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Department of Petrochemical Engineering
Subject: Technology of Petrochemicals-II
Semester:- VI
SUBJECT CODE: DPC 3203

Id	1
Question	Which of the following is a catalytic process.
A	Hydrogenation Process.
B	Coking.
C	Thermal cracking.
D	Pyrolysis.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	2
Question	By which process we can get higher yield of gasoline in cracking.
A	Electrolytic decomposition.
B	Nuclear energy.
C	Thermal decomposition.
D	Destructive distillation
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	3
Question	Which of the solid product is formed after thermal cracking of gasoline.
A	Charcoal.
B	Butane.
C	Coke.
D	Sodium chloride.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	4
Question	In thermal cracking by which method does the cracked products separated?
A	Destructive distillation.
B	Fractional distillation.
C	Steam distillation.
D	Oil distillation.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	5
Question	Liquid phase cracking can crack any type of oil.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	6
Question	Which compounds are formed by cracking of heavy hydrocarbons?
A	Saturated hydrocarbons.
B	Unsaturated hydrocarbons.
C	Saturated and unsaturated.
D	Inorganic matter.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	7
Question	Which type of raw materials are formed from the light gases produced by cracking?
A	Synthetic rubber.
B	Freezing agents.
C	Acids.
D	Inorganic compounds
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	8
Question	Catalytic cracking process are more expansive to run than thermal cracking process?
A	True.
B	False.
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	9
Question	At what temperature does the oil crack?
A	700-800
B	100-200
C	400-500
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	10
Question	Which is not a thermal cracking process.
A	Coking.
B	Naptha Cracking.
C	Visbreaking
D	Alkylaton
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	11
Question	Which of the following is a main disadvantage of Hydrocracking process.
A	It can not achieve complete cracking.
B	It creates holes in the reactor.
C	It is expensive.
D	It requires more human efforts.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	12
Question	By which process we can get higher yield of gasoline in cracking.
A	Thermal Cracking
B	Catalytic cracking.
C	Hydrocracking.
D	Destructive distillation.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	13
Question	Activity of catalyst determines.
A	Yield of side products.
B	Ability to accelerate the reaction.
C	Aging.
D	The nature of reactants.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	14
Question	Which type of catalyst is used in Hydrocracking.
A	Catalyst containing nitrogen.
B	Catalyst containing noble elements.
C	Dual function catalyst.
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	15
Question	In which condition does hydrocracking are conducted?
A	In the presence of water.
B	In the presence of air.
C	In the presence of hydrogen.
D	In the presence of electricity.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	16
Question	How can we regenerate catalyst?
A	By increasing the particles of coke on the catalyst.
B	By increasing the amount of catalyst.
C	By decreasing particles of coke on the catalyst.
D	By making it react with anion or cation.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	17
Question	Which process removes effectively impurities from feed and products?
A	Catalytic cracking.
B	Catalytic Reforming
C	Coking.
D	Hydrotreating.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	18
Question	Which is clean fuel amongst the list.
A	Gasoline.
B	Diesel.
C	Hydrogen.
D	Kerosene.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	19
Question	Hydrocracking is combination of two processes cracking and hydrogenation.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	20
Question	In which process boiling range of final product will be similar to that of feedstock.
A	Catalytic cracking
B	Hydrocracking
C	Hydrotreating
D	Polymerisation
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	21
Question	What is the Need Of Conversion Of Intermediate Products
A	Replace the Product quality.
B	To decrease the market requirement of products.
C	Achieve environmental standards
D	Degrade the product
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	22
Question	Which one is the major conversion routes through carbon rejection
A	Thermal Cracking
B	Hydrocraking
C	Alkylolation
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	23
Question	Which one is the major conversion routes through Hydrogen addition
A	Hydrocracking.
B	Coking
C	Visbreaking
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	24
Question	Which is from the following is others conversion routes.
A	Polymerization
B	Catalytic cracking.
C	Thermal cracking
D	Hydrocraking
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	25
Question	Which one is worst in terms of quality from the following?
A	Crude oil.
B	Vacuum residue.
C	Atmospheric residue.
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	26
Question	Which one is negative value product from the following?
A	Crude oil.
B	Vacuum residue.
C	Atmospheric residue.
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	27
Question	Catalytic route which are normally used for residue Up gradation.
A	Thermal cracking
B	Coking
C	Hydrocracking
D	Visbreaking.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	28
Question	Thermal route which are normally used for residue Upgradation.
A	Catalytic cracking
B	Coking
C	Hydrocracking
D	Reforming
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	29
Question	Given conversion can be achieved by
A	Higher temperature and shorter residence time.
