## Unit I

## Water Technology

<ul> <li>Q. 1. Suspended impurities can be separated by</li> <li>a. Zeolite process</li> <li>b. Ion Exchange process</li> <li>c. Filtration</li> <li>d. Osmosis</li> <li>Ans: c</li> </ul>	Q. 6. When water is becoming hard due to the salts other than carbonates then the type of hardness is a. Carbonate b. Non-carbonate c. Sulphate d. Nitrate Ans: b
Q. 2. The impurities in water having particle	
size greater than are suspended	Q. 7. $MgCO_3 + H_2O$ Boiled $Mg(OH)_2 + CO_2$
particles.	The hardness removed by above method is
a. 1000 A°	hardness.
b. 10 A°	a. Mild
c. 0. 1 A°	b. Temporary
d. 1 A°	c. Non-carbonate
Ans: a	d. Permanent
	Ans: b
Q. 3. The impurities like bacteria, fungi etc.	
and other small size aquatic animals are	Q. 8. Rain water is water.
coming in the category of	a. Hard
impurities.	b. Soft
a. Suspended	c. Impure
b. Biological	d. Double distilled
c. Colloidal	Ans: b
d. Dissolved	
Ans: b	Q. 9. Commonly used unit of hardness is
	·
Q. 4. Water which does not form lather readily	a. ml
with soap is called as	b. Kg
a. Soft water	c. ppm of CaCO <sub>3</sub>
b. Pure water	d. cm
c. Impure water	Ans: c
d. Hard water	
Ans: d	Q. 10. To avoid corrosion due to dissolved
	oxygen, water is treated with
Q. 5. The water which contains impurities like	a. CaCO₃
$Ca(HCO_3)_2$ , $Mg(HCO_3)_2$ , $MgCO_3$ is the type of	b. CuSO <sub>4</sub>
hardness.	c. Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>
a. Carbonate	d. KMnO <sub>4</sub>
b. Non-carbonate	Ans: c
c. Permanent	Q. 11. Dissolved $CO_2$ from water is removed by
d. Mild	adding suitable amount of

Ans: a

a. NH <sub>3</sub>	d. Chloride content in water.
b. CO <sub>2</sub>	Ans: a
c. H <sub>2</sub> S	
d. H <sub>2</sub> O	Q. 17. The slimy and loose deposits of
Ans: a	precipitated salts in a boiler tube is known as
Q. 12. To prevent corrosion due to acid	a. Scale
formation the pH of the boiler feed water is	b. Sludge
maintained in between	c. Priming
a. 2 to 4	d. Carry over
b. 8.5 to 9	Ans: b
c. 3. 5 to 7	
d. 11. 5 to 14	Q. 18. Carry over is the alternative name for
Ans: b	Q. 10. Carry over 15 the attendance name 10.
