

Steel Making Objective Questions and Answers Pdf

1. Oxygen is blown in the L.D. converter through a water cooled lance, whose tip is made of
 - a. Copper
 - b. Aluminium
 - c. Brass
 - d. Nickel

Ans: A

2. Favourable condition for efficient removal of sulphur is
 - a. High basicity, high oxygen potential
 - b. High basicity, low oxygen potential
 - c. Low basicity, low oxygen potential
 - d. Low basicity, high oxygen potential

Ans: B

3. Stainless steel is a _____ steel.
 - a. Plain carbon
 - b. High carbon
 - c. High alloy
 - d. None of these

Ans: C

4. Killing of steel means removal of dissolved/residual _____ from it.
 - a. Oxygen
 - b. Slag
 - c. Sulphur
 - d. Phosphorous

Ans: A

5. Hot metal mixer
 - a. is heated with coke oven gas
 - b. homogenises the hot metal received from different blast furnaces
 - c. stores the metal as a buffer stock
 - d. all a, b, c

Ans: D

6. Which has the most shallow bath?
 - a. Open hearth furnace
 - b. L.D. converter
 - c. Kaldo rotary furnace
 - d. Bessemer converter

Ans: A

7. Elimination of _____ is completed first (in about six minutes after the starting of oxygen blow) in the L.D. process.

- a. Silicon
- b. Manganese
- c. Sulphur
- d. Phosphorous

Ans: A

8. Bottom plates (on which steel ingot mould rests) are made of

- a. Stainless steel
- b. Killed steel
- c. Cast iron
- d. None of these

Ans: C

9. The main function of a hot metal mixer is to

- a. Homogenise the pig iron from various casts
- b. Heat up the pig iron
- c. Store the pig iron
- d. Conserve the heat of pig iron

Ans: A

10. Which of the following alloying elements when added in plain carbon steel does not increase its hardenability?

- a. Molybdenum
- b. Vanadium
- c. Nickel
- d. Chromium

Ans: C