B	Lower residence time and higher temperature.
C	Equal temperature and equal residence time
D	Medim temperature and medium residence time
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	30
Question	The severity of the process condition is the combination of
A	reaction time & temperature
B	Temperature & pressure
C	Temperature and concentration.
D	Concentration and pressure
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	31
Question	In Visbreaking process level of severity and conversion are
A	Mild and low.
B	High and low.
C	Medium and medium
D	Extreme high and high
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	32
Question	In coking process level of severity and conversion are
A	Low and medium
B	High and high
C	Medium and medium
D	high and extreme high
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	33
Question	In Naptha Cracking process level of severity and conversion are
A	Low and medium
B	Low and low.
C	Medium and high
D	Extreme high and high
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	34
Question	In Thermal cracking process level of severity and conversion are
A	Low and Extreme high
B	High and high
C	Medium and medium
D	high and extreme high
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	35
Question	Thermal cracking reactions occurred in three steps.
A	Initiation ,Prpogation, Termination
B	,Prpogation, Termination, Initiation
C	Conduction, convection, radiation
D	Termination Initiation, propogation.
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	36
Question	Visbreaking is essentially a mild thermal cracking operation.
A	True.
B	False.
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	37
Question	Visbreaking is a non-catalytic thermal process.
A	True.
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	38
Question	Visbreaking reduces the viscosity and pour point of heavy petroleum fractions.
A	True.
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	39
Question	The main product of visbreaking operation is Fuel oil.
A	True.
B	False.
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	40
Question	Coil Visbreaking:-
A	High temp., low residence time cracking.
B	Low temp., high residence time cracking.
C	High temp., high residence time cracking.
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	41
Question	Soaker Visbreaking:-
A	High temp., medium residence time cracking.
B	Low temp., high residence time cracking.
C	High temp., high residence time cracking.
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	42
Question	Coke formation is more in Coil visbreaker than soaker visbreaker.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	43
Question	In Thermal cracking An octane No. of 70 is common. Though It can be more if feed is naphthenic.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	44
Question	In Thermal cracking process Gases are reported to be 50% unsaturated & form a good feed stocks for polymer & alkylation process.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	45
Question	In almost all parts of world Naptha cracking is carried out to produce .
A	olefins, mainly ethylene, propylene, butylenes etc
B	Coke, gasoline ,Kerosine
C	Fuel oil , Diesel, residue
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	46
Question	Main reaction in Naptha cracking is
A	Dehydrogenation.
B	Isomerization.
C	Polymerization
D	Aromatisation
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	47
Question	The demethaniser bottoms are given a mild hydrogen treatment to convert acetylene which is always present in cracking operations, into .
A	Propelene
B	Ethylene.
C	Butadiene
D	Methane
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	48
Question	Most petroleum coke is produced as hard, porous, irregular shaped lumps ranging in size from 20 inches down to fine dust.
A	True
B	False.
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	49
Question	Fuel coke may not require calcinations.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	50
Question	If sponge coke meets certain specifications, it can be used to make carbon anodes for the aluminum industry.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	51
Question	Sponge coke is produced from feeds
A	that have low-to-moderate asphaltene concentrations.
B	feeds that contain noasphaltenes,
C	feed stock asphaltenes and/or coke-drum temperatures are too high.
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	52
Question	Needle coke is a high-value product used to make
A	graphite electrodes for electric-arc furnaces in the steel industry
B	used to make carbon anodes for the aluminum industry.
C	Used as fuel
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	53
Question	Green” sponge coke must be calcined before it can be used for anodes.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	54
Question	Needle coke, named for its needle-like structure
A	False
B	True
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	55
Question	Needle coke, named for its needle-like structure, is made from feeds that contain no asphaltenes.
A	False
B	True
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	56
Question	Shot coke is an undesirable product because it is inconsistent and in some cases dangerous.