7113. 5	a. Sludge formation
Q. 13. Galvanic corrosion can be avoided by	b. Corrosion
•	
suspending plates.	c. Scale formation
a. Steel	d. Priming and foaming
b. Chromium	Ans: d
c. Aluminium	
d. Zinc	
Ans: d	Q. 19. The hard and strong coating formed
	inside the boiler tube by chemical reaction is
O 44 Million hadden and an alternative wild	II de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la c
Q. 14. When boiler produces steam rapidly,	called as
some water droplets are carried along with	a. Sludge
some water droplets are carried along with	a. Sludge
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is	<ul><li>a. Sludge</li><li>b. Scale</li></ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over	<ul><li>a. Sludge</li><li>b. Scale</li><li>c. Carry over</li></ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over  b. Foaming	<ul><li>a. Sludge</li><li>b. Scale</li><li>c. Carry over</li><li>d. Hard water</li></ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over b. Foaming c. Priming	<ul><li>a. Sludge</li><li>b. Scale</li><li>c. Carry over</li><li>d. Hard water</li><li>Ans: b</li></ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over  b. Foaming  c. Priming  d. Sludge formation	<ul><li>a. Sludge</li><li>b. Scale</li><li>c. Carry over</li><li>d. Hard water</li><li>Ans: b</li><li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li></ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over b. Foaming c. Priming	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> </ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over  b. Foaming  c. Priming  d. Sludge formation  Ans: c	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> </ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over  b. Foaming c. Priming d. Sludge formation Ans: c  Q. 15. Foaming is formation of continuous	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> <li>b. Bottom</li> </ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over b. Foaming c. Priming d. Sludge formation Ans: c  Q. 15. Foaming is formation of continuous on the surface of water.	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> <li>b. Bottom</li> <li>c. Cooler</li> </ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over  b. Foaming c. Priming d. Sludge formation  Ans: c  Q. 15. Foaming is formation of continuous on the surface of water.  a. Steam	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> <li>b. Bottom</li> <li>c. Cooler</li> <li>d. Middle</li> </ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over b. Foaming c. Priming d. Sludge formation Ans: c  Q. 15. Foaming is formation of continuous on the surface of water.  a. Steam b. Sludge	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> <li>b. Bottom</li> <li>c. Cooler</li> </ul>
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some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over b. Foaming c. Priming d. Sludge formation Ans: c  Q. 15. Foaming is formation of continuous on the surface of water. a. Steam b. Sludge c. Droplets d. Foam Ans: d  Q. 16. Priming and foaming reduces	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> <li>b. Bottom</li> <li>c. Cooler</li> <li>d. Middle</li> <li>Ans: c</li> <li>Q. 21. The fast corrosion of boiler caused by highly alkaline condition of water is called as</li> <li>a. Osmosis</li> </ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over b. Foaming c. Priming d. Sludge formation Ans: c  Q. 15. Foaming is formation of continuous on the surface of water.  a. Steam b. Sludge c. Droplets d. Foam Ans: d  Q. 16. Priming and foaming reduces  a. Efficiency of machines.	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> <li>b. Bottom</li> <li>c. Cooler</li> <li>d. Middle</li> <li>Ans: c</li> <li>Q. 21. The fast corrosion of boiler caused by highly alkaline condition of water is called as</li> <li>a. Osmosis</li> <li>b. Evaporation</li> </ul>
some water droplets are carried along with steam. This process of wet steam formation is called as  a. Carry over b. Foaming c. Priming d. Sludge formation Ans: c  Q. 15. Foaming is formation of continuous on the surface of water. a. Steam b. Sludge c. Droplets d. Foam Ans: d  Q. 16. Priming and foaming reduces	<ul> <li>a. Sludge</li> <li>b. Scale</li> <li>c. Carry over</li> <li>d. Hard water</li> <li>Ans: b</li> <li>Q. 20. Normally sludge formation is towards</li> <li>the parts of the boiler tube.</li> <li>a. Hotter</li> <li>b. Bottom</li> <li>c. Cooler</li> <li>d. Middle</li> <li>Ans: c</li> <li>Q. 21. The fast corrosion of boiler caused by highly alkaline condition of water is called as</li> <li>a. Osmosis</li> </ul>

Ans: d	Q. 27. The following treatment of water is
	internal treatment.
Q. 22. Caustic embrittelment can be avoided	a. Zeolite
by treating boiler feed water with	b. Ion Exchange process
a. Sodium carbonate	c. Calgon conditioning
b. Sodium phosphate	d. Osmosis
c. Sodium chloride	Ans: c
d. Sodium sulphate	
Ans: b	Q. 28. The other name of zeolite process is process.
