

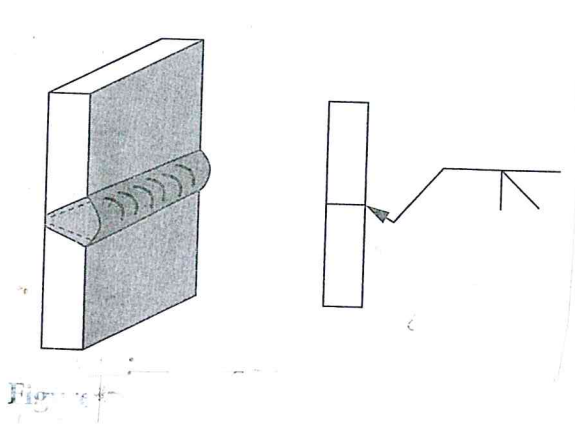
QUESTION ONE (MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS)

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the correct answer and write the letter (A – D) next to the question number in the answer script.

- 1.1. The main reason for using a tensile tester is to measure the
- A. Ability of metal to bend without breaking
 - B. Resistance of a metal against elongation when an increasing axial force is applied
 - C. Ability of metal to elongate without breaking.
 - D. Ability of a metal to shorten without breaking.
- 1.2. Why is the free-bend test used?
- A. To measure the ductility of weld metal.
 - B. To test the skill of a welder.
 - C. To perform a non-destructive test.
 - D. To improve welds to certain standards.
- 1.3. Which one of the following is a destructive test?
- A. X-ray test.
 - B. Dye penetrant test.
 - C. Nick-break test.
 - D. Ultrasonic test.
- 1.4. Compressive stress can be defined or describe as an internal force in a material resisting a
- A. Pulling load.
 - B. Shearing load.
 - C. Pulling and shearing load.
 - D. Pushing load.
- 1.5. Which one of the following is a definition of Hooke's law?
- A. The measurement of the extension or contraction of a bar when an external load is applied.
 - B. The stress value required to produce unit strain in a tensile specimen of a particular material.
 - C. A measurement of the deformation produced by the application of an external force.
 - D. Strain is directly proportional to the stress it causes, provided that the limit of proportionality is not exceeded.
- 1.6. The main reason for using a torsion tester is to measure the ability of metal towithout breaking.
- A. Bend.
 - B. Twist.
 - C. Elongate.
 - D. Shorten.

- 1.7. Alloys can**
- A. Reduce electrical conductivity.
 - B. Increase resistance to corrosion.
 - C. Reduce strength and hardness.
 - D. Alter insulation properties.
- 1.8. Thermosetting plastic materials are materials that**
- A. Can be stretched and return rapidly to their original shape.
 - B. Cannot be softened and reshaped by reheating.
 - C. Soften under heat and becomes hard when cooled.
 - D. Stay soft after reheating.
- 1.9. What is understood by the term Young's modulus?**
- A. The force value required to produce a unit area in a tensile test specimen.
 - B. The ratio between stress and strain in a metal, provided that the limit of elasticity is not exceeded.
 - C. A measurement of the extension or contraction of material due to the load experienced.
 - D. A ratio of the deformation by application of an external force.
- 1.10. Which one of the following safety measures applies to a milling machine?**
- A. The material to be sawn must be clamped securely in the vice.
 - B. Always remove the key from the chuck.
 - C. Never reach over or near the rotating cutter.
 - D. Make sure that the blades are tightened properly.
- 1.11. Which one of the following safety procedure relates to a moment-and-forces tester?**
- A. Remove primary coil lead to prevent sparks from occurring.
 - B. When coolant is contaminated, it must be changed.
 - C. Make sure that the blades are tightened properly.
 - D. Make sure that the object to be tested is firmly secured.
- 1.12. What is the function of a torsion tester?**
- A. It measures the resistance of a material to a static force.
 - B. It measures the flow of exhaust gasses.
 - C. It measures the twisting action in a member caused by two opposing moments along the longitudinal axis of the member.
 - D. It measures the current flowing in a circuit.
- 1.13. Shielding the arc and molten pool from atmospheric gases is the function of the ...**
- A. Inert gas.
 - B. Outlet gas.
 - C. Inlet gas.
 - D. Air –fuel mixture.
- 1.14. What is the purpose of using flux when brazing?**
- A. Ensure that there are no weld craters
 - B. Ensures that the heated surface is smooth.
 - C. Ensures that the soldered joint is tough.
 - D. Ensures chemical cleanliness of the heated surface.