A	False
B	True
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	57
Question	Shot coke is produced when the concentration of feedstock asphaltenes and/or coke-drum temperatures are too high.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	58
Question	Coking is a thermal cracking operation falling in a temperature range of 500-650 °c.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	59
Question	Petroleum coke is obtained in petroleum industry as an ultimate end product of prolonged thermal cracking
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	60
Question	From chemical reaction point of view coking is termed as high severity operation.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	61
Question	Various types of coking processes are delayed coking, fluid coking and flexi coking.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	62
Question	Coking is very severe form of thermal cracking and converts the heaviest low value residue to valuable distillates and petroleum coke.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	63
Question	delayed coking, which is a semi-batch process
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	64
Question	fluid-bed coking, which is continuous process.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	65
Question	feedstock otherwise not suitable to operations like thermal or catalytic cracking are usually feed to coking units.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	66
Question	Indian petroleum coke is the best in the world, due to low sulfur content in the parent material.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	67
Question	The furnace is maintained at a high temperature i.e. around 800 to 850°C in Naptha Cracking process.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	68
Question	In Naptha cracking process units present are furnace demethaniser,depropaniser.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	69
Question	The gases are always contaminated with acidic constituents like Co, Co ₂ , H ₂ S, SO ₂ , NO ₂ etc. & these are stripped off by a suitable solvent.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	70
Question	Presently refineries are not found of producing thermal gasoline because of the high-quality performance of catalytic crackers.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	71
Question	In Visbreaking process the gas oil and the visbreaker residue are most commonly used as quenching streams.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	72
Question	In coil type visbreaker the coil is maintained at cracking temperature & the reaction is allowed to proceed in shortest possible time in the coil itself.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	73
Question	In soaker type visbreaker the reactions are initiated in the furnace but the cracking reactions progresses only in soaker drum.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	74
Question	In soaker type visbreaker reaction is continuous at lower temperature than the coil type and coke deposition in this process is less.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	75
Question	Visbreaking process gives 80 - 85% yield of fuel oil and balance recovered as light and middle distillates.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	76
Question	Objective of the visbreaking is to lower the viscosity of heavy residues under relatively milder cracking condition than the conventional cracking processes.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	77
Question	Cracking of heavy residue is most commonly used method for upgradation of residues.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	78
Question	Thermal cracking involves of decomposition of heavy residues by exposure to extreme temperatures in the presence or absence of catalysts.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	79
Question	Residue is having higher viscosity, high sulphur, high average boiling point , H/C ratio is low and CCR is high.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	80
Question	Vacuum residue if managed properly the environmental pollution will be reduced.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	81
Question	Which of the following has maximum hydrogen/carbon ratio (by weight)?
A	Naphtha
B	Gasoline
C	Diesel
D	Fuel oil
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	82
Question	Carbon percentage (by weight) in crude petroleum may be about
A	85
B	75
C	65
D	95
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	83
Question	In catalytic cracking, the
A	Gasoline obtained has very high aromatic content
B	Pressure & temperature is very high
C	Gasoline obtained has very high amount of gum forming compounds
D	Gasoline obtained has a very low octane number
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	84
Question	Pressure & temperature maintained in catalytic cracking is about
A	2 atm & 500°C
B	10 atm & 500°C
C	30 atm & 200°C
D	50 atm & 750°C
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	85
Question	Hydrogen percentage (by weight) in crude petroleum may be about
A	5
B	15
C	25
D	35
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	86
Question	Visbreaking
A	Uses natural gas as feed
B	Is carried out at atmospheric pressure
C	Produces fuel oil of lower viscosity
D	Produces gasoline only
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	87
Question	The main aim of cracking is to produce
A	Gasoline
B	Lube oil
C	Petrolatum
D	Coke
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	88
Question	Which of the following is the most widely used cracking process in oil refineries?
A	Fluidised bed catalytic cracking process
B	T.C.C. moving bed process
C	Dubb's Process
D	Houdry's fixed bed process
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	89
Question	Catalytic cracking compared to thermal cracking of residue of vacuum distillation of crude oil
A	Gives higher yield of petrol
B	Lower octane number of petrol
C	Higher sulphur content in the product
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	90
Question	Higher boiling fractions like atmospheric residue is distilled under vacuum at low temperature because at high temperature, there is a tendency of the predominance of
A	Thermal cracking
B	Gum formation
C	Coking
D	Discoloration
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	91
Question	Octane number of gasoline produced by two stage fluidised catalytic cracking process is
A	97
B	87
C	92
D	80
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	92
Question	Which of the following processes is used for the production of petroleum coke?
A	Stabilisation
B	Distillation
C	Coking
D	Reforming
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	93
Question	Cracking is
A	An endothermic reaction
B	An exothermic reaction
C	Favored at very low temperature
D	None of these
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	94
Question	Pick out the wrong statement.
A	Catalytic cracking is endothermic, but the regeneration of catalyst is exothermic
B	Iso-paraffin crack faster than <i>n</i>-paraffin
C	Rate of decomposition of olefins in catalytic cracking is slightly slower than the thermal cracking
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	95
Question	Which of the following is the easiest to crack?
A	Paraffins
B	Olefins
C	Naphthenes
D	Aromatics
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	96
Question	Pick out the wrong statement.
