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Q.1: Grab sampling consists in:
a) Picking pieces of ore at one place only.
b) Picking pieces of ore at random to make up a sample.
c) Picking pieces of coal only.
d) Picking pieces of ore in a grid fashion.

Answer:(b)
Q.2: The spacing of the trenches pits and boreholes depend on:
a) The length of the ore body.
b) The modes of occurrence of the deposits.
c) The depth of the deposits.
d) The outcrops of the deposits.

Answer:(b)
Q.3: The grade which is available from a property after actual mining is:
a) Computed grade.
b) Effective grade.
c) Run - of - mine grade.
d) Pit head grade.

Answer:(b)
Q.4: "Salting" of an ore is done:
a) By adding common salts.
b) By removing salt form the ore.
c) By mixing substances for increasing the values in the ore sample.
d) By mixing substances for lowering the values in the ore samples.

Answer:(a)
Q.5: High explosives containing:
a) Nitroglycerine.
b) Sodium nitrate.
c) Ammonium nitrate.
d) Charcoal sulphur.

Answer :(a)
Q.6: The drill holes which are driven vertically and make the sides of the excavation are Described as:
a) Easers.
b) Simpers.
c) Dressers.
d) Hole directors.

Answer:(c)
Q.7: Blasting gelatin is made up of:
a) Nitroglycerine and ammonium nitrate
b) Nitroglycerine and sodium nitrate.
c) Nitroglycerine and guncotton.
d) Nitroglycerine only.

Answer:(c)
Q.8: The mining terminology, exploitation or winning is:
a) The process of blasting.
b) The process of extracting the ore or economic mineral from the earth.
c) The process of ventilation.
d) The detailed mapping of the ore body.

Answer:(b)
Q.9: Snake holes are:
a) Vertically drilled holes.
b) More of less horizontally drilled holes at the foot of a high bench.
c) Inclined drilling holes.
d) Vertically drilled holes with two lateral openings.

Answer:(b)
Q.10: The openings in the mini, which serve as a means of entry is known as:
a) Shafts.
b) Edits
c) Cross cut.
d) Stop.

Answer:(a)

