

FUJI AUTOMATIC NUMERICAL CONTROL (FANUC) SECE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the proper lubricant for the J3-axis cross roller bearing?**
 - A. Shell Alvania No. 2 grease
 - B. Lithium grease
 - C. Sodium complex grease
 - D. Multi-purpose grease
- 2. How can a reference position best be described?**
 - A. It is a fixed point in the workspace
 - B. It is a tolerance per joint relative to a taught location
 - C. It is the last position reached in a program
 - D. It is an arbitrary position set by the user
- 3. Is it necessary to turn the Teach Pendant ON to copy an existing program?**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only for specific programs
 - D. Only for newer models
- 4. Shift and Point are needed to do what?**
 - A. Record current position of the robot
 - B. Execute a program
 - C. Abort a motion
 - D. Change tool settings
- 5. What should be checked regularly to maintain the performance of FANUC robots?**
 - A. Battery levels
 - B. Software updates
 - C. Mechanical components
 - D. Controller settings
- 6. Which of the following files is NOT a part of an ALL of Above (AoA) Backup?**
 - A. SRAM00.ING
 - B. CONFIG.FAN
 - C. PARAM.ING
 - D. NC.PRG

- 7. In robot programming, what is meant by the term 'teach pendant'?**
- A. Safety equipment for operators
 - B. A handheld device used for programming
 - C. A type of sensor
 - D. A power backup system
- 8. Which of the following best describes Direct addressing?**
- A. Accessing memory directly by its address
 - B. Accessing memory indirectly via a pointer
 - C. Accessing constant values only
 - D. Accessing registers via offsets
- 9. What must you do regarding the reducer backlash between the J4-axis motor gear and the center gear?**
- A. Adjust it for optimal performance
 - B. Replace the motor gear
 - C. Nothing; the backlash isn't adjustable
 - D. Report it for servicing
- 10. Which of the following is true about the Fuse 4 on the emergency stop board?**
- A. It is used to fuse the main power
 - B. There is no Fuse 4 present
 - C. It connects the e-stop system
 - D. It monitors the servo status

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is the proper lubricant for the J3-axis cross roller bearing?

- A. Shell Alvania No. 2 grease**
- B. Lithium grease
- C. Sodium complex grease
- D. Multi-purpose grease

The proper lubricant for the J3-axis cross roller bearing being Shell Alvania No. 2 grease is based on its specific formulation, which offers excellent properties for this type of bearing application. Shell Alvania No. 2 grease is designed to provide effective lubrication in high-pressure environments, ensuring smooth operation and reducing wear on the bearing surfaces. It maintains good consistency and performance across a range of temperatures, which is vital in CNC operations where precision is key. In contrast, other lubricants listed may not provide the same level of performance for this specific bearing. While lithium grease is commonly used in many applications due to its good thermal stability and moisture resistance, it may not match the specialized formulation of Shell Alvania No. 2 for the unique demands of a cross roller bearing. Sodium complex grease, while suitable for certain conditions, is not typically preferred for high-load applications like this one. Multi-purpose grease, despite its versatility, can lack the specific characteristics needed for optimal performance in specialized bearings, potentially leading to reduced efficiency or increased wear. Overall, Shell Alvania No. 2 grease is chosen because it aligns well with the operational requirements and conditions typically encountered by the J3-axis cross roller bearing, ensuring longevity and reliable performance in automated machining environments.

2. How can a reference position best be described?

- A. It is a fixed point in the workspace
- B. It is a tolerance per joint relative to a taught location**
- C. It is the last position reached in a program
- D. It is an arbitrary position set by the user

A reference position is effectively defined as a tolerance per joint relative to a taught location. This understanding is crucial as it relates directly to how a machine interprets its movement in relation to programmed paths. In numerical control systems, particularly those like FANUC, the reference position serves as a baseline from which various movements can be calculated and executed. What makes this concept important is that it provides a measure of precision. If a robot or machine has defined a reference position, it can accurately determine where it needs to go in relation to that point, taking into account any possible tolerances that might exist due to mechanical play or discrepancies in sensor readings. This ensures that even if slight variations occur in movement, the machine can still function correctly relative to the reference position, maintaining its operational accuracy and efficiency. An understanding of this concept is essential for programming and operational tasks as it underlines the importance of accurately defined starting points in motion control systems.

3. Is it necessary to turn the Teach Pendant ON to copy an existing program?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only for specific programs
- D. Only for newer models

To copy an existing program on a FANUC control system, it is not necessary to turn the Teach Pendant ON. The control system can perform program management tasks without requiring the Teach Pendant to be active. The copying process can be executed directly from the control panel or via other methods that do not involve the Teach Pendant. In a typical workflow, when handling program management functions such as copying, users can utilize the capabilities of the CNC control interface itself. This allows for greater flexibility, as operators can execute necessary functions without needing to engage the Teach Pendant, which is often used for different operational tasks like teaching positions or modifying parameters in real-time. Considering the other options, the statement that it might only be necessary for specific programs or newer models does not apply to the general procedure for copying programs within the FANUC system. The management of programs is a fundamental function designed to be straightforward and accessible under standard operating conditions regardless of the specific program type or the model's age.

4. Shift and Point are needed to do what?

- A. Record current position of the robot**
- B. Execute a program
- C. Abort a motion
- D. Change tool settings

The purpose of using Shift and Point in the context of programming with FANUC robotics is to effectively record the current position of the robot. When the Shift function is activated, it allows the operator to perform tasks such as moving the robot or adjusting settings in a controlled manner, while the Point function is utilized to designate specific positions in space that can be saved for later reference. This capability is essential for ensuring precise manipulation and control of the robot's movements, particularly in automated processes where exact locations need to be recalled during operation. Recording the current position of the robot is fundamental when programming paths or sequences, allowing for accurate and repeatable operations in various tasks, from assembly to welding.

