



MASTER TUTORIALS

Topic Name: Metals and Non Metals

Assignment 2

No Of Questions:20

1. Which of the following is/are oxide ore(s) ?

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) Cuprite
- (c) Haematite
- (d) All of these

2. Horn silver is a/an -

- (a) Sulphate ore
- (b) Halide ore
- (c) Sulphide ore
- (d) Oxide ore

3. Carnallite is -

- (a) KCl, MgCl_2
- (b) KCl, $\text{MgCl}_2, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (c) KCl, $\text{MgCl}_2, 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (d) KCl, $\text{MgCl}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}$

4. Match column A with column B and select the correct option –

Column A	Column B
(Ore)	(Nature of ore)
(a) Copper glance	(i) Sulphahte ore
(b) Calamine	(ii) Halide ore
(c) Rock salt	(iii) Sulphide ore
(d) Epsom salt	(iv) Carbonate ore

- (a) a (i), b (ii), c (iii), d (iv)
- (b) a (iv), b (ii), c(iii), d(i)
- (c) a (iii), b (iv), c (ii), d (i)
- (d) a (iv), b (i), c (ii), d (iii)

5. Removal of impurities from ore is known as -

- (a) Crushing and grinding
- (b) Concentration of ore
- (c) Minerals
- (d) Gangue

6. Which of the following methods is used in the concentration of haematite ore ?

- (a) Hydraulic washing
- (b) Magnetic separation
- (c) Froth floatation process
- (d) None of these

7. Forth floatation method is used for the concentration of -

- (a) Oxide ores
- (b) Sulphide ores
- (c) Sulphate ores
- (d) Halide ores

8. Which of the following methods is based on the principle of the difference in the wetting properties of the ore and gangue particles with water and oil ?

- (a) Magnetic separation
- (b) Front floatation process
- (c) Hydraulic washing
- (d) None of these

9. Which of the following is most abundant metal on the earth's crust ?

- (a) Iron
- (b) Aluminium
- (c) Calcium
- (d) Oxygen

10. Which of the following metal is found in native state ?

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Gold
- (d) Iron

11. Heating of concentrated ore in absence of air for conversion in oxide ore in known as -

- (a) Roasting
- (b) Calcinations
- (c) Reduction
- (d) None of these

12. Process of roasting and calcination takes place in-

- (a) Bessemer converter
- (b) Blast furnace.
- (c) Reverberatory furnace
- (d) Electrolytic cell.

13. Which reducing agent is used in chemical reduction ?

- (a) C
- (b) CO
- (c) Al
- (d) All of these

14. Which of the following is used in reduction of alumina ?

- (a) Coke
- (b) Carbon monoxide
- (c) Aluminium
- (d) Electricity

15. For purification of which metal, liquation method is used ?

- (a) Tin
- (b) Lead
- (c) Bismuth
- (d) All of these

16. Which method is used in purification of mercury ?

- (a) Liquation
- (b) Distillation
- (c) Electrolytic refining
- (d) Chemical reduction

