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Engineering Materials MCQ Quiz

Take Engineering Materials Quiz To test your Knowledge

Below are few **Engineering Materials** test that checks your basic knowledge of Electrostatics. This **Engineering Materials Test** contains around 20 questions of multiple choice with 4 options. You have to select the right answer to a question. You can see the correct answer by clicking the view answer link.

Q1. Which of the following material has maximum ductility?

- A. Copper
- **B. Mild steel**
- C. Nickel
- D. Aluminium

Q2. An eutectoid steel consists of

- **A. wholly austenite**
- B. pearlite and ferrite
- C. wholly pearlite
- D. pearlite and cementite

Q3. Shock resisting steels should have

- A. low wear resistance
- B. low hardness
- C. low tensile strength
- **D. toughness**

Q4. Brass is an alloy of

- A. copper and tin
- **B. copper and zinc**
- C. copper, tin and zinc
- D. none of these

Q5. The hardness and tensile strength in austenitic stainless steel can be increased by

- A. martempering
- **B. hardening and cold working**
- C. normalising
- D. full annealing

Q6. The charge is fed into the blast furnace through the

- **A. throat**
- B. stack
- C. bosh
- D. tuyers

Q7. A small percentage of boron is added to steel in order to

- **A. increase hardenability**
- B. reduce machinability
- C. increase wear resistance
- D. increase endurance strength

Q8. Silicon when added to copper improves

- A. machinability
- **B. hardness and strength**
- C. hardness
- D. strength and ductility

Q9. Cast iron is manufactured in

- **A. cupola**
- B. open hearth furnace
- C. blast furnace

- **D.** bessemer converter

Q10. The lower critical point for all steels is

- A. 700°C
- B. 600°C
- **C. 723°C**
- D. 913°C

Q11. The heat treatment process used for softening hardened steel is

- A. annealing
- B. normalising
- **C. tempering**
- D. carburising

Q12. The heat treatment process used for softening hardened steel is

- A. annealing
- B. normalising
- **C. tempering**
- D. carburising

Q13. Iron ore is, usually, found in the form of

- A. oxides
- B. sulphides
- C. carbonates
- **D. All of the above**

Q14. Which of the following is regarded as a modern abrasive?

- A. Tripoli
- B. Silicon carbide
- **C. Boron carbide**
- D. Pumica

Q15. The ability of a material to exist in more than one crystal structure is known as ____

- A. Allotropy
- **B. Polymorphism**
- C. Polyhedral phase
- D. Lattice

Q16. What kind of refractory can bauxite be grouped as?

- **A. Basic refractory**
- B. Acid refractory
- C. Neutral refractory
- D. Silica refractory

Q17. Silica refractories are also known as _____ refractories.

- A. Basic
- B. Neutral
- **C. Acid**
- D. Magnesita

Q18. Mullite is an example of _____ refractory.

- A. Basic
- B. Acid
- C. Neutral
- **D. Special**

Q19. What is the hardness of tungsten at room temperature?

- **A. 480 VHN**
- B. 250 VHN
- C. 155 VHN
- D. 60 VHN

Q20. Which of the following applications does a tungsten-carbide coating provide?

- **A. Loss of coating mass**
- B. Corrosion resistance
- C. Heat resistance
- D. Abrasion resistance

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