CHEMICAL-PGAT

1.	Ideal g	as law is best obeyed by gases at					
	a.	Low pressure, high	c.	Low pressure, low			
		temperature		temperature			
	b.	High pressure, low	d.	High pressure			
		temperature					
2.	Secon	d law of thermodynamics is concerned with					
	a.	Amount of energy	c.	Irreversible processes only			
		transferred	d.	Non-cyclic processes only			
	b.	Direction of energy					
		transferred					
3.	Degre	es of freedom at triple point will be					
	a.	0	C.	2			
	b.	1	d.	3			
4.	Pick o	ut the extensive property out of the following					
		Surface tension	c.	Specific heat			
	b.	Free energy		Refractive index			
5.	Screen efficiency is						
		Recovery/ rejection	c.	Rejection			
	b.	Recovery	d.	None of these			
6.	The lo	ss due to sudden contraction is proportional to)				
-		Velocity		Turbulence			
		Velocity head		None of these			
7		on's law of viscosity relates					
/.		Shear stress and velocity	C	Shear stress and rate of			
		Velocity gradient and	C.	angular deformation			
	D.	pressure intensity	Ч	Pressure gradient and rate of			
		pressure intensity	u.	angular deformation			
ጸ	Pressi	re drop in fluidized bed reactor is that in	n a sir				
Ο.		Less than		Same as			
		More than		None of these			
			u.	None of these			
9.		f mass velocity is					
		Kg/m.hr		Kg/hr			
	b.	Kg/m ² .hr	d.	Kg/m ²			

10. Cav	/itati	ion occurs in a centrifugal pump when the sucti	on p	ressure is
	a.	Equal to the developed head	c.	Equal to the vapor pressure
	b.	Greater than the vapor	d.	Less than the vapor pressure
		pressure of the liquid at that		of the liquid at that
		temperature		temperature
11. CaC	CO ₃ (contains percent of Ca by weight		
	a.	40	c.	96
	b.	48	d.	12
12. A lii	miti	ng reactant is the one which decides the ir	n a c	chemical reaction
	a.	Equilibrium constant	c.	Rate constant
	b.	Conversion	d.	None of these
13. Fug	gacit	y and pressure are numerically equal when the	gas	is
	a.	In standard state	c.	At low temperature
	b.	In ideal state	d.	At high pressure
14. Nur	mbe	r of gm moles of solute dissolved in 1 litre of a s	olu	tion is called its
	a.	Equivalent weight	c.	Molality
	b.	Molarity	d.	normality
15. Nur	mbe	r of gm moles of solute dissolved in 1Kg of solve	ent i	is called its
	a.	Molality	c.	Normality
	b.	Molarity	d.	Formality
16. Wit	th th	e increase in temperature, the heat capacity of	a sı	ubstance
	a.	Increases	c.	Remains unchanged
	b.	Decreases	d.	Depends on the substance
17. The	e vel	ocity profile for turbulent flow through a closed	cor	nduit is
	a.	Logarithmic	c.	Hyperbolic
	b.	Parabolic	d.	linear
18. In a	ı flui	dized bed reactor		
	a.	Temperature gradients are	c.	Hot spots are formed
		very high		
	b.	Temperature is more or less	d.	Segregation of the solids
		uniform		occurs
19. A va	apoı	whose partial pressure is less than its equilibri	um	vapor pressure is called a
	_va	por		
	a.	Saturated		Superheated
	b.	Supersaturated	d.	Sub-cooled

