

CHI TIẾT CÂU A B Đ THI

Tên B Đ Thi: qn

Môn học : Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành Gò hàn_TC+CN

Thời gian thi : 60

Giáo viên soạn đề : (đã duyệt và ký tên)

Số câu hỏi : 89

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Câu 1: _____ are used to produce your head when operating a machine.



- A. helmets
- B. masks
- C. goggles
- D. b and c

Câu 2: What is the linear movement of the tool along the work when using a lathe to produce a cylindrical item called?



- A. the lathe
- B. the feed
- C. the work
- D. the tool- point

Câu 3: What is used to cut materials, such as wood or metals?



- A. wood chisels and metal chisels
- B. wood work and metal work
- C. for wood work and for metal work
- D. wood work chisels and metalwork chisels

Câu 4: To find _____, the rotary speed is multiplied by the circumference of the workpiece.



- A. the cutting speed
- B. the feed
- C. the feed speed
- D. the cutting

Câu 5: Finished parts must be _____ corrosion and mechanical damage.



- A. protect
- B. prevent
- C. protected
- D. prevented

Câu 6: What are the two types of atom in wrought iron?



- A. iron and nickel
- B. carbon and iron
- C. copper and iron

D. nickel and carbon

Câu 7: A zinc alloy is a metal with _____.

A. a high melting point

B. a high temperature

 C. a low melting point

D. a low temperature

Câu 8: What are the two types of rake?

 A. negative rake and positive rake

B. side rake and back rake

C. front rake and back rake

D. front rake and side rake

Câu 9: Larger parts must be stacked with _____ between them to prevent knocking.

 A. separators

B. treated paper

C. grease

D. separate

Câu 10: Aluminium is a metal with _____.

 A. a high melting point

B. a low melting point

C. a high temperature

D. a low temperature

Câu 11: Copper is _____ because it can be hammered or pressed in to a new shape.

A. a ductile metals

B. malleable metals

 C. a malleable metal

D. ductile metals

Câu 12: What are the three basic methods of thermal method used to join metals together?

A. soldering, brazing and welding

B. thermal method, mechanical method and welding method

 C. adhesive method, mechanical method and thermal method

D. riveting, screw threads and bolting

Câu 13: In the first stage of diecasting, the dies are _____.

 A. closed

B. opened

C. open

D. close

Câu 14: Machine Castings can be made from _____.

A. steel

B. wrought iron

 C. cast iron

D. lead

Câu 15: How many types of atom does steel have?

A. one

B. three

 C. two

D. four

Câu 16: The dies are opened in order to _____ the object.

A. take

B. move

C. put

 D. remove

Câu 17: What can the mechanical method for joining metal be divided into?

A. rivets and brazing

B. rivets and solder

 C. rivets and screw threads

D. screw threads and welding

Câu 18: Mechanical damage includes abrasion, marking, knocking and _____.

 A. scratching

B. corrosion

C. smearing

D. stacking

Câu 19: How much is the percentage of lead in solder?

A. seventy-five

 B. sixty-seven

C. thirty-three

D. twenty-five

Câu 20: What has the rotary movement when using a lathe to produce a cylindrical item?

A. the tool

B. the feed

 C. the work

D. the tool- point

Câu 21: _____ will resist corrosion.

A. steel

B. wrought iron

C. cast iron

 D. lead

Câu 22: Ferrous metals are usually alloyed with carbon because carbon increases _____ .

 A. the strength of iron

B. corrosion resistant

C. ductile

D. malleable

Câu 23: _____ is used to make into components from some metals with a low melting point.

A. die casting

B. casting

 C. hot chamber diecasting

D. cold chamber diecasting

Câu 24: What are the two main types of material?

A. ferrous and non-ferrous

B. pure metals and alloys

 C. metals and non- metals

D. pure metals and non-ferrous alloys

Câu 25: Cold chamber diecasting is a process for some metals with a _____ melting point

A. great

 B. high

C. low

D. height

Câu 26: What are the two main types of atom in ferrous alloys?

 A. iron and other metals

B. carbon and iron

C. carbon and other metals

D. all are incorrect

Câu 27: Small parts must be put in containers to _____ movement.

 A. prevent

B. protect

C. protected

D. prevented

Câu 28: What can be treated more than once?



A. thermoplastics

B. plastics

C. thermosetting plastics

D. all

Câu 29: To protect your hand, _____ must be worn.

