

## **Department Mechanical Engineering**

## **ME8491- Engineering Metallurgy**

Unit II - MCQ Bank

<ol> <li>Alloy of copper and zinc is known as</li> <li>Brass</li> <li>Bronze</li> <li>Duralumin</li> <li>Nichrome</li> </ol>	
ANSWER: (A) 2. Major constituent of the gun metal is A. Copper B. Nickel C. Iron D. Zinc	
ANSWER: (A) 3. Major constituent of Duralumin alloy is A. Copper B. Nickel C. Iron D. Aluminum	
ANSWER: (D) 4. Cast iron is a product of A. Cupola B. Bessemer converter C. Open hearth furnace D. Blast furnace	
ANSWER: (A) 5. Wrought iron is a product of A. Cupola B. Bessemer converter C. Puddling furnace D. Blast furnace	-
ANSWER: (C)	

6. Red hardness of an alloy steel can be improved by adding A. Tungsten B. Vanadium C. Manganese D. Titanium
ANSWER: (A) 7. Abrasion resistance of an alloy steel can be improved by adding A. Tungsten B. Vanadium C. Manganese D. Chromium
ANSWER: (D)  8. Wear resistance of an alloy steel can be improved by adding  A. Tungsten  B. Vanadium  C. Manganese  D. Titanium
ANSWER: (C)  9. Corrosion resistance of an alloy steel can be improved by adding  A. Tungsten  B. Vanadium  C. Chromium  D. Titanium
ANSWER: (C)  10. Tensile strength of an alloy steel can be improved by adding  A. <b>Nickel</b> B. Vanadium  C. Manganese  D. Titanium
ANSWER: (A) 11. Which of the following induces fine grain distribution in alloy steel? A. Nickel B. <b>Vanadium</b> C. Manganese D. Titanium
ANSWER: (B) 12. Which is the primary element used for making stainless steel alloy? A. <b>Chromium</b> B. Zirconium C. Vanadium D. Indium

ANSWER: (A)

13. Addition of A. Molybdenum B. <b>Carbon</b> C. Nickel D. Vanadium	gives stainless steels an austenitic structure.
ANSWER: (B) 14. Stainless steels with A. Ferritic stainless ste B. Austenitic stainless st C. Martensitic stainless D. Duplex stainless stee	teel steel
ANSWER: (A) 15. Stainless steels with A. Austenitic stainless stee B. Ferritic stainless stee C. Martensitic stainles D. Duplex stainless stee	s steel
ANSWER: (C) 16. Which of the followir A. Aircraft engine parts, B. Milk, kettles C. <b>Oil burner parts, fur</b> D. Pumps and valve par	rnace elements
ANSWER: (C) 17. The low-carbon, high	h-alloyed steels which possess high strength and toughness are known as
A. Carbon steels B. Alloy steels C. <b>Maraging steels</b> D. Stainless steels	
ANSWER: (C) 18. What is the maximulability? A. 100°C B. 200°C C. 350°C D. <b>540°C</b>	m allowable temperature at which High-Speed Steels retain good cutting
ANSWER: (D)	

<ul> <li>19. Ultra high-speed steels are made of which of the following elements?</li> <li>A. Tungsten and molybdenum</li> <li>B. Chromium and molybdenum</li> <li>C. Vanadium and cobalt</li> <li>D. Molybdenum and cobalt</li> </ul>
ANSWER: (C) 20. What is the microstructure of Hadfield's manganese steels (Mangalloy)? A. <b>Austenite</b> B. Ferrite C. Martensite D. Cementite
ANSWER: (A) 21. How much carbon is present in cast irons? A. Less than 0.05% B. Up to 1.5% C. 1.5% to 2% D. More than 2%
ANSWER: (D) 22. Iron obtained from broken is known as white iron. A. Cementite B. Graphite C. Pearlite D. Bainite
ANSWER: (A) 23. If the iron surface contains graphite, it is known as A. Alloy cast iron B. White iron C. Grey iron D. Spheroidal graphite
ANSWER: (C)
24. Which element causes cementite to behave in a stable manner?  A. Silicon  B. <b>Sulphur</b> C. Manganese  D. Carbon  ANSWER: (B)  25. Which of the following cast irons cannot be machined?  A. <b>White cast iron</b> B. Grey cast iron
C. Malleable cast iron  D. Spheroidal graphite cast iron