

Fused Deposition Modelling Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. Which design approach can improve the stability of overhangs during FDM printing?**
 - A. Incorporating angled surfaces**
 - B. Avoiding all fillets**
 - C. Designing thicker walls**
 - D. Adding gradual transitions with fillets**
- 2. What can be said about the seam lines in FDM parts?**
 - A. They are usually invisible**
 - B. They are desirable for aesthetics**
 - C. They are a visible feature between layers**
 - D. They indicate a defective part**
- 3. Which materials are commonly used in FDM printing?**
 - A. Wood, metal, glass**
 - B. ABS, PLA, PETG, TPU, and nylon**
 - C. Rubber, silicone, composite**
 - D. Paper, fabric, ceramics**
- 4. In terms of speed and cost, how does FDM compare to SLA?**
 - A. FDM is slower and more expensive**
 - B. Both are equally fast and costly**
 - C. FDM is faster and cheaper by a significant margin**
 - D. SLA is faster and cheaper**
- 5. What can be affected by humidity and temperature during FDM printing?**
 - A. The printer's warranty**
 - B. The beauty of the finished product**
 - C. Filament properties and printing conditions**
 - D. The printing location and setup**

- 6. How many layers does the process of FDM typically involve?**
- A. One**
 - B. Several**
 - C. Ten or more**
 - D. Only two**
- 7. How does print temperature influence adhesion in FDM?**
- A. Higher temperatures weaken filament flow**
 - B. Proper temperature enhances filament flow and bonding between layers**
 - C. Lower temperatures provide better adhesion**
 - D. Temperature does not affect adhesion**
- 8. What could be a consequence of selecting inappropriate materials for FDM printing?**
- A. Enhanced durability of prints**
 - B. Improved print speed**
 - C. Increased likelihood of print failure**
 - D. No impact on the printing process**
- 9. What technique can help reduce limitations when printing threads?**
- A. Design sharp edges for better definition**
 - B. Avoid smoothing processes post-print**
 - C. Add 'dog point' leads to help locate the hole**
 - D. Use a single-layer print setting**
- 10. Which direction does the build platform move during the FDM process?**
- A. X-direction**
 - B. Y-direction**
 - C. Z-direction**
 - D. Diagonally**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. Which design approach can improve the stability of overhangs during FDM printing?

- A. Incorporating angled surfaces**
- B. Avoiding all fillets**
- C. Designing thicker walls**
- D. Adding gradual transitions with fillets**

In Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM), overhangs are sections of a print that extend beyond the layers below without direct support. To improve the stability of these overhangs during the printing process, it is beneficial to add gradual transitions with fillets. This design approach allows for a smoother shift from one surface to another, thus distributing the forces acting on the overhang more evenly and reducing the risk of sagging or collapsing. Fillets create a rounded corner instead of a sharp angle, which helps in both increasing the surface area that the print head can adhere to and minimizing the stresses that occur at the junctions of different parts. When the material is laid down in layers, a gradual transition helps maintain structural integrity and allows the extruded material more time to cool and solidify before additional weight is added above it. This technique also enhances the overall aesthetic of the print by providing a more polished look. In contrast, other approaches may not effectively enhance overhang stability. Angled surfaces might reduce the immediate need for support but can result in steep transitions that may still struggle with material sagging. Avoiding all fillets can create stress concentration points and lead to weak connections between parts of the design. Designing thicker walls can add strength but

2. What can be said about the seam lines in FDM parts?

- A. They are usually invisible**
- B. They are desirable for aesthetics**
- C. They are a visible feature between layers**
- D. They indicate a defective part**

The correct assertion regarding seam lines in Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) parts is that they are a visible feature between layers. In FDM printing, the process involves extruding thermoplastic filament layer by layer to build up an object. Each layer is deposited on top of the previous one, and the transition where one layer ends and the next begins is what creates the seam line. Seam lines occur due to the nature of the additive manufacturing process, where the filament cools and solidifies as it's deposited. These lines can be more pronounced depending on various factors such as print speed, temperature settings, and the type of filament used. Additionally, the visibility of the seams can be influenced by the design of the part, the slicer settings, and how the print head travels, especially during retractions and layer changes. While sometimes these seams can be minimized through settings adjustments and strategies like changing the starting points of layers, they are inherently part of the FDM process and serve as an indicator of layer adherence. Therefore, recognizing that they are a visible feature is key when analyzing the quality and aesthetics of 3D printed parts.

