Refractory Technology MCQ Quiz Questions & Answers Pdf

Question: 1

The insulation material suitable for low temperature application to prevent heat gain is

(A) Mineral fibre

(B) Silica

(C) Polyurethane

(D) Fibre glass

Ans: D

Fibre glass

Question: 2

Canister is a source of

(A) Magnesite

(B) Lime

(C) Periclase

(D) Silica

Ans: D

Silica

Question: 3

High refractoriness of refractory bricks means, that it has a

(A) Low porosity

(B) High resistance to fusion

(C) Low spalling resistance

(D) High spalling resistance

Ans: B

High resistance to fusion

Question: 4

Which property of refractories is the most important for top section of the blast furnace?

(A) Resistance to corrosion by slag

(B) Stability of volume at high temperature

(C) Resistance to slag penetration

(D) Resistance to abrasion

Ans: D

Resistance to abrasion

Question: 5

Which of the following is not a neutral refractory?

(A) Graphite

(B) Chromite

(C) Silicon carbide

(D) Magnesite

Ans: D

Magnesite

Question: 6

Which furnace consumes maximum refractory annually in an integrated steel plant?

(A) Blast furnace

(B) L.D. converter

(C) Coke ovens

(D) Soaking pit

Ans: A

Blast furnace

Question: 7

With increase in porosity, thermal spalling resistance of fireclay brick

(A) May increase or decrease

(B) Increases

(C) Decreases

(D) Remains same

Ans: B

Increases

Question: 8

Super refractories are made from pure

(A) Nitrides

(B) Borides

(C) Oxides

(D) Carbides

Ans: C

Oxides

Question: 9

_____ nozzles are used in continuous casting of steel.

(A) Beryllia

(B) Carborundum

(C) Thoria

(D) Zircon

Ans: D

Zircon

Question: 10

Which is a neutral refractory?

(A) Magnesia

(B) Silica

(C) Magnesite chrome

(D) Graphite

Ans: D

Graphite