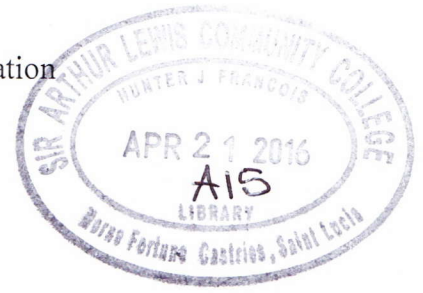


ITEMS PAST PAPERS
TECHNICAL

SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DIVISION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

EXAMINATION SESSION : May 2015 Alternate Examination
TUTOR (S) : Mr. Paul Wilson
PROGRAMME TITLE : Diesel Mechanics - Part 2
PROGRAMME CODE : 3ME-DIM2-CE
COURSE TITLE : Auto Body Repair
COURSE CODE : AUB101
CLASS (ES) :
DATE :
COMMENCEMENT TIME :
DURATION : 2 Hours
INVIGILATOR (S) :
ROOM (S) :



INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer all questions;

SECTION I - Multiple Choice – One (1) Mark for each correct answer.

SECTION II - Five (5) marks for each correct answer.

- Please number your responses accurately
- All cell phones should be turned off during the Examination
- **Note: bags, books as well as writing paper not given by the invigilator should be deposited at the front of the Examination Room or as otherwise indicated.**
- Students must sign IN and OUT on the exam class list.

GOOD LUCK!!

SECTION I

1. The tensile strength of a material is determined by:
 - a. The elasticity of the material's tension
 - b. Direct pull of the material
 - c. The degree of force of attraction of the material
 - d. The amount of applied force the material can withstand

2. Distortion during fusion butt welding can be controlled by:
 - a. Tacking
 - b. Clamping the edges down
 - c. Allowing a gap to stay between joints
 - d. Lightly hammering

3. A long roof pick hammer is used for:
 - a. Aligning and straightening shape concave
 - b. Working deep-crowned surfaces on fenders
 - c. Aligning and straightening shape concave
 - d. Rolled fender flanges

4. The short pick hammer is used to:
 - a. roughing out badly creased metals
 - b. turning flanges on replacement door panels
 - c. light picking and metal working in light areas
 - d. practically handle all jobs

5. The foe dolly is used for:
 - a. working out crowned surfaces on ferret tops
 - b. forming different size beads on metals
 - c. shrinking flat surfaces on door panels
 - d. working through holes in inner of doors

6. The low crown radius surfacing spoon is used to:
 - a. surface finishing hand hammering operations
 - b. straightening all reverse beads
 - c. repair concave surfaces
 - d. shrinking deep-crowned fenders

7. A direct damage can be defined as:
 - a. indirect damage that occurs as a result of the direct damage
 - b. damage to the metal in the area of a collapsed hinge buckle
 - c. damage that occurs to the area that is indirect contact with the damage force or impact
 - d. a simple hinge buckle that is formed

8. One of the four (4) different buckles that are formed when auto-body sheet metal is bent beyond its elastic limit is:
 - a. Rolled buckles
 - b. Damaged buckle
 - c. Single hinge
 - d. Direct damage

9. A collapsed hinge buckle is formed only on:
 - a. the flange
 - b. the area of a collapsed hinge buckle
 - c. when a single hinge buckle is created by a damage
 - d. the rolled buckles are formed

10. Single buckle is formed when:
 - a. a force is formed by a force
 - b. impact extend across a flange
 - c. a flat sheet metal is forced to bend
 - d. the structure of the metal is hardened

11. When straightening collision damaged parts which of the following must be done first?
 - a. The crowned surface of the outer must be done first
 - b. The outer panel is brought first
 - c. Testoring the vehicle body to its original shape
 - d. The damage to the frame work is generally corrected first

12. In all cases, sheet metal damage is corrected:
 - a. in the same sequence as it occurred
 - b. relieving all stresses first
 - c. unbent all shape contains layers of molecules
 - d. in exactly the release sequence to which it occurred

