

UNIT 4 – ACTIVITY 1 - QUIZ

Wet corrosion is also called?

- A. Chemical cell
- B. Electrochemical cell
- C. Oxidation reaction
- D. Liquid metal corrosion

ANSWER: B

Corrosion between dissimilar metals is called?

- A. Galvanic corrosion
- B. Dry corrosion
- C. Oxidation corrosion
- D. Concentration cell corrosion

ANSWER: A

Anhydrous inorganic liquid metal surface in absence of moisture undergoes?

- A. Wet corrosion
- B. Dry corrosion
- C. Galvanic corrosion
- D. Pitting corrosion

ANSWER: B

Which of the following is another name for selective leaching?

- A. Dealloying
- B. Parting
- C. Dealloying and parting
- D. Neither dealloying nor parting

ANSWER: C

Which of the following comes under wet corrosion?

- A. Concentration cell corrosion
- B. Oxidation corrosion
- C. Liquid metal corrosion
- D. Corrosion by other gases

ANSWER: A

Corrosion is uniform in?

- A. Dry corrosion
- B. Wet corrosion
- C. Pitting corrosion
- D. Water line corrosion

ANSWER: A

Corrosion along the grain boundaries is called?

- A. Stress corrosion
- B. Inter granular corrosion
- C. Water line corrosion

D. Pitting corrosion

ANSWER: B

Stress Corrosion Cracking means?

A. Corrosion that occurs due to the simultaneous action of a corrodent and a temporary tensile stress.

B. corrosion that occurs due to the simultaneous action of a corrodent and a sustained point load.

C. Corrosion that occurs due to the simultaneous action of a corrodent and a sustained tensile stress.

D. Corrosion that occurs due to the simultaneous action of a corrodent and a sustained shear stress.

ANSWER: C

Oxygen concentration cells or differential aeration cells form which type of corrosion?

A. Waterline attack

B. Crevice corrosion

C. Filiform corrosion

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

Which of the following type of corrosion is localized in nature?

A. Crevice corrosion

B. Galvanic corrosion

C. Uniform corrosion

D. Inter-granular corrosion

ANSWER: A

Which of the following factors play a vital role in corrosion process?

A. Temperature

B. Solute concentration

C. Both

D. None

ANSWER: C

Which of the following is the stabilizing elements to minimize intergranular corrosion of stainless steel?

A. Niobium

B. Columbium

C. Titanium

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

Which of the following corrosion type is influenced by mechanical factors?

A. Stress corrosion cracking

B. Hydrogen cracking

C. Fatigue corrosion

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

Which of the following equation is related to corrosion rate?

A. Nernst equation

B. Faraday's equation

- C. Either
- D. Neither

ANSWER: B

In which of the following environments that stainless steel will undergo stress-corrosion cracking?

- A. Chlorides
- B. Caustics
- C. Ammonia
- D. Chlorides and caustics

ANSWER: D

This form of corrosion occurs due to concentration difference in a component?

- A. Uniform
- B. Galvanic
- C. Inter-granular
- D. Stress

ANSWER: C

What is meant by hydrogen blistering?

- A. Entrapment of hydrogen molecules in the metal voids
- B. Formation of brittle metal hydrides
- C. Entrapment of metal hydrides in the metal voids
- D. Entrapment of hydrogen molecules and metal hydrides in the metal voids

ANSWER: A

Which of the following type of corrosion occurs due to the presence of hydrogen sulphide?

- A. Hydrogen embrittlement
- B. Hydrogen blistering
- C. Sulphide stress corrosion
- D. Erosion corrosion

ANSWER: C

Which of the following can be used for cathodic protection?

- A. Al
- B. Cd
- C. Cu
- D. Either

ANSWER: A

Which of the following polarization will be influenced by electrolytic agitation?

- A. Activation polarization
- B. Resistance polarization
- C. Concentration polarization
- D. Both Activation and Resistance polarization

ANSWER: C

MDD in corrosion is the abbreviation for?

- A. milligrams/sq. decimetre/decade

- B. millimetres/sq. decimetre/day
- C. milligrams/sq. decimetre/day
- D. microns/decimetre/decade

ANSWER: C