1.15. The symbol indicated below indicate that the weld must be done on

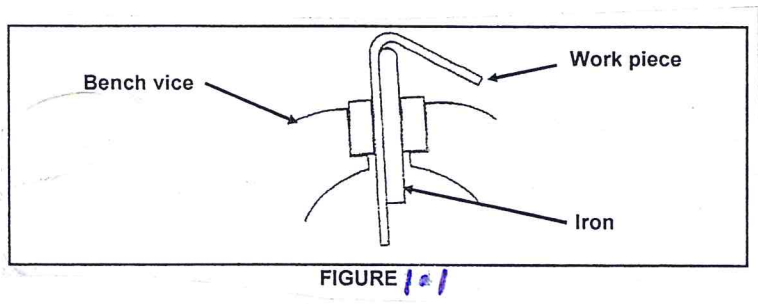


- A. Above.
- B. On arrow side.
- C. Below.
- D. On other side.

1.16. What are thermoplastic materials?

- A. Materials that can be stretched and return to their original shape.
- B. Materials that softened under heat and become hard when cooled.
- C. Material that cannot be reshaped by reheating
- D. Material that form a rigid shape under pressure.

1.17. What type of test is shown in figure 1.1?

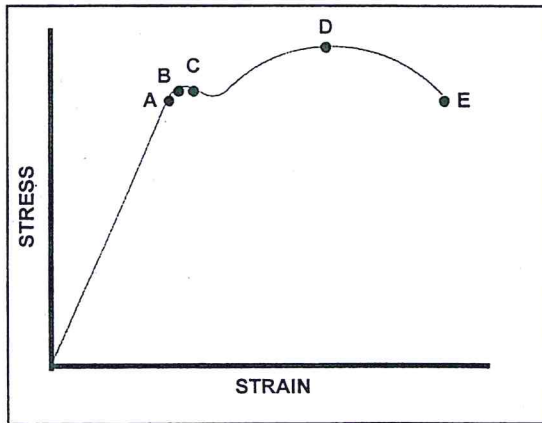


- A. Simple guide bend test.
- B. Free bend test.
- C. 180 guided bend test.
- D. 180 close bend test.

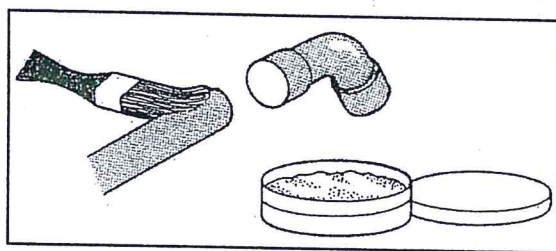
1.18. In tensile test ...

- A. a test piece is loaded to destruction.
- B. beams are used to determine the structure of a weld.
- C. a hammer is used to break the test material.
- D. liquid dye is used to detect weld flaws.

- 1.19. The stress-strain curve for low carbon steel is shown in figure 1.2.
What does point A in the figure denote?



- A. Lower yield point.
 - B. Maximum stress.
 - C. Upper yield point.
 - D. Limit of proportionality.
- 1.20. What is understood by the term stress?
- A. Ratio of the force to the cross-sectional area.
 - B. Ratio of increase in length to the original length.
 - C. Ratio of stress to the applied force.
 - D. Ratio of force to the original length.
- 1.21. Raj has to soft solder a bronze pipe fitting. What step of soldering process is shown in figure 1.3



- A. Cleaning the surface to be joint with steel wool.
 - B. Heating the joint and apply solder to the joint.
 - C. Allow the joint to cool.
 - D. Apply cleaning agent to the surface.
- 1.22. Which one of the following safety measures applies to the tensile tester?
- A. Apply excessive pressure.
 - B. Use a hammer to remove the test piece.
 - C. Lower the fluid level.
 - D. The work piece should be well secured.

