



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ISOLATION OF ELEMENTS

Question Bank

1. Name two ores of copper.



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2. Between zinc and copper which metal will react dilute sulphuric acid ?



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3. Name the process by which sulphide ore is concentrated ?



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4. Brass contains which metals?



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5. Write the formula of copper amine complex cation.



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6. Write down the composition of German silver.





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7. Name any two alloys of steel.



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8. Write two important ores of iron.



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9. Name two alloys of copper.





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10. Which one is more paramagnetic: Fe^{3+} or Fe^{3+} ?



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11. What is formula of green vitriol ?



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12. What is formula of Mohr's salt.



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13. What is % of carbon in cast iron and in steel ?



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14. What happens when potassium iodide is added to $CuSO_4$ solution ?



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15. Cast iron is harder than pure iron . Why ?



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16. Oxidation number of chromium in
 $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is:



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17. Copper metal obtained from Bessemer converter is known as ____.



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18. What is Bessemerisation ?



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19. Which is the lightest transition metal ?



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20. The highest oxidation state of transition metal is what ?



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21. Explain why $CuSO_4$ is blue while $ZnSO_4$ is white.



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22. Paramagnetic character of transition elements is due to _____ .



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23. The hardness of water is mostly due to the presence of _____ .



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24. The composition of 'Copper Matte' is :



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25. The purity of blistered copper is _____ .



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26. Copper metal obtained from Bessemer converter is known as _____.



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27. Blue vitriol is _____ .



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28. Cast iron contains maximum percentage of _____ .



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29. Azurite is the ore of _____.



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30. Bell metal is an alloy of ___ and ____ .



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31. German silver is alloys of ____.



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32. What is Mohr's salt ?



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33. Galvanised iron sheets have coating of :



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34. $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ is known as



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35. Percentage of carbon in steel is _____.



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36. Brass contains _____.



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37. Important iron ore is _____.



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38. Purest form of iron is _____.



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39. Fe_3O_4 is known as _____ .



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40. $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ is commonly known as



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41. Constantan is an alloy of _____ .



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42. Important iron ore is _____ .



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43. During electrolytic method of extraction, aluminium liberated at _____ .



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44. The composition of 'Copper Matte' is :



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45. The purity of blistered copper is 90 % .



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46. Galvanised iron sheets have coating of :



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47. Important iron ore is iron pyrite



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48. Purest form of iron is called as



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49. Fe_2O_3 is known as ___-



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50. Copper metal obtained from Bessemer converter is known as ____.



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51. Cast iron contains maximum percentage of ____.



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52. Azurite is the ore of iron. (Rewrite correctly)



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53. German silver is alloys of ____.



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54. What is flux? Give an example.



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55. What is calcination?



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56. What is distillation ?



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57. Distinguish between flux and slag ?



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58. What is the function of limestone the extraction of iron? Give equation to explain its action.



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59. What is roasting?



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60. How slag is formed in metal extraction ?



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61. Distinguish between mineral and ore.



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62. What is difference between calcination and roasting ?



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63. What is self-reduction in metallurgy? Give example.



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64. What is leaching ? Glve an example.



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65. Discuss general methods of extraction of metals giving suitable example.



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66. Give the meaning of the following terms with examples: calcination



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67. Give the meaning of the following terms
with examples: Roasting



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68. Give the meaning of the following terms
with examples: Smelting



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69. Write notes on
aluminothermic process



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70. Example the following terms : Refining of
metals



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71. Discuss the principle of extraction of aluminium from one of its chief ore.



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72. Give the principle of extraction of copper from one of its ore.



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73. Discuss the occurrence and principle of extraction of zinc.



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74. Name two important ores of iron. Describe the principle of extraction of iron from an important ore. How does iron react with dilute and concentrate nitric acid separately ?



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75. Which is not an ore of magnesium?

A. Carnallite

B. Dolomite

C. Gypsum

D. Magnesite

Answer: C



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76. Which process is used for benefication of ores :

A. Process of removal of impurities

B. Process of heating ore at high temperature

C. Extraction of metal From ore

D. None

Answer: A



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77. Radium is obtained from:

- A. Pitchblende
- B. Haematite
- C. Monazite
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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78. In the metallurgy of iron , when limestone is added to the blast furnace , the calcium ions are removed as :

A. Slag

B. Gangue

C. Metallic Ca

D. $CaCO_3$

Answer: A



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79. From gold amalgam, gold may be recovered by :

A. Addition of Zn metal

B. Electrolytic refining

C. Distillation

D. Dissolving Hg in HNO_3

Answer: C



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80. Froth floatation method may be used to increase the concentration of mineral in

A. Chalcopyrite

B. Bauxite

C. Haemotite

D. Calamine

Answer: A



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81. Copper pyrites ore is concentrated by

A. Electromagnetic method

B. Gravity method

C. Froth floatation process

D. All

Answer: C



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82. Leaching is a process of:

A. Reduction

B. Concentration

C. Reformation

D. Oxidation

Answer: B



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83. Malachite is an ore of :

A. Fe

B. Zn

C. Cu

D. Hg

Answer: C



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84. Which of the following is not a basic flux ?

A. $CaCO_3$

B. CaO

C. SiO_2

D. MgO

Answer: C



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85. The most abundant element in the earth crust is :

A. O

B. Si

C. H

D. C

Answer: A



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86. A mineral is known as ore if metal

A. The metal present in the mineral is
costly

B. A metal can be extracted from it

C. A metal can be profitably extracted
from it

D. A mineral cannot be extracted from it

Answer: C



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87. The most abundant metal in the earth crust is :

A. Na

B. Ca

C. Al

D. Fe

Answer: C



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88. Gold is extracted using :

- A. Amalgamation process
- B. Carbon reduction process
- C. Oxidation process
- D. Electrolytic process

Answer: A



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89. Extraction of silver from its ore involving NaCN, air and an active metal is known as :

- A. Pattinson's method
- B. Amalgamation method
- C. Mc Arthur - Forrest method
- D. Parke's method

Answer: C



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90. In the thermite process, the reducing agent is :

A. C

B. Al

C. Na

D. Mg

Answer: B



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91. Blanc fixe is :



D. None

Answer: A



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92. Carbon reduction is used for the extraction of :

A. Fe

B. K

C. Al

D. None

Answer: A



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93. Froth floatation process is based on :

- A. Wetting properties of ore particles
- B. Specific gravity of ore particles
- C. Magnetic properties of ore particles
- D. Electical properties of ore particles

Answer: A



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94. Which contains both Ca and Mg ?

A. Limestone

B. Dolomite

C. Chalk

D. Feldspar

Answer: B



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95. Heating of ores with flux to remove non fusible mass is called:

A. Smelting

B. Calcination

C. Roasting

D. Cupellation

Answer: A



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96. In the electrolysis of alumina, cryolite is added to :

- A. Lower the melting point of alumina and
to increase the conductivity
- B. Minimise the anode effect
- C. Remove impurities from Alumina
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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97. The process of converting hydrated alumina into anhydrous alumina is called :

A. Roasting

B. Smelting

C. Dressing

D. Calcination

Answer: D



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98. Which of the following statement regarding the metallurgy of magnesium using electrolytic method is not correct ?

A. Electrolyte is magnesium chloride

containing a littlr of NaCl and NaF

B. Air tight iron pot acts as a cathode

C. Electrolysis is done in the atmosphere of

coal gas .

D. Molten magnesium is having than the

electrolyte.

Answer: D



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99. In the metallurgy of zinc , the zinc dust obtained from roasting and reduction of zinc sulphide contained some ZnO. It is removed by :

A. Absorbance of ultraviolet light and remission of white light

B. Shock cooling by contact with a shower
of molten lead

C. X-ray method

D. Smelting

Answer: B



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100. Some of the metals occur in the native state in nature because they :

A. Are reactive

B. Do not form ionic compounds

C. Are not reactive

D. None

Answer: C



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101. Complex formation or cyanide method is used for the extraction of :

A. Cu

B. Fe

C. Hg

D. Ag

Answer: D



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102. An essential constituent of amalgam is :

A. Au

B. Ag

C. Al

D. Hg

Answer: B



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103. Mercury is transported in metal containers made up of :

A. Fe

B. Pb

C. Zn

D. Sn

Answer: A



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104. Impurities physically associated with minerals are:

A. Slag

B. Flux

C. Alloy

D. Matrix

Answer: D



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105. In concentration process of minerals by froth floatation method , the ore particles float because :

A. They are light

B. They are insoluble

C. Their surface is hydrophobic

D. None

Answer: C



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106. The ore that is concentrated by froth floatation process is

A. Bauxite ore

B. Haematite ore

C. Cryolite ore

D. Sulphide ore

Answer: D



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107. Which consists of only one element ?

A. Marble

B. Sand

C. Diamond

D. Glass

Answer: C



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108. Metallurgy is the process of :

A. gangue

B. Roasting the ore

C. Extracting the metal from the ore

D. Adding carbon to the ore in blast
furnace

Answer: C



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109. The second most common element in the
universe is :

A. Silicon

B. Hydrogen

C. Nitrogen

D. Oxygen

Answer: A



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110. The main function of roasting is :

A. To remove the volatile matter

B. Oxidation

C. Reduction

D. To make slag

Answer: B



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111. A and B are two allotropes of an element .

