

## DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XI<sup>th</sup>  
Date :

Subject : CHEMISTRY  
DPP No. : 2

### Topic :- Isolation Elements

- Platinum, palladium, indium, etc., are called noble metals because:
  - Alfred nobel discovered them
  - They are inert towards many common reagents
  - They are shining, lustrous and pleasing to look at
  - They are found in native state
- Match the extraction process listed in column I with metals listed in column II.
 

Column I	Column II
A. Self reduction	(P) Lead
B. Carbon reduction	(Q) Silver
C. Complex formation and displacement by metal	(R) Copper
D. Decomposition of iodide	(S) Boron

  - A – P, R; B – R, Q; C – P; D – S, Q
  - A – P, R; B – P, R; C – Q; D – S
  - A – P, R; B – S; C – P; D – P, Q
  - A – P, Q; B – R, P; C – Q; D – S
- Mercury is transported in mental containers made up of:
  - Fe
  - Pb
  - Zn
  - Sn
- Which is not a mineral?
  - Mica
  - Peat
  - Quartz
  - Felspar
- Slag coming out at the bottom of a blast furnace during extraction of iron from its ores, is used in making:
  - Roads
  - Fertilizers
  - Plastics
  - Glass moulds
- The process in which ore is heated in air below its melting point is known as:
  - Roasting
  - Calcination
  - Reduction
  - Distillation
- When pyrolusite is fused with KOH in presence of air, the fused mass becomes:
  - Pink
  - Green
  - Red
  - Black
- Which process is used for the purification of Al metal?
  - Hoop's process
  - Baeyer's process
  - Serpek's process
  - Hall's process
- Which is incorrect as the uses of lime stone in industries are concerned?
  - For making cement
  - In the extraction of Sn from its ore
  - In the extraction of Fe from its ore
  - In the manufacture of glass
- The method of zone refining of metals is based on the principle of
  - Greater noble character of the solid metal than that of the impurity
  - Greater solubility of the impurity in the molten state then in the solid
  - Greater mobility of the pure metal than that of impurity
  - Higher malting point of the impurity that of the pure metal
- Main ore of aluminium is:
  - Cryolite
  - Kaolin
  - Bauxite
  - Felspar
- Which of the following is a carbonate ore?



- a) Pyrolusite                      b) Diaspore                      c) Cassiterite                      d) Malachite
13. Which of the following mineral does not contain Al?  
a) Fluorspar                      b) Cryolite                      c) Mica                      d) Feldspar
14. An essential constituent of amalgam is:  
a) Au                      b) Ag                      c) Al                      d) Hg
15. Mispickel is the ore of:  
a) Sb                      b) Bi                      c) P                      d) As
16. Forth floatation method is successful in separating impurities from ores because  
a) The pure ore is soluble in water containing additives like pine oil, cresylic acid etc  
b) The pure ore is lighter than water containing additives like pine oil, cresylic acid, etc  
c) The impurities are soluble in water containing additives like pine oil, cresylic acid, etc  
d) The pure ore is not easily wetted by water as by pine oil, cresylic acid, etc
17. Which among the following has highest electrical conductivity?  
a) Zn                      b) Fe                      c) Ag                      d) Cu
18. Which of the following statements regarding the metallurgy of magnesium using electrolytic method is not correct?  
a) Electrolyte is magnesium chloride containing a little of NaCl and NaF  
b) Air tight iron pot acts as a cathode  
c) Electrolysis is done in the atmosphere of coal gas  
d) Molten magnesium is heavier than the electrolyte
19. The process of heating the ore strongly in excess of air so that the volatile impurities are removed and the ore is changed to oxide is known as  
a) Leaching                      b) Roasting                      c) Calcinations                      d) Froth floatation
20. During bessemerisation of copper, the reaction taking place in the bessemer convertor is:  
a)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 6\text{Cu} + \text{SO}_2$   
b)  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{FeS} \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{S} + \text{FeO}$   
c)  $\text{FeO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{FeSiO}_3$   
d) None of the above