13. As a rule indirect damage is corrected:
- first
 - second
 - thirdly
 - last
14. When a damaged are straightened to a certain degree due to the metals internal stresses the straightening gets:
- Stronger
 - shorter
 - better
 - weaker
15. Stress can be defined as:
- layers of molecules or grains
 - elastic properties
 - present state
 - deformed by a force
16. When using heat to normalize metal the technician should always use slightly:
- neutral flame
 - oxidization flame
 - carbonization flame
 - none of the above
17. Scalping indicates a loss of:
- heat
 - oxidization
 - metal
 - stress
18. The burning gases from the flame protect the heated metal from:
- Neutral flame
 - Oxidization flame
 - Carbonizing flame
 - pre-heated
19. Decarbonization of metal being heated results in:
- softening of the metal
 - increase in fatigue
 - oxidizing the metal
 - strengthening the grain structure

20. The best method to monitor the application of heat on high strength steel is to use:
- heat sink
 - water soaked rags
 - heat crayons
 - tacks
21. Kinked and cracked parts must always be:
- repaired
 - replaced
 - pre-heated before repairing
 - none of the above
22. In all dinging and straightening operations the dolly is placed on:
- top of the damaged panel
 - inside the damaged panel
 - alongside the damage
 - all of the above
23. A wedge dolly is designed for working out:
- minor irregularities on low spots
 - hard to get places
 - crowned surfaces and fenders flanges
 - large beads in metal
24. The crown of a fender is filed by:
- pushing the file backwards
 - pushing the file sideways
 - pushing the file forward
 - all of the above
25. When using a file it should be held at one of the following angles:
- 15°
 - 25°
 - 35°
 - 45°
26. After all low spots have been removed and a fender has been restored to its original shape the fender is:
- puttyed
 - primed
 - disc sanded
 - spayed

27. Tensile strength can be defined as:
- the thickness of a material
 - the molecules in a material
 - forces of expansion in a material
 - the amount of applied tension in a material
28. An abrasive is any material that will wear away
- a softer material
 - flank material
 - steel roller
 - open coat type disk
29. One of the two most commonly used sandpaper for repairing surfaces on vehicle bodies is:
- open coat type
 - fiber type
 - silicon type
 - flex type
30. What percentage of time is spent on sanding?
- 20 – 40%
 - 40 – 50%
 - 50 – 75%
 - 75 – 100%
31. Sand scratch marks generally give:
- Poor durability
 - Poor appearance
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
32. The code given to rubbing down papers refers to the number of grains present. A high number means:
- Coarser paper
 - Finer paper
 - None of the above
 - All of the above

33. After the first sanding is done on a repaired area, then priming followed by:
- painting
 - sanding
 - filling
 - all of the above
34. The paint technician can greatly influence the quality of his work by the care given to the:
- painting work
 - putty work
 - sanding
 - priming
35. Sanding blocks are used to spread the cutting action of the sand paper:
- horizontally
 - vertically
 - quickly
 - uniformly
36. The sanding block should be used only on:
- hard surface areas
 - low surface areas
 - crown or flat panel areas
 - light areas
37. When sanding by hand without a pad the sandpaper must be held:
- in the palm of the hand
 - between the fingers
 - by the thumb only
 - none of the above
38. When manually sanding down the last coat of primed surface, a sponge is used to:
- create pressure
 - reduces the amount of sand scratches
 - improve grits
 - get job done faster

39. Before connecting the disk sander to the power supply. The sanding disk must always:
- Be facing down
 - Be facing up
 - Be held on the work piece
 - All of the above
40. The cross cutting stroke is when the sander is moved:
- from left to right
 - backwards to forward
 - forward only
 - backward only

SECTION II

- What is the front section of the vehicle/car body called? And what are its principle parts?
- Into what four (4) classes or categories can Auto Body hammers be divided?
- Why is it so important that an Auto Body hammer be well balanced?
- Explain how dolly blocks are used in roughing out and bumping operation?
- In what way is the right dolly determined for a particular job?
- How can a painted surface be protected when a spoon is used on it?
- What are the uses of the double-end heavy duty driving spoon?
- Define clearly direct and indirect damage.
- How is the sandpaper held when sanding by hand?
- How is wet and dry feather edging done by hand?
- Where is the identification number state or serial number located in a vehicle?
- What defines an abrasive?

END OF EXAMINATION