

# 1 Q.1-Q.25 carry one mark each.

**Q.1** The critical speed (revolutions per unit time) of a ball mill of radius R, which uses balls of radius r, is (GATE 2010 CH)

(A)  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\sqrt{Rr}}}$       (B)  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$       (C)  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{r}}$       (D)  $\frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{R-r}}$

**Q.2** The ratio of Nusselt number to Biot number is (GATE 2010 CH)

1. conductive resistance of fluid / conductive resistance of solid
2. conductive resistance of fluid / convective resistance of fluid
3. conductive resistance of solid / conductive resistance of fluid
4. unity

**Q.3** The ratio of thermal boundary layer thickness to the concentration boundary layer thickness is proportional to (GATE 2010 CH)

1. Nu
2. Le
3. Sh
4. Pr

**Q.4** For a first order isothermal catalytic reaction,  $A \rightarrow P$ , occurring in an infinitely long cylindrical pore, the relationship between effectiveness factor, (GATE 2010 CH)

(A)  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{\phi^2}$       (B)  $\epsilon = \phi$       (C)  $\epsilon = 1$       (D)  $\epsilon = \frac{1}{\phi}$

**Q.5** Match the location of the poles/zeros in the s-plane, listed in GROUP I, with the system response characteristics in GROUP II. (GATE 2010 CH)

GROUP I	GROUP II
P. Pole in the right half plane	I. Stable response
Q. Pole at origin	II. Integrating response
R. Zero in the right half plane	III. Unstable response
	IV. Inverse response

1. P-I,Q-II,R-III
2. P-III,Q-IV,R-I
3. P-III,Q-II,R-IV
4. P-I,Q-IV,R-III

**Q.6** Which ONE of the following statements about baffles in a shell and tube heat exchanger is FALSE? Baffles

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. act as a support to the tube bundle
2. reduce the pressure drop on the shell- side
3. alter the shell-side flow pattern
4. help in increasing the shell-side heat transfer coefficient

**Q.7** The term, Knuckle radius, is associated with

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. flat heads
2. torispherical heads
3. hemispherical heads
4. conical heads

**Q.8** In the manufacture of caustic soda from brine, which ONE of the following statements is TRUE?

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. The membrane cell CANNOT produce concentrated NaOH solution, and CANNOT tolerate calcium and magnesium ions in the feed brine.
2. The membrane cell CANNOT produce concentrated NaOH solution, CAN tolerate calcium and magnesium ions in the feed brine
3. The membrane cell CAN produce concentrated NaOH solution, CANNOT tolerate calcium and magnesium ions in the feed brine
4. The membrane cell CAN produce concentrated NaOH solution, CAN tolerate calcium and magnesium ions in the feed brine

**Q.9** For making superphosphate by acidulation of phosphate rock, use of nitric acid is desirable, because

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. nitric acid is less expensive than sulphuric acid
2. the availability of nitrogen enhances the value of the superphosphate as a fertiliser
3. the process produces non-hygroscopic superphosphate
4. the process produces superphosphate having higher phosphorous content than the sulphuric acid process

**Q.10** Match the process in GROUP I with the process in GROUP II.

(GATE 2010 CH)

GROUP I	GROUP II
P. Claus process	I. Syngas
Q. Linde process	II. Oxygen
R. Lurgi process	III. Sulphur

1. P-I, Q-II, R-III
2. P-II, Q-I, R-III
3. P-III, Q-I, R-II
4. P-III, Q-II, R-I

**Q.11** The inverse of the matrix

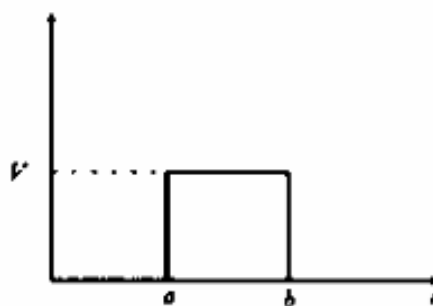
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is}$$

(GATE 2010 CH)

(A)  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -3/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$     (B)  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3/2 \\ 1 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$     (C)  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$     (D)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3/2 \\ -1 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

