

BHARAT SCHOOL OF BANKING
CHEMISTRY

1. The compound of a metal found in nature is called _____

- (a) mineral
- (b) ore
- (c) flux
- (d) slag

2. A naturally occurring substance from which a metal can be profitably extracted is called _____

- (a) mineral
- (b) gangue
- (c) ore
- (d) flux

3. Rocky impurities present in a mineral are called _____

- (a) flux
- (b) gangue
- (c) matte
- (d) slag

4. The froth floatation process is used for the concentration of _____

- (a) oxide ores
- (b) sulphide ores

**BHARAT SCHOOL OF BANKING
CHEMISTRY**

(c) halide ores

(d) silicate ores

5. Copper pyrites (CuFeS_2) are concentrated by_____

(a) electromagnetic method

(b) gravity method

(c) froth floatation method

(d) all of above methods

6. Cyanide process is used for extraction of_____

(a) Ag

(b) Au

(c) Cu

(d) Zn

7. The most abundant element or earth crust is_____

(a) hydrogen

(b) oxygen

(c) silicon

(d) carbon

8. Iron ore is concentrated by_____

BHARAT SCHOOL OF BANKING

CHEMISTRY

- (a) froth floatation
- (b) electrolysis
- (c) roasting
- (d) magnetic treatment

9. The magnetic separation is used for increasing concentration of the following_____

- (a) horn silver
- (b) calcite
- (c) haematite
- (d) magnesite

10. The oil used in the floatation method for the purification of ores is _____

- (a) coconut oil
- (b) olive oil
- (c) pine oil
- (d) none

Answers Key

1.(a) 2.(c) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(c) 6.(b) 7.(b) 8.(d) 9.(c) 10.(c)