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Seat	Total No. of Pages: 12
No.	

M.Phil./Ph.D. Entrance Examination, September - 2019 CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

		CHENIICAL ENGINE	EKING	
		·	Total Marks: 100	
ie : 1.0	00 p.m. to	3.00 p.m.		
ruction	ns: 1)	All questions are compulsory.		
	2)	Each question carries 2 marks.		
	3)	Answers should be marked in darkening the appropriate option		
	4)	Use black ball point pen only for I stray mark on the OMR Answer	marking the circle. Do not make any Sheet.	
	5)	Follow the instructions given on	OMR Sheet.	
	6)		sheet provided at the end of question	
	7)	Only non programmable calculat	ors are allowed.	
		<u> PART - I</u>		
		(Chemical Engineer	ing)	
Find the amount of KCl to be added in 100 kg of fertilizer if we wish to give 20 kg of potassium to the soil? Atomic weight of K is 39 and Cl is 35.5.				
A)	74.5	B)	39	
C)	38.2	D)	35.5	
seed	s. If 100	kg of oil seeds are treated and	-	
A)	0.5 kg	B)	5 kg	
C)	9.5 kg	D)	$0.05 \mathrm{kg}$	
A)	48 kg	B)	72 kg	
C)	64 kg	D)	21 kg	
	Find 20 k, A) C) Oil s seed quart A) C) For (32 k, A)	ructions: 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) Find the amore 20 kg of potast A) 74.5 C) 38.2 Oil seeds contract seeds. If 100 partity of oil A) 0.5 kg C) 9.5 kg For oxidation 32 kg of sulfur A) 48 kg	2) Each question carries 2 marks. 3) Answers should be marked in darkening the appropriate option 4) Use black ball point pen only for stray mark on the OMR Answer 5) Follow the instructions given on the paper. 7) Only non programmable calculate PART - I (Chemical Engineer) Find the amount of KCl to be added in 100 k 20 kg of potassium to the soil? Atomic weight A) 74.5 B) C) 38.2 D) Oil seeds containing 10% of oil are treated with seeds. If 100 kg of oil seeds are treated and quantity of oil lost with the cake? A) 0.5 kg B) C) 9.5 kg D) For oxidation of sulfur to sulfur trioxide, 509 32 kg of sulfur, what is amount of oxygen read. A) 48 kg B)	

				WI/P EN 1 - 30			
4)	Ven	acontracta is observed in					
	A)	Orifice meter	B)	Venturi meter			
	C)	Rotameter	D)	Pitot Tube			
5)	Nav	vier Stokes equation deals with law	of cor	nservation of			
	A)	Mass	B)	Energy			
	C)	Momentum	D)	Both A & B			
6)		quid flowing at constant flow rate halve		ocity V, for same flow rate, Wha			
	A)	4V	B)	2V			
	C)	3V	D)	0.25 V			
7)	Ads	Adsorption is accompanied by					
	A)	Increasing entropy of the system					
	B)	Increase in enthalpy of the system	1				
	C)	Increase in free energy of the syst	em				
	D)	$T\Delta S$ of the system is negative					
8)	The effect of catalyst in a chemical reaction is to change						
	A)	Activation Energy					
	B)	Equilibrium Concentration					
	C)	Heat of reaction					
	D)	Final Product					
9)	What is correct thermodynamic relationship?						
	A)	H = U - PV					
	B)	H = U + PV					

C) U = H + PV

 $D) \quad H + U + PV = 0$

10)	0) For an ideal solution, value of activity coefficient is			cient is
	A)	0	B)	1
	C)	<1	D)	>1
11)	In fo	orced convection, Nusselt Number	is a fi	unction of
	A)	Re & Sc	B)	Re & Gr
	C)	Pr & Gr	D)	Re & Pr
12)		ssure difference is increased due to id, level of liquid rises in down spou		_
	A)	Weeping	B)	Priming
	C)	Flooding	D)	Coning
13)	The	ratio of momentum diffusivity to m	ass d	iffusivity is equal to
	A)	Lewis Number		
	B)	Schmidt Number		
	C)	Prandtl Number		
	D)	Sherwood Number		
14)	Smo	oke is an example of		
	A)	Solid dispersed in liquid		
	B)	Solid dispersed in gas		
	C)	Liquid dispersed in gas		
	D)	Gas dispersed in liquid		

15)	H_2S	H ₂ S present in naphtha reformed gas is removed by absorbing with					
	A)	Ethanolamine	B)	HCl			
	C)	H_2SO_4	D)	Water			
16)	Who	en damping coefficient is less than u	ınity,	the system is			
	A)	Under damped	B)	Over damped			
	C)	Critically damped	D)	None of above			
17)	The	most commonly used control actio	n tha	t is most economical is			
	A)	Proportional	B)	Integral			
	C)	Derivative	D)	PID			
18)	For a porous catalyst particle, where reaction and diffusion occur simultaneously, which of following statement is correct?						
	A)	Diffusion and reaction occur in ser	ries				
	B)	Diffusion and reaction occur in parallel					
	C)	Reaction may be controlled by diffusion					
	D)	None of above					
19)	Cata	alyst loses its activity due to					
	A) Loss in surface area of active components						
	B)	Agglomeration of metal particles caused by thermal sintering of solid surfaces					
	C)	Covering of catalyst active sites by foreign substance					
	D)	All A, B & C					
20)	The	catalyst promoters					
	A)	Improves activity of catalyst	B)	Act as catalyst support			
	C)	Itself has very high activity	D)	All A, B & C			