One gram of B in :

A. Oxidation number

B. Chemical composition

C. total number of atoms

D. Atomic arrangement

Answer: D



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112. An element A dissolves both in acid and alkali. It is an example of :

A. Allotropic nature of A

B. Dimorphic nature of A

C. Amorphous nature of A

D. Amphoteric nature of A

Answer: D



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113. In metallurgy , flux is a substance used to convert :

A. Infusible impurities to fusible mass

B. Mineral into silicate

C. Fusible impurities to infusible material

D. Soluble particles to insoluble impurities

Answer: A



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114. The metallurgical process in which a metal is obtained in a fused state is called :

A. Smelting

B. Roasting

C. Calcination

D. Froth floatation

Answer: A



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115. Which pair of element cannot form an alloy :

A. Zn , Hg

B. Fe , Hg

C. Fe , C

D. Hg , Na

Answer: B



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116. Which metal is extracted by a reduction process :

A. Na

B. Al

C. Fe

D. Mg

Answer: C



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117. Alloys of which metal are light and strong and used in the manufacture of aeroplanes :

A. Cr

B. Sn

C. Fe

D. Mg

Answer: D



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118. Alloy is an example of :

A. Gel

B. Aerosol

C. Solid sol

D. Emulsion

Answer: C



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119. Gold when dissolved in aqua-regia gives :



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120. Ferric oxide in blast furnance is reduced
by :

A. C

B. H_2

C. CO

D. CO_2

Answer: C



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121. Electric furnaces are lined with magnesia because :

- A. It is not affected by acids
- B. It liberates oxygen on heating
- C. It melts at very high temperature
- D. it has no effect of electricity

Answer: C



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122. High purity copper metal is obtained by :

- A. Carbon reduction

B. Hydrogen reduction

C. Electrolytic reduction

D. Thermite process

Answer: C



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123. Which element is purified by zone refining

?

A. Ge

B. Si

C. Si & Ge

D. None

Answer: B



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124. Gold is found usually near Minerals.

A. Mica

B. Felspar

C. Quartz

D. Galena

Answer: C



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125. CO is used in the metallurgy of :

A. Cu

B. Ni

C. Cr

D. Pt

Answer: B



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126. Chalcogens are :

A. Hydrocarbons

B. Ore forming elements

C. Oxide forming elements

D. Those having ability to catenate

Answer: B



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127. wulfenite (a yellow - red mineral) having waxy lusture occurs in lead ores , is an important source of :



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128. Slag coming out at the bottom of a blast furance during extraction of iron from its ores

, is used in making :

A. Roads

B. Fertilizers

C. Plastics

D. Glass moulds

Answer: A



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129. Which element occurs in free state :

A. Fe

B. Co

C. Pt

D. Ni

Answer: C



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130. Which of the following is a metal ?

A. P

B. As

C. Bi

D. Sb

Answer: C



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131. Leaching process is used to get :-

A. Ag

B. Au

C. Both

D. None

Answer: C



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132. Roasting is used in the extraction of :

A. Galena

B. Iron pyrite

C. Copper glance

D. All

Answer: D



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133. Pollucite is an ore of :

A. Li

B. Rb

C. K

D. Cs

Answer: D



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134. Which among the following has highest electrical conductivity ?

A. Zn

B. Fe

C. Ag

D. Cu

Answer: C



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135. Al_2O_3 formation involves large quantity of heat evolution which makes its use in :

- A. Deoxidation
- B. Confectionary
- C. Indoor photography
- D. Thermite welding

Answer: D



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136. Which is not an ore ?

A. Bauxite

B. Malachite

C. Zinc blende

D. Pig iron

Answer: D



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137. Which is not an ore :

A. Cinnabar

B. Malachite

C. Zinc blende

D. Wrought iron

Answer: D



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138. Heating of pyrite ores in air to remove sulphur is known as :

A. Calcination

B. Fluxing

C. Smelting

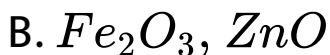
D. Roasting

Answer: D



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139. Among the following group of oxides, the group containing oxides that cannot be reduced by carbon to give the respective metals, is :



Answer: C



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140. The electrolytic reduction technique is used in the extraction of :

- A. Highly electronegative elements
- B. Highly electropositive elements
- C. Metalloids
- D. Transition metals

Answer: B



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141. Furnaces are lined with calcium oxide because :

A. It gives off oxygen on heating

B. It gives light on heating

C. It is refractory and basic

D. It is not affected by acids

Answer: C



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142. The process in which ore is heated in air below its melting point is known as :

- A. Roasting
- B. Calcination
- C. Reduction
- D. Distillation

Answer: A



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143. The metal that is extracted from sea water is :

A. Na

B. Ca

C. Mg

D. Sn

Answer: C



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144. Extraction of metal from sulphide ore is made by :

A. Electrolysis

B. Roasting

C. Hydrometallurgy

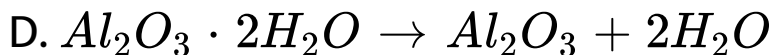
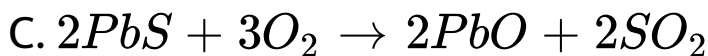
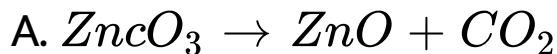
D. None

Answer: B



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145. Which of the following processes involves the roasting process ?

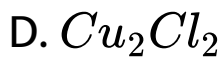
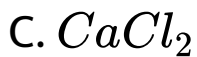
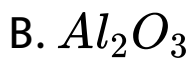
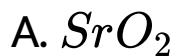


Answer: C



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146. Corundum is :



Answer: B



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147. Which metal is sometimes found in native state ?

A. Al

B. Cu

C. Fe

D. Mg

Answer: C



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148. Which elements found in human body :

A. Pb

B. Fe

C. Cd

D. Al

Answer: B



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149. presence of small impurity usually makes a metal quite hard because the impurities

- A. Change the lattice structure of metals
- B. Reduce the number of slide planes
- C. Reduce the number of mobile electrons
- D. Reduse the crystal symmetry

Answer: B



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150. The phenomenon in which white transparent crystal changes into white powder is known as :

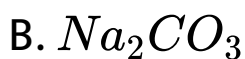
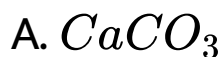
- A. Sublimation
- B. Allotropy
- C. Efflorescence
- D. Deliquescence

Answer: C



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151. Which substance can be used for drying basic gases :



Answer: D



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152. The cheap and high melting point compound used in furnace lining is :

A. PbO

B. CaO

C. HgO

D. ZnO

Answer: B



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153. Which element occurs freely in nature ?

A. Iodine

B. Sulphur

C. Phosphorus

D. Magnesium

Answer: B



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154. The lightest metal is :

A. Li

B. Mg

C. Ca

D. Na

Answer: A



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155. Which of the elements listed below shows allotropic forms?

A. Iodine

B. Copper

C. Sulphur

D. Silver

Answer: C



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156. The most malleable metal is :

A. Silver

B. Sodium

C. Gold

D. Platinum

Answer: C



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157. Concentration of the ore is done :

A. To make the ore porous

B. To make the ore fit for electrolysis

C. To drive off the volatile impurities

D. To free it from as many as impurities as possible .

Answer: D



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158. The purpose of smelting of an ore is :

A. To oxidise it

B. To reduce it

C. To separate volatile impurities

D. To obtain an alloy

Answer: C



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159. Calcination of an ore means :

A. Strong heating in presence of air

B. Strong heating in the absence of air

C. Strong heating only to melt the ore

D. Strong heating in the reducing -
oxidising sphere

Answer: C



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160. The metal used in storage batteries is :

A. Cu

B. Sn

C. Pb

D. Ni

Answer: C



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161. In blast furnace , the cup and cone arrangement is used :

- A. To escape the gases during charging
- B. Not to allow the escape of the gases
- C. To heat the charge with the gases

D. None of these

Answer: C



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162. The process of heating the ore strongly in excess of air so that the volatile impurities are removed and the ore is changed to oxide is known as :

A. Calcination

B. Roasting

C. Froth floatation

D. Leaching

Answer: B



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163. Liquid crystals are best used in :

A. Colour TV

B. Crystallization

C. Extraction

D. e/m determination

Answer: A



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164. The existence of two or more crystalline forms of the same substance is called :

A. Polymorphism

B. Isomerism

C. Homologues

D. Isomorphism

Answer: A



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165. In the reverberatory furnace :

A. The flames donot come in contact with
the charge

B. The flames come in contact with the charge

C. Only hot gases come in contact with the charge

D. The flames are not there at all

Answer: C



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166. Two compounds having the same crystal structures and analogous formulae are called :

A. Isomorphous

B. Isotopes

C. Isomers

D. Isobars

Answer: A



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167. Which metal is extracted by electrolytic reduction ?