**Q.12** The Laplace transform of the function shown in the figure below is

(GATE 2010 CH)



(A)  $\frac{V e^{(a-b)/s}}{s}$

(B)  $\frac{V}{s} (e^{-bs} - e^{-as})$

(C)  $\frac{V}{s} (e^{-as} - e^{-bs})$

(D)  $\frac{V}{s^2} (e^{as} - e^{bs})$

**Q.13** The Maxwell-Boltzmann velocity distribution for the x- component of the velocity, at temperature T, is  $f(v_x) = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi kT}} \exp\left(-\frac{mv_x^2}{2kT}\right)$ . The standard deviation of the distribution is (GATE 2010 CH)

(A)  $\sqrt{2kT/m}$

(B)  $kT/m$

(C)  $\sqrt{kT/m}$

(D)  $kT/2m$

**Q.14** Given that  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ ,  $i^i$  is equal to

(GATE 2010 CH)

(A)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(B)  $-1$

(C)  $i \ln i$

(D)  $e^{-\pi/2}$

**Q.15** A root of the equation  $x^4 - 3x + 1 = 0$  needs to be found using the Newton-Raphson method. If the initial guess, x is taken as 0, then the new estimate, x1 after the first iteration is (GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $1/3$

2.  $-1/3$

3.  $3$

4.  $-3$

**Q.16** An equimolar liquid mixture of species 1 and 2 is in equilibrium with its vapour at 400K. At this temperature, the vapour pressure of the species are  $P_1 = 180$  kPa and  $P_2 = 120$  kPa. Assuming that Raoult's law is valid, the value of  $y_1$  is (GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $0.30$

2.  $0.41$

3. 0.50

4. 0.60

**Q.17** A new linear temperature scale, denoted by 'S', has been developed, where the freezing point of water is 200'S and boiling point of water is 400'S. On this scale, 500'S corresponds, in degree celsius, to (GATE 2010 CH)

1. 100°C

2. 125°C

3. 150°C

4. 300°C

**Q.18** A saturated liquid at 1500 kPa and 500 K, with an enthalpy of 750 kJ/kg, is throttled to a liquid-vapour mixture at 150 kPa and 300 K. At the exit conditions, the enthalpy of the saturated liquid is 500 kJ/kg and the enthalpy of the saturated vapour is 2500 kJ/kg. The percentage of the original liquid, which vapourizes, is (GATE 2010 CH)

1. 87.5

2. 67

3. 12.5

4. 10

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^3$$

**Q.19** The stream function in a xy- plane is given below:

The velocity vector for this stream function is

(GATE 2010 CH)

(A)  $xy^3\vec{i} - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2\vec{j}$

(B)  $\frac{3}{2}x^2y^3\vec{i} - xy^3\vec{j}$

(C)  $\frac{3}{2}x^3y^2\vec{i} + xy^3\vec{j}$

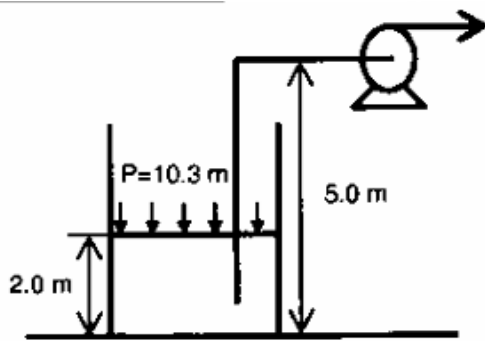
(D)  $xy^3\vec{i} + \frac{3}{2}x^3y^2\vec{j}$

**Q.20** The height of a fluidized bed at incipient fluidization is 0.075 m, and the corresponding voidage is 0.38. If the voidage of the bed increases to 0.5, then the height of the bed would be (GATE 2010 CH)

1. 0.058m
2. 0.061m
3. 0.075m
4. 0.093m

**Q.21** A storage vessel exposed to atmosphere (absolute pressure = 10.3 m of water ) has a diameter of 3m and is initially filled with water to a height of 2m. The pump draws water from the vessel and is located at an elevation of 5m above the bottom of the vessel. The frictional head loss in the suction pipe is 2m of water. If the vapour pressure of the liquid at the temperature of operation is 3m of water. then the available NPSH is