20. Fo	r siz	ing of fine materials, the most suitable equipme	ent is	s a
	a.	Trammel	c.	Shaking screen
	b.	Grizzly	d.	Vibrating screen
21. W	hich	is most suitable for transportation of sticky ma	teria	al
	a.	Apron conveyor	c.	Screw conveyor
	b.	Belt conveyor	d.	Pneumatic conveyor
22. Ba	II m	ill is used for		
	a.	Crushing	c.	Fine grinding
	b.	Coarse grinding	d.	attrition
23. As	par	ticle size is reduced		
	a.	Screening becomes	c.	Capacity and effectiveness o
		progressively more difficult		the screen is increased
	b.	Screening becomes	d.	Capacity and effectiveness of
		progressively easier		the screen is decreased
24. Vi	scos	ity of gases with increase in temperature		
	a.	Increases very rapidly	c.	Decreases slowly
	b.	Increases slowly	d.	Remains unaffected
25. He	eat t	ransfer co-efficient for liquid increases with		
	a.	Decrease in temperature	d.	Increase in pressure
	b.	Increase in temperature		
	c.	Decrease in Reynolds		
		number		
26. Dr	ори	vise condensation occurs on surfaces		
	a.	Clean and dirt free	c.	Contaminated and cooling
	b.	Smooth and clean	d.	polished
27. Th	e nı	umber of Kg vaporized per Kg of steam fed to th	e ev	aporator is defined as
	a.	Capacity	c.	Economy
	b.	Rate of evaporation	d.	Rate of vaporization
28. M	ultip	le effect evaporators are used to		
	a.	Increase the steam economy	c.	Decrease the steam
		& decrease the capacity		economy & the capacity
	b.	Increase the steam economy	d.	Decrease the steam
		& the capacity		economy & increase the
				capacity

29. Baffles	are provided in heat exchangers to increase the)	
a.	Fouling factor	c.	Heat transfer coefficient
b.	Heat transfer area	d.	Heat transfer rate
30. Finned	tube heat exchangers		
a.	Give larger area per tube	c.	Facilitate very large
b.	Use metal fins of low thermal		temperature drop through
	conductivity		tube wall
		d.	Are used for smaller heat
			load
31. As the	reflux ratio in a continuous counter current extr	acti	on is increased, the number
of stag	es		
	Increase		Remains unchanged
b.	Decrease	d.	Can either increase or
			decrease depending on the
00 = 1 11			system
	ng results in		
a.	High tray efficiency		High gas velocity
D.	Low tray efficiency	a.	Good contact between the
22 Voru+	Il packed towars are divided into series of hode	+-	fluids
•	Ill packed towers are divided into series of beds	c.	Reduce liquid hold-up
a.	Reduce the overall pressure drop	C.	Reduce liquid fiold-up
h	Avoid channeling	Ч	Avoid flooding
	_	u.	Avoid flooding
	ons with high activation energy are		
	Highly temperature sensitive		Always irreversible
b.	Temperature insensitive	a.	Always reversible
	ecrease in temperature, the equilibrium convers	sion	of a reversible endothermic
reactio	n		
a.	Decreases		Remains unaffected
b.	Increases	d.	Increases linearly with
		_	temperature
	of the following is a characteristic of an ideal PF	R	
	Axial dispersion	С.	Uniform mixing
b.	Flat velocity profile	d.	Radial dispersion

37. A bat	ch reactor is		
a.	 Suitable for gas phase reactions on a commercial scale 		Least expensive to operate for a given rate Most suitable for very large
b	Suitable for liquid phase reactions involving small production rate	•	production rate
38. Whic	h of the following is the most suitable for ver	y high pr	essure gas-phase reactions
a	. Batch reactor	c.	Stirred tank reactor
b	. Tubular flow reactor	d.	Fluidized bed reactor
39. Catal	yst carriers		
a.	. Have very high selectivity	С.	Provide large surface area
b	. Increase the activity of a		with a small amount of active
	catalyst		material
		d.	Inhibit catalyst poisoning
40. The r	ate constant of a chemical reaction decreases	s by decr	easing the
a.	. Pressure	c.	Temperature
b	. Concentration of reactants	d.	Duration of reaction
41. Whic	h of the following relationship is not correct i	n case of	f a chemical process plant
a	 Manufacturing cost = direct production cost 	st + fixed	charges + plant over head
b	. General expenses = administrative expense	es + distr	ibution & marketing expenses
C.	Total product cost = manufacturing cost + g	general e	expenses
d	. Total product cost = direct production cost	+ plant of	overhead cost
42. Efflue	ent treatment cost in a chemical plant is categ	-	
a.			Utilities
b	. Overhead	d.	Capital
43. Utiliti	ies cost in the operation of a chemical proces	s plant c	omes under the
	. Overhead cost		Direct population cost
	. Fixed charges		General expenses
	ancial accounting of a chemical plant, which o		
	. Assets = equities	d.	Assets = capital
b	. Assets = liabilities + net		
_	worth		
C.	Total income = cost + profits		