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Silver

D. Aluminium

Answer: D



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168. Refractory materials are used for the construction of furnaces because they :

A. are light in weight

B. can stand with high temperature

C. are leak proof

D. do not require to be replaced

Answer: B



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169. Roasting is generally done in case of :

- A. Oxide ores
- B. Silicate ores
- C. Sulphide ores
- D. Carbonate ores

Answer: C



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170. Cupellation process is used in the metallurgy of :

A. Copper

B. Silver

C. Lead

D. Iron

Answer: B



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171. Crystalline metal can be transformed into metallic glass by :

A. Alloying

B. Pressing into thin plates

C. Slow cooling of molten metal

D. Very rapid cooling of a spray of the molten metal

Answer: D



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172. An alloy is :

A. Intermetallic compound

B. A solid substance containing two or more elements

C. A solid which contains one non-metal

D. A solid which contains more than one non-metal

Answer: B



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173. The electrolytic method of reduction is employed for the preparation of metals that :

- A. are weakly electropositive
- B. are moderately electropositive
- C. are strongly electropositive
- D. from oxides

Answer: C



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174. Electrometallurgical process (electrolysis of fused salt) is employed to extract :

A. Iron

B. Lead

C. Sodium

D. Silver

Answer: C



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175. The metalloid amongst the following is:

A. Arsenic

B. Sodium

C. Gold

D. Iron

Answer: A



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176. When limestone is heated, carbon dioxide is given off. This operation in metallurgy is known as:

- A. Smelting
- B. re-dressing
- C. calcination
- D. Roasting

Answer: C



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177. The salt which least likely to be found in minerals is

A. Chloride

B. Sulphate

C. Sulphide

D. Nitrate

Answer: D



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178. The role of calcination in metallurgical operations is:

- A. To remove moisture
- B. To decompose carbonate
- C. to drive off organic matter
- D. to achieve all these

Answer: D



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179. Which metal cannot be extracted by carbon reduction process?

A. Pb

B. Al

C. Hg

D. Zn

Answer: B



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180. Hydrometallurgy is useful in the extraction of:

A. Sn

B. Al

C. Hg

D. Ag

Answer: D



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181. In electro-refining of metal the impure metal is made the anode and a strip of pure metal the cathode during the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of a complex metal salt.

This method cannot be used for refining of:

A. silver

B. Copper

C. Aluminium

D. Sodium

Answer: B



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182. In the froth floatation process of concentration of ores, the ore particles float because they:

A. are light

B. are insoluble

C. have the surface which is not wetted easily by water

D. have a constant electrical charge

Answer: C



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183. The metal that cannot be obtained by electrolysis of the aqueous solution of their salts is:

A. Ag

B. Mg

C. Cu

D. Cr

Answer: B



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184. The inner lining of a blast furnace is made up of

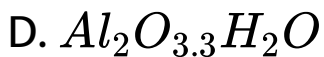
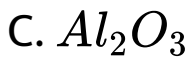
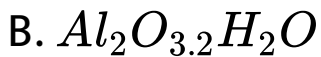
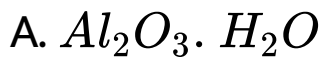
- A. Graphite bricks
- B. Silica bricks
- C. Fire clay bricks
- D. Basic bricks

Answer: C



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185. Diaspore is:



Answer: A



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186. The metal obtained by self reduction process is:

A. Cu

B. Hg

C. Pb

D. All

Answer: D



187. Silver is extracted by:

A. cupellation method

B. Parke.s process

C. Pattinson.s process

D. All

Answer: D



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188. Pig iron is converted into steel by decreasing the amount of carbon contained in it, in a:

- A. Blast furnace
- B. Pyrite burner
- C. Bessemer converter
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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189. Carbon reduction method is used in the extraction of:

A. Sn

B. Fe

C. Pb

D. All

Answer: D



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190. The pyrolusite ore contains:

A. Fe

B. Al

C. Mn

D. Cu

Answer: C



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191. Chile saltpetre is the ore of:

A. Mg

B. K

C. Na

D. Ca

Answer: C



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192. Liquation is used to purify:

A. Hg

B. Sn

C. Bi

D. All

Answer: D



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193. Which is not a mineral?

A. Mica

B. Peat

C. Quartz

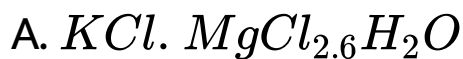
D. Felspar

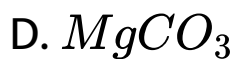
Answer: B



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194. The chemical composition of Carnallite is:





Answer: A



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195. An important characteristic property of metals is:

- A. Their hardness
- B. Their ability to conduct electricity
- C. To form oxides

D. The stability of their compounds

Answer: B



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196. The ore concentrated by electromagnetic separation is

A. Wolframine

B. Haemetite

C. Casseterite

D. All

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

197. Kiesserite is an ore of:

A. Cu

B. Al

C. Mg

D. Felspar

Answer: C



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198. Thomas slag is:

- A. Calcium silicate
- B. Calcium phosphate
- C. tetracalcium phosphate
- D. calcium ammonium phosphate

Answer: C



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199. Which is not found in native state:

A. Pt

B. Au

C. Cu

D. Na

Answer: D



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200. Pentlandite is an ore of:

A. Fe

B. Ni and Fe

C. Cu

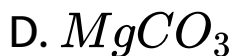
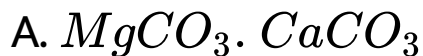
D. Nitrate

Answer: D



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201. The ore magnesite is:



Answer: B



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202. Beryl is an important ore of:

A. Boron

B. Beryllium

C. Lead

D. Lithium

Answer: D



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203. Rutile is an ore of:

A. Ti

B. Zr

C. Mn

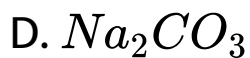
D. V

Answer: A



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204. Indian salpetre is:



Answer: B



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205. Extraction of Ag from commercial lead is possible by:

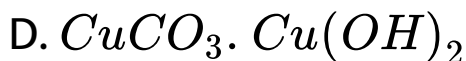
- A. Parke's process
- B. Clarke.s process
- C. Pattinson.s process
- D. electrolytic process

Answer: A



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206. Malachite ore is:



Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

207. Orford process is used in extraction of:

A. Pt

B. Copper

C. Fe

D. Ni

Answer: B



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208. Blister copper is obtained by:

A. Bessemerisation

B. Roasting

C. poling

D. Refining

Answer: A



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209. The grey cast iron contains:

A. Iron carbide

B. Silicon carbide

C. silicon dioxide

D. Graphite

Answer: D



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210. Pig iron is manufactured by:

A. An electric furnace

B. A blast furnace

C. An open heart furnace

D. None of these

Answer: B



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211. Which is acidic flux ?

A. CaO

B. SiO_2

C. Al_2O_3

D. Fe_2O_3

Answer: B



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212. In India thorium deposits are found mainly in the forms of:

A. Lignite

B. Rutile

C. Monazite

D. None

Answer: C



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213. Bessemer convergter is used in the manufacture of

- A. Pig iron
- B. Steel
- C. Wrought iron
- D. Cast iron

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

214. Which of the following metal is thrown as anode mud during electrolytic refining of copper?

A. Zn

B. Fe

C. Ag

D. Ni

Answer: C



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215. Plumbo-solvency refers to:

A. Oxidation of lead to lead oxide

B. Oxidation of lead to red lead

C. Dissolution of lead in water containing

are

D. Making lead wires by forcing heated metal through a die

Answer: C



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216. Which metal occurs in free state:

A. Ag

B. Au

C. Pt

D. All

Answer: D



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217. The main constituent of steel in india are:

A. Ni and Mg

B. V andCo

C. Al and Zn

D. Mn and Cr

Answer: D



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218. The incorrect statement is:

- A. Calamine and Siderrite are carbonates
- B. Argentite and Cuprites oxides
- C. An blende and iron pyrties are sulphides
- D. Malachite and azurite are ores of Cu

Answer: B



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219. Alkaline earth metals are not found free in nature because of their:

- A. Their high b. pt.
- B. Their llow b. pt.
- C. Thermal instability
- D. Their great chemical activity

Answer: D



220. Iron is obtained on large scale from

Fe_2O_3 by:

A. Reduction with CO

B. Reducing with Al

C. calcination

D. Passing H_2

Answer: A



221. Magnetic separation is used for increasing concentration of the:

A. Horn silver

B. Calcite

C. Haemarnite

D. Magnetite

Answer: C



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222. Which is not an iron ore?

A. Haematite

B. Limonite

C. Casseterite

D. Magnetite

Answer: C



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223. Platinum, Palladium, Indium, etc. are called noble metals because:

A. Alfred nobel discovered them

B. They are inert towards many common reagents

C. They are shining, lustrous and pleasing to look at

D. They are found in native state

Answer: B



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224. Purest form of iron is called as

- A. Cast iron
- B. Hard steel
- C. Stainless steel
- D. Wrought iron

Answer: D



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225. Sapphire is a mineral of :

A. Zn

B. Cu

C. Hg

D. Al

Answer: D



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226. The main ore of zinc is:

A. Zinc blende

B. Zincite

C. Calamine

D. All

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

227. Calcium occurs in nature as:

A. Limestone

B. Marble

C. Dolomite

D. All

Answer: D



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228. The metal which cannot be extracted by smelting process?