- 1.23. What is the function of an inert gas?**
- A. It keeps the weld cool.
 - B. It produces heat.
 - C. It allows a smooth transfer of metal from the welding wire to the molten weld pool.
 - D. It shields the arc and molten weld pool from atmospheric gases.
- 1.24. What is the reason for using a free-bend test?**
- A. To determine the internal quality of the weld.
 - B. To check the size of the weld.
 - C. To detect surface flaws.
 - D. To measure the ductility of the weld deposit.
- 1.25. The unit for compressive stress is ...**
- A. Newton.
 - B. Metre.
 - C. Pascal.
 - D. Watt.
- 1.26. Thabo had to soft solder a bronze pipe fitting. What step of the soldering process is shown in figure 1.4?**

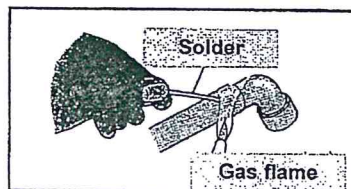


FIGURE 1.1

- A. Cleaning the surface to be joint with steel wool.
 - B. Heating the joint and apply solder to the joint.
 - C. Allow the joint to cool.
 - D. Apply cleaning agent to the surface.
- 1.27. What is the reason for visually examining the testing of weld?**
- A. To check the size of the weld.
 - B. To train welders.
 - C. To test the skill of the welder.
 - D. To approve welders and welds to a certain standards.
- 1.28. What is the unit for torque?**
- A. Newton.
 - B. Newton metre.
 - C. Metres per second
 - D. Kilogram per metre.

1.29. What type of stress are the rivets shown in figure 1.5 subjected to?

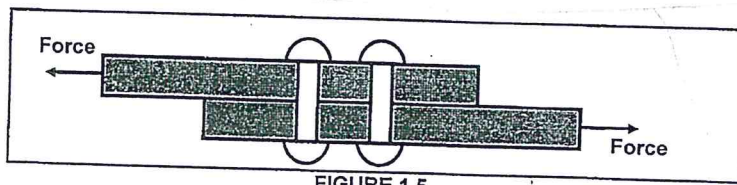


FIGURE 1.5

- A. Shear stress.
 - B. Tensile.
 - C. Compressive stress.
 - D. Pushing stress.
- 1.30. Which of the following safety measures apply to the torsion tester?
- A. Make sure that the work piece is properly tightened.
 - B. Be careful of metal particles coming off after the metal fractures.
 - C. Do not hold the test piece with your hands as it may be hot.
 - D. All of the above.
- 1.31. Anele has to solder a bronze pipe fitting. What step of soldering process does figure 1.6 below show?

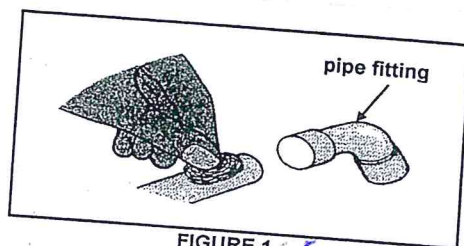


FIGURE 1.6

- A. Cleaning the surface to be joint with steel wool.
 - B. Heating the joint and apply solder to the joint.
 - C. Allow the joint to cool.
 - D. Apply cleaning agent to the surface.
- 1.32. What is the reason for using the Nick-break test?
- A. To test the skill of the welder.
 - B. To check for internal defects.
 - C. To train welders.
 - D. To improve welds to certain standards.

1.33. Stress can be defined or described as an internal force in a material resisting ...

- A. A shearing load.
- B. A pulling/tensile load.
- C. A pushing/compressive load.
- D. Any load.

1.34. What is understood by the term strain?

- A. Force value required to produce unit area in a tensile specimen.
- B. The measurement for the extension or contraction of material due to the load.
- C. Stress value required to produce unit strain in a tensile specimen.
- D. The ratio of the deformation by application of an external force.

1.35. A torsion tester determines how the specimen behaves under continuous ...

- A. Shearing force loading.
- B. Torque loading.
- C. Pressure loading.
- D. Stress loading

1.36. Identify the type of equipment shown in figure 1.7.

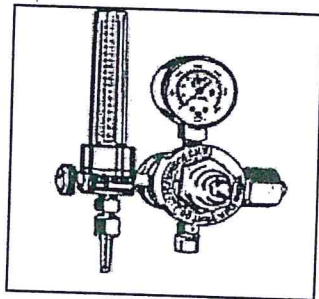


FIGURE 1.7

- A. Wire feed of MAGS machine.
- B. Gun of MAGS machine.
- C. Regulator and flow meter of MAGS machine.
- D. Power supply of MAGS machine.

1.37. Which one of the following engineering materials is a synthetic composite.

- A. Brass.
- B. Stainless steel.
- C. High carbon steel.
- D. Nylon.

