) Insurance
- (D) Spoilage

69. Which fixtures are used for machining parts which must have machined details evenly spaced?

- (A) Profile fixtures
- (B) Duplex fixtures
- (C) Indexing fixtures
- (D) None of the above

70. V-blocks (Vee locators) are used for clamping as well as locating when faces are inclined up to-

- (A) 30°
- (B) 12°
- (C) 9°
- (D) 3°

71. Jigs and fixtures are

- (A) machining tools
- (B) precision tools
- (C) both (A) and (B)
- (D) none of the above

72. A device, in which a component is held and located for a specific operation and bushes are integrated that guide the tool, is called as

- (A) jig
- (B) fixture
- (C) both (A) and (B)
- (D) none of the above

73. Fixtures are used in connection with

- (A) drilling operation
- (B) reaming operation
- (C) tapping operation
- (D) milling operation

74. How jigs are in terms of weight compared to fixtures?

- (A) Jigs are lighter than fixtures
- (B) Jigs are heavier than fixtures
- (C) Jigs are equal in weight to fixtures for same operation
- (D) cannot say

75. Which of the following sentences are true for jigs and fixtures?

- (1) Using jigs and fixture produce work rapidly
  - (2) High speed, feed and depth of cut can be used in machining with the help of jigs and fixtures
  - (3) Jigs and fixture cannot be used in machining of complex and heavy components
- (A) (1) and (2)
  - (B) (2) and (3)
  - (C) (1) and (3)
  - (D) All of the (1), (2) and (3)

76. The device which place the work piece in the same position, in jig and fixture, cycle after cycle is called as

- (A) placing device
- (B) fixing device
- (C) locating device
- (D) positioning device

77. The device which is used to remove work piece from close-fitting locators, after the work piece has been removed is called as

- (A) remover
- (B) ejector
- (C) escaper
- (D) blocker

78. With the use of Jigs and fixture total cost of production

- (A) Increases
- (B) Decreases
- (C) Remains same
- (D) Jigs are not used in any production process

79. With the use of Jigs and fixture rate of production will

- (A) Increase
- (B) Decrease
- (C) Remains same
- (D) Jigs are not used in any production process

80. With the use of Jigs and fixture quality control expenses will

- (A) Reduce
- (B) Increases
- (C) Jigs and fixture are not used in any production process
- (D) None of the mentioned

81. With the use of Jigs and fixture

- (A) Labour cost decreases
- (B) Labour cost increases
- (C) Labour cost decreases
- (D) None of the mentioned

82. Which of the following is not correct about fixture?

- (A) It is used to hold the work
- (B) It is used to position the work the work
- (C) It assures high accuracy of parts
- (D) It is used to guide the cutting tool

83. Which of the following is not correct about jig?

- (A) It is used to hold the work
- (B) It is used to position the work
- (C) It is used to guide the cutting tool
- (D) None of the mentioned

84. In which of the following operation jigs are preferred over fixture?

- (A) Drilling
- (B) Turning
- (C) Milling
- (D) Grinding

85. Number of degree of freedom of a work piece in space is equal to

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 14
- (D) 16