A. Pb

B. Fe

C. Zn

D. Al

Answer: C



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229. Which does not contain aluminium:

A. Bauxite

B. Emery

C. Rutile

D. Corundum

Answer: C



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230. Which is incorrect as the uses of limestone in industries are concerned?

- A. For making cement
- B. In the extraction of Sn from its ore
- C. In the extraction of Fe from its ore
- D. In the manufacture of glass

Answer: B



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231. Which is not a silver ore ?

A. Argentite

B. Siderite

C. Horn silver

D. Ruby silver

Answer: B



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232. Iron is made inactive or passive by:

A. H_3PO_4

B. Conc. HNO_3

C. Conc. H_2SO_4

D. Dil. HNO_3

Answer: B



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233. The mineral of copper is:

A. Azurite

B. Malachite

C. Copper pyrites

D. All

Answer: D



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234. Granulated zinc is obtained by:

A. Suddenly colling molten zinc

B. Adding molten zinc to water

C. Heating zinc to $100 - 150^{\circ}C$

D. Dropping molten zinc drop by drop

Answer: B



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235. After partial roasting, the sulphide of copper is reduced by:

A. Cyanide process

B. Electrolysis

C. Reduction with carbon

D. Self reduction

Answer: D



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236. Which process is not used in purification of bauxite ?

A. Hall's method

B. Baeyer's method

C. Serpek's method

D. Frankland's method

Answer: D



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237. Electrolysis of fused carnallite gives:

A. Mg

B. K

C. K and CO_2

D. K, Mg and Cl_2

Answer: D



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238. Which is not an ore of leads ?

A. Galena

B. Cassiterite

C. Anglesite

D. Cerussite

Answer: B



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239. Coating of zinc on iron objects is commonly known as:

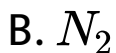
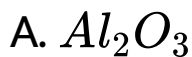
- A. Electroplating
- B. Surface coating
- C. Galvanising
- D. Sheardising

Answer: C



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240. In serpek's process, by product obtained in the purification of bauxite is:



D. None

Answer: C



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241. The sand stone in some iron ores is removed by:

- A. Carbon filters
- B. Compressed air
- C. Limestone
- D. Sulphuric acid

Answer: C



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242. Which is metalloid ?

A. Na

B. Au

C. As

D. Fe

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

243. Blood haemoglobin contains:

A. Al

B. Mg

C. Cu

D. Fe

Answer: C



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244. Which set of elements is called chalcogens ?

A. Cl, Br, I

B. O, S, Se

C. N, P, As

D. C, Si, Ge

Answer: B



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245. Which metal is chiefly used in galvanising Fe?

A. Cr

B. Zn

C. Cd

D. Sn

Answer: D



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246. The iron obtained from the blast furnace is called as

A. Steel

B. Cast iron

C. Wrought iron

D. Pig iron

Answer: C



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247. Which is not an ore of nickel ?

A. Nickel glance

B. Garnerite

C. Haematite

D. Pentlandite

Answer: C



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248. Amalgams are:

A. Highly coloured alloys

B. Always in liquid state

C. Alloys which contain Hg as one of the
constituents

D. Alloys which have a great resistance to
abrasion

Answer: C



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249. When pyrolusite is fused with KOH in presence of air, the fused mass becomes:

A. Pink

B. Green

C. Red

D. Black

Answer: A



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250. Tin is extracted from tin stone by heating it in a furnace with:

A. $CaCO_3$

B. CaO

C. *Steam*

D. *Coke*

Answer: D



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251. Smelting is done in:

- A. Blast furnace
- B. Muffle furnace
- C. Open heart furnace
- D. Electric furnace

Answer: A



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252. The process of calcination and roasting are carried out in:

- A. Blast furnace
- B. Muffle furnace
- C. Reverberatory furnace
- D. Open hearth furnace

Answer: C



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253. In the extraction of lead from its ore galena, an important element recovered is:

A. Au

B. Ag

C. Cr

D. C

Answer: B



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254. Lepidolite is an ore of:

A. K

B. Na

C. Li

D. Rd

Answer: C



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255. Which is used for the extraction of cadmium from cadmium sulphate ?

A. Roasting

B. Reduction

C. Oxidation

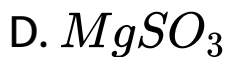
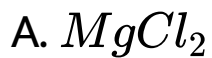
D. Electrolysis

Answer: B



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256. Magnesite is:



Answer: B



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257. From which form of iron, other forms of iron can be produced ?

- A. Cast iron
- B. Wrought iron
- C. Pig iron
- D. Steel

Answer: C



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258. Silver obtained by argentiferous lead is purified by:

- A. Distillation
- B. Forth floatation
- C. Cupellation
- D. Reacting with KCN

Answer: C



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259. Boron is found in form of:

A. Borax

B. Colemanite

C. Both

D. None

Answer: C



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260. Which metal is not silver white?

A. Ni

B. Cu

C. Na

D. Sn

Answer: B



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261. Antimony occurs mainly in form of:

A. Sulphide

B. stibnite

C. Realgar

D. Fluoropatite

Answer: B



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262. Wolframite ore contains:

A. Zn

B. W

C. Hf

D. Au

Answer: B



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263. Zinc metal is refined by:

A. Crystallisation

B. Sublimation

C. Heating zinc to $100 - 150^{\circ}C$

D. Distillation

Answer: D



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264. Oxidation method is used for refining of:

A. Pb

B. Cu

C. Hg

D. All

Answer: D



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265. Mispickel is the ore of:

A. Sb

B. Bi

C. P

D. As

Answer: D



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266. An alloy is :

A. Mixture of two or more metals

B. Solid solution of two or more metals or
metals and non metal

C. A solid solution of two or more non-
metal

D. None of these

Answer: B



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267. The role of calcination in metallurgical operations is:

A. Magnesite ore

B. Dolomite ore

C. Malachite ore

D. All

Answer: D



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268. The matte is impure substance obtained during extraction of:

A. Cu

B. Fe

C. Pb

D. Al

Answer: A



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269. Which halogen exists in liquid state at room temperature ?

A. Mercury

B. Potassium

C. Sodium

D. Titanium

Answer: A



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270. What is meant by carbon reduction and electrolytic reduction with examples? What is the role of flux in the metallurgical operation? Name one mineral that can be used as a flux and describe its working.

A. CaO

B. SiO_2

C. Dolomite

D. All

Answer: D



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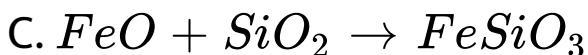
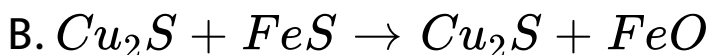
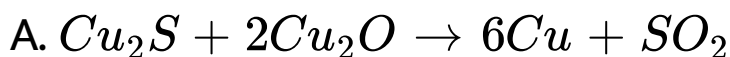
271. $RCOR$ is not converted to RCH_2R by:

- A. It may not be removed as slag with silica
- B. It may not evaporate in the furnace
- C. Presence of it may increase the m.pt. of charge
- D. none of the above

Answer: A



272. During bessemerisation of copper, the reaction taking place in the bessemer convertor is:



D. None

Answer: A



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273. Lepidolite is an ore of:

A. Al

B. $MgSO_4$

C. Na

D. Cs

Answer: C



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274. Softening of lead means:

A. Conversion of lead in to PbO

B. Conversion of lead into Pb_3O_4

C. Removal of metallic impuriies from lead

D. Washing lead with HNO_3 followed by
dilute alkali solution

Answer: C



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275. The removal of impurities from a crude metal is called :

A. Matrix or gangue

B. Slag

C. Flux

D. Ore

Answer: A



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276. What is the function of limestone the extraction of iron? Give equation to explain its action.



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277. Which is not essential for rusting ?

A. Oxygen

B. Water

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Iron

Answer: C



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278. The smelting of iron in a blast furnace involves all the steps except:

A. Reduction

B. Fusion

C. Decomposition

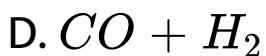
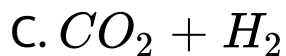
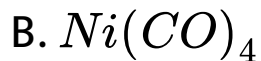
D. Sublimation

Answer: D



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279. CO on passing over heated nickel gives:



Answer: B



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280. The main ore of iron is:

A. Chloride

B. Sulphate

C. Nitride

D. Oxide

Answer: D



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281. Alloy formation gives rise to:

- A. Decrease in corrosion
- B. Increase in hardness
- C. Decrease in conductivity
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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282. Spelter is:

A. Impure zinc

B. Impure iron

C. Pure zinc

D. Impure Al

Answer: A



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283. Name two ores of copper.



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284. Between zinc and copper which metal will react dilute sulphuric acid ?



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285. Name the process by which sulphide ore is concentrated ?



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286. Brass contains which metals?



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287. Write the formula of copper amine complex cation.



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288. Write down the composition of German silver.



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289. Name any two alloys of steel.



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290. Name two ores of copper.



Watch Video Solution

291. Name two alloys of copper.



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292. Which one is more paramagnetic: Fe^{3+}
or Fe^{3+} ?



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293. What is formula of green vitriol ?



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294. What is formula of Mohr's salt.