A. helmets



B. gloves

C. goggles

D. all

Câu 30: What can the thermal method for joining metal be divided into?

A. soldering, riveting and brazing

B. welding, bolting and soldering

C. welding, screwing and brazing



D. welding, brazing and soldering

Câu 31: _____ will not resist corrosion.



A. Steel

B. Tin

C. Copper

D. Lead

Câu 32: What are the two types of chisel?

A. wood chisels and metal chisels

B. for wood work and for metal work

C. wood work and metalwork



D. chisels for wood work and chisels for metal work

Câu 33: _____ has a carbon content of less than 0.05 %.

A. cast iron

B. carbon steel

C. mild steel



D. wrought iron

Câu 34: Chains and hooks can be made from_____.

A. steel



B. wrought iron

C. cast iron

D. lead

Câu 35: _____ is used to force the molten metal into the dies.



A. The injection plunger

B. the injection

C. the plung

D. the metal

Câu 36: Hot chamber diecasting is a process for some metals with a _____ melting point

A. great

B. high

C. height



D. low

Câu 37: How many types of atom does bronze have?

A. one

B. two

C. four



D. three

Câu 38: What is the speed of the linear movement when using a lathe to produce a cylindrical item?

A. the cutting speed

B. the feed



C. the feed speed

D. the tool- point

Câu 39: The dies are opened in order to _____ the object out.

A. move



B. take

C. put

D. remove

Câu 40: What is an example of thermosetting plastics?

A. polythene



B. polyurethane

C. nylon

D. PVC

Câu 41: _____ is the angle between the lower and upper surfaces of the tool point.



A. the cutting angle

B. the angle of inclination

C. the rake angle

D. the clearance angle

Câu 42: What is an example of thermoplastics?



A. polythene

B. polyurethane

C. melamine

D. phynolic resin

Câu 43: Iron and steel must be protected against _____ by spraying with anti-corrosion fluid.

A. knocking

B. marking

C. corrosion resistant



D. corrosion

Câu 44: _____ is used to make into components from some metals with a high melting point.

A. casting

B. diecasting

C. hot chamber diecasting



D. cold chamber diecasting

Câu 45: _____ are used to produce your face when operating a machine.

A. helmets

B. goggles

C. gloves



D. masks

Câu 46: _____ has a carbon content of (0.1- 0.3 %).

A. cast iron

B. carbon steel



C. mild steel

D. wrought iron

Câu 47: How many types of atom does carbon steel have?

A. one



B. two

C. four

D. three

Câu 48: What are the two main groups of plastics?



A. thermoplastics and thermosetting plastic

B. nylon and polythene

C. coal and oil

D. PVC and Nylon

Câu 49: _____ are used for a lot of engineering purposes, depending on the properties of metals.



A. Metals

B. Plastics

C. Materials

D. Products

Câu 50: What are the two types of atom in invar?



A. iron and nickel

B. carbon and iron

C. nickel and carbon

D. iron and zinc

Câu 51: What are the two main materials used to produce plastics?

A. thermoplastics and thermosetting plastic

B. nylon and polythene



C. coal and oil

D. PVC and Nylon

Câu 52: What is the speed of the rotary movement of the work against the tool-point called?

A. the feed

B. the linear movement

C. the feed speed



D. the cutting speed

Câu 53: _____ is the angle between the upper surface of the tool point and a line perpendicular to the work.

A. the angle of inclination

B. the cutting angle



C. the rake angle

D. the clearance angle

Câu 54: _____ is used to prevent corrosion and knocking.

A. Spraying

B. Stacking

C. Dipping



D. Wrapping

Câu 55: Corrosion is _____ in the wet condition.

A. mechanical action

B. corrode



C. chemical action

D. metal action

Câu 56: Finished parts must be _____ against corrosion and mechanical damage.

A. prevent

B. protect

 C. protected

D. prevented

Câu 57: What are the three basic methods of thermal methods to join metals together?

A. thermal method, mechanical method and welding method

 B. soldering, brazing and welding

C. adhesive method, mechanical method and thermal method

D. riveting, screw threads and bolting

Câu 58: What are the two main types of alloy?

 A. ferrous and non-ferrous

B. pure metals and ferrous alloys

C. pure metals and alloys

D. pure metals and non-ferrous alloys

Câu 59: _____ is the angle between the work surface and the lower surface of the tool.

A. the angle of inclination

B. the cutting angle

C. the rake angle

 D. the clearance angle

Câu 60: How many types of atom does Brass have?

