

## Lesson 1 Self-Check Questions

### 1. Workability of a metal

- a. is same as its formability
- b. refers to the deformation in which forces applied to the metal are mainly compressive
- c. refers to the deformation in which forces applied to the metal are mainly tensile
- d. refers to the deformation in which forces applied to the metal are mainly shear

### 2. Stresses experienced by the material during metal working process are

- a. greater than the yield strength but less than the fracture strength of the material
- b. greater than the tensile strength but less than the compressive strength of the material
- c. greater than the compressive strength but less than the tensile strength of the material
- d. greater than the tensile strength but less than the shear strength of the material

### 3. In metal working process

- a. there is no change in the material strength
- b. the material strength improves by strain hardening
- c. the material strength deteriorates by strain hardening
- d. the material strength deteriorates by atom dislocation

### 4. As a metal is deformed into desired shape, it experiences

- a. only tensile stresses
- b. only tensile or compressive stresses
- c. only tensile, compressive or shear stresses
- d. various combinations of tensile, compressive, and shear stresses

### 5. The orientation of the atoms in a grain

- a. is uniform but differs in adjacent grains
- b. is uniform and the pattern of orientation remains same throughout the material
- c. is non-uniform and this variation is uniform in all grains of a material
- d. is non-uniform and the orientation differs from one grain to another

### 6. The amount of deformation that a metal can undergo at room temperature depends on its

- a. Tensile strength
- b. Compressive strength
- c. Hardness
- d. Ductility

### 7. The amount of deformation that metal can undergo

- a. is more when it is in pure state than when it is alloyed with other elements
- b. is less when it is in pure state than when it is alloyed with other elements
- c. is not affected whether it is in pure state or it is alloyed with other elements
- d. depends upon the alloying elements in it as alloying decreases the tendency and rapidity of strain hardening

**8. When a metal is deformed in cold state, severe stresses are set up in it. These stresses are called**

- a. residual stresses
- b. recrystalline stresses
- c. biaxial and triaxial stresses
- d. microscopic stresses

**9. Cold working is the name given to the process of plastic deformation of metals performed generally at**

- a. zero degree centigrade
- b. zero degree Kelvin
- c. below the recrystallization temperature of metal
- d. above the recrystallization temperature of metal

**10. Directional properties can be imparted to the metal in**

- a. Cold working
- b. Hot working
- c. Warm working
- d. Both hot and cold working but not in warm working

**11. Probability of residual stresses being present in the component is more when it is manufactured by**

- a. Cold working
- b. Hot working
- c. Warm working
- d. Both hot and cold working but not in warm working

**12. Hot working is the name given to the process of plastic deformation of metal carried out at a temperature**

- a. hundred degree centigrade
- b. hundred degree Kelvin
- c. above the recrystallization temperature of metal
- d. below the recrystallization temperature of metal

**13. Recrystallization temperature of a metal is the one at which**

- a. its atoms reach a certain higher energy level and the new crystals start forming
- b. its crystals start recirculating around the atoms
- c. its crystals reunite to become bigger in size
- d. its crystals cease to reunite

**14. In warm working of metals, the metal deformation is carried out at temperatures**

- a. above the recrystallization temperature
- b. above the recrystallization temperature but below the crystallization temperature
- c. below the recrystallization temperature but above the room temperature
- d. below the recrystallization temperature but above the crystallization temperature

**15. In which metal working process the surface finish of material becomes poor due to scale formation?**

- a. Cold working
- b. Warm working
- c. Lukewarm working
- d. Hot working

**POSSIBLE ANSWERS TO SELF CHECK QUESTIONS**

- |     |   |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | b | 2.  | a | 3.  | b |
| 4.  | d | 5.  | a | 6.  | d |
| 7.  | a | 8.  | a | 9.  | c |
| 10. | a | 11. | a | 12. | c |
| 13. | a | 14. | c | 15. | d |