(GATE 2010 CH)



1. 2.3m
2. 5.3m
3. 6.3m
4. 8.3m

**Q.22** In Hagen-Poiseuille flow through a cylindrical tube, the radial profile of shear stress is

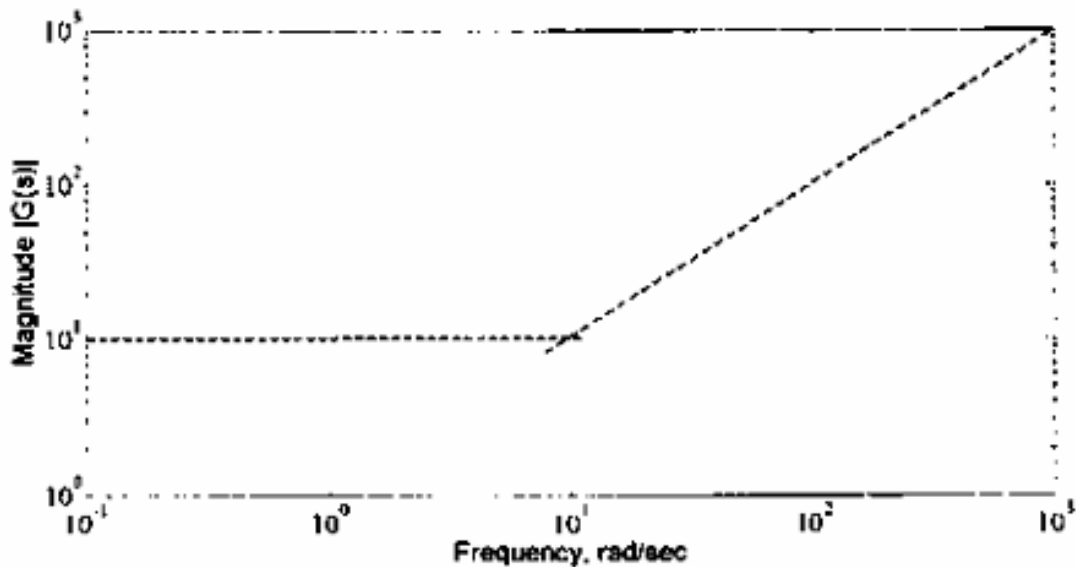
(GATE 2010 CH)

1. constat
2. cubic
3. parabolic
4. linear

**Q.23** Flow measuring instruments with different specifications (zero and span) are available for an application that requires flow rate measurements in the range of 300 litres/h to 400 litres/h. The appropriate instrument for this application is the ONE whose specifications are (GATE 2010 CH)

1. zero = 175litres/h,span = 150litres/h
2. zero = 375litres/h, span = 100litres/h
3. zero = 275litres/h, span = 150litres/h
4. zero = 475litres/h, span = 100litres/h

**Q.24** The transfer function,  $G(s)$ , whose asymptote Bode diagram is shown below, is



(GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $10s+1$
2.  $s-10$
3.  $s+10$
4.  $10s-1$

**Q.25** The flooding velocity in a plane coloumn, operating at 1 atm pressure, is 3 m/s. If the coloumn is operated at 2 atm pressure, under otherwise identical comditions, the flooding velocity will be

(GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $3/\sqrt{2}$
2.  $3/2$

3. 1

4. 3/4

**2 Q.26-Q.55 carry two mark each.****Q.26** The solution of the differential equation

$$d^2y/dt^2 + 2dy/dt + 2y = 0 \quad (1)$$

with the initial conditions  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $(dy/dt)$  at  $t=0 = -1$ , is (GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $-t \sin t$
2.  $-e^{-t}(1 - \cos t)$
3.  $-(t + \sin t)/2$
4.  $-e^{-t} t \sin t$