A	Higher temperature is employed in visbreaking than in thermal cracking
B	Pyrolysis is a mild thermal cracking process
C	Lead susceptibility of petrol produced by catalytic process is more than that produced by thermal cracking
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	97
Question	The main use of heavy gas oil produced by the vacuum distillation unit is as a
A	Feedstock for fluid catalytic cracking unit
B	Blending component for petrol
C	Blending component for kerosene
D	None of these
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	98
Question	The coking process normally mostly used in Indian oil refineries is the _____ coking process.
A	Delayed
B	Flexi
C	Fluid
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	99
Question	The proper arrangement of the petroleum fractions in order of their boiling points is
A	Lubricating oil > diesel > petrol > LPG
B	Lubricating oil > petrol > diesel > LPG
C	Petrol > lubricating oil > diesel > LPG
D	Petrol > diesel > LPG > lubricating oil
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	100
Question	Maximum use of petroleum coke is in
A	Carbon electrode manufacture
B	Fuel gas manufacture
C	Adsorption refining operation
D	Iron ore reduction
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	101
Question	In petroleum refining, the process used for conversion of hydrocarbons to aromatics is
A	Catalytic reforming
B	Catalytic cracking
C	Hydrotreating
D	Alkylation
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	102
Question	This test determination is not a very significant and important test for gasoline.
A	Viscosity
B	Gum & sulphur content
C	Octane number
D	Reid vapor pressure
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	103
Question	The catalysts used in refinery cracking units are:
A	Bentonite clay
B	Benzene cholrine
C	Coke
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	104
Question	The aim of catalytic cracking is to increase gasoline by converting Heavy fuel and fuel oil into gasoline.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	105
Question	The PetroFCC process is in the
A	Gauhati refinery
B	Reliance refinery
C	BPCL Mumbai refinery
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	106
Question	The petro FCC process targets the production of the petrochemical feedstock rather than the fuel.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	107
Question	The PetroFCC process is licensed by UOP.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	108
Question	The petro FCC process is indigenous technology that has been developed by Indian Oil Corporation.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	109
Question	Catalytic cracking breaks complex hydrocarbons into simpler molecules in order to increase the quality and decrease the amount of residuals.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	110
Question	The catalysts not used in refinery cracking units is
A	Zeolite
B	silica-alumina
C	Bauxite
D	Diamond
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	111
Question	The catalysts form not used in refinery cracking units is
A	powders
B	Pellets
C	beads
D	Lumps
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	112
Question	There is not among the three basic functions in the catalytic cracking process:
A	Regeneration
B	Reaction
C	Fractionation
D	Absorption
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	113
Question	The aim of catalytic cracking is:
A	To increase gasoline by converting Heavy fuel and fuel oil into gasoline.
B	To produce better quality of gasoline and octane number of gasoline
C	To produce some important chemicals like: propene, butene, and hydrocarbon gases
D	All the above
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	114
Question	In Catalytic Pyrolysis Process the heat required for the cracking reaction can be provided by burning coke and HCO in the regenerator, making the reaction fully self-supporting.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	115
Question	The Catalytic Pyrolysis Process (CPP), is an extension of DCC.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	116
Question	The Catalytic Pyrolysis Process (CPP), is an extension of DCC which gives an increased ethylene yield while keeping propylene production at a reasonable rate.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	117
Question	In a conventional steam cracking (Naphtha cracking) Feedstock for petrochemical are manufactured. (Olefins, Aromatics' BTX etc.)
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	118
Question	Steam cracking is thermal process. Temperature requirement is very high and it is non catalytic.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	119
Question	The operating conditions for CPP are less severe than steam cracking (Naphtha cracking) .
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	120
Question	In Catalytic Pyrolysis Process which is not the from three sets of conditions were employed;;; –.
A	Mode 4- For maximum Aromatics yield
B	Mode 1 – for maximum propylene yield
C	Mode 3 for maximum ethylene yield
D	Mode 2 - intermediate between the two
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	121
Question	In order to optimize use of crude oil as a petrochemical feedstock, a combination of steam cracking and Catalytic Pyrolysis Process CPP may be the best choice.
A	True
B	False
C	
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	122
Question	The colour of gasoline is an indication of its
A	Gum forming tendency & thoroughness of refining
B	Lead susceptibility
C	Octane number
D	None of these
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	123
Question	95% (by volume) of LPG at 760 mm Hg pressure will evaporate at _____°C.
A	2
B	-40
C	30
D	55
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	124
Question	Which of the following contains maximum sulphur?
A	Diesel
B	Petrol
C	Kerosene
D	Fuel oil
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	125
Question	Which is the most undesirable component in kerosene?
