Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Third Year Semester VI

Course Code: MEC601 and Course Name: Metrology and Quality Engineering

Time: 1 hour Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	Low accuracy measurements from a high precision instrument are normally
	caused by
Option A:	Bias in the measurement
Option B:	Human errors
Option C:	Instrumental defect
Option D:	Low temperature
Q2.	In which of the following length standards, parallax error is observed?
Option A:	line standard
Option B:	end standard
Option C:	Imperial standard
Option D:	Random error
Q3.	Match the following Group 1 items (Type of error) with Group 2 items (characteristics) and select the correct option 1. Gross error
Option A:	1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
Option B:	1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B
Option C:	1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
Option D:	1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
Q4.	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
Q5.	Overall magnification of optical comparators is given as

Option B: (4 / / /) x (magnification of eye piece) Option C: (4 / / d) x (magnification of eye piece) Option D: (2 / / f) x (magnification of eye piece) Q6. Which among the following is a type of direct measuring instrument of roughness? Option A: Micro interferometer Option B: Wallace surface dynamometer Option D: Optical comparators Q7. Which of the following is the incorrect condition for a perfectly flat surface when tested for interferometry? Q8. Which of the following is the incorrect condition for a perfectly flat surface when tested for interferometry? Option A: Monochromatic light is used. Option B: Viewing angle should be greater than 00 Option D: For perfect flat surface alternate light and dark bands are observed. Q8. If the angle between optical flat and surface to be tested is very small, then what is the difference of separation between optical flat and surface between two similar adjacent fringes? Option A: \(\lambda\) Option B: \(\lambda/2\) Option D: \(\lambda/3\) Option B: \(\lambda/2\) Option C: \(\lambda/3\) Option B: \(\lambda/2\) Option A: \(\lambda/2\) Option A: Directly proportional to operating pressure Option A: Directly proportional to operating pressure Option A: Directly proportional to operating pressure Option A: \(\lambda/2\) Option D: Independent of area of orifice and operating pressure Q10. Working principle of interferometer Q10. Working principle of interferometer Option B: Refraction of light Option C: Polarization of light Option C: Polarization of light Option C: The v-piece method Option C: Three wire method	Ontion A.	(Add f) v (magnification of over piece)
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	Option B:	Two wire method
Option D: The v-piece method	Option C:	Three wire method
	Option D:	The v-piece method

O12. In order to measure the chordal thickness of a gear using a gear caliper, the position of the blade is set to		
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	Option C:	Hoshin
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	Q19.	PDCA is expanded as

Option A:	Plan-Define-Check-Analyze
Option B:	Plan-Define- Check -Act
Option C:	Plan-Do- Check -Act
Option D:	Plan-Do- Check -Analyze
Q20.	Quality characteristics are classified into variables and
Option A:	constants
Option B:	attributes
Option C:	standards
Option D:	specifications
Q21.	Which control chart pattern is/are used for assignable causes?
Option A:	Trend pattern
Option B:	C chart
Option C:	P chart
Option D:	nP chart
Q22.	The control chart used for the fraction of defective items in a sample is
Option A:	Range chart
Option B:	Mean chart
Option C:	p-chart
Option D:	c-chart
Q23.	X bar and R charts are indicators of trouble.
Option A:	Trailing
Option B:	Inferior
Option C:	Leading
Option D:	Secondary
Q24.	The no-inspection alternative of sampling is used when
Option A:	The supplier's process is so good that defective units are never encountered
Option B:	The supplier's process is so bad that almost every unit is defective
Option C:	The component is extremely critical
Option D:	The component is moderately critical
Q25.	Generally, a will increase the steepness of the OC curve.
Option A:	Increased acceptance level
Option B:	Larger batch or lot size
Option C:	Smaller sample size
Option D:	Infrequent inspection