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295. What is % of carbon in cast iron and in steel ?



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296. What happens when potassium iodide is added to $CuSO_4$ solution ?



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297. Cast iron is harder than pure iron . Why ?



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298. Calculate the oxidation number of chromium in $K_2Cr_2O_7$.



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299. Copper metal obtained from Bessemer converter is known as ____.



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300. What is Bessemerisation ?



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301. Which is the lightest transition metal ?



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302. The highest oxidation state of transition metal is what ?



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303. Explain why $CuSO_4$ is blue while $ZnSO_4$ is white.



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304. Paramagnetic character of transition elements is due to ____ .



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305. The hardness of iron is mostly due to the presence of ____ .



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306. Composition of copper matel is ____.



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307. The purity of blistered copper is ____ .



Watch Video Solution

308. Copper metal obtained from Bessemer converter is known as ____.



Watch Video Solution

309. Blue vitriol is _____ .



Watch Video Solution

310. Cast iron contains maximum percentage of _____ .



Watch Video Solution

311. Azurite is the ore of _____ .





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312. Bell metal is an alloy of ___ and ____ .



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313. German silver is alloys of ____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

314. Mohr.s salt is ____.





Watch Video Solution

315. Galvanised iron sheets have coating of :



Watch Video Solution

316. $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ is known as



Watch Video Solution

317. Percentage of carbon in steel is _____.





Watch Video Solution

318. Brass contains _____.



Watch Video Solution

319. Important iron ore is _____.



Watch Video Solution

320. Purest form of iron is _____.





Watch Video Solution

321. Fe_3O_4 is known as _____ .



Watch Video Solution

322. $CuSO_4, 5H_2O$ is known as _____.



Watch Video Solution

323. Constantan is an alloy of _____ .





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324. Important iron ore is _____ .



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325. During electrolytic method of extraction, aluminium liberated at _____ .



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326. Composition of copper matte is 20 % Cu + 80 % Cu_2S and FeS. Is it true or false?



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327. The purity of blistered copper is 90 % .



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328. Galvanised iron sheets have coating of :



Watch Video Solution

329. Important iron ore is iron pyrite



Watch Video Solution

330. Purest form of iron is cast iron. True or False



Watch Video Solution

331. Fe_3O_4 is known as haematite. True or False



Watch Video Solution

332. Copper metal obtained from Bessemer converter is known as ____.



Watch Video Solution

333. Cast iron contains maximum percentage of carbon. Is it true or false?



Watch Video Solution

334. Azurite is the ore of iron. Is it true or false?



Watch Video Solution

335. German silver is alloys of silver. True / False



Watch Video Solution

336. Define gangue, flux and slag with a suitable example.



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337. What is calcination?



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338. What is electro-refining ? Give one example.



[View Text Solution](#)

339. Distinguish between flux and slag ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

340. What is the function of silica in copper extraction ?



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341. What is roasting?



Watch Video Solution

342. How slag is formed in metal extraction ?



Watch Video Solution

343. Distinguish between mineral and ore.



Watch Video Solution

344. What is difference between calcination and roasting ?



Watch Video Solution

345. What is self-reduction in metallurgy? Give example.



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346. What is leaching ? Give an example.



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347. Discuss general methods of extraction of metals giving suitable example.



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348. Give the meaning of the following terms with examples: calcination



[Watch Video Solution](#)

349. Give the meaning of the following terms with examples: Roasting



[Watch Video Solution](#)

350. Give the meaning of the following terms with examples: Smelting



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351. Explain the following term :
Aluminothermic process



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352. Which is not an ore of iron?

A. Siderite

B. Limonite

C. Bauxite

D. Magnetite

Answer:



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353. Discuss the occurrence and principle of extraction of aluminium.



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354. Discuss the occurrence and principle of extraction of copper.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

355. Discuss the occurrence and principle of extraction of zinc.

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356. Discuss the occurrence and principle of extraction of iron.



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357. Which is not an ore of magnesium?

A. Carnallite

B. Dolomite

C. Gypsum

D. Magnesite

Answer: C



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358. Which process is used for benefication of ores :

A. Process of removal of impurities

B. Process of heating ore at high temperature

C. Extraction of metal From ore

D. None

Answer: A



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359. Radium is obtained from:

A. Pitchblende

B. Haematite

C. Monazite

D. None of these

Answer: A



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360. In the metallurgy of iron , when limestone is added to the blast furnace , the calcium ions are removed as :

A. Slag

B. Gangue

C. Metallic Ca

D. $CaCO_3$

Answer: A



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361. From gold amalgam , gold may be recovered by :

- A. Addition of Zn metal
- B. Electrolytic refining
- C. Distillation
- D. Dissolving Hg in HNO_3

Answer: C



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362. Froth floatation method may be used to increase the concentration of mineral in

A. Chalcopyrite

B. Bauxite

C. Haemotite

D. Calamine

Answer: A



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363. Copper pyrites ore is concentrated by

- A. Electromagnetic method
- B. Gravity method
- C. Froth floatation process
- D. All

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

364. Leaching is a process of:

- A. Reduction
- B. Concentration
- C. Reformation
- D. Oxidation

Answer: B



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365. Malachite is an ore of :

A. Fe

B. Zn

C. Cu

D. Hg

Answer: C



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366. Which of the following is not a basic flux ?

A. $CaCO_3$

B. CaO

C. SiO_2

D. MgO

Answer: C



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367. The most abundant element in the earth crust is :

A. O

B. Si

C. H

D. C

Answer: A



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368. A mineral is known as ore if metal

A. The metal present in the mineral is
costly

B. A metal can be extracted from it

C. A metal can be profitably extracted
from it

D. A mineral cannot be extracted from it

Answer: C



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369. The most abundant metal in the earth crust is :

A. Na

B. Ca

C. Al

D. Fe

Answer: C



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370. Gold is extracted using :

- A. Amalgamation process
- B. Carbon reduction process
- C. Oxidation process
- D. Electrolytic process

Answer: A



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371. Extraction of silver from its ore involving

NaCN , air and an active metal is known as :

- A. Pattinson's method
- B. Amalgamation method
- C. Mc Arthur - Forrest method
- D. Parke's method

Answer: C



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372. In the thermite process, the reducing agent is :

A. C

B. Al

C. Na

D. Mg

Answer: B



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373. Blanc fixe is :



D. None

Answer: A



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374. Carbon reduction is used for the extraction of :

A. Fe

B. K

C. Al

D. None

Answer: A



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375. Froth floatation process is based on :

- A. Wetting properties of ore particles
- B. Specific gravity of ore particles
- C. Magnetic properties of ore particles
- D. Electical properties of ore particles

Answer: A



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376. Which contains both Ca and Mg ?

A. Limestone

B. Dolomite

C. Chalk

D. Felspar

Answer: B



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377. Heating of ores with flux to remove non fusible mass is called:

A. Smelting

B. Calcination

C. Roasting

D. Cupellation

Answer: A



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378. In the electrolysis of alumina, cryolite is added to :

- A. Lower the melting point of alumina and
to increase the conductivity
- B. Minimise the anode effect
- C. Remove impurities from Alumina
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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379. The process of converting hydrated alumina into anhydrous alumina is called :

A. Roasting

B. Smelting

C. Dressing

D. Calcination

Answer: D



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380. Which of the following statement regarding the metallurgy of magnesium using electrolytic method is not correct ?

A. Electrolyte is magnesium chloride containing a little of NaCl and NaF

B. Air tight iron pot acts as a cathode

C. Electrolysis is done in the atmosphere of coal gas .

D. Molten magnesium is having than the electrolyte.

Answer: D



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381. In the metallurgy of zinc , the zinc dust obtained from roasting and reduction of zinc sulphide contained some ZnO. It is removed by :

A. Absorbance of ultraviolet light and remission of white light

B. Shock cooling by contact with a shower
of molten lead

C. X-ray method

D. Smelting

Answer: B



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382. Some of the metals occur in the native state in nature because they :

A. Are reactive

B. Do not form ionic compounds

C. Are not reactive

D. None

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

383. Complex formation or cyanide method is used for the extraction of :

A. Cu

B. Fe

C. Hg

D. Ag

Answer: D



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384. An essential constituent of amalgam is :

A. Au

B. Ag

C. Al

D. Hg

Answer: B



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385. Mercury is transported in metal containers made up of :

A. Fe

B. Pb

C. Zn

D. Sn

Answer: A



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386. Impurities physically associated with minerals are:

A. Slag

B. Flux

C. Alloy

D. Matrix

Answer: D



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387. In concentration process of minerals by froth floatation method , the ore particles float because :

A. They are light

B. They are insoluble

C. Their surface is hydrophobic

D. None

Answer: C



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388. The ore that is concentrated by froth floatation process is

A. Bauxite ore

B. Haematite ore

C. Cryolite ore

D. Sulphide ore

Answer: D



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389. Which consists of only one element ?