**Q.27** If  $u = y \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j}$  and  $v = x^2 \mathbf{j}$ , then  $\text{curl}(u \times v)$  is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $(2xy^3)\mathbf{i} - (x + y^2)\mathbf{j}$
2.  $(xy - x^2)\mathbf{i} - (y - 3xy)\mathbf{j}$
3.  $(2x^2y^2 - 3x^3)\mathbf{i} - (y^3 - 3xy^2)\mathbf{k}$
4.  $(3xy^2 - x^3)\mathbf{i} - (y^3 - 3x^2y)\mathbf{j}$

**Q.28** X and Y are independent random variables, X follows a binomial distribution, with  $N = 5$  and  $p = 1/2$ . Y takes integer values 1 and 2, with equal probability. Then the probability that  $X=Y$  is (GATE 2010 CH)

1. 15/64
2. 15/32
3. 1/2
4. 15/16



**Q.29** A box contains three red and two black balls. Four balls are removed from the box one by one, without replacement. The probability of the ball remaining in the box being red, is  
(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 609/625
2. 3/5
3. 2/5
4. 81/625

**Q.30** For a function  $g(x)$ , if  $g(0)=0$  and  $g'(0)=2$ , then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{g(t)} \frac{2t}{x} dx$$

is equal to

(GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $\infty$
2. 2
3. 0
4.  $-\infty$

**Q.31** At constant T and P, the molar density of a binary mixture is given by  $P = 1+x'$ , where  $x'$  is the mole fraction of component 2. The partial molar volume at infinite dilution for component 1,  $V_1'$ , is  
(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 0.75
2. 1.0
3. 2.0
4. 4.0

**Q.32** A saturated solution at 30°C contains 5 moles of solute (M.W = 50kg/kmol) per kg of solvent (M.W = 20kg/kmol). The solubility at 100°C is 10 moles of the solute per kg of the solvent. If 10kg of the original solution is heated to 100°C, then the weight of the additional solute that can be dissolved in it, is  
(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 0.25 kg

2. 1 kg
3. 2 kg
4. 3.34 kg

**Q.33** The products of combustion of methane in atmosphere air (21% O<sub>2</sub> and 79% N<sub>2</sub>) have the following composition on a dry basis:

Products	Mole%
CO <sub>2</sub>	10.00
O <sub>2</sub>	2.37
CO	0.53
N <sub>2</sub>	87.10

The ratio of the moles of CH<sub>4</sub> to the moles of O<sub>2</sub> in the feed stream is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 1.05
2. 0.60
3. 0.51
4. 0.45

**Q.34** A hydrometer, with stem cross-sectional area of  $2.82 \times 10^{-5} m^2$ , is immersed in a very large vessel containing water as shown in figure. The immersed volume is  $15 \times 10^{-6} m^3$  and the length of the stem above water is  $L_w$ . If the entire volume of water is replaced by a liquid with specific gravity 1.5 and if the length of the stem above liquid surface is  $L_f$ , then the difference,  $L_f - L_w$ , is

(GATE 2010 CH)



1. -177 mm
2. 177 mm
3. -266 mm
4. 266 mm

**Q.35** The diameter of a drop of a liquid fuel changes with time, due to combustion, according to the relationship,  $D = D' (1 - t/t')$ . While burning, the drop falls at its terminal velocity under Stoke's flow regime. The distance it will travel before it complete combustion, is given by

(GATE 2010 CH)