21)	Nyl	on 6, 6 is produced by		
	A)	Chain growth polymerization		
	B)	Step growth polymerization		
	C)	Both chain and step polymerization	1	
	D)	None of the above		
22)	Whi	ich of following material is not semi	condi	uctor?
	A)	Silicon	B)	Germanium
	C)	Gallium-Arsenide	D)	Aluminium
23)	In b	all mill, crushing effectively done by	,	
	A)	Compression	B)	Impact
	C)	Attrition	D)	Cutting action
24)		a particle settling in water at its terrect?	ninal	velocity, which of following is
	A)	Buoyancy = Weight + Drag		
	B)	Weight = Buoyancy + Drag		
	C)	Drag = Buoyancy + Weight		
	D)	Drag = Weight		
25)	Uni	t loads like boxes, packages are tra	nspor	ted by a conveyor.
	A)	Flat belt	B)	Bucket
	C)	Trough belt	D)	Screw

PART - II

(Research Methodology)

- 26) Bibliography given in a research report
 - A) Helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle
 - B) Shows the vast knowledge of the researcher
 - C) Makes the report authentic
 - D) None of the above
- 27) Which comes first, theory or research?
 - A) Theory, because otherwise you are working in the dark
 - B) Research, because that's the only way you can develop a theory
 - C) It depends on your point of view
 - D) The question is meaningless, because you can't have one without the other
- 28) Which of the following is not a type of research question?
 - A) Predicting an outcome
- B) Evaluating a phenomenon
- C) Developing good practice
- D) A hypothesis
- 29) The core ingredients of a dissertation are:
 - A) Introduction; Data collection; Data analysis; Conclusions and recommendations.
 - B) Executive summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography.
 - C) Research plan; Research data; Analysis; References.
 - D) Introduction; Literature review; Research methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusion.

30)	Which of the following is not a data-collection method?				
	A)B)C)D)	Research questions Unstructured interviewing Postal survey questionnaires Participant observation			
31)	The	research antagonistic to ex-post fac	cto re	search is	
	A)	Experimental studies	B)	Library researches	
	C)	Normative researches	D)	All of the above	
32)	The	per capita income of India from 19:	50 to	1990 is four times. This study is	
	A)	Social	B)	Factorial	
	C)	Longitudinal	D)	Horizontal	
33)	Nin	e years old children are taller than 7	years	s old ones. It is an example of	
	A)	Vertical studies	B)	Cross-sectional studies	
	C)	Experimental studies	D)	Case studies	
34)	Hyp	oothesis cannot be stated in			
	A)	Declarative terms	B)	Null and question form terms	
	C)	General terms	D)	Directional terms	
35)	35) All cause non sampling errors except				
	A)	Faulty tools of measurement			
	B)	Inadequate sample			
	C)	Defect in data collection			
	D)	Non response			

36)	For doing external criticism (for establishing the authenticity of data) a researcher must verify						
	A)	The signature and handwriting of the author					
	B)	The paper and ink used in that period which is under study					
	C)	Style of prose writing of that period					
	D)	All of the above					
37)	Sur	vey study aims at					
	i)	Knowing facts about the existing s	ituati	on.			
	ii)	Comparing the present status with	the s	standard norms.			
	iii)	Criticising the existing situation.					
	iv)	Identifying the means of improving	g the	existing situation.			
	A)	(i) and (ii) only	B)	(i), (ii) and (iii)			
	C)	(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	D)	(ii) and (iii) only			
38)	A researcher wants to study the future of the Congress I in India. For the study which tool is most appropriate for him?						
	A)	Questionnaire	B)	Rating scale			
	C)	Interview	D)	Schedule			
39)	Catharsis means discharge of emotions. A teacher can let off pent-up energy of his disciples through						
	A)	Picnics / excursions	B)	Mock-parliament			
	C)	Celebration of festivals	D)	All of the above			
40)	Seeing a very big turnout, it was reported that JD will win the election, the conclusion was based on						
	A)	Random sampling	B)	Cluster sampling			
	C)	Purposive sampling	D)	Systematic sampling			

41)	Whi	ch of the following is a non-probabi	lity sa	ample?
	A)	Quota sample	B)	Simple random sample
	C)	Purposive sample	D)	(A) and (C) both
42)		researcher is studying the effect of train their merit and worth, he is likely		
	A)	Basic	B)	Applied
	C)	Evaluation	D)	Experimental
43)	The	most important task in teaching is		
	A) Directing students in development of experiences			
	B)	Making assignments and hearing re	citati	ons
	C)	Making monthly reports and mainta	aining	g records
	D)	None of the above		
44)	A go	ood hypothesis should be		
	A)	Formulated in such a way that it ca	n be	tested by the data
	B)	Precise, specific and consistent wi	th mo	ost known facts
	C)	Of limited scope and should not ha	ve gl	obal significance
	D)	All of these		
45)	Field	d study is related to		
	A)	Real life situations	B)	Laboratory situations
	C)	Experimental situations	D)	None of the above

M/P ENT - 36

46) A statistical measure based upon the entire population is while measure based upon a sample is known as				
	A)	Sample parameter	B)	Inference
	C)	Statistic	D)	None of these
47) In Hindi language the term Anusandhan refers to				s to
	A)	Follower of an aim	B)	Preying of an aim
	C)	Attain the aim	D)	Become goal-oriented
48)	The A)	main condition which should be followers to the should be followers.	llowe	ed by research is
	B)	Knowledge of facts and principles		
	C)	Standardized findings and conclus	ions	
	D)	All the above		
49)	A re	esearch should be		
	A)	Objective	B)	Valid
	C)	Reliable	D)	All the above
50)	Dali	ability is the fundamental quality of	0.200	oorah which also reflects
50)		ability is the fundamental quality of		
	A)	Validity	B)	Verifiability
	C)	Purity of data	D)	Superiority
		**	+	

Rough Work

Rough Work