A. Marble

B. Sand

C. Diamond

D. Glass

Answer: C



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390. Metallurgy is the process of :

A. Concentrating the ore

B. Roasting the ore

C. Extracting the metal from the ore

D. Adding carbon to the ore in blast
furnace

Answer: C



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391. The second most common element in the
universe is :

A. Silicon

B. Hydrogen

C. Nitrogen

D. Oxygen

Answer: A



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392. The main function of roasting is :

A. To remove the volatile matter

B. Oxidation

C. Reduction

D. To make slag

Answer: B



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393. A and B are two allotropes of an element .

One gram of B in :

A. Oxidation number

B. Chemical composition

C. total number of atoms

D. Atomic arrangement

Answer: D



View Text Solution

394. An element A dissolves both in acid and alkali. It is an example of :

A. Allotropic nature of A

B. Dimorphic nature of A

C. Amorphous nature of A

D. Amphoteric nature of A

Answer: D



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395. In metallurgy , flux is a substance used to convert :

A. Infusible impurities to fusible mass

B. Mineral into silicate

C. Fusible impurities to infusible material

D. Soluble particles to insoluble impurities

Answer: A



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396. The metallurgical process in which a metal is obtained in a fused state is called :

A. Smelting

B. Roasting

C. Calcination

D. Froth floatation

Answer: A



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397. Which pair of element cannot form an alloy :

A. Zn , Hg

B. Fe , Hg

C. Fe , C

D. Hg , Na

Answer: B



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398. Which metal is extracted by a reduction process :

A. Na

B. Al

C. Fe

D. Mg

Answer: C



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399. Alloys of which metal are light and strong and used in the manufacture of aeroplanes :

A. Cr

B. Sn

C. Fe

D. Mg

Answer: D



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400. Alloy is an example of :

A. Gel

B. Aerosal

C. Solid sol

D. Emulsion

Answer: C



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401. Gold when dissolved in aqua-regia gives :

A. Auric chloride

B. Aurous chloride

C. Chloroauric acid

D. Tempering

Answer: C



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402. Ferric oxide in blast furnance is reduced
by :

A. C

B. H_2

C. CO

D. CO_2

Answer: C



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403. Electric furnaces are lined with magnesia because :

- A. It is not affected by acids
- B. It liberates oxygen on heating
- C. It melts at very high temperature
- D. it has no effect of electricity

Answer: C



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404. High purity copper metal is obtained by :

- A. Carbon reduction
- B. Hydrogen reduction
- C. Electrolytic reduction
- D. Thermite process

Answer: C



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405. Which element is purified by zone refining ?

A. Gel

B. Ge and Si

C. Si

D. None

Answer: B



406. Gold is found usually near Minerals.

A. Mica

B. Felspar

C. Quartz

D. Galena

Answer: C



407. CO is used in the metallurgy of :

A. Cu

B. Ni

C. Cr

D. Pt

Answer: B



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408. Chalcogens are :

A. Hydrocarbons

B. Ore forming elements

C. Oxide forming elements

D. Those having ability to catenate

Answer: B



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409. wulfenite (a yellow - red mineral) having waxy lusture occurs in lead ores , is an important source of :

- A. Sulphur
- B. Molybdenum
- C. Helium
- D. Lead

Answer: B



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410. Slag coming out at the bottom of a blast furnace during extraction of iron from its ores, is used in making :

A. Roads

B. Fertilizers

C. Plastics

D. Glass moulds

Answer: A



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411. Which element occurs in free state in nature ?

A. Fe

B. Co

C. Pt

D. Ni

Answer: C



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412. Which of the following is a metal ?

A. P

B. As

C. Bi

D. Sb

Answer: C



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413. Leaching process is used to get :-

A. Ag

B. Au

C. Both

D. None

Answer: C



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414. Roasting is used in the extraction of :

A. Gelena

B. Iron pyrite

C. Copper glance

D. All

Answer: D



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415. Pollucite is an ore of :

A. Li

B. Rb

C. K

D. Cs

Answer: D



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416. Which among the following has highest electrical conductivity ?

A. Zn

B. Fe

C. Ag

D. Cu

Answer: C



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417. Mg burns with a brilliant flame. This property is used in:

A. Deoxidation

B. Confectionary

C. Indoor photography

D. Thermite welding

Answer: D



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418. Which is not an ore ?

A. Bauxite

B. Malachite

C. Zinc blende

D. Pig iron

Answer: D



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419. Which is not an ore :

A. Cinnabar

B. Malachite

C. Zinc blende

D. Wrought iron

Answer: D



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420. Heating of pyrite ores in air to remove sulphur is known as :

A. Calcination

B. Fluxing

C. Smelting

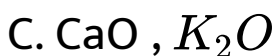
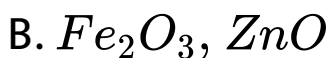
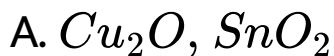
D. Roasting

Answer: D



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421. Among the following group of oxides, the group containing oxides that cannot be reduced by carbon to give the respective metals, is :



D. PbO , Fe_3O_4

Answer: C



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422. The electrolytic reduction technique is used in the extraction of :

- A. Highly electronegative elements
- B. Highly electropositive elements
- C. Metalloids

D. Transition metals

Answer: B



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423. Furnaces are lined with calcium oxide because :

- A. It gives off oxygen on heating
- B. It gives light on heating
- C. It is refractory and basic

D. It is not affected by acids

Answer: C



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424. The process in which ore is heated in air below its melting point is known as :

A. Roasting

B. Calcination

C. Reduction

D. Distillation

Answer: A



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425. The metal that is extracted from sea water is :

A. Na

B. Ca

C. Mg

D. Sn

Answer: C



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426. Extraction of metal from sulphide ore is made by :

A. Electrolysis

B. Roasting

C. Hydrometallurgy

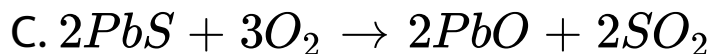
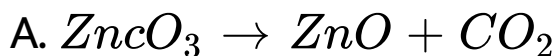
D. None

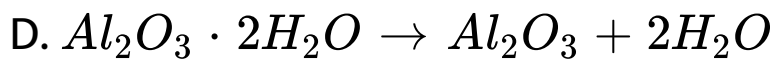
Answer: B



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427. Which of the following processes involves the roasting process ?



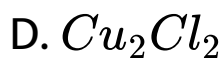
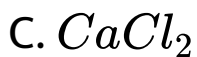
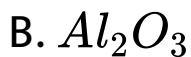
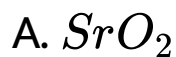


Answer: C



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428. Corundum is :



Answer: B



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429. Which metal is sometimes found in native state ?

A. Al

B. Cu

C. Fe

D. Mg

Answer: C



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430. Which elements found in human body :

A. Pb

B. Fe

C. Cd

D. Al

Answer: B



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431. presence of small impurity usually makes a metal quite hard because the impurities

- A. Change the lattice structure of metals
- B. Reduce the number of slide planes
- C. Reduce the number of mobile electrons
- D. Reduse the crystal symmetry

Answer: B



432. The phenomenon in which white transparent crystal changes into white powder is known as :

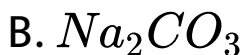
- A. Sublimation
- B. Allotropy
- C. Efflorescence
- D. Deliquescence

Answer: C



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433. Which substance can be used for drying basic gases :



Answer: D



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434. The cheap and high melting point compound used in furnace lining is :

A. PbO

B. CaO

C. HgO

D. ZnO

Answer: B



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435. Which element occurs freely in nature ?

A. Iodine

B. Sulphur

C. Phosphorus

D. Magnesium

Answer: B



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436. The lightest metal is :

A. Li

B. Mg

C. Ca

D. Na

Answer: A



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437. Which of the elements listed below shows allotropic forms?

A. Iodine

B. Copper

C. Sulphur

D. Silver

Answer: C



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438. The most malleable metal is :

A. Silver

B. Sodium

C. Gold

D. Platinum

Answer: C



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439. Concentration of the ore is done :

- A. To make the ore porous
- B. To make the ore fit for electrolysis
- C. To drive off the volatile impurities
- D. To free it from as many as impurities as much possible .

Answer: D



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440. The purpose of smelting of an ore is :

- A. To oxidise it
- B. To reduce it
- C. To separate volatile impurities
- D. To obtain an alloy

Answer: C



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441. Calcination of an ore means :

- A. Strong heating in presence of air

B. Strong heating in the absence of air

C. Strong heating only to melt the ore

D. Strong heating in the reducing -
oxidising sphere

Answer: C



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442. The metal used in storage batteries is :

A. Cu

B. Sn

C. Pb

D. Ni

Answer: C



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443. In blast furnace , the cup and cone arrangement is used :

A. To escape the gases during charging

B. Not to allow the escape of the gases

C. To heat the charge with the gases

D. None of these

Answer: C



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444. The process of heating the ore strongly in excess of air so that the volatile impurities are removed and the ore is changed to oxide is known as :

A. Calcination

B. Roasting

C. Forth floatation

D. Leaching

Answer: B



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445. Liquid crystals are best used in :

A. Colour TV

B. Crystallization

C. Extraction

D. e/m determination

Answer: A



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446. The existence of two or more crystalline forms of the same substance is called :

A. Polymorphism

B. Isomerism

C. Homologues

D. Isomorphism

Answer: A



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447. In the reverberatory furnace :

A. The flames donot come in contact with
the charge

B. The flames come in contact with the charge

C. Only hot gases come in contact with the charge

D. The flames are not there at all

Answer: C



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448. Two compounds having the same crystal structures and analogous formulae are called :

A. Isomorphous

B. Isotopes

C. Isomers

D. Isobars

Answer: A



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449. Which metal is extracted by electrolytic reduction ?