(A)  $\frac{D_o^3 \Delta \rho t_b g}{18\mu}$

(B)  $\frac{D_o^3 \Delta \rho t_b g}{36\mu}$

(C)  $\frac{D_o^3 \Delta \rho t_b g}{54\mu}$

(D)  $\frac{D_o^3 \Delta \rho t_b g}{108\mu}$

**Q.36**

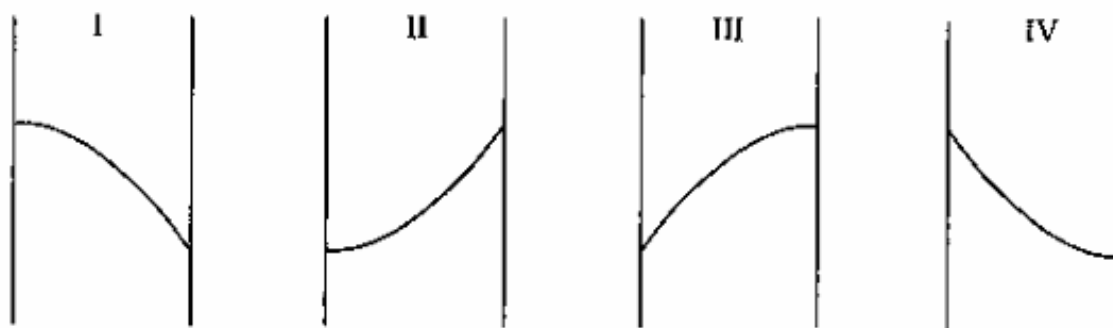
The figure below shows steady state temperature profiles for one dimensional heat transfer within a solid slab for the following cases:

P: uniform heat generation with left surface perfectly insulated

Q: uniform heat generation with right surface perfectly insulated

R: uniform heat consumption with left surface perfectly insulated

S: uniform heat consumption with right surface perfectly insulated

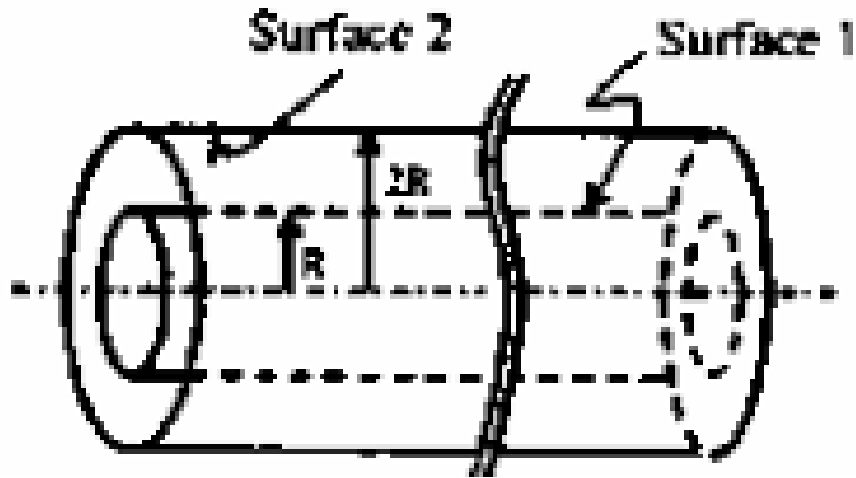


Match the profiles with appropriate cases.

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. P-I, Q-III, R-II, S-IV
2. P-II, Q-III, R-I, S-IV
3. P-I, Q-IV, R-II, S-III
4. P-II, Q-IV, R-I, S-III

**Q.37** The view factor matrix for two infinitely long co-axial cylinders, shown in the figure below, is



(GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$
2.  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
3.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
4.  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

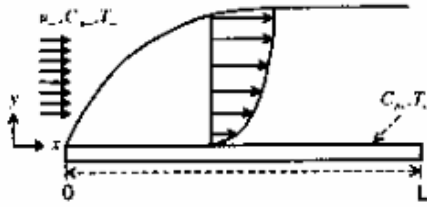
**Q.38** At 25°C and 90% relative humidity, water evaporates from the surface of the lake at the rate of  $1.0 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{h}$ . The relative humidity that lead to an evaporation rate of  $3.0 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{h}$ , with other conditions remaining the same, is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 30%
2. 50%
3. 60%
4. 70%

**Q.39** A liquid flows over a flat naphthalene plate of length  $L$ , at a Reynolds number ( $Re = L\rho u'/\mu$ ) of 1500, as shown in the figure. The surface concentration of naphthalene is  $C_a > C_\infty$  and the surface temperature is  $T_f > T_\infty$ . Assume  $Pr = Sc = 1$ .

