

## Metallurgy

### SUBTOPIC-II

2011

1. Which of the following pairs of metals is purified by van Arkel method?

[CBSE AIPMT]

1. Ni and Fe      2. Ga and In      3. Zr and Ti      4. Ag and Au

2. Carbon cannot reduce  $Fe_2O_3$  to Fe at a temperature below 983 K because

[KCET]

1. Free energy change for the formation of CO is more negative than that of  $Fe_2O_3$ .
2. CO is thermodynamically more stable than  $Fe_2O_3$ .
3. Carbon has higher affinity towards oxygen than iron.
4. Iron has higher affinity towards oxygen than carbon

3. Which one of the following statements is False?

[KCET]

1. During roasting, moisture is removed from the ore.
2. The ore is freed from almost all non-metallic impurities.
3. Calcination of ore is carried out in the absence of any blast of air.
4. The concentrated zinc blend is subjected to calcination during its extraction by pyrometallurgy.

2010

4. In the equation;  $4M + 8CN^- + 2H_2O + O_2 \rightarrow 4[M(CN)_2]^- + 4OH^-$  identify the metal M. [AFMC]

1. Copper                      2. Iron                      3. Gold                      4. Zinc

5. During smelting an additional substance is added which combines with impurities to form a fusible product which is known as [RPMT]

1. Mud                      2. Slag                      3. Flux                      4. Gangue

6. Carbon can reduce ferric oxide to iron at a temperature above 983 K because [KCET]

1. Carbon monoxide formed is thermodynamically less stable than ferric oxide.  
2. Carbon has a higher affinity towards oxygen than iron.  
3. Free energy change for the formation of carbon dioxide is less negative than that for ferric oxide.  
4. Iron has a higher affinity towards oxygen than carbon.

7. Impurities present in the ore react to form a fusible substance known as [OJEE]

1. Flux                      2. Gangue                      3. Nugget                      4. Mineral

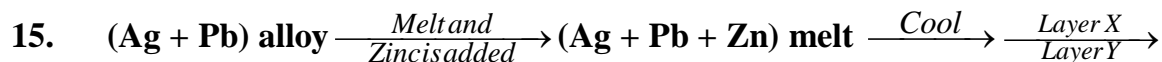
2009

8. Gravity separation process is used for the concentration of [AFMC]

1. Calamine                      2. Haematite                      3. Chalcopyrite                      4. Bauxite



2008



Select the correct statement based on above scheme.

[AIIMS]

1. Layer X contains Zn and Ag.
  2. Layer Y contains Pb and Ag but amount of silver in this layer is smaller than in layer X.
  3. X and Y is immiscible layer.
  4. All the above are correct statement.
16. Steel is heated to below red that and then, cooled slowly

[CPMT, MP PMT, RPMT]

1. Hardening
  2. Annealing
  3. Tempering
  4. Nitriding
17. The method not used in metallurgy to refine the impure metal is

[Kerala CEE]

1. Mond's process
2. van Arkel process
3. Amalgamation process
4. Liquation
5. Zone-refining

18. Impurities of Cu and Ag from gold are removed by

[Manipal]

1. Boiling impure gold with dil.  $H_2SO_4$
2. Boiling impure gold with conc.  $H_2SO_4$
3. Electrolytically
4. Both (b) and (c)

19. Silica is a/an

[Manipal]

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Acidic flux only | 2. Gangue only                 |
| 3. Basic flux only  | 4. Both gangue and acidic flux |

**20. The metallurgical process in which a metal is obtained in a fused state is called**  
[J&K CET]

- |             |             |                 |                    |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Smelting | 2. Roasting | 3. Calcinations | 4. Froth flotation |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|

**2007**

**21. Sulphide ores of metals are usually concentrated by froth floatation process. Which one of the following sulphide ores offers an exception and is concentrated by chemical leaching?**  
[CBSE AIPT]

- |              |           |                  |               |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Argentite | 2. Galena | 3. Copper pyrite | 4. Sphalerite |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|

**22. In Hall's process, the main reagent is mixed with**  
[AMU]

- |        |                |            |                  |
|--------|----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. NaF | 2. $Na_3AlF_6$ | 3. $AlF_3$ | 4. None of these |
|--------|----------------|------------|------------------|