Q. 23.Scales are generally formed at	a. Ion exchange
parts of the boiler tube.	b. Permutite
a. Upper	c. Demineralization
b. Side	d. Coagulation
c. Hotter	Ans: b
d. Middle	
Ans: c	Q. 29. Sodium zeolite is actually
	a. Sodium Silicate
Q.24.Scale forming salts like CaSO <sub>4</sub> , Mg(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	b. Aluminium Silicate
in the boiler water can be converted into highly	c. Calcium Silicate
soluble complexes by adding	d. Hydrated Sodium Alumino Silicate
a. Calgon	Ans:d
b. MgSO <sub>4</sub>	
c. Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Q.30.Exhausted zeolite bed can be
d. CuSO <sub>4</sub>	regenerated by
Ans: a	a. 5% NaCl
, tild, d	b. 10 % NaCl
Q.25.By adding at a boiler	c. 100 % NaCl
temperature, it is possible to form gelatinous	d. 20 % NaCl
precipitate of scale and sludge forming salts.	Ans: b
a. Sodium carbonate	7.113. 5
b. Sodium sulphate	Q. 31. Brine is nothing but
c. Sodium aluminate	a. 5% NaCl
d. Sodium hydroxide	b. 10 % NaCl
Ans: c	c. 100 % NaCl
A Wild C	d. 20 % NaCl
Q. 26. By using chelating compound	Ans: b
scales and sludges can be converted into	7113. 5
soluble complexes.	Q. 32. Zeolites are like structures.
a. Na₂CO₃	a. Square
b. EDTA	b. Triangular
	<del>-</del>
c. Na <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	c. Honey Comb
d. CaCO <sub>3</sub>	d. Pyramid
Ans: b	Ans: c

0.22. 7   1	A il
Q. 33. Zeolite is basically process.	Ans: d
a. Cation Exchange	0.07.00/11.01.11
b. Anion Exchange	Q. 35. 8 % NaCl solution means
c. Water Exchange	a. 8 g/lit
d. Ion Exchange	b. 80 g/lit
Ans: a	c. 0.8 g/lit
	d. 0.08 g/lit
Q. 34. Zeolite process can not be used for	Ans: b
water containing impurities.	
a. Dissolved	Q. 36. Other name of Ion Exchange process is
b. Biological	
c. Suspended	a. Permutite
d. Colloidal	b. Zeolite
c. Deionization	c. Methyl orange
d. Osmosis	d. Fluoroscien
Ans: c	Ans: b
Q. 37. By using Ion Exchange process	Q. 41. The colour of the metal-EDTA complex
can be exchanged.	is .
a. Cations	a. Colourless
b. Anions	b. Wine red
c. Cations and anions both	c. Blue
d. None of these	d. Yellow
Ans: c	Ans: a
Q. 38. The exhausted cation exchanger can be	Q. 42. The colour of metal-EBT complex is
regenerated by	<del></del>
a. NaCl	a. Colourless
b. Dil. HCl	b. Wine red
c. KCl	c. Blue
d. CaCl <sub>2</sub>	d. Yellow
Ans:b	Ans: b
Q. 39. The exhausted anion exchange resins	Q. 43. Na₂EDTA isdentate ligand.
can be regenerated by	a. Bi
a. Dil. NaOH	b. Tri
b. Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	c. Tetra
c. KOH	d. Hexa
d. CaSO <sub>4</sub>	Ans: d
Ans: a	
	Q. 44. In EDTA-hard water titration along with
Q. 40. In EDTA vs hard water titration, the	indicator is added.
indicator used is	a. HCl
a. Phenolpthalein	b. Buffer
b. EBT	c. NaOH

d. HNO₃	Q. 50. If P = 0, then alkalinities are
Ans:b	present.
	a. OH⁻
Q. 45. In EDTA titration by adding buffer	b. HCO <sub>3</sub>
solution maintained.	c. CO <sub>3</sub>
a. Alkalinity	d. OH⁻ and CO₃⁻ ⁻
b. Acidity	Ans: b
c. pH	
d. Neutrality	Q. 51. If P = ½ M, thenalkalinities are
Ans: c	present.
	a. OH
Q. 46. In alkalinity titration, first end point is	b. HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
called as end point.	c. CO <sub>3</sub> -
a. Phenolpthalein	d. OH and CO <sub>3</sub> -
b. EBT	Ans: c
c. Methyl orange	
d. Fluorosciene	Q. 52. If P = M, thenalkalinities are
Ans: a	present.