(GATE 2010 CH)



If, at  $x = L$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial C_A^*}{\partial y^*} \right|_{y^*=0} = 10$  where  $C_A^* = \frac{C_A - C_{A0}}{C_{A0} - C_{A0}}$  and  $y^* = \frac{y}{L}$ , then the Nusselt number and the friction co-efficient at  $x = L$ , are

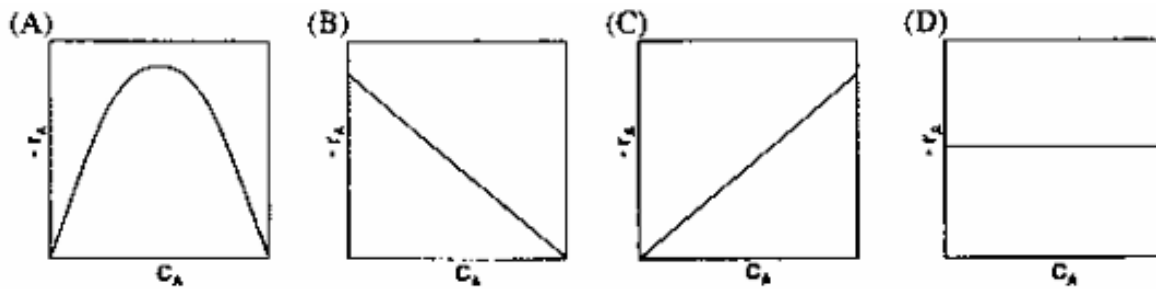
1. 10, 1/75
2. 10, 10
3. 20, 10
4. 1/75, 10

**Q.40** Two reactors (reactor 1 and reactor 2) with average residence times,  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$ , respectively are placed in series. Reactor 1 has zero dispersion and reactor 2 has infinite dispersion. The residence time distribution,  $E(t)$  of this system is given by (GATE 2010 CH)

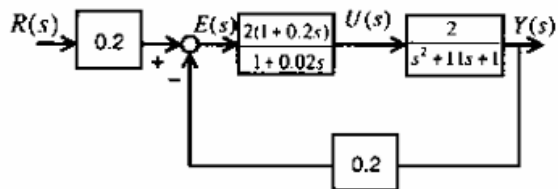
- (A)  $\begin{cases} 0 & t \leq \tau_1 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_2} \exp\left(-\frac{t-\tau_1}{\tau_2}\right) & t > \tau_1 \end{cases}$
- (B)  $\begin{cases} 0 & t \leq \tau_2 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_1} \exp\left(-\frac{t-\tau_2}{\tau_1}\right) & t > \tau_2 \end{cases}$
- (C)  $\begin{cases} 0 & t \leq \tau_1 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_1} \exp\left(-\frac{t-\tau_1}{\tau_2}\right) & t > \tau_1 \end{cases}$
- (D)  $\begin{cases} 0 & t \leq \tau_2 \\ \frac{1}{\tau_2} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right) & t > \tau_2 \end{cases}$

**Q.41** An autocatalytic liquid phase reaction,  $A + R \rightarrow 2R$  is conducted in an isolated batch reactor with a small initial concentration of R. Assume that the order of reaction with respect to both reactants is positive. The rate of reaction ( $-R_a$ ) versus concentration  $C_a$ , as the reaction proceeds, is depicted by

(GATE 2010 CH)



**Q.42** A block diagram for a control system is shown below:



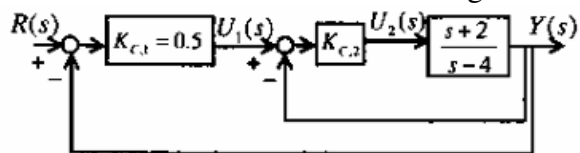
between output  $Y(s)$  and set point  $R(s)$ , is

The steady state gain of the closed loop system,  
(GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $5/9$
2.  $4/9$
3.  $1/3$
4.  $2/9$

**Q.43**

Consider the cascade control configuration shown in the figure below:

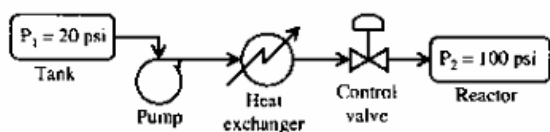


The system is stable when  $K_c$  is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1.  $3/4$
2.  $1$
3.  $5/4$
4.  $3/2$