**23. In alumino thermite process 'Al' acts as a/an**  
[BHU]

- |         |                    |                   |           |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Flux | 2. Oxidising agent | 3. Reducing agent | 4. Solder |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|

**24. In the extraction of copper from its sulphide ore, the metal is formed by reduction of  $Cu_2O$  with**  
[JCECE]

- |        |       |            |           |
|--------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 1. FeS | 2. CO | 3. $Cu_2S$ | 4. $SO_2$ |
|--------|-------|------------|-----------|

**PREVIOUS QUESTIONS METALLURGY**

**SUBTOPIC-II (KEY)**

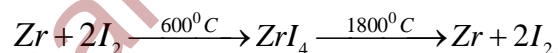
1) 3	2) 4	3) 4	4) 3	5) 2	6) 2	7) 2	8) 2	9) 3	10) 4
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21) 4	22) 2	23) 2	24) 3						

**PREVIOUS QUESTIONS METALLURGY**

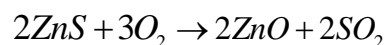
**SUBTOPIC-II (SOLUTIONS)**

1. Zr and Ti are purified by van Arkel method.

This method is very useful for removing all the oxygen and nitrogen present in the form of impurity in certain metals like Zr and Ti.



2. Iron has higher affinity towards oxygen than carbon. So, it cannot reduce  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  to Fe at a temperature below 983 K.
3. Zinc blend is heated in a regular supply of air in a furnace at a temperature below the melting point of the metal (roasting).



6. Above 983 K, free energy change for the formation of  $CO_2$  is more negative than that for ferric oxide. Thus, above this temperature, carbon has a higher affinity towards oxygen than iron.
7. Flux + Gangue  $\rightarrow$  Slag
8. Gravity separation method is used when there is a large difference between the densities of gangue and the ore particles. Hence, heavy oxide ores like hematite is concentrated by this process.
9. Zone refining process is based upon the fact that impurities are more soluble in melt than in the original metal. Hence, molten zone contains more impurities than the original metal.
10. Concentrated hydroxide ores (hydrated alumina) are converted into their oxide (anhydrous alumina) by a process, called calcination, in which the concentrated ore is heated in a limited supply of air.
13. CaO acts as a flux as it combines with silica present as an impurity (gangue) to form a fusible slag,  $CaSiO_3$ .
14. Hydrometallurgical process of extraction of metals is based on complex formation. For example,  $Ag_2S$  is converted into  $Na[Ag(CN)_2]$ . When Zn is added, Ag is displaced.
15. Zn and Pb in molten state are immiscible and form separate layer, zinc being lighter forms upper layer. Ag is soluble in both. Hence, all statements are correct.
16. The process of heating the steel to a temperature much below to redness and cooling it slowly is called annealing.
18. Impurities of Cu and Ag from gold are removed by boiling impure gold with conc.  $H_2SO_4$  and also by electrolytic method.

19. When  $SiO_2$  (silica) is present as earthly impurity in an ore, it is called gangue and when it is added to remove basic impurities like CaO, FeO etc, it is called an acidic flux.
20. The process in which metal is obtained in fused state is called smelting. During roasting and calcinations metal oxides are formed while froth floatation process is used to concentrate the ore.
21. Galena (PbS), copper pyrite ( $CuFeS_2$ ) and argentite ( $Ag_2S$ ) are concentrated by froth floatation process but sphalerite ( $ZnS$ ) is concentrated by chemical leaching.
22. Pure alumina is a bad conductor of electricity and the fusion temperature of pure alumina is about  $2000^{\circ}C$ . At this temperature when the electrolysis is carried out on fused mass the metal formed vaporizes as the boiling point of Al is  $1800^{\circ}C$ . To overcome this difficulty,  $Na_3AlF_6$  and  $CaF_2$  are mixed with alumina.
24. The copper metal is mainly extracted from its sulphide ore, copper pyrites ( $CuFeS_2$ ). The  $Cu_2O$  obtained can be reduced to copper by treating with  $Cu_2S$ .