7113. 0	a. OH
Q.47. In alkalinity experiment,	b. HCO <sub>3</sub> -
phenolphthalein end point is	c. CO <sub>3</sub> -
a. Colourless to pink	d. OH <sup>-</sup> and CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>
b. Pink to colourless	Ans: a
c. Yellow to red	Alis. u
d. None of these	
Ans: b	Q. 53. If P < ½ M, thenalkalinities are
Alis. D	present.
Q. 48. In alkalinity titration, second end point	a. OH
is called as end point.	b. HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup></sup>
a. Phenolpthalein	c. CO <sub>3</sub>
b. EBT	d. HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup></sup> and CO <sub>3</sub> <sup></sup>
c. Methyl orange	Ans: d
d. Fluoroscien	O F4 If D > 1/ N4 then all climities
Ans: c	Q. 54. If P > ½ M, thenalkalinities
	are present.
	a. OH
Q. 49. In alkalinity experiment, methyl orange	b. HCO <sub>3</sub> -
end point is	c. CO <sub>3</sub>
a. Colourless to pink	d. OH <sup>-</sup> and CO <sub>3</sub> <sup></sup>
b. Pink to colourless	Ans: d
c. Yellow to red	
d. None of these	Q. 55. Determination of Alkalinity is
Ans: c	type of titration.
	a. Precipitation
	b. Redox

d. Acid-base Ans: d  Ans: c  Ans: d  Ans: c  Ans: d  Ans: d  Ans: c  Ans: c  Ans: c  Ans: c  Ans: c  Ans: d  A	c. Complexometric	
Ans: d		Q. 61. In reverse osmosis flow of liquid is from
a. Dilute to concentrated  Q.56.Hardness determination is	Ans: d	•
of titration. a. Precipitation b. Redox c. Complexometric d. Acid-base Ans: c d. Acid-base Ans: c d. S7. The process of removingfrom water is called Desalination. a. KCl b. NaCl c. Cacl <sub>2</sub> d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: b C. CaCl <sub>3</sub> d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: c d. Mixture Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of brine decreases by applying direct electric current. d. None of these a. Ion exchange b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c d. S9. Desalinated brine is removed fromcompartment. a. Central b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused. Ans: a Benzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these		
of titration. a. Precipitation b. Redox c. Complexometric d. Acid-base Ans: c d. Acid-base Ans: c d. S7. The process of removingfrom water is called Desalination. a. KCl b. NaCl c. Cacl <sub>2</sub> d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: b C. CaCl <sub>3</sub> d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: c d. Mixture Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of brine decreases by applying direct electric current. d. None of these a. Ion exchange b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c d. S9. Desalinated brine is removed fromcompartment. a. Central b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused. Ans: a Benzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these	Q.56.Hardness determination is type	b. Concentrated to dilute
a. Precipitation b. Redox c. Complexometric d. Acid-base Ans: b  C. Gomplexometric d. Acid-base Ans: c  G. 57. The process of removingfrom	/ ·	
b. Redox c. Complexometric d. Acid-base Q. 62. In reverse osmosis the direction of the flow is getting reversed as hydrostatic pressure is		·
c. Complexometric d. Acid-base Ans: c flow is getting reversed as hydrostatic pressure is than osmotic pressure.  Q. 57. The process of removing from water is called Desalination. a. KCl b. NaCl c. CaCl <sub>2</sub> d. None of these. Ans: c  Q. 63. In osmosis process, after completion, in the tank is present. a. Pure water b. Mixture c. Contaminated water current. a. Ion exchange b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c  Q. 64. In the preparation of adipic acid traditionally is used. Ans: c  Q. 59. Desalinated brine is removed from compartment. a. Central b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these	·	
d. Acid-base  Ans: c  Compartment.  a. Description  Compartment.  a. Central  Compartment.  c. Cand Compartment.  a. Central  Compartment.  c. Cand Compartment.  c. Cand Compartment.  c. Contaminated water  d. None of these  Ans: c  Compartment.  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Contaminated water  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Contaminated water  c. Contaminated water  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  c. Glucose  contaminated water  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  d. None of these  Ans: c		
Ans: c   flow is getting reversed as hydrostatic pressure   is	·	O 62 In reverse osmosis the direction of the
Sthan osmotic pressure.		