A	Aromatics
B	<i>i</i> -paraffins
C	<i>n</i> -paraffins
D	Naphthenes
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	126
Question	Which of the following has the highest gum forming tendency in gasoline?
A	Paraffins
B	Diolefins
C	Aromatics
D	Naphthenes
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	127
Question	Which of the following has the maximum °API gravity of all?
A	Petrol
B	Kerosene
C	Diesel
D	Furnace oil
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	128
Question	Catalyst used in catalytic reforming is
A	Platinum on alumina
B	Nickel
C	Iron
D	Aluminium chloride
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	129
Question	Which of the following processes consumes hydrogen?
A	Alkylation
B	Visbreaking
C	Propane deasphalting
D	None of these
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	130
Question	In the atmospheric pressure crude distillation, the content of _____ from lighter fraction to heavier ones.
A	Sulphur increases
B	Sulphur decreases
C	Nitrogen decreases
D	
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	131
Question	Which of the following has the highest octane number?
A	Aromatics
B	<i>i</i> -paraffins
C	Naphthenes
D	Olefins
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	132
Question	Cetane number of high speed diesel must be \geq
A	45
B	35
C	75
D	95
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	133
Question	Solvent used in the deasphalting process is
A	Propane
B	Phenol
C	Furfural
D	Hexane
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	134
Question	Which of the following has the lowest viscosity (at a given temperature) of all?
A	Naphtha
B	Kerosene
C	Diesel
D	Lube oil
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	135
Question	Presence of sulphur in gasoline
A	Leads to corrosion
B	Increases lead susceptibility
C	Decreases gum formation
D	Helps during stabilisation
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	136
Question	Fuel oil is subjected to visbreaking to reduce its
A	Pour point
B	Viscosity
C	Pressure drop on pumping
D	All (A), (B) and (C)
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	137
Question	Pick out the wrong statement.
A	Multigrade lubricating oils have high viscosity index
B	Paraffinic oil has very high viscosity index
C	Naphthenic oil has very low viscosity index
D	High viscosity index means a large change in viscosity with change in temperature
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	138
Question	Viscosity index of a lubricating oil
A	Is the measure of its flash point
B	Is the measure of variation of viscosity with temperature
C	Should be low
D	None of these
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	139
Question	Which of the following has the highest viscosity of all (at a given temperature)?
A	Fuel oil
B	Naphtha
C	Light diesel oil
D	Petrol
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	140
Question	Choose the correct statement.
A	Octane number of i-octane is 100
B	Octane number of paraffins increases with increasing number of carbon atoms
C	Branched chain paraffins have higher octane number than straight chain paraffins with same number of carbon atoms
D	The aromatics have lower octane number than naphthenes with same number of carbon atoms
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	141
Question	Pick out the correct statement.
A	Paraffins have higher octane number than corresponding iso-paraffin
B	Paraffins have lower smoke point than aromatics
C	Suitability of kerosene as a fuel & as an illuminant may be determined by char value test
D	Aviation fuel should have very high cloud point
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	142
Question	Catalyst used in the catalytic cracking is
A	Silica-alumina
B	Silica gel
C	Vanadium pentoxide
D	Nickel
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	143
Question	Which of the following has the lowest flash point of all?
A	Diesel
B	Kerosene
C	Petrol
D	Furnace oil
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	144
Question	Main constituent of natural gas is
A	CH ₄
B	C ₂ H ₂
C	C ₂ H ₄
D	C ₂ H ₆
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	145
Question	Which of the following is used as a catalyst in fluidised bed catalytic cracking?
A	Silica-magnesia
B	Silica-alumina
C	Bentonite clays
D	All (A), (B) and (C)
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	3

Id	146
Question	Visbreaking process is used mainly for making
A	High cetane diesel
B	High octane gasoline
C	Fuel oil
D	Smoke free kerosene
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	147
Question	Carbon/hydrogen ratio (by weight) is maximum (out of following) for
A	Gasoline
B	Kerosene
C	Light gas oil
D	Heavy fuel oil
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	148
Question	Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG) used for the household cooking comprises mainly of
A	Propane & butane
B	Butane & ethane
C	Methane & ethane
D	Methane & carbon monoxide
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1

Id	149
Question	Choose the correct statement.
A	Coking tendency increases with increasing molecular weight
B	Coking tendency decreases with increasing molecular weight
C	Higher pressure enhances coke formation
D	Coking is an exothermic reaction
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	2

Id	150
Question	Octane number of gasoline is a measure of its
A	Resistance to knock
B	Ignition delay
C	Ignition temperature
D	Smoke point
Answer	
Marks	2
Unit	1