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Silver

D. Aluminium

Answer: D



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450. Refractory materials are used for the construction of furnaces because they :

- A. are light in weight
- B. can stand with high temperature
- C. are leak proof
- D. do not require to be replaced

Answer: B



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451. Roasting is generally done in case of :

- A. Oxide ores
- B. Silicate ores
- C. Sulphide ores
- D. Carbonate ores

Answer: C



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452. Cupellation process is used in the metallurgy of :

A. Copper

B. Silver

C. Lead

D. Iron

Answer: B



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453. Crystalline metal can be transformed into metallic glass by :

A. Alloying

B. Pressing into thin plates

C. Slow cooling of molten metal

D. Very rapid cooling of a spray of the molten metal

Answer: D



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454. An alloy is :

A. Intermetallic compound

B. A solid substance containing two or more elements

C. A solid which contains one non-metal

D. A solid which contains more than one non-metal

Answer: B



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455. The electrolytic method of reduction is employed for the preparation of metals that :

- A. are weakly electropositive
- B. are moderately electropositive
- C. are strongly electropositive
- D. from oxides

Answer: C



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456. Electrometallurgical process (electrolysis of fused salt) is employed to extract :

A. Iron

B. Lead

C. Sodium

D. Silver

Answer: C



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457. The metalloid amongst the following is:

A. Arsenic

B. Sodium

C. Gold

D. Iron

Answer: A



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458. When limestone is heated, carbon dioxide is given off. This operation in metallurgy is known as:

- A. Smelting
- B. re-dressing
- C. calcination
- D. Roasting

Answer: C



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459. The salt which least likely to be found in minerals is

A. Chloride

B. Sulphate

C. Sulphide

D. Nitrate

Answer: D



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460. The role of calcination in metallurgical operations is:

- A. To remove moisture
- B. To decompose carbonate
- C. to drive off organic matter
- D. to achieve all these

Answer: D



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461. Which metal cannot be extracted by carbon reduction process?

A. Pb

B. Al

C. Hg

D. Zn

Answer: B



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462. Hydrometallurgy is useful in the extraction of:

A. Sn

B. Al

C. Hg

D. Ag

Answer: D



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463. In electro-refining of metal the impure metal is made the anode and a strip of pure metal the cathode during the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of a complex metal salt.

This method cannot be used for refining of:

A. silver

B. Copper

C. Aluminium

D. Sodium

Answer: B



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464. In the froth floatation process of concentration of ores, the ore particles float because they:

A. are light

B. are insoluble

C. have the surface which is not wetted easily

D. have a constant electrical charge

Answer: C



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465. The metal that cannot be obtained by electrolysis of the aqueous solution of their salts is:

A. Ag

B. Mg

C. Cu

D. Cr

Answer: B



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466. The inner lining of a blast furnace is made up of

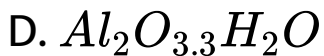
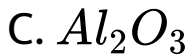
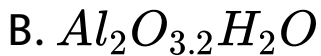
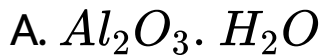
- A. Graphite bricks
- B. Silica bricks
- C. Fire clay bricks
- D. Basic bricks

Answer: C



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467. Diaspore is:



Answer: A



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468. The metal obtained by self reduction process is:

A. Cu

B. Hg

C. Pb

D. All

Answer: D



469. Silver is extracted by:

- A. upellation method
- B. Parke's process
- C. Pattinson's process
- D. All

Answer: D



470. Pig iron is converted into steel by decreasing the amount of carbon contained in it, in a:

- A. Blast furnace
- B. Pyrite burner
- C. Bessemer converter
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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471. Carbon reduction method is used in the extraction of:

A. Su

B. Zn

C. Pb

D. All

Answer: D



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472. The pyrolusite ore contains:

A. Fe

B. Al

C. Mn

D. Cu

Answer: C



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473. Chile saltpetre is the ore of:

A. Mg

B. K

C. Na

D. Ca

Answer: C



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474. Liquation is used to purify:

A. Hg

B. Sn

C. Bi

D. All

Answer: D



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475. Which is not a mineral?

A. Mica

B. Peat

C. Quartz

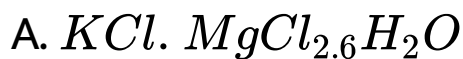
D. Felspar

Answer: B



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476. The chemical composition of Carnallite is:



D. $MgCO_3$

Answer: A



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477. An important characteristic property of metals is:

- A. Their hardness
- B. Their ability to conduct electricity
- C. To form oxides

D. The stability of their compounds

Answer: B



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478. The ore concentrated by electromagnetic separation is

A. Wolframine

B. Haemetite

C. Casseterite

D. All

Answer: D



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479. Kiesserite is an ore of:

A. Cu

B. Al

C. Mg

D. Felspar

Answer: C



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480. Thomas slag is:

A. Calcium silicate

B. Calcium phosphate

C. Tricalcium phosphate and calcium silicate

D. calcium ammonium phosphate

Answer: C



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481. Which is not found in native state:

A. Pt

B. Au

C. Cu

D. Na

Answer: D



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482. Pentlandite is an ore of:

A. Fe

B. Copper

C. Cu

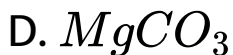
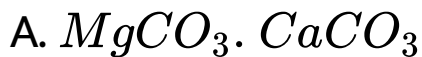
D. Nitrate

Answer: D



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483. The ore magnesite is:



Answer: B



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484. Beryl is an important ore of:

A. Boron

B. Beryllium

C. Lead

D. Lithium

Answer: D



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485. Rutile is an ore of:

A. Ti

B. Zr

C. Mn

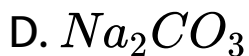
D. V

Answer: A



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486. Indian salpetre is:



Answer: B



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487. Extraction of Ag from commercial lead is possible by:

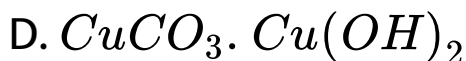
- A. Parke's process
- B. Clarke's process
- C. Pattinson's process
- D. electrolytic process

Answer: A



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488. Malachite ore is:



Answer: D



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489. Orford process is used in extraction of:

A. Pt

B. Copper

C. Fe

D. Nitrate

Answer: B



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490. Blister copper is obtained by:

A. Bessemerisation

B. Roasting

C. poling

D. Refining

Answer: A



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491. The grey cast iron contains:

A. Iron carbide

B. Silicon carbide

C. silicon dioxide

D. Graphite

Answer: D



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492. Pig iron is manufactured by:

A. An electric furnace

B. A blast furnace

C. An open heart furnace

D. None of these

Answer: B



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493. Which is acidic flux ?

A. CaO

B. SiO_2

C. Al_2O_3

D. Fe_2O_3

Answer: B



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494. In India thorium deposits are found mainly in the forms of:

A. Lignite

B. Rutile

C. Monazite

D. None

Answer: C



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495. Bessemer convergter is used in the manufacture of

- A. Pig iron
- B. Steel
- C. Wrought iron
- D. Cast iron

Answer: B



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496. Which of the following metal is thrown as anode mud during electrolytic refining of copper?

A. Zn

B. Fe

C. Ag

D. Ni

Answer: C



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497. Plumbo-solvency refers to:

A. Oxidation of lead to lead oxide

B. Oxidation of lead to red lead

C. Dissolution of lead in water containing

are

D. Making lead wires by forcing heated metal through a die

Answer: C



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498. Which metal occurs in free state:

A. Ag

B. Au

C. Pt

D. All

Answer: D



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499. The main constituent of steel in india are:

A. Ni and Mg

B. V andCo

C. Al and Zn

D. Mn and Cr

Answer: D



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500. The incorrect statement is:

- A. Calamine and Siderite are carbonates
- B. Argentite and Cuprites oxides
- C. An blende and iron pyrties are sulphides
- D. Malachite and azurite are ores of Cu

Answer: B



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501. Alkaline earth metals are not found free in nature because of their:

- A. Their high b. pt.
- B. Their llow b. pt.
- C. Thermal instability
- D. Their great chemical activity

Answer: D



502. Iron is obtained on large scale from

Fe_2O_3 by:

A. Reduction with CO

B. Reducing with Al

C. calcination

D. Passing H_2

Answer: A



503. Magnetic separation is used for increasing concentration of the:

A. Horn silver

B. Calcite

C. Haemarite

D. Magnetite

Answer: C



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504. Which is not an iron ore?

A. Haematite

B. Limonite

C. Casseterite

D. Magnetite

Answer: C



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505. Platinum, Palladium, Indium, etc. are called noble metals because:

A. Alfred nobel discovered them

B. They are inert towards many common reagents

C. They are shining, lustrous and pleasing to look at

D. They are found in native state

Answer: B



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506. Purest form of iron is _____ .