Q. 57. The process of removing from	7113. 0	
water is called Desalination.  a. KCl  b. NaCl  c. Greater  d. None of these.  c. CaCl <sub>2</sub> d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: b  Q. 63. In osmosis process, after completion, in the tank is present.  a. Pure water  Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of b. Mixture  Current.  a. lon exchange  b. Zeolite  c. Electrodialysis  d. Osmosis  Ans: c  Q. 64. In the preparation of adipic acid traditionallyis used.  Ans: c  a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  Q. 59. Desalinated brine is removed fromcompartment.  a. Central  b. First  c. Last  Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused.  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  C. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Last  Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose  solution.  a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  solution.  d. None of these  Ans: c  But the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused.  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  solution.  d. None of these  Ans: c  But the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused.  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  solution.  d. None of these  Ans: c	0.57 The process of removing from	
a. KCI b. NaCl c. CaCl <sub>2</sub> d. None of these. c. CaCl <sub>2</sub> d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: b Q. 63. In osmosis process, after completion, in the tank is present. a. Pure water Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of b. Mixture Current. d. None of these a. lon exchange b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene Q. 59. Desalinated brine is removed fromcompartment. d. None of these Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose G. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose G. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose G. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose G. 60. In urathanes, isocynates and		
b. NaCl c. CaCl <sub>2</sub> d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: c  Q. 63. In osmosis process, after completion, in the tank is present. a. Pure water  Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of b. Mixture brine decreases by applying direct electric current. a. lon exchange b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c Q. 64. In the preparation of adipic acid traditionally is used. Ans: c a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a b. Central Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and		
c. CaCl2 d. BaCl2 Ans: b Q. 63. In osmosis process, after completion, in the tank is present. a. Pure water b. Mixture C. Contaminated water d. None of these Ans: c Ans: c Ans: c Celectrodialysis C. Electrodialysis C. Contaminated water C.		
d. BaCl <sub>2</sub> Ans: b  Q. 63. In osmosis process, after completion, in the tank is present.  a. Pure water  Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of brine decreases by applying direct electric current.  a. Ion exchange		
Ans: b  Q. 63. In osmosis process, after completion, in the tank is present.  a. Pure water  Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of b. Mixture  C. contaminated water  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Zeolite  c. Electrodialysis  d. Osmosis  Ans: c  D. Chlorobenzene  Q. 59. Desalinated brine is removed fromcompartment.  a. Central  b. First  c. Last  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: a  Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  Concentrated to dilute  c. Top to bottom  Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and		Alls. C
the tank is present. a. Pure water b. Mixture c. Contaminated water d. None of these Ans: c  Celectrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c  Q. 64. In the preparation of adipic acid traditionally is used. Ans: c  D. Desalinated brine is removed from compartment. Ans: a  Central D. First C. Last D. None of these Ans: a  Central D. First C. Last D. None of these Ans: a  D. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose D. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose D. Chlorobenzene C. Last C. Last D. First C. Last	-	O C2 In compaignments of the completion in
a. Pure water  Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of brine decreases by applying direct electric current.  a. Ion exchange b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c  Q. 64. In the preparation of adipic acid traditionallyis used.  Ans: c  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene  Q. 59. Desalinated brine is removed from compartment.  a. Central b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a  Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technology used.  Ans: a  Benzene b. Chlorobenzene  C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a	Aris: D	
