Unit 10 Test Welding, Brazing and Cutting

| Name ₋ | | Date | Hour |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Multiple Cho Choose the an | pice Iswer that best completes each st | tatement or question. | |
| 1. | Which clothing would be best | for agricultural mechanics? | ? |
| | A. short-sleeved cotton shir | t | |
| | B. short-sleeved synthetic sl | nirt | |
| | C. long-sleeved cotton shirt | | |
| | D. long-sleeved synthetic sh | irt | |
| 2. | Which footwear would be bes | st for agricultural mechanics | 5? |
| | A. slip-on casual shoes | | |
| | B. comfortable tennis shoes | | |
| | C. high-topped leather boots | 5 | |
| | D. any shoes that fit well | | |
| 3. | To protect your eyes from we | elding burn you should wear | a welding helmet with a shaded |
| | lends ranging from | | |
| | A. No. 1 to No. 3 | | |
| | B. No. 3 to No. 6 | | |
| | C. No. 6 to No. 9 | | |
| | D. No. 9 to No. 12 | | |
| 4. | What welding process is also | known as stick welding and | uses an electrode to join metals? |
| | A. oxyfuel welding | | |
| | B. gas metal arc welding | | |
| | C. gas tungsten arc welding | | |
| | D. shielded metal arc welding | g | |
| 5. | 9. | | icultural industry because of its |
| | many advantages, such as its | low expense, reliability, and | l ease of mastery? |
| | A. oxyfuel welding | | |
| | B. gas metal arc welding | | |
| | C. gas tungsten arc welding | | |
| | D. shielded metal arc weldin | ıg | |

| 6. | What welding process is commonly known as MIG welding and uses a steady stream of metal wire fed through a MIG gun? |
|-----|--|
| | A. oxyfuel weldingB. gas metal arc weldingC. gas tungsten arc weldingD. shielded metal arc welding |
| 7. | What welding process is generally used to repair or construct using materials where a high quality weld is needed such as aluminum trailers and stainless steel used in food processing? |
| | A. oxyfuel weldingB. gas metal arc weldingC. gas tungsten arc weldingD. shielded metal arc welding |
| 8. | What welding process has two types known as fusion and braze? |
| | A. oxyfuel weldingB. gas metal arc weldingC. gas tungsten arc weldingD. shielded metal arc welding |
| 9. | What welding process is unique in that it can use welding wire, or wire and a filler rod? |
| | A. oxyfuel weldingB. gas metal arc weldingC. gas tungsten arc weldingD. shielded metal arc welding |
| 10. | What letter in welding wire classification indicates that the filler metal may be used as an electrode or welding rod? |
| | A. E B. F C. R D. S |
| 11. | What letter in welding wire classification indicates a bare solid electrode or rod? |
| | A. E B. F C. R D. S |

| 12. | What welding position is the position that many begin with when learning? |
|-----|--|
| | A. flat weld |
| | B. horizontal weld |
| | C. overhead weld |
| | D. vertical down weld |
| 13. | What welding position works best when a welder is sitting and the metal is at eye level? |
| | A. flat weld |
| | B. horizontal weld |
| | C. overhead weld |
| | D. vertical down weld |
| 14. | What welding position is needed when the work piece is directly above the welder? |
| | A. flat weld |
| | B. horizontal weld |
| | C. overhead weld |
| | D. vertical down weld |
| 15. | What welding motion is used with all electrodes on wide fillets and butts in the flat position? |
| | A. box weave |
| | B. triangular weave |
| | C. circular motion |
| | D. flat side-to-side motion |
| 16. | What welding motion is used with all types of electrodes to make overhead welds? |
| | A. box weave |
| | B. triangular weave |
| | C. circular motion |
| | D. flat side-to-side motion |
| 17. | What welding motion is used with fill-freeze and low-hydrogen electrodes to make first pass on vertical fillets and V-butts? |
| | A. box weave |
| | B. triangular weave |
| | C. circular motion |
| | D flat side-to-side motion |

| 18. | What welding motion is used with fast-fill electrodes to make stringer beads in all positions and on all types of joints? | |
|--|--|--|
| | A. circular weave | |
| | B. triangular weave | |
| | C. flat side-to-side motion | |
| | D. straight whipping motion | |
| 19. | In the oxy-cutting process, the metal is preheated with the flame of the cutting torch and is hot enough to burn when it becomes a | |
| | A. gold color | |
| | B. off-white color | |
| | C. light blue color | |
| | D. cherry red color | |
| 20. | When air or gas is heated to an extremely high temperature and is compressed by pushing through a small channel or hole it creates | |
| | A. kerf | |
| | B. slag | |
| | C. plasma | |
| | D. infrared rays | |
| True or False Indicate if each | statement is true or false. | |
| 21. | The type of PPE you should wear remains the same regardless of the type of work because all types of work have similar hazards. | |
| 22. | You should never touch the bare of an electrode when the machine is on. | |
| 23. | All types of fires can be put out with sufficient quantities of water. | |
| 24. | In braze welding the base metal is never melted, and the weld is formed as a result of molecular attraction to the metal. | |
| 25. | The diameter and tensile strength of the rod electrode, the type of flux coating, and the metal the rod is made of will vary according to the specific welding need. | |
| 26. | The most common types of electrodes used in agricultural mechanics are E6011 and E6013, both of which are all-purpose, any position electrodes that can be used with AC or DC current. | |
| 27. | Compared to a welding machine, the plasma arc machine requires much less voltage. | |
| 28. | When using plasma arc cutters, the metal must be preheated before cutting. | |

| 29. | When beginning to cut with a plasma cutter, it is important to angle the torch away from your body. | | |
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| 30. | Never use a plasma arc system in damp, wet areas. | | |
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| Matching Match each fire classification with its description. | | | |
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| A. Class A B. Class F | | | |
| 31. | live electrical equipment such as welders, heaters, and power tools | | |
| 32. | common combustibles such as wood, paper, cloth | | |
| 33. | flammable liquids and gasses such as gasoline, propane, and other solvents | | |
| | | | |
| 34. | combustible metals such as magnesium and lithium | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Matching <i>Match each we</i> | elding joint with its description. | | |
| | | | |
| A. butt jo B. lap joi | | | |
| C. tee join | nt | | |
| 35. | often seen in rectangular or square objects and can be in different positions | | |
| 36. | used to join two pieces of metal at their edges | | |
| 37. | used to join two pieces of metal together at the ends or sides | | |
| 38. | used when you place one work piece at a 90-degree angle to another, forming the letter T | | |
| 39. | fastens two overlapping surfaces at a 90 degree angle | | |

| Short A | Short Answer | | |
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| 40. | What are at least three shop area rules for agricultural mechanics? | | |
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| 41. | What are at least three fire prevention rules for agricultural mechanics? | | |
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