**Q.44** Consider the as shown below:



A constant head pump transfers a liquid from a tank maintained at 20 psi to a reactor operating at 100 psi, through a heat exchanger and a control valve. At the design conditions, the liquid flow rate is 1000 litres/min, while the pressure drop across the heat exchanger is 40 psi, and that across the control valve is 20 psi. Assume that the pressure drop across the heat exchanger varies as the square of the flow rate. If the flow is reduced to 500 litres/min, then the pressure drop across the control valve is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 30 psi
2. 50 psi
3. 80 psi
4. 150 psi

**Q.45** A reactor needs to be lined with a corrosion resistant lining. One type of lining costs Rs. 5 lakhs, and is expected to last for 2 years. Another type of lining lasts for 3 years. If both choices have to be equally economical, with the effective interest rate being 18%, compounded annually, the price one should pay for the second type of lining is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. Rs.6.1 lakhs
2. Rs.6.5 lakhs
3. Rs.6.9 lakhs
4. Rs.7.6 lakhs

**Q.46** Match each of the following techniques of polymerisation in GROUP I, with the corresponding process characteristics in GROUP II.

GROUP I	GROUP II
P. Bulk	I. Polymer with very high molecular weight can be obtained
Q. Solution	II. Heat removal is crucial but very difficult
R. Suspension	III. Small amount of undesired low molecular weight polymers is formed
S. Emulsion	IV. polymer concentration in the product stream is low

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. P-I, Q-II, R-III, S-IV
2. P-II, Q-I, R-III, S-IV
3. P-I, Q-II, R-IV, S-III
4. P-III, Q-II, R-IV, S-I

### 3 Common Data Questions

#### 3.1 Common Data Questions 48 and 49:

Hot oil at 150°C is used to preheat a cold fluid at 30°C in a 1 : 1 shell and tube heat exchanger. The exit temperature of the hot oil is 110°C. Heat capacities (product of mass rate and specific heat capacity) of both the streams are equal. The heat duty is 2 kW.

**Q.48** Under co-current flow conditions, the overall heat transfer resistance( $1/UA$ ) is (GATE 2010 CH)

1. 0.4°C/W
2. 0.04°C/W
3. 0.36°C/W
4. 0.036°C/W

**Q.49** Under counter-current flow conditions, the overall heat transfer resistance ( $1/UA$ ) is (GATE 2010 CH)

1. 0.4°C/W
2. 0.04°C/W
3. 0.36°C/W
4. 0.036°C/W

#### 3.2 Common Data Questions 50 and 51:

A plant produces phenol. The variable cost in rupees per tonne of phenol is related to the plant capacity  $P$  (in tonnes/day) as  $45,000 + 5P$ . The fixed charges are Rs. 100,000 per day. The selling price of phenol is Rs. 50,000 per tonne.

**Q.50** The optimal plant capacity (in tonnes per day) for minimum cost per tonne of phenol, is (GATE 2010 CH)

1. 101
2. 141
3. 283
4. 422



**Q.51** The break-even capacity in tonnes per day, is

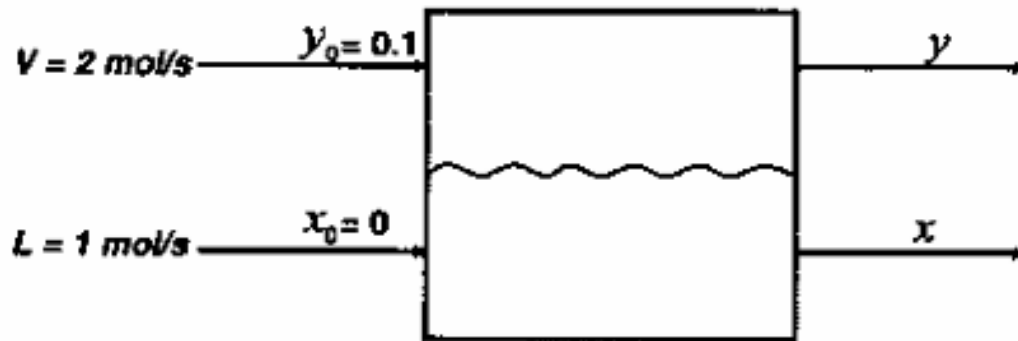
(GATE 2010 C)

1. 50
2. 40
3. 30
4. 20

## 4 Linked Answer Questions

### 4.1 Statements for Linked Answer Questions 52 and 53:

Water is used to absorb ammonia from a gas mixture in a single separation stage contactor. The process is schematically represented in the figure below.