3. Which materials are commonly used in FDM printing?

- A. Wood, metal, glass
- B. ABS, PLA, PETG, TPU, and nylon**
- C. Rubber, silicone, composite
- D. Paper, fabric, ceramics

Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) primarily utilizes thermoplastic materials that can be melted and extruded through a nozzle during the printing process. The correct answer identifies a range of commonly used thermoplastics: ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene), PLA (Polylactic Acid), PETG (Polyethylene Terephthalate Glycol), TPU (Thermoplastic Polyurethane), and nylon. These materials have been widely adopted due to their favorable properties for 3D printing. For instance, ABS is strong and slightly flexible, making it ideal for a variety of applications, while PLA is more biodegradable and easier to print with due to its low warping tendencies. PETG combines the ease of printing of PLA with the durability of ABS, which makes it great for functional prints. TPU is notable for its rubber-like qualities, allowing flexibility in prints, and nylon is prized for its strength and durability. The other options consist of materials that either do not conform to the requirements of FDM printing processes or are not thermoplastics suitable for this technique. Wood, metal, and glass generally require different manufacturing methods, while rubber, silicone, and composites do not align with the extrusion principles central to FDM.

4. In terms of speed and cost, how does FDM compare to SLA?

- A. FDM is slower and more expensive
- B. Both are equally fast and costly
- C. FDM is faster and cheaper by a significant margin**
- D. SLA is faster and cheaper

Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) is typically known for its advantages in speed and cost-effectiveness when compared to Stereolithography (SLA). FDM uses thermoplastic filaments, which are relatively inexpensive and readily available, leading to lower operational costs. The materials and equipment used in FDM also contribute to faster production times, as the printing process involves melting plastic and extruding it layer by layer, which can be completed more quickly than the curing process in SLA that relies on ultraviolet light to solidify resin. FDM's ability to print larger parts more quickly also supports its positioning as a faster technology, especially for prototyping and functional parts. It is chosen frequently for applications that require quick turnaround times and lower costs, which is why FDM stands out as being faster and cheaper when compared to SLA, particularly for larger quantities and less detailed prints. In contrast, SLA offers higher resolution and better surface finish, but this comes at a higher cost and generally slower print times, making FDM the preferred choice in many cost-sensitive and time-sensitive applications.

5. What can be affected by humidity and temperature during FDM printing?

- A. The printer's warranty**
- B. The beauty of the finished product**
- C. Filament properties and printing conditions**
- D. The printing location and setup**

Humidity and temperature play a significant role in the properties of the filament and the overall printing conditions during Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) printing. Filaments, such as PLA, ABS, and others, can absorb moisture from the air. When filaments absorb humidity, it can lead to issues such as bubbling, inconsistent extrusion, and weakened layer adhesion, which can ultimately compromise the quality of the print. Temperature also affects the viscosity and flow characteristics of the filament during the melting and extrusion processes. An incorrect temperature can lead to under-extrusion or over-extrusion, both of which negatively impact print quality. On the other hand, while the printer's warranty may cover defects or malfunctions unrelated to external environmental factors, it does not directly relate to the printing process itself. Likewise, although the beauty of the finished product can be influenced by filament behavior, it is primarily a secondary outcome of how humidity and temperature affect filament properties. The printing location and setup could be influenced by environmental factors, but they do not inherently change based on humidity or temperature alone. Therefore, the interplay between humidity, temperature, and filament properties stands out as the most critical aspect affecting FDM printing.

6. How many layers does the process of FDM typically involve?

- A. One**
- B. Several**
- C. Ten or more**
- D. Only two**

In Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM), the process typically involves several layers, as this technique builds objects layer by layer. The layering is crucial to how FDM works; it deposits melted filament material onto a build platform, and once one layer is complete, the printer moves up slightly to create the next layer. This method allows for the creation of complex geometries and shapes, as material is added incrementally. For a typical print job, the number of layers can vary significantly depending on the size and complexity of the object being printed, leading to a final product that may contain many layers, often in the hundreds or even thousands in cases of detailed designs. Using only one layer, two layers, or a fixed number such as ten does not reflect the core characteristic of FDM, where the iterative process of adding multiple layers allows for the effective formation of the 3D object. This multi-layering approach is essential to achieving the strength, detail, and fidelity needed in most 3D printed parts.