17. Which of the following methods is used for obtaining metals of very high purity ?

- (a) Distillation

<p>(b) Zone refining</p> <p>(c) Liquation</p> <p>(d) Electrolytic refining</p> <p>18. Which of the following methods is not used in purification of metals ?</p> <p>(a) Calcination</p> <p>(b) Liquation</p> <p>(c) Distillation</p> <p>(d) None of these</p> <p>19. Anode mud is obtained in which process?</p> <p>(a) Roasting</p> <p>(b) Zone refining</p> <p>(c) Electrolytic refining</p> <p>(d) Calcination</p> <p>20. In thermite process reducing agent is -</p> <p>(a) C</p> <p>(b) CO</p> <p>(c) Al</p> <p>(d) None of these</p> <p>21. Which of the following is/are oxide ore(s) ?</p> <p>(a) Bauxite</p> <p>(b) Cuprite</p> <p>(c) Haematite</p> <p>(d) All of these</p> <p>22. Horn silver is a/an -</p> <p>(a) Sulphate ore</p> <p>(b) Halide ore</p> <p>(c) Sulphide ore</p> <p>(d) Oxide ore</p> <p>23. Carnallite is -</p> <p>(a) KCl, MgCl₂</p> <p>(b) KCl. MgCl₂. 3H₂O</p> <p>(c) KCl. MgCl₂. 6H₂O</p> <p>(d) KCl, MgCl₂, H₂O</p> <p>24. Match column A with column B and select the correct option –</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(Ore)</td><td>(Nature of ore)</td></tr> <tr> <td>(a) Copper glance</td><td>(i) Sulphate ore</td></tr> <tr> <td>(b) Calamine</td><td>(ii) Halide ore</td></tr> <tr> <td>(c) Rock salt</td><td>(iii) Sulphide ore</td></tr> <tr> <td>(d) Epsom salt</td><td>(iv) Carbonate ore</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) a (i), b (ii), c (iii), d (iv)</p> <p>(b) a (iv), b (ii), c (iii), d (i)</p> <p>(c) a (iii), b (iv), c (ii), d (i)</p> <p>(d) a (iv), b (i), c (ii), d (iii)</p> <p>25. Removal of impurities from ore is known as -</p> <p>(a) Crushing and grinding</p> <p>(b) Concentration of ore</p> <p>(c) Minerals</p> <p>(d) Gangue</p> <p>26. Which of the following methods is used in the concentration of haematite ore ?</p> <p>(a) Hydraulic washing</p>	Column A	Column B	(Ore)	(Nature of ore)	(a) Copper glance	(i) Sulphate ore	(b) Calamine	(ii) Halide ore	(c) Rock salt	(iii) Sulphide ore	(d) Epsom salt	(iv) Carbonate ore	<p>(b) Magnetic separation</p> <p>(c) Froth floatation process</p> <p>(d) None of these</p> <p>27. Froth floatation method is used for the concentration of -</p> <p>(a) Oxide ores</p> <p>(b) Sulphide ores</p> <p>(c) Sulphate ores</p> <p>(d) Halide ores</p> <p>28. Which of the following methods is based on the principle of the difference in the wetting properties of the ore and gangue particles with water and oil ?</p> <p>(a) Magnetic separation</p> <p>(b) Froth floatation process</p> <p>(c) Hydraulic washing</p> <p>(d) None of these</p> <p>29. Which of the following is most abundant metal on the earth's crust ?</p> <p>(a) Iron</p> <p>(b) Aluminium</p> <p>(c) Calcium</p> <p>(d) Oxygen</p> <p>30. Which of the following metal is found in native state ?</p> <p>(a) Sodium</p> <p>(b) Zinc</p> <p>(c) Gold</p> <p>(d) Iron</p> <p>31. Heating of concentrated ore in absence of air for conversion in oxide ore is known as -</p> <p>(a) Roasting</p> <p>(b) Calcinations</p> <p>(c) Reduction</p> <p>(d) None of these</p> <p>32. Process of roasting and calcination takes place in-</p> <p>(a) Bessemer converter</p> <p>(b) Blast furnace.</p> <p>(c) Reverberatory furnace</p> <p>(d) Electrolytic cell.</p> <p>33. Which reducing agent is used in chemical reduction ?</p> <p>(a) C</p> <p>(b) CO</p> <p>(c) Al</p> <p>(d) All of these</p> <p>34. Which of the following is used in reduction of alumina ?</p> <p>(a) Coke</p> <p>(b) Carbon monoxide</p> <p>(c) Aluminium</p> <p>(d) Electricity</p> <p>35. For purification of which metal, liquation method is used ?</p> <p>(a) Tin</p> <p>(b) Lead</p> <p>(c) Bismuth</p> <p>(d) All of these</p> <p>36. Which method is used in purification of mercury ?</p> <p>(a) Liquation</p> <p>(b) Distillation</p> <p>(c) Electrolytic refining</p> <p>(d) Chemical reduction</p>
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(Ore)	(Nature of ore)												
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37. Which of the following methods is used for obtaining metals of very high purity ?
- (a) Distillation
 - (b) Zone refining
 - (c) Liquation
 - (d) Electrolytic refining
38. Which of the following methods is not used in purification of metals ?
- (a) Calcination
 - (b) Liquation
 - (c) Distillation
 - (d) None of these
39. Anode mud is obtained in which process?
- (a) Roasting
 - (b) Zone refining
 - (c) Electrolytic refining
 - (d) Calcination
40. In thermite process reducing agent is -
- (a) C
 - (b) CO
 - (c) Al
 - (d) None of these