A. one

 B. two

C. three

D. four

Câu 61: In the last stage of diecasting, the dies are _____.

 A. opened

B. closed

C. open

D. close

Câu 62: How much is the percentage of tin in pewter?

A. seventy-five

B. sixty-seven

C. thirty-three

 D. twenty-five

Câu 63: What are the two main types of metal?

- A. pure metals and metals
- B. ferrous and non-ferrous alloys
- C. pure metals and ferrous alloys

 D. pure metals and alloys

Câu 64: Larger parts must be _____ with separators between them to prevent knocking and marking.

A. dipped

 B. stacked

C. wrapped

D. smeared

Câu 65: _____ is the angle between the work surface and the center of the chisel shank.

 A. the angle of inclination

B. the cutting angle

C. the rake angle

D. the clearance angle

Câu 66: What is used to measure the external diameter of a component?

 A. a micrometer caliper

B. a ruler

C. a micrometer cylinder gauge

D. a depth micrometer

Câu 67: What is the angle between the lower and upper surfaces of the tool point called?

A. the angle of inclination

 B. the cutting angle

C. the rake angle

D. the clearance angle

Câu 68: The two types of rake are _____.

A. side rake and back rake

B. front rake and back rake

C. front rake and side rake

 D. negative rake and positive rake

Câu 69: Metals are used for a lot of engineering purposes, depending on _____ of the metals.

 A. the properties

B. the types

C. the uses

D. metals

Câu 70: Knocking and marking are _____.

A. chemical action

 B. mechanical damage

C. corrode

D. corrosion

Câu 71: To calculate _____ of the tool, the feed speed is multiplied by the number of revolutions.

A. the cutting speed

 B. the feed

C. the feed speed

D. the cutting

Câu 72: Copper is _____ because it can be stretched in to a new shape.

A. malleable

 B. ductile

C. a malleable metal

D. ductile metals

Câu 73: What can the mechanical method for joining metal be broken down into?

A. rivets and solder

B. rivets and brazing

 C. rivets and screw threads

D. screw threads and welding

Câu 74: Precision parts must be dipped in hot plastic to _____ damage to threads.

 A. prevent

B. protect

C. protected

D. prevented

Câu 75: _____ can be made into axles and springs.

 A. carbon steel

B. cast iron

C. mild steel

D. wrought iron

Câu 76: Steel can be smeared with _____ to prevent corrosion.

A. treated paper

B. plastic dip

C. anti-corrosion fluid

 D. grease

Câu 77: What is used to measure the internal diameter of a component?

- A. a ruler
- B. a micrometer caliper

 C. a micrometer cylinder gauge

- D. a depth micrometer

Câu 78: _____ is used to force the molten metal into the dies.

- A. The injection plung
- B. the injection

 C. the plunger

- D. the metal

Câu 79: If a metal is ductile, it can be _____.

- A. hammered
- B. press

 C. stretched

- D. made

Câu 80: _____ is used to prevent scratching and marking.

- A. Spraying

 B. Stacking

- C. Dipping
- D. Wrapping

Câu 81: What is the angle between the work surface and the center of the chisel shank known as?

 A. the angle of inclination

- B. the cutting angle
- C. the rake angle
- D. the clearance angle

Câu 82: What can be treated only once?

- A. plastics
- B. thermoplastics

 C. thermosetting plastic

- D. none

Câu 83: What is the angle between the work surface and the lower surface of the tool known as?

- A. the cutting angle
- B. the angle of inclination
- C. the rake angle

 D. the clearance angle

Câu 84: What is the angle between the upper surface of the tool point and a line perpendicular to the work called?

- A. the angle of inclination
- B. the cutting angle

 C. the rake angle

D. the clearance angle

Câu 85: _____ is used to produce some machine components using metals with a low melting point in the engineering industry.

- A. casting
- B. diecasting

 C. hot chamber diecasting

D. cold chamber diecasting

Câu 86: If a metal is malleable, it can be_____.

A. stretched

 B. hammered

C. press

D. made

Câu 87: _____ can be used to form into the cylindrical items.

 A. lathes

B. drill

C. chisels

D. grinding wheel

Câu 88: _____ is used to produce some machine components in the engineering industry.

 A. diecasting

B. casting

C. hot chamber diecasting

D. cold chamber diecasting

Câu 89: What has the linear movement when using a lathe to produce a cylindrical item?

A. the lathe

B. the feed

 C. the tool- point

D. the work