7. How does print temperature influence adhesion in FDM?

- A. Higher temperatures weaken filament flow
- B. Proper temperature enhances filament flow and bonding between layers**
- C. Lower temperatures provide better adhesion
- D. Temperature does not affect adhesion

The influence of print temperature on adhesion in Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) is significant, primarily because the temperature at which the filament is extruded directly affects its flow properties and the bonding process between layers. When the print temperature is properly set, it enhances the flow of the molten filament, allowing it to spread and fuse well with the previous layer. This improved bonding is critical for creating strong inter-layer adhesion, which directly impacts the overall strength and durability of the printed object. At optimum temperatures, the material flows smoothly, is more pliable, and can better interlace with the previously extruded plastic, leading to a cohesive structure. This interaction is not only vital for the immediate layer being printed but also affects how subsequent layers adhere to it, ensuring that the prints maintain structural integrity and can withstand external forces. In contrast, when temperatures are too low, the filament may not melt sufficiently, resulting in poor flow and inadequate layer bonding, which compromises adhesion. Meanwhile, excessively high temperatures can lead to other issues, such as overheating, which might degrade the material properties or cause unwanted deformation. Thus, understanding the optimal print temperature is crucial for effective adhesion and successful FDM printing.

8. What could be a consequence of selecting inappropriate materials for FDM printing?

- A. Enhanced durability of prints
- B. Improved print speed
- C. Increased likelihood of print failure**
- D. No impact on the printing process

Selecting inappropriate materials for Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) printing can significantly impact the success of the printing process, particularly by increasing the likelihood of print failure. Each 3D printing material has specific properties, including melting point, viscosity, adhesion characteristics, and layer bonding capabilities, which are critical for achieving successful prints. Using a material that does not align with the printer's specifications can cause issues such as poor layer adhesion, warping, or nozzle clogging, leading to incomplete or failed prints. Additionally, inappropriate materials may not withstand the thermal and mechanical stresses applied during the printing process, exacerbating the risk of failure. Factors such as moisture absorption can also degrade certain filaments over time, leading to erratic extrusion or surface defects in the final product. This choice underlines the importance of selecting the right material for the intended application, taking into account the material compatibility with the printer and the required performance characteristics of the printed object.

9. What technique can help reduce limitations when printing threads?

- A. Design sharp edges for better definition**
- B. Avoid smoothing processes post-print**
- C. Add 'dog point' leads to help locate the hole**
- D. Use a single-layer print setting**

The technique of adding 'dog point' leads to help locate the hole is particularly useful in reducing limitations when printing threads. This method involves incorporating a small point or taper at the end of the threaded feature, which aids in accurately aligning the components during assembly. This alignment is crucial for ensuring that the threads properly engage and function effectively, addressing common challenges in the 3D printing of threaded components where precision is key. In contrast, designing sharp edges for better definition may not directly address the issues related to thread functionality, as it focuses more on aesthetic aspects instead of functional alignment. Avoiding smoothing processes post-printing can leave rough surfaces on the threads that could hinder fitting and engagement, again not resolving the fundamental limitations experienced in threaded prints. Using a single-layer print setting might actually diminish the strength and accuracy needed in threads, as multiple layers typically contribute to better adherence and thread quality. Overall, employing 'dog point' leads enhances both the functionality and mechanical performance of threaded designs in 3D printed parts, making it a best practice in overcoming the limitations associated with printing such features.

10. Which direction does the build platform move during the FDM process?

- A. X-direction**
- B. Y-direction**
- C. Z-direction**
- D. Diagonally**

The build platform in the Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) process typically moves in the Z-direction. This is because the Z-axis is traditionally associated with vertical movement in 3D printing. As each layer of material is extruded, the build platform lowers or raises precisely to position itself for the next layer to be deposited. The Z-direction movement is crucial in ensuring that the correct layer height is maintained, which directly affects the precision and quality of the final printed object. The other directional options—X and Y—relate to the movements of the print head or nozzle, which moves horizontally across the build platform, laying down material layer by layer. The diagonal movement is not a standard operation in FDM since the layering is strictly managed along the established axes for accuracy and repeatability.

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:

<https://fuseddepositionmodelling.examzify.com>

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