

Electrometallurgy and Corrosion Objective Questions and Answers Pdf

1. With increase in impurities in metals, their corrosion resistances
 - a. Decrease
 - b. Increase
 - c. Remain same
 - d. May increase or decrease; depends on the type of metal

Ans: A

2. Oxidation and erosion of the valves of internal combustion engine by the incandescent products of combustion is an example of the _____ corrosion.
 - a. Electrochemical
 - b. Chemical
 - c. Stress
 - d. Galvanic

Ans: B

3. The quantity of electricity required to deposit one gm equivalent of any substance is one
 - a. Ampere
 - b. Coulomb
 - c. Micro faraday
 - d. Faraday

Ans: D

4. Which of the following is an invalid cathode anode combination?
 - a. Titanium-nickel
 - b. Zinc-silver
 - c. Iron-zinc
 - d. Tin-iron

Ans: B

5. Galvanic corrosion
 - a. Occurs in a bimetal couple
 - b. Occurs in highly stresses metallic parts only
 - c. Is exemplified by caustic embrittlement of boiler tubes
 - d. Is also called dezincification

Ans: A

6. Hoope's cell is predominately used for the electrolytic refining of
 - a. Zinc
 - b. Copper
 - c. Aluminium

d. Tin

Ans: C

7. The plated iron and galvanized iron are generally produced by

- a. Vapourising
- b. Hot dipping
- c. Electroplating
- d. Spraying

Ans: B

8. Which is the most effective method for complete corrosion prevention?

- a. Use of inhibitor
- b. Cathodic protection
- c. Use of surface coating
- d. Heat treatment

Ans: B

9. Atmospheric corrosion is

- a. Frequent in non ferrous materials
- b. Due to dry atmosphere
- c. Based on oxygen adsorption mechanism
- d. All a, b and c

Ans: C

10. Erosion corrosion is not caused

- a. By turbulent flow of fluids
- b. By stagnant solution
- c. By cavitation
- d. In impellers of pumps and turbines

Ans: B

11.