FABRICATION PROCESS
UNIT-V

S.No.	Choose the correct alternative answer for the following question		CO
1.	Extrusion process is used to produce:	[B]	**5**
	A) Sheets B) Long uniform sections C) Cast parts D) Forgings		
2.	Backward extrusion means:	[B]	5
	A) Forward flow B) Reverse flow C) No flow D) Random flow		
3.	Hydrostatic extrusion uses:	[B]	5
	A) Air pressure B) Fluid pressure C) Heat D) Gravity		
4.	Powder metallurgy involves:	[C]	5
	A) Casting B) Forging C) Powder compaction D) Welding		
5.	Sintering is	[B]	5
	A) Cooling B) Heating powder below melting point C) Melting D) Pressing		
6.	Explosive forming uses:	[B]	5
	A) Mechanical force B) Chemical explosion C) Heat D) Pressure		
7.	Electro-hydraulic forming uses:	[A]	5
	A) Electricity + fluid B) Heat C) Pressure only D) Gravity		
8.	Powder metallurgy advantage:	[C]	5
	A) High waste B) Low accuracy C) Near net shape D) High defects		
9.	Impact extrusion is:	[B]	5
	A) Slow process B) High-speed process C) No pressure D) Casting		
10.	High energy rate forming includes:	[C]	5
	A) Rolling B) Forging C) Explosive forming D) Drawing		

UNIT-V

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Extrusion produces _____ sections. (Ans: Uniform)

2. Backward extrusion has _____ metal flow. (Ans: Reverse)

3. Hydrostatic extrusion uses _____ pressure. (Ans: Fluid)

4. Powder metallurgy involves _____ of powders. (Ans: Compaction)

5. Sintering is heating below _____ point. (Ans: Melting)

6. Explosive forming uses _____ energy. (Ans: Chemical)

7. Electro-hydraulic forming uses _____ and fluid. (Ans: Electricity)

8. Powder metallurgy gives _____ shape components. (Ans: Near-net)

9. Impact extrusion is a _____ speed process. (Ans: High)

10. HERF stands for _____. (Ans: High Energy Rate Forming)