1.38. are products made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

- A. Electrical insulation and wiring harnesses.
- B. Connecting rods
- C. Bolt cutter.
- D. Bicycle frames

- 1.39. is the main causes of weld craters.
- A. Insufficient weld metal.
 - B. A small electrode.
 - C. A high current.
 - D. An incorrect electrode angle.
- 1.40. A tensile stress is stress that acts ...
- A. Parallel to a surface.
 - B. Perpendicular to a surface.
 - C. Against the shortening of an object.
 - D. Against the lengthening of an object.
- 1.41. What will Young's modulus be for a 20mm square bar with a length of 600mm when it lengthens by 0,5mm under a load of 45KN?
- A. 135,05GPa.
 - B. 315,15GPa.
 - C. 515,65GPa.
 - D. 151, 51GPa
- 1.42. Which one of the following is the purpose of lubrication?
- A. To reduce friction.
 - B. To reduce wear.
 - C. To prevent corrosion.
 - D. All the above-mention.
- 1.43. Which one of the following safety procedures does not relate to revolving machinery in terms of the Occupational health and Safety act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)
- A. Belt drives should be in a well-ventilated area.
 - B. E.very driving belt, rope or chain must be guarded.
 - C. The underside of every overhead driving must be guarded.
 - D. Grinding wheels should be guarded.
- 1.44. What does the symbol "d" denote in the Brinell hardness test shown in figure 1.8?

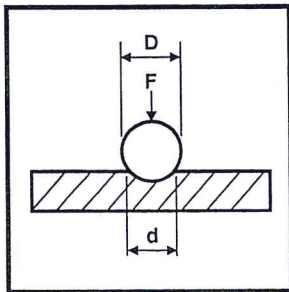


FIGURE 1.8

- A. Ball diameter.
- B. Hardness number.
- C. Test piece.
- D. Indentation diameter.

- 1.45. Which one of the following engineering materials is a ferrous alloy?**
- A. Teflon.
 - B. Vanadium steel.
 - C. White metal.
 - D. Bronze.
- 1.46. is an example of a product made from high-carbon steel.**
- A. A screw-driver shaft.
 - B. A garden fork.
 - C. A piston.
 - D. A twist drill.
- 1.47. Which one of the following is a non-destructive test?**
- A. Bend test.
 - B. Dye penetrating test.
 - C. Free-bend test.
 - D. Nick-break test.
- 1.48. The following is one of the causes of incomplete penetration**
- A. A damp electrode.
 - B. Current too low..
 - C. A fast cooling rate.
 - D. A faulty electrode.
- 1.49. What will the deformation of a bar that is 0,73m long be when the strain is $0,5 \times 10^{-3}$?**
- A. 0,653 mm
 - B. 0,036 mm
 - C. 0,498 mm
 - D. 0,365 mm
- 1.50. Which one of the following is not a function of lubricating oil?**
- A. It must act as a seal.
 - B. It must reduce engine noise.
 - C. It must increase engine speed.
 - D. It must prolong engine life.
- 1.51. Which one of the following answers is the most appropriate safety measure regarding a milling machine?**
- A. Wear safety goggles and appropriate clothing.
 - B. Do not use your hands to remove chips from the machine.
 - C. Never reach over or near the rotating cutter.
 - D. All the above -mentioned.
- 1.52. The main reason to performing hardness test on engineering materials is to determine the ...**
- A. Elasticity of the material.
 - B. Resistance of the material against denting.
 - C. Corrosion of the material.
 - D. Fluidity of the material.

1.53. Select the carbon content for medium carbon steel from the following.

- A. 0,83% - 1,012%
- B. 0,5% - 0,8%
- C. 0,14% - 0,25%
- D. 0,35% - 0,55%

1.54. Tungsten is commonly used to manufacture

- A. Cutting tools.
- B. Connecting rods.
- C. Crankshaft.
- D. Engine blocks.

1.55. Select the definition of the nick-bend test from the following options:

- A. Breaking the weld open for examination of external defects.
- B. Breaking the weld open for examination of internal defects.
- C. Checking of shear fracture of a weld.
- D. Determining the relative ductility of a metal that is to be formed.

1.56. Which of the following indicates the reason why the ultrasonic sound wave test is used on welding joint?

- A. External cracks.
- B. External flaws.
- C. Surface flaws.
- D. Sub-surface flaws.