- A. Cast iron
- B. Hard steel
- C. Stainless steel
- D. Wrought iron

Answer: D



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507. Sapphire is a mineral of :

A. Zn

B. Cu

C. Hg

D. Al

Answer: D



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508. The main ore of zinc is:

A. Zinc blende

B. Zincite

C. Calamine

D. All

Answer: D



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509. Calcium occurs in nature as:

A. Limestone

B. Marble

C. Dolomite

D. All

Answer: D



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510. The metal which cannot be extracted by smelting process?

A. Pb

B. Fe

C. Zn

D. Al

Answer: C



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511. Which does not contain aluminium:

A. Bauxite

B. Emery

C. Rutile

D. Corundum

Answer: C



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512. Which is incorrect as the uses of limestone in industries are concerned?

- A. For making cement
- B. In the extraction of Sn from its ore
- C. In the extraction of Fe from its ore
- D. In the manufacture of glass

Answer: B



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513. Which is not a silver ore ?

A. Argentite

B. Siderite

C. Horn silver

D. Ruby silver

Answer: B



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514. Iron is made inactive or passive by:

A. H_3PO_4

B. Conc. HNO_3

C. Conc. H_2SO_4

D. Dil. HNO_3

Answer: B



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515. The mineral of copper is:

A. Azurite

B. Malachite

C. Copper pyrites

D. All

Answer: D



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516. Granulated zinc is obtained by:

A. Suddenly colling molten zinc

B. Adding molten zinc to water

C. Heating zinc to $100 - 150^{\circ}C$

D. Dropping molten zinc drop by drop

Answer: B



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517. After partial roasting, the sulphide of copper is reduced by:

A. Cyanide process

B. Electrolysis

C. Reduction with carbon

D. Self reduction

Answer: D



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518. Which process is not used in purification of bauxite ?

A. Hall's method

B. Baeyer's method

C. Serpek,s method

D. Frankland,s method

Answer: D



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519. Electrolysis of fused carnallite gives:

A. Mg

B. K

C. K and CO_2

D. K, Mg and Cl_2

Answer: D



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520. Which is not an ore of leads ?

A. Galena

B. Cassiterite

C. Anglesite

D. Cerussite

Answer: B



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521. Coating of zinc on iron objects is commonly known as:

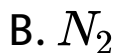
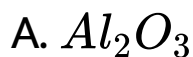
- A. Electroplating
- B. Surface coating
- C. Galvanising
- D. Sheardising

Answer: C



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522. In serpek's process, by product obtained in the purification of bauxite is:



D. None

Answer: C



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523. The sand stone in some iron ores is removed by:

- A. Carbon filters
- B. Compressed air
- C. Limestone
- D. Sulphuric acid

Answer: C



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524. Which is metalloid ?

A. Na

B. Au

C. As

D. Fe

Answer: C



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525. Blood haemoglobin contains:

A. Al

B. Mg

C. Cu

D. Fe

Answer: C



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526. Which set of elements is called chalcogens ?

A. Cl, Br, I

B. O, S, Se

C. N, P, As

D. C, Si, Ge

Answer: B



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527. Which metal is chiefly used in galvanising Fe?

A. Cr

B. Zn

C. Cd

D. Sn

Answer: D



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528. The iron obtained from the blast furnace is called as

A. Steel

B. Cast iron

C. Wrought iron

D. Pig iron

Answer: C



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529. Which is not an ore of nickel ?

A. Nickel glance

B. Garnerite

C. Haematite

D. Pentlandite

Answer: C



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530. Amalgams are:

A. Highly coloured alloys

B. Always in liquid state

C. Alloys which contain Hg as one of the
constituents

D. Alloys which have a great resistance to
abrasion

Answer: C



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531. When pyrolusite is fused with KOH in presence of air, the fused mass becomes:

A. Pink

B. Green

C. Red

D. Black

Answer: A



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532. Tin is extracted from tin stone by heating it in a furnace with:

A. $CaCO_3$

B. CaO

C. Steam

D. Coal

Answer: D



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533. Smelting is done in:

- A. Blast furnace
- B. Muffle furnace
- C. Open heart furnace
- D. Electric furnace

Answer: A



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534. The process of calcination and roasting are carried out in:

- A. Blast furnace
- B. Muffle furnace
- C. Reverberatory furnace
- D. Open hearth furnace

Answer: C



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535. In the extraction of lead from its ore galena, an important element recovered is:

A. Au

B. Ag

C. Cr

D. C

Answer: B



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536. Lepidolite is an ore of:

A. K

B. Na

C. Li

D. Rd

Answer: C



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537. Which is used for the extraction of cadmium from cadmium sulphate ?

A. Roasting

B. Reduction

C. Oxidation

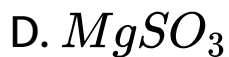
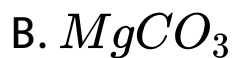
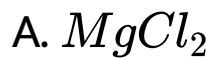
D. Electrolysis

Answer: B



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538. Magnesite is:



Answer: B



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539. From which form of iron, other forms of iron can be produced ?

- A. Cast iron
- B. Wrought iron
- C. Pig iron
- D. Steel

Answer: C



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540. Silver obtained by argentiferrous lead is purified by:

- A. Distillation
- B. Forth floatation
- C. Cupellation
- D. Reacting with KCN

Answer: C



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541. Boron is found in form of:

A. Borax

B. Colemanite

C. Both

D. None

Answer: C



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542. Which metal is not silver white?

A. Ni

B. Cu

C. Na

D. Sn

Answer: B



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543. Antimony occurs mainly in form of:

A. Sulphide

B. stibnie

C. Realgar

D. Fluoropatite

Answer: B



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544. Wolframite ore contains:

A. Zn

B. Wrought iron

C. Hf

D. Au

Answer: B



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545. Zinc metal is refined by:

A. Crystallisation

B. Sublimation

C. Heating zinc to $100 - 150^{\circ}C$

D. Distillation

Answer: D



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546. Oxidation method is used for refining of:

A. Pb

B. Cu

C. Hg

D. All

Answer: D



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547. Mispickel is the ore of:

A. Sb

B. Bi

C. P

D. As

Answer: D



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548. An alloy is :

A. Mixture of two or more metals

B. Solid solution of two or more metals or
metals and non metal

C. A solid solution of two or more non-
metal

D. None of these

Answer: B



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549. Calcination is used in the metallurgy of:

A. Magnesite ore

B. Dolomite ore

C. Malachite ore

D. All

Answer: D



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550. Which is used for the extraction of cadmium from cadmium sulphate ?

- A. Roasting
- B. Reduction
- C. Oxidation
- D. Electrolysis

Answer: A



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551. Which one is liquid at room temperature:

A. Mercury

B. Potassium

C. Sodium

D. Titanium

Answer: A



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552. Which is used as a flux ?

A. CaO

B. SiO_2

C. Dolomite

D. All

Answer: D



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553. Before introducing FeO in blast furnace, it is converted to Fe_2O_3 by roasting so that:

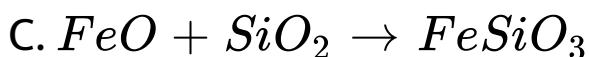
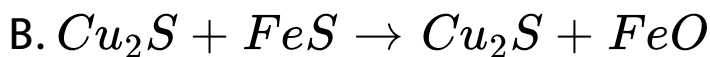
- A. It may not be removed as slag with silica
- B. It may not evaporate in the furnace
- C. Presence of it may increase the m.pt. of charge
- D. none of the above

Answer: A



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554. During bessemerisation of copper, the reaction taking place in the bessemer convertor is:



D. None

Answer: A



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555. Lepidolite, a lithium ore, also contains:

A. Ru

B. k`

C. Na

D. Cs

Answer: C



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556. Softening of lead means:

- A. Conversion of lead in to PbO
- B. Conversion of lead into Pb_3O_4
- C. Removal of metallic impuriies from lead
- D. Washing lead with HNO_3 followed by dilute alkali solution

Answer: C



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557. A mineral is usually accompanied by large amount of undesirable impurities called:

A. Matrix or gangue

B. Slag

C. Flux

D. Ore

Answer: A



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558. Passivity of iron is due to the formation of thin film of its :

A. Oxide

B. Carbonate

C. Nitride

D. Hydroxide

Answer: A



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559. Which is not essential for rusting ?

A. Oxygen

B. Water

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Iron

Answer: C



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560. The smelting of iron in a blast furnace involves all the steps except:

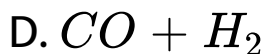
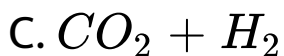
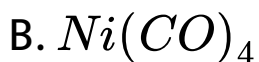
- A. Reduction
- B. Fusion
- C. Decomposition
- D. Sublimation

Answer: D



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561. CO on passing over heated nickel gives:



Answer: B



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562. The main ore of iron is:

A. Chloride

B. Sulphate

C. Nitride

D. Oxide

Answer: D



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563. Alloy formation gives rise to:

A. Decrease in corrosion

B. Increase in hardness

C. Decrease in conductivity

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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564. Spelter is:

A. Impure zinc

B. Impure iron

C. Pure zinc

D. Impure Al

Answer: A



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