QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Metallurgy 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

12th Standard

Chemistry

Total Marks: 50

 $50 \times 1 = 50$

Mul	Multiple Choice Question		
1)	Bauxite has the composition		
	(a) Al ₂ O ₃ (b) Al ₂ O ₃ .nH ₂ O (c) Fe ₂ O ₃ .2H ₂ O (d) None of these		
2)	Roasting of sulphide ore gives the gas (A).(A) is a colourless gas. Aqueous solution of (A) is acidic. The gas (A) is		
	(a) CO_2 (b) SO_3 (c) SO_2 (d) H_2S		
3)	Which one of the following reaction represents calcinations?		
	(a) $2Zn+O_2 o 2ZnO$ (b) $2ZnS+3O_2 o 2ZnO+2SO_2$ (c) $MgCO_3 o MgO+CO_2$ (d) Both (a) and (c)		
4)	The metal oxide which cannot be reduced to metal by carbon is		
	(a) PbO (b) Al ₂ O ₃ (c) ZnO (d) FeO		
5)	Which of the metal is extracted by Hall-Heroult process?		
	(a) A1 (b) Ni (c) Cu (d) Zn		
6)	Which of the following statements, about the advantage of roasting of sulphide ore before reduction is not true?		
	(a) ΔG_f^0 of sulphide is greater than those for CS $_2$ and H $_2$ S (b) ΔG_r^0 is negative for roasting of sulphide ore to oxide		
	(c) Roasting of the sulphide to its oxide is thermodynamically feasible		
	(d) Carbon and hydrogen are suitable reducing agents for metal sulphides		
7)	Match items in column - I with the items of column - II and assign the correct code.		
	Column-II Column-II		
	A. Cyanide process (i) Ultrapure Ge		
	B Froth floatation process (ii) Dressing of ZnS		
	C Electrolytic reduction (iii) Extraction of Al		
	D Zone refining (iv) Extraction of Au		
	(v) Purification of Ni		
	(a) (b) (c) (d) A B C D A B C D A B C D (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (iii)(iv)(v)(i) (iii)(iii)		
8)	Wolframite ore is separated from tinstone by the process of		
	(a) Smelting (b) Calcination (c) Roasting (d) Electromagnetic separation		
9)	Which one of the following is not feasible		
	(a) $Zn_{(s)} + Cu^{2+}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Cu_{(s)} + Zn^{2+}_{(aq)}$ (b) $Cu_{(s)} + Zn^{2+}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Zn_{(s)} + Cu^{2+}_{(aq)}$ (c) $Cu_{(s)} + 2Ag^{+}_{(ag)} \rightarrow 2Ag_{(s)} + Cu^{2+}_{(aq)}$		
	(d) $Fe_{(s)} + Cu^{2+}_{(aq)} \rightarrow Cu_{(s)} + Fe^{2+}_{(aq)}$		
10)	Electrochemical process is used to extract		
	(a) Iron (b) Lead (c) Sodium (d) silver		

11)

Flux is a substance which is used to convert_____.

	(a) Mineral into silicate(b) Infusible impurities to soluble impurities(c) Soluble impurities to infusible impurities(d) All of these
12)	Which one of the following ores is best concentrated by froth – floatation method?
	(a) Magnetite (b) Haematite (c) Galena (d) Cassiterite
13)	In the extraction of aluminium from alumina by electrolysis, cryolite is added to
	(a) Lower the melting point of alumina (b) Remove impurities from alumina (c) Decrease the electrical conductivity (d) Increase the rate of reduction
14)	Zinc is obtained from ZnO by
	(a) Carbon reduction (b) Reduction using silver (c) Electrochemical process (d) Acid leaching
15)	Extraction of gold and silver involves leaching with cyanide ion. silver is later recovered by
	(a) Distillation (b) Zone refining (c) Displacement with zinc (d) liquation
16)	Considering Ellingham diagram, which of the following metals can be used to reduce alumina?
	(a) Fe (b) Cu (c) Mg (d) Zn
17)	The following set of reactions are used in refining Zirconium $Zr(ext{impure}) + 2I_2 \stackrel{523k}{\longrightarrow} ZrI_4 \ ZrI_4 \stackrel{1800K}{\longrightarrow} Zr(ext{pure}) + 2I_2 ext{This method is known as } \$
	(a) Liquation (b) Van Arkel process (c) Zone refining (d) Mond's process
18)	Which of the following is used for concentrating ore in metallurgy?
	(a) Leaching (b) Roasting (c) Froth floatation (d) Both (a) and (c)
19)	The incorrect statement among the following is
	(a) Nickel is refined by Mond's process (b) Titanium is refined by Van Arkel's process
	(c) Zinc blende is concentrated by froth floatation
	(d) In the metallurgy of gold, the metal is leached with dilute sodium chloride solution
20)	In the electrolytic refining of copper, which one of the following is used as anode?
	(a) Pure copper (b) Impure copper (c) Carbon rod (d) Platinum electrode
21)	Which of the following plot gives Ellingham diagram
	(a) $\Delta S \ \mathrm{Vs} \ T$ (b) $\Delta G^0 \ \mathrm{Vs} \ T$ (c) $\Delta G^0 \ \mathrm{Vs} \ rac{1}{T}$ (d) $\Delta G^0 \ \mathrm{Vs} \ T^2$
22)	In the Ellingham diagram, for the formation of carbon monoxide
	(a) $\left(\frac{\Delta S^0}{\Delta T}\right)$ is negative (b) $\left(\frac{\Delta G^0}{\Delta T}\right)$ is positive (c) $\left(\frac{\Delta G^0}{\Delta T}\right)$ is negative
	(d) initially $\left(\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta G^0}\right)$ is positive, after 700°C, $\left(\frac{\Delta G^0}{\Delta T}\right)$ is negative
23)	Which of the following reduction is not thermodynamically feasible?
	$ \text{(a)} Cr_2O_3 + 2Al \longrightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2Cr \qquad \textbf{(b)} \text{Al}_2O_3 + 2Cr \longrightarrow \text{Cr}_2O_3 + 2Al \qquad \text{(c)} 3TiO_2 + 4Al \longrightarrow 2Al_2O_3 + 3Ti $
	(d) none of these
24)	Which of the following is not true with respect to Ellingham diagram?