1.57. Select the definition of porosity regarding welded joints from the following options:

- A. Small pinholes occur in the weld metal.
- B. Occurs as a cavity at the end of the weld.
- C. Holes which occur in the weld metal due to trapped gases.
- D. A groove melted into the base metal adjacent to the edge of a weld.

1.58. As shown in figure 1.9 determine what the stress in a hollow pipe with a 50 mm outside diameter and a 30 mm inside diameter will be if a load of 80N is applied.

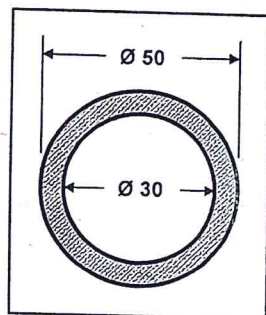


FIGURE 1.9

- A. 63, 70 KPa
- B. 63,70MPa
- C. 63,70Pa
- D. 63,70GPa

1.59. Identify the type of stress acting on the pin of the chain that is shown in figure 1.10.

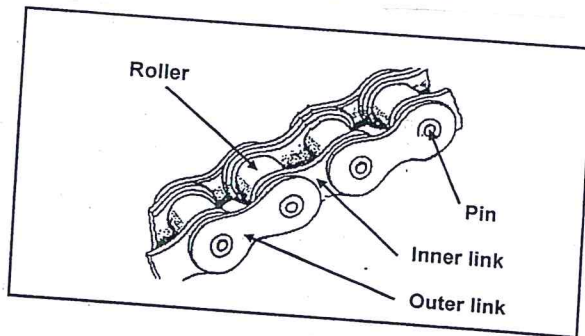


FIGURE 1.10

- A. Compression stress.
- B. Shear stress.
- C. Tensile stress
- D. Safe stress.

1.60. What does point D in the stress/strain diagram shown in figure 1.11 below denote?

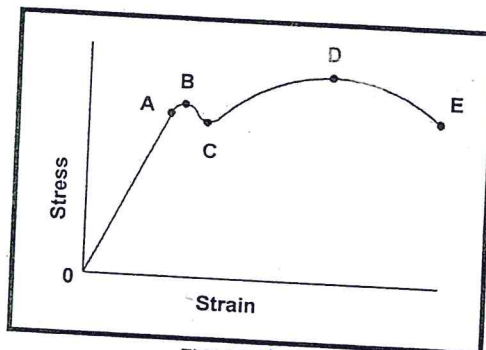


FIGURE 1.11

- A. Maximum stress.
- B. Limit of proportionality.
- C. Yield point.
- D. Elastic limit.

1.61. Which one of the following statements is the desired property of a cutting fluid?

- A. Acts as a lubricant.
- B. Keep the cutting tool cool.
- C. Give the cutting tool a longer life span.
- D. All the above-mentioned.

1.62. What safety measure is not applicable to shearing machines in terms of the Occupational Health and safety Act?

- A. Make sure that the blades are tightened properly.
- B. Make sure that the blades run parallel to one another.
- C. Cut or punch mild steel only.
- D. Use the shearing bed as an anvil.

1.63. Which one of the following statements is a safety measure when using arc-welding equipment?

- A. Use gloves to carry hot metal.
- B. Open the gas cylinder valves quickly.
- C. Allow for oxygen and acetylene leaks.
- D. Keep oil, dirt and foreign matter away from the valves.

1.64. Solder is an alloy of

- A. Lead and tin.
- B. Copper and zinc
- C. Copper and tin
- D. Copper and lead.

1.65. What is the common use of Teflon?

- A. Forgings.
- B. Fan blades.
- C. Bearing.
- D. Valves.

1.66. Ultrasonic inspection uses high-frequency sound waves to detect different defects as

- A. Cracks that show up as an echo blip on the screen.
- B. Cracks that show up on the plasma arc.
- C. Cracks that show up as surface defects
- D. Cracks that show up on the film.

1.67. The definition for the term undercutting which may occur during welding process:

- A. Holes which occur in the weld metal due to trapped.
- B. Small pinholes which occur in the weld metal.
- C. Occurs as a cavity at the end of the weld.
- D. A groove melted into the base metal adjacent to the edge of a weld.

1.68. What will the stress in a 12 mm x 20 mm rectangular bar be, as shown in figure 1.12 if a load of 80N is applied to the bar?

