

**NADAR SARSWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.**

<b>Course/Branch</b> : BE / Civil	<b>Year / Semester</b> :IV / VII	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
<b>Subject Code</b> :OML751	<b>Subject Name</b> :Testing of Materials	Rev. No.	02
<b>Unit No</b> : III	<b>Unit Name</b> : Non – Destructive Testing	Date	30.09.2020

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices )</b>	<b>BTL</b>
1	Which of the following types of rays is used in radiography for the inspection of castings? a) <b>X- rays</b> b) Infrared rays c) Ultraviolet rays d) Visible rays	L1
2	Which of the following non destructive testing is used to detect change in composition of any material? a) Liquid penetration test b) Ultrasonic test c) Eddy current test d) <b>Radiography</b>	L1
3	In penetrant testing of NDT, a liquid is penetrated into the cracks of metal by the application of pressure. a) True b) <b>False</b>	L1
4	Which of the following methods of inspection uses high frequency of sound waves for the detection of flaws in the castings? a) Penetrant test b) Radiography c) Pressure test d) <b>Ultrasonic inspection</b>	L2
5	Non-destructive testing is used to determine a. location of defects b. chemical composition c. corrosion of metal d. <b>All of these</b>	L1
6	Which among the following is not a type of Non-destructive testing? a. <b>compression test</b> b. visual testing c. ultrasonic testing d. eddy current testing	L2
7	Which among the following is the last step in magnetic particle test method? a. observation and inspection b. circular magnetization c. <b>demagnetization</b> d. magnetization	L3
8	Which of the following statements is/are true for ultrasonic test? a. <b>Equipment used for ultrasonic testing is portable</b> b. Complicated shapes can be easily scanned c. Waves generated are health hazardous d. All the above statements are true	L2
9	Which test is used to determine dimensions of any object? a. Ultrasonic test b. Torsion test c. <b>Eddy current test</b>	L2

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	<b>d.</b> All of these tests can be used to determine dimensions of any object	
10	Eddy current test is used to detect <b>a.</b> cracks <b>b.</b> hardness <b>c.</b> conductivity <b>d. All of the above</b>	L3
11	Which of the following statements accurately describes the capabilities of liquid penetrant testing? (a) Liquid penetrant testing is useful for locating subsurface discontinuities in a test piece (b) Liquid penetrant testing is useful for locating discontinuities in porous materials <b>(c) Liquid penetrant testing is useful for locating discontinuities which are open to the surface in non-porous materials</b> (d) none of the above.	L3
12	The most effective NDT method for locating surface cracks in ferromagnetic materials is: (a) Ultrasonic testing (b) Radiographic testing <b>(c) Magnetic particle testing</b> (d) Liquid penetrant testing	L2
13	What is a non-destructive test? a. A test that destroys the material being tested <b>b. A test that does not destroy the material being tested</b> c. A test that is not useful in measuring destructive properties d. A test that does not cause an explosion	L2
14	The colour of fluorescent penetrant under the presence of a UV light is (a) Yellow-green (b) Red (c) Blue <b>(d) Green</b>	L1
15	Which of the following cannot be detected using visual inspection? a) Blowholes <b>b) Crack within the cast</b> c) Tears d) Rattails	L2
16	A penetrant must a. Change viscosity in order to spread over the surface of the part <b>b. Spread easily over the surface of the material</b> c. Have a low flash point d. Be able to change color in order to fluoresce	L2
17	Which materials can be tested by MPI? a) Magnetic b) Non-magnetic c) Paramagnetic <b>d) Ferromagnetic</b>	L1
18	X-rays and Gamma rays <b>a. Always travel in a straight line</b> b. Can be influenced by an electrical field c. Can be influenced by a magnetic field d. None of the above	L1

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19	X-rays and Gamma rays are a form of a. Light b. Particle radiation <b>c. Electromagnetic radiation</b> d. Both B and C	L2
20	Soft materials absorb a large amount of a. heat energy b. light energy c. electromagnetic waves <b>d. sound energy</b>	L1
21	Acoustic Emission Testing Interpreter must have knowledge of the following: A. Possible sources of noise that might be mistaken for legitimate acoustic emission B. Details about the item being examined (configuration, material properties, fabrication process, etc.) C. Techniques and equipment used to obtain data and displays <b>D. All of the options</b>	L2
22	Which of the following is used to elongation in the material? a) Clinometer <b>b) Extensiometer</b> c) Micrometer d) Feeler gauge	L3
23	Most of the energy applied to an X ray tube is converted into: (a) X rays <b>(b) Light</b> (c) Heat (d) Ultraviolet radiation	L2
24	Opposition to establishment of a magnetic field is called: <b>(a) Reluctance</b> (b) Retentivity (c) Permeability (d) Electromagnetism	L2
25	Magnetic lines of force enter and leave a magnet at: (a) Saturation (b) L/D ratios of greater than 4 to 1 (c) Flux concentration points <b>(d) Poles</b>	L2
26	A penetrant that is self-emulsifying is called: (a) Solvent removable <b>(b) Water washable</b> (c) Post-emulsified (d) Dual sensitivity method	L2