(a)	Free energy changes follow a straight line. Deviation occurs when there is a phase change.
(b)	The graph for the formation of CO ₂ is a straight line almost parallel to free energy axis.
(c)	Negative slope of CO shows that it becomes more stable with increase in temperature.
(d)	Positive slope of metal oxides shows that their stabilities decrease with increase in temperature.
25)	Name the process by which elements such as germanium, silicon and galium are refined.
	(a) Vapour phase method (b) Electrolytic refining (c) Zone refining (d) Van-Arkel method
26)	Which of the following will give respective metal by self reduction?
	(a) Galena (Pbs) (b) HgS (c) ZnS (d) Both (a) & (b)
27)	The process of heating of copper pyrites to remove sulphur is called
	(a) froth flotation (b) roasting (c) calcination (d) smelling
28)	Sulphide ore is converted to oxide form by using the process
	(a) Calcination (b) Roasting (c) Smelting (d) Leavhing
29)	Zinc is extracted from Zinc blende by
	(a) Carbon reduction process (b) Nitrogen reduction process (c) Oxygen reduction process (d) All of these
30)	$ZnS+3O_2\stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow} 2ZnO+2SO_2\uparrow$. The above equation is an example for
	(a) calcination (b) reduction (c) roasting (d) leaching
31)	$Na[Ag(CN)_2]$ is
	(a) Sodium aurocyanide (b) Sodium meta aluminate (c) Aluminosilicate (d) Sodium dicyano argentate
32)	$Zn_{(s)}+2[Au(CN)_2]^{(aq)}\longrightarrow [Zn(CN)_4]^{2-}_{(aq)}+2Au_{(s)}$ In the above equation the oxidation state of metallic gold is
	(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) +2 (d) -2
33)	The following set of reaction is used for refining titanium. This method is known as $Ti_{(g)}+2I_{2(s)}\longrightarrow TiI_4\ (vapour)$ $Til_4(vapour)\longrightarrow Ti_{(g)}+2I_{2(s)}$
	(a) Hall Heroult process (b) Mond process (c) Van-Arkel process (d) Alumino thermic process
34)	Metal oxide is converted into metal by the process.
	(a) Calcination (b) roasting (c) smelting (d) beesemerisation
35)	In Hall-Heroult processact as an anode.
	(a) Carbon blocks (b) hydrogen (c) copper rods (d) Zinc rods
36)	Sulphide ores of metals are usually concentrated by floath flotation process. Which one of the following sulphide ore offers an exception and is concentrated by chemical leaching?
	(a) Argentite (b) Galena (c) Copper pyrites (d) Sphalerite
37)	Which method of purification represented by the equation? $\text{Ti (impure)} + 2I_2 \xrightarrow{550 \text{ K}} \text{Til}_4 \xrightarrow{1800 \text{ K}} \text{Ti (pure)} + 2I_2$
	(a) Cupellation (b) Zone refining (c) Van -Arkel method (d) Mond's process
38)	Leaching process is based on
	(a) solubility (b) melting point (c) boiling point (d) density
39)	The insoluble gangue of gold ore is