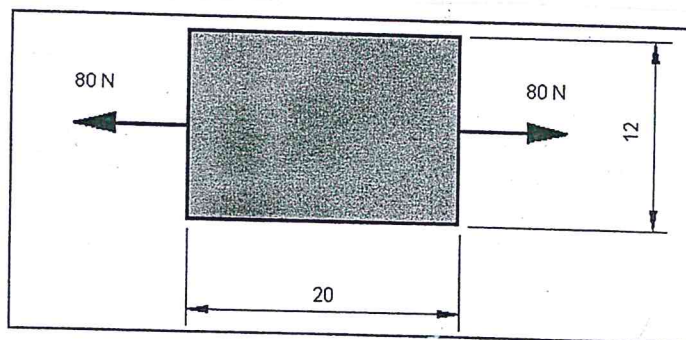


FIGURE 1.12

- A. 33,30MPa
- B. 2,471MPa
- C. 347,33Kpa

D. 333,33Kpa

1.69. Which one of the following description does not indicate the desired property of a cutting fluid?

- A. Measure of the resistance of a fluid to deform under linear stress.
- B. Measure of the resistance of a fluid to deform under tensile stress.
- C. Measure of the resistance of a fluid to deform under shear stress.
- D. Measure of the resistance of a fluid to deform under compressive stress.

1.70. The presence of slag inclusions in a weld is mainly caused by:

- A. a too high current setting.
- B. a too low current setting.
- C. a too small arc length.
- D. wrong welding procedure used.

1.71. The purpose of a template is ...

- A. to hold a work piece in position.
- B. to promote uniformity and duplication.
- C. to be used as an aid when drilling.
- D. all of the above.

1.72. The lines on the Iron Equilibrium diagram that correspond to the upper and lower critical temperature only intersect each other if the steel has a temperature of ...

- A. 700 °C.
- B. 720 °C.
- C. 760 °C.
- D. 820 °C.

1.73. With reference to the Iron Carbon Equilibrium diagram, carbon steels heated above the upper critical temperature mainly contains ...

- A. Ferrite and perlite.
- B. Cementite and perlite.
- C. Ferrite and austenite.
- D. None of the above.

1.74. Normalising is especially used on steel ...

- A. which was subjected to internal stresses.
- B. which has become overheated.
- C. in which uneven expansion and contraction have taken place.
- D. where wear and tear has taken place.

1.75. When steel is cold-worked, it becomes ...

- A. soft.
- B. elastic.
- C. work-hardened.
- D. malleable.

1.76. Causes of cracks in the weld.

- A. The weld joint too rigid.
- B. Welding setting improper.
- C. Current setting improper.
- D. None of the above.

- 1.77. The destructive method of testing welded joint can be used as an important aid in ...**
- A. the breaking of a test piece to enable easy location of welding.
 - B. the determination of external welding defects without breaking the test piece.
 - C. the determination if internal and external welding defects without breaking the test piece.
 - D. all of the above.
- 1.78. The non-destructive method of testing welded joints entails ...**
- A. the determination of external welding defects without breaking test piece.
 - B. the determination of internal and external welding defects without breaking the test piece.
 - C. the breaking of test piece to enable easy location of welding defects.
 - D. none of the above.
- 1.79. This is the general safety precautions:**
- A. Good ventilation in the workshop.
 - B. Good electric lighting in the workshop.
 - C. Good housekeeping in the workshop.
 - D. Suitable welding screens are to be used.
- 1.80. If the temperature is too high, then will occur.**
- A. fine grain
 - B. coarse grain
 - C. distorted grain
 - D. elongating grain
- 1.81. If the temperature is too low, then will occur.**
- A. fine grain
 - B. coarse grain
 - C. distorted grain
 - D. large grain
- 1.82. When electric arc welding is in process**
- A. flammable material is allowed in the welding workshop.
 - B. Electrode holder must be thoroughly insulated.
 - C. Electrode may be changed with bare hands.
 - D. Insensible stacking of materials.
- 1.83. In oxy-acetylene welding an excess oxygen results in a/an ...**
- A. Oxidising flame.
 - B. Neutral flame
 - C. Carborising flame.
 - D White flame.
- 1.84. What mixture of inert shielding gases is used in the MIGS/MAGS welding process?**
- A. Argon and acetylene.
 - B. Argon and carbon dioxide.
 - C. Argon and monoxide.
 - D. Argon and helium.