45.	45. Response of a linear control system for a change in set point is called					
	a.	Frequency response	c.	Servo problem		
	b.	Transient response	d.	Regulator problem		
46.	46. Thermal wells are used in temperature measurement to					
	a.	Guard against corrosive and oxidizing action or	the	ermocouple materials		
	b.	Reduce measuring lag				
	c.	Increase the fidelity				
	d.	Increase the sensitivity				
47.	Which	of the following controllers has the least maxim	um	deviation		
	a.	P controller	c.	P-I-D controller		
	b.	P-I controller	d.	P-D controller		
48.	Which	of the following flow-metering instruments is a	n ar	ea-meter		
	a.	Venturimeter	c.	Pitot tube		
	b.	Rotameter	d.	Hot wire anemometer		
49.	Use of	I-control along with P-control facilitates				
	a.	Elimination of offset	c.	Reduction of stability time		
	b.	Reduction of offset	d.	None of these		
50.	The flu	uid used in hydraulic controller is				
	a.	Water	c.	Air		
	b.	Steam	d.	Oil		
51.	Gypsu	m is chemically				
	a.	Calcium chloride	c.	Sodium sulphate		
	b.	Potassium sulphate	d.	Calcium sulphate		
52.	Free a	lkali in a toilet soap is that in a laundary	soa	p.		
	a.	Less than	c.	More than		
	b.	Same	d.	None		
53.	Which	oil is preferred for paint manufacture				
	a.	Drying oil	c.	Semi-drying oil		
	b.	Non-drying oil	d.	Saturated oil		
54.	High te	emperature carbonization produces				
	a.	Inferior coke compared to	c.	Larger quantity of tar		
		low temperature		compared to low		
		carbonization		temperature carbonization		
	b.	Less of gases compared to	d.	None of these		
		liquid products				

55. Most o	commonly used rubber vulcanizing agent is			
a.	Sulphur	c.	Platinum	
b.	Bromine	d.	Alumina	
56. In Urea	a production, undesired product is			
a.	Biuret	c.	Ammonium carbamate	
b.	Ammonia	d.	Water	
57. Cataly:	st used in catalytic reforming is			
a.	Platinum on alumina	c.	Iron	
b.	Nickel	d.	Aluminium chloride	
58. The ca	talyst used in shift converter is			
a.	Nickel	c.	Silica Gel	
b.	Vanadium	d.	Alumina	
59. Catalys	st used in catalytic cracking is			
a.	Silica-alumina	c.	Vanadium pentoxide	
b.	Silica gel	d.	Nickel	
60. The main aim of cracking is to produce				
a.	Gasoline	c.	Petrolatum	
b.	Lube Oil	d.	Coke	

PGAT(MTECH)-2014 (CHEMICAL ENGINEERING)

Q.NO

а
b
а
b
d
b
С
b
b
d
а
b
b
b
а
a
a
b
С
d

21)	С
22)	С
23)	a
24)	b
25)	b
26)	С
27)	С
28)	a
29)	С
30)	a
31)	b
32)	b
33)	b
34)	a
35)	a
36)	b
37)	b
38)	b
39)	С
40)	С

41)	С
42)	b
43)	С
44)	a
45)	С
46)	a
47)	d
48)	b
49)	a
50)	d
51)	d
52)	a
53)	a
54)	d
55)	a
56)	a
57)	a
58)	a
59)	a
60)	a