5. What should be checked regularly to maintain the performance of FANUC robots?

- A. Battery levels
- B. Software updates
- C. Mechanical components**
- D. Controller settings

Regular checks on mechanical components are crucial for maintaining the performance of FANUC robots. Mechanical components include gears, joints, bearings, and other moving parts that are essential for the robot's operation. These components can wear out or become misaligned over time due to regular use, which can lead to decreased precision and efficiency in the robot's movements. By routinely inspecting and maintaining these mechanical parts, potential issues can be identified and addressed early, ensuring that the robot continues to operate effectively and reliably. While monitoring battery levels, software updates, and controller settings is important for the overall maintenance of the robot's system, it is the condition of the mechanical components that directly affects the robot's physical ability to move, perform tasks, and maintain accuracy in its operations. Regular maintenance of mechanical components ensures that the robot remains in optimal working condition, ultimately prolonging its lifespan and enhancing productivity.

6. Which of the following files is NOT a part of an ALL of Above (AoA) Backup?

A. SRAM00.ING

B. CONFIG.FAN

C. PARAM.ING

D. NC.PRG

The file that is not part of an ALL of Above (AoA) Backup is SRAM00.ING. An ALL of Above Backup typically includes essential files that are necessary for the complete restoration of a FANUC system, encompassing settings, parameters, and programs that define the machine's operation. CONFIG.FAN contains configuration settings for the system and is crucial for determining how the control operates. PARAM.ING contains parameter data, which are critical for the machine's performance and characteristics. NC.PRG is the part program file that includes specific instructions for the machine to execute tasks, making it necessary for the operation of the CNC machine. In contrast, SRAM00.ING is typically a file used for specific SRAM (Static Random-Access Memory) data, which is not included in the standard ALL of Above Backup process. The AoA Backup focuses on the core operational files that ensure that all necessary settings and programs are saved for comprehensive system recovery.

7. In robot programming, what is meant by the term 'teach pendant'?

A. Safety equipment for operators

B. A handheld device used for programming

C. A type of sensor

D. A power backup system

The term "teach pendant" refers specifically to a handheld device that is used to program and control robots. It acts as an interface between the operator and the robotic system, allowing for direct input and adjustments. Typically, the teach pendant features a set of buttons, a joystick or touch screen, and sometimes a display, facilitating real-time control of the robot's movements and functions. Using the teach pendant, operators can manually guide the robot through movements—this process is often referred to as "teaching" the robot. This allows the system to learn specific paths or tasks based on the input from the operator. The versatility and functionality of the teach pendant make it an essential tool in robot programming, enabling both setup and fine-tuning of robotic operations. In contrast, safety equipment, sensors, and power backup systems relate to different aspects of robot operation and maintenance, not directly to the programming interface provided by the teach pendant.

8. Which of the following best describes Direct addressing?

A. Accessing memory directly by its address

B. Accessing memory indirectly via a pointer

C. Accessing constant values only

D. Accessing registers via offsets

Direct addressing refers to the method of accessing memory by specifying the exact memory address in the instruction. When a program utilizes direct addressing, the operand contains the memory address of the data the operation needs to work with. This allows for straightforward data retrieval or storage since the processor can go directly to the designated location in memory. In programming and computer architecture, this is a common and efficient way to manage variables and data, as it reduces the overhead associated with indirect methods that require additional steps to locate the memory. This contrasts with other addressing modes, such as indirect addressing, where a pointer or variable holds the address of the data, or accessing constant values, which involves different types of access patterns. Overall, direct addressing is characterized by its simplicity and efficiency in accessing data, which makes option A the most accurate description of this addressing mode.

9. What must you do regarding the reducer backlash between the J4-axis motor gear and the center gear?

- A. Adjust it for optimal performance
- B. Replace the motor gear
- C. Nothing; the backlash isn't adjustable**
- D. Report it for servicing

The situation regarding the reducer backlash between the J4-axis motor gear and the center gear indicates that the backlash, which is the play or clearance between the gear teeth, typically cannot be adjusted in conventional setups. In many CNC systems, including FANUC, this backlash is considered a normal characteristic of the gears involved in power transmission. While excessive backlash can impact precision and overall machine performance, the standard operational protocols for most machines require that this backlash remains within certain limits defined by the manufacturer. Therefore, the appropriate action is to acknowledge that if the backlash is within the manufacturer's specified tolerance, no adjustment is necessary. It's important to maintain awareness of machine specifications when evaluating backlash. If backlash exceeds acceptable limits, other course of action, such as monitoring performance or reporting for inspection, could become necessary. However, this would not involve adjusting the backlash directly, reinforcing that the proper stance on this question is to recognize that the backlash in this scenario isn't subject to adjustment.

10. Which of the following is true about the Fuse 4 on the emergency stop board?

- A. It is used to fuse the main power
- B. There is no Fuse 4 present**
- C. It connects the e-stop system
- D. It monitors the servo status

Fuse 4 being labeled as "not present" indicates that it is not a part of the emergency stop board design or configuration. In electrical or control systems, it's common for different components to have specific fuses, and the absence of a particular fuse suggests that it's either integrated differently or simply not utilized in that specific board layout. This understanding can help in troubleshooting, as knowing what components are or aren't present can streamline the process of diagnosing any issues with the emergency stop system. Recognizing that Fuse 4 is not a factor reinforces the importance of understanding the specific design and configurations of control systems, particularly in safety-critical applications like emergency stop functions, where having the correct fuses and connections is essential for ensuring that the system operates safely and effectively.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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