1.85. Which one of the following methods to test weld defects uses sound waves?

- A. X-ray inspection.
- B. Free bend test.
- C. Ultrasonic test.
- D. Nick-break test.

1.86. Calculate Young's modulus of elasticity for a metal with a strain value of 2×10^{-3} caused by stress of 6Mpa.

- A. 12Mpa
- B. 3Mpa
- C. 12Gpa
- D. 3Gpa

1.87. The beam in figure 1.13 below is in equilibrium. Calculate the distance between the support point and the 9kN load.

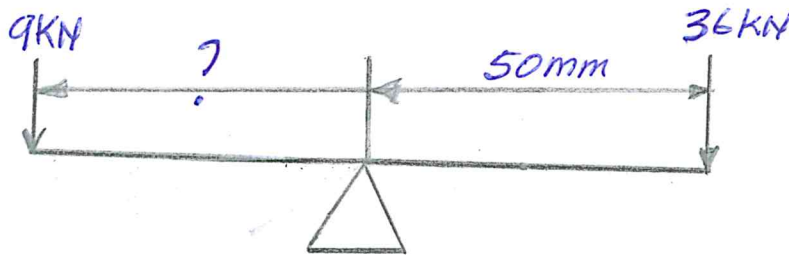


Figure 1.13

- A. 300 mm
- B. 200 mm
- C. 150 mm
- D. 600 mm

1.88. The advantages of using template is ...

- A. mass production.
- B. much cheaper.
- C. used by unskilled person.
- D. all of the above.

1.89. Figure 1.14 below shows steel sections joint together.

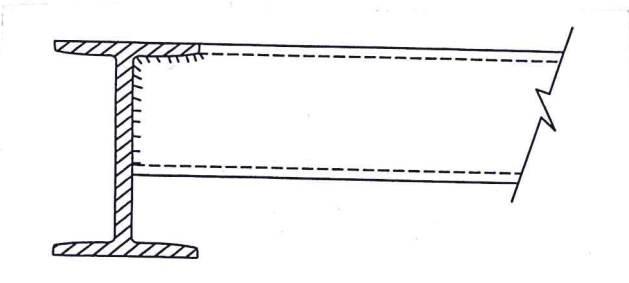


Figure 1.14

- A. I-beam to I-beam joint together.
- B. I-beam to angle iron joint together.
- C. I-beam to channel iron joint together.

D. Channel iron to angle iron joint together.

1.90. Figure 1.15 below shows steel sections joint together.

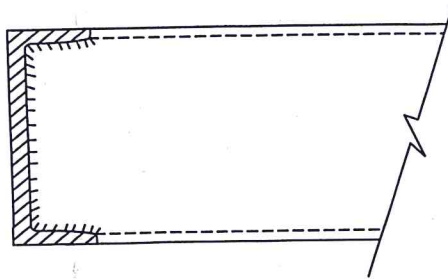


Figure 1.15

- A. I-beam to I-beam joint together.
- B. I-beam to angle iron joint together.
- C. I-beam to channel iron joint together.
- D. Channel iron to channel iron joint

1.91. A plant in engineering means

- A. Factory where steel manufactured.
- B. A tree where we find wood.
- C. Where people sit for shade.
- D. More vegetables.

1.92. Dressing a grinding wheel means

- A. Putting cloths on it.
- B. Covering it to avoid getting dust and dirt.
- C. Covering your hands when grinding.
- D. Making unevenly and dulled or glazed wheels even and sharp.

1.93. To check cracks on grinding wheel, test is performed.

- A. bend
- B. ring
- C. sound
- D. inspection

1.94. The correct order of tapers are

- A. intermediate tap, bottoming tap and taper tap.
- B. bottoming tap, taper tap and intermediate tap.
- C. taper tap intermediate tap and bottoming tap.
- D. bottoming tap, intermediate tap and taper tap.

1.95. When doing machines maintenance ensure that

- A. isolation switches are switched off.
- B. you ask co-worker to help you.
- C. Lock all doors.
- D. You wear safety goggles.