Q. 58. Inmethod concentration of brine decreases by applying direct electric current.       b. Mixture         a. Ion exchange       Ans: c         b. Zeolite       Ans: c         c. Electrodialysis       Q. 64. In the preparation of adipic acid traditionally is used.         d. Osmosis       traditionally is used.         Ans: c       a. Benzene         b. Chlorobenzene       c. Glucose         compartment.       d. None of these         a. Central       Ans: a         b. First       Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technology used.         Ans: a       a. Benzene         b. Chlorobenzene       c. Glucose         d. None of these       a. Benzene         b. Chlorobenzene       c. Glucose         d. None of these       d. None of these         a. Dilute to concentrated       Ans: c         b. Concentrated to dilute       Ans: c		
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current.  a. Ion exchange b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucosecompartment. d. None of these Ans: a  Berist C. Last C. Last C. Last C. Last C. Lost C. Colucose		
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b. Zeolite c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose compartment. d. None of these Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene compartment. d. None of these Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene compartment. d. None of these Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: c b. Concentrated Ans: c b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and		
c. Electrodialysis d. Osmosis Ans: c a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose Compartment. d. None of these Ans: a b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a  Central D. First C. Last C. Lost C. Concentrated C. Concent	_	Ans: c
d. Osmosis  Ans: c  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose compartment. d. None of these Ans: a  b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a  Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technology used. Ans: a  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose d. None of these Ans: a  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose solution. d. None of these Ans: c  b. Concentrated to dilute C. Top to bottom  Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and		
Ans: c  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose compartment. d. None of these Ans: a  b. First c. Last d. None of these Ans: a  compartment. d. None of these Ans: a  compartment. d. None of these Ans: a  d. None of these C. Last d. None of these C. Last d. None of these C. Last d. None of these Ans: a  d. None of these Ans: a  d. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene C. Glucose Solution. d. None of these Ans: c		
b. Chlorobenzene  C. 59. Desalinated brine is removed from  compartment.  a. Central  b. First  c. Last  d. None of these  Ans: a  Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused.  Ans: a  a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  C. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from  a. Dilute to concentrated  b. Concentrated to dilute  c. Top to bottom  D. Chlorobenzene  C. Glucose  Ans: c  D. Concentrated to dilute  C. Top to bottom  Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	d. Osmosis	
Q. 59. Desalinated brine is removed fromcompartment. d. None of these a. Central b. First c. Last d. None of these d. Ans: a  Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused. Ans: a  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these a. Dilute to concentrated b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom  Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	Ans: c	
compartment.  a. Central  b. First  c. Last  d. None of these  Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused.  Ans: a  a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from  solution.  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Concentrated to dilute  c. Top to bottom  Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and		
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b. First c. Last Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using d. None of these green and clean technologyused. Ans: a a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose solution. d. None of these a. Dilute to concentrated Ans: c b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	compartment.	d. None of these
c. Last  d. None of these  Ans: a  a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  C. Glucose  solution.  d. None of these  Ans: c  b. Concentrated to dilute  c. Top to bottom  Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using green and clean technologyused.  a. Benzene  b. Chlorobenzene  c. Glucose  d. None of these  Ans: c  D. Concentrated to dilute  Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	a. Central	Ans: a
d. None of these green and clean technologyused.  Ans: a a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene c. Glucose solution. d. None of these a. Dilute to concentrated Ans: c b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	b. First	
Ans: a  a. Benzene b. Chlorobenzene  Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose solution. d. None of these a. Dilute to concentrated Ans: c b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	c. Last	Q. 65. In the preparation of adipic acid by using
D. Chlorobenzene  Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose solution.  d. None of these  a. Dilute to concentrated Ans: c  b. Concentrated to dilute  c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	d. None of these	green and clean technologyused.
Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from c. Glucose solution. d. None of these a. Dilute to concentrated Ans: c b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	Ans: a	a. Benzene
solution.  d. None of these  a. Dilute to concentrated  Ans: c  b. Concentrated to dilute  c. Top to bottom  Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and		b. Chlorobenzene
<ul> <li>a. Dilute to concentrated</li> <li>b. Concentrated to dilute</li> <li>c. Top to bottom</li> <li>Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and</li> </ul>	Q. 60. In osmosis flow of liquid is from	c. Glucose
b. Concentrated to dilute c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	solution.	d. None of these
c. Top to bottom Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and	a. Dilute to concentrated	Ans: c
	b. Concentrated to dilute	
	c. Top to bottom	Q. 66. In urathanes, isocynates and
d. None of these polycarbonate synthesis traditionally	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ans: ais used	Ans: a	is used

a. Chloride	Ans: d
b. Phosgene	
c. H <sub>2</sub> S	Q. 72. In reverse osmosis,
d. CO <sub>2</sub>	a. Sewage water is purified
Ans: b	b. Industrial waste water is purified
	c. Sea water is purified
Q. 67. By green chemistry route, urathanes,	d. River water is purified
isocynates and polycarbonate are prepared by	Ans: c
using	
a. Chloride	Q. 73. Reverse osmosis is also known as
b. Phosgene	
c. H <sub>2</sub> S	a. Super filtration
d. CO <sub>2</sub>	b. Hyper filtration
Ans: d	c. Pressure filtration
	d. Molecular sieve filtration
Q. 68. Traditional way of synthesizing indigo is	Ans: b
withas starting material.	7 11131
a. Benzene	Q. 74. Electrodilysis is a method adopted to
b. Aniline	Q. 7 i. Electrodiffs is a method adopted to
c. Chlorobenzene	a. Remove high concentration of ions in saline
d. None of these	water
Ans: b	b. Remove pathogenic bacteria
Alls. U	c. Remove patriogenic bacteria
Q. 69. In green chemistry approach, aniline is	d. Purify water
replaced byin the preparation of	Ans: a
	Alis. a
indigo. a. Chlorobenzene	O 75 Salts responsible for hardness are in
	Q. 75. Salts responsible for hardness are in form.
b. Benzene	a. Insoluble
c. L-tryptophan	
d. Aniline.	b. Soluble
Ans: c	c. Partly soluble
	d. None of these
Q. 70. The concept of Green Chemistry was	Ans: b
developed by	
a. Bragg	Q. 76. Carbonate hardness =
b. Paul Anestas	hardness.
c. Mendeleef	a. Permanent
d. Dalton	b. Mild
Ans: b	c. Temporary
	d. None of these
Q. 71. Alkalinity of water is due to	Ans: c
a. OH <sup>-</sup>	
b. CO <sub>3</sub> -	Q. 77. Unit for hardness is = ppm.
c. HCO <sub>3</sub>	a. gm / lit
d. All of these	b. lit/gm

c. mg/lit	
d. mg/ml	Q. 80. In EDTA method, pH of the buffer
Ans: c	solution is
	a. 5
Q. 78. Due to scale and sludge deposition in	b. 8
boiler efficiency of boiler	c. 10
a. Increases	d. 7
b. Decreases	Ans: c
c. Remains same	
d. All of these	Q. 81. To remove impurities from
Ans: b	water internal/external treatments are to be
	given.
Q. 79. In EDTA method, buffer solution is used	a. Colloidal
to make water alkaline is a mixture of +	b. Suspended
·	c. Biological
a. NH <sub>4</sub> Cl + NH <sub>4</sub> OH	d. Dissolved
b. $NH_4CI + H_2O$	Ans: b
c. NH <sub>4</sub> OH + KCl	
d. All of these	
Ans: a	