- 1.96. Multiple holes on the locking tag during maintenance is for use of**
- A. technician and artisan.
 - B. artisan and welder.
 - C. technician and welder.
 - D. more technician.
- 1.97. The following is not one of the parts of a steel roof truss.**
- A. Ridging.
 - B. Cleat.
 - C. Pudding.
 - D. Purlin.
- 1.98. The following machine is one of the machine tool used in the template loft.**
- A. Plane..
 - B. Circular saw.
 - C. Scriber.
 - D. Square.
- 1.99. The following tool is not one of template marker's hand tool.**
- A. Plane..
 - B. Circular saw.
 - C. Scriber.
 - D. Square.
- 1.100. The following is not one of the recommendations for the application of first aid.**
- A. Determine the state of shock.
 - B. Prescribe medication for the injured.
 - C. The pulse must be checked.
 - D. Avoid any further injuries.
- 1.101. Which of the following is not a property of metal?**
- A. Metallurgy
 - B. Machinable
 - C. Malleability
 - D. Heat of fusion
- 1.102. Elasticity refer to a metal's ability to.....**
- A. Change shape without breaking
 - B. Return to its original shape after being deformed
 - C. Resist corrosion by air, moisture and chemicals
 - D. Combine with other metal easily to form an alloys
- 1.103. State what a mixture of two or more metals is called?**
- A. Non-ferrous metal
 - B. Ferromagnetic metal
 - C. Compound
 - D. Alloy

- 1.104. The speed and ease with which a metal can be cut by a machine tool is called**
- A. Machinable
 - B. Ductility
 - C. Elasticity
 - D. Malleability
- 1.105. The ability of a metal to resist scratching and penetration is called**
- A. Malleability
 - B. Ductility
 - C. Strength
 - D. Hardness
- 1.106. The ability of a metal to be stretched into a thin wire is called**
- A. Malleability
 - B. Toughness
 - C. Ductility
 - D. Hardness
- 1.107. The ability of a metal to resist deformation is called**
- A. Malleability
 - B. Ductility
 - C. Strength
 - D. Elasticity
- 1.108. The most important method of extracting iron from iron ore is called**
- A. Smelting
 - B. Charging
 - C. Alloying
 - D. Tempering
- 1.109. This is one of the cause of malfunctioning of machine**
- A. Overloading
 - B. Friction
 - C. Lack of lubrication
 - D. All of the above
- 1.110. When a material breaks easily without deformation we said it is**
- A. Deformation
 - B. Brittleness
 - C. Malleable
 - D. Plasticity
- 1.111. Which one of the following is not the myth about HIV/AIDS.**
- A. Contacting infected blood without protection
 - B. Bad spirit cause AIDS
 - C. Syringes can be cleaned with coconut juice
 - D. Every one infected by HIV is sick

1.112. The code of good practice on HIV/AIDS and employment contain

- A. How to cure HIV / AIDS
- B. Common guideline on how to respond to HIV/AIDS by all stake holders
- C. Medical aid for HIV/AIDS by employers
- D. Ways of infecting employees with HIV/AIDS

1.113. The following is the Bill of Rights.

- A. HIV/AIDS must be treated at work by employers
- B. Remove all employees infected by HIV/AIDS
- C. How everybody has the right to fair labour practices
- D. Employees can work if they feel to work

1.114. The Basic Conditions of Employment Act explain

- A. The minimum standard that employee and employer can expect in workplace
- B. Employer has the right of everything to his/her workplace
- C. Employees have the right to everything in their workplace
- D. That work can be done by employees in any conditions of work

1.115. The following is the Labour Relation Act.

- A. Employer has the right of everything to his/her workplace
- B. Employees have the right to everything in their workplace
- C. That work can be done by employees in any conditions of work
- D. This Act emphasises the working relationship of employers and employees

1.116. The Employment Equity Act says

- A. Employer may not prevent employees from access to training and development
- B. Employees may not prevent employers from access to training and development
- C. Employer may prevent employees from access to training and development
- D. Employer may close all training and development areas if they wish to do so

1.117. The following is the recommendation for the application of first aid.

- A. Give an injured person medication
- B. Remove anything that is stuck to the wound
- C. Cover the wound with a clean lint-free cloth
- D. Cover the wound with a sticky plaster to stop bleeding

1.118. This apparatus is used to stop backfire.

- A. Flashback arrestor
- B. Regulator
- C. Hose
- D. Nozzle

1.119. After welding we use To remove slag.

- A. Ball peen hammer
- B. Cross peen hammer
- C. Chipping hammer
- D. Face hammer

1.120. We use as a fuel in oxy-acetylene welding.

- A. Paraffin
- B. Oxygen
- C. Petrol
- D. Acetylene