The molar gas and liquid flow rates, and the inlet molefractions are given in the figure. Both the liquid and the gas phases are well mixed, and the equilibrium relation between  $y$  and  $x$  is given by  $y^* = x$ .

**Q.52** If the stage is ideal, then the value of  $y$  is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 1/15
2. 1/10
3. 1/4
4. 1/3

**Q.53** If the stage efficiency is 50%, then the value of  $y$  is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 1/12

2. 1/6
3. 1/4
4. 1/3

## 4.2 Statements for Linked Answer Questions 54 and 55:

A liquid phase reaction,  $A \rightarrow B$ , is conducted isothermally in a CSTR having a residence time of 2 s. The rate law for the reaction is

$$-r_A = \frac{kC_A}{K + C_A}$$

where  $k=5$  moles/litre/s.

**Q.54** The value of  $K$ , in moles/litre, is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 11
2. 9
3. 5
4. 2

**Q.55** If the same reaction is conducted in a series of two CSTRs with residence time 1s and 0.2s, then the inlet concentration of A of 1 mole/litre, is

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 2.64
2. 2.00
3. 1.64
4. 0.54

## 5 General Aptitude (GA) Questions

### 5.1 Q.56-Q.60 carry one mark each.

**Q.56** Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence:

His rather casual remarks on politics \_\_\_\_\_ his lack of seriousness about the subject.

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. masked
2. belied
3. betrayed
4. suppressed

**Q.57** Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word below:

**Circuitous**

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. cyclic
2. indirect
3. confusing
4. crooked

**Q.58** Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentences:

If we manage to \_\_\_\_\_ our natural resources, we would leave a better planet for our children.

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. uphold
2. restrain
3. cherish
4. conserve

**Q.59** 25 persons are in a room, 15 of them play hockey, 17 of them play football and 10 of them play both hockey and football. Then the number of persons playin neitherhockey nor football is:

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 2
2. 17
3. 13
4. 3

**Q.60** The question below consists of a pair of related words followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best express the relation in the original pair.

(GATE 2010 CH)

**Unemployed : Worker**

1. fallow : land
2. unaware : sleeper
3. wit : jester
4. renovated : house

**5.2 Q.61-Q.65 carry two mark each.**

**Q.61** If  $137 + 276 = 435$  how much is  $731 + 672$ ?

(GATE 2010 CH)

1. 534
2. 1403
3. 1623
4. 1513

**Q.62** Hari (H), Gita (G), Irfan (I) and Saira (S) are siblings (i.e. brothers and sisters). All were born on 1<sup>st</sup> January. The age difference between any two successive siblings (that is born one after another) is less than 3 years. Given the following facts:

- i. Hari's age + Gita's age > Irfan's age + Saira's age.
- ii. The age difference between Gita and Saira is 1 year. However, Gita is not the oldest and Saira is not the youngest.
- iii. There are no twins.

In what order were they born (oldest first)?

(GATE 2010 CH)

- (A) HSIG      (B) SGHI      (C) JGSH      (D) HSGI

**Q.63** Modern warfare has changed from large scale clashes of armies to suppression of civilian populations. Chemical agents that do their work silently appear to be suited to such

**warfare; and regretfully, there exist people in military establishments who think that chemical agents are useful tools for their cause.**

*Which of the following statements best sums up the meaning of the above passage:*

(GATE 2010 CH)

- (A) Modern warfare has resulted in civil strife.
- (B) Chemical agents are useful in modern warfare.
- (C) Use of chemical agents in warfare would be undesirable.
- (D) People in military establishments like to use chemical agents in war.

**Q.64** 5 skilled workers can build a wall in 20 days; 8 semi-skilled workers can build a wall in 25 days; 10 unskilled workers can build a wall in 30 days. If a team has 2 skilled, 6 semi-skilled and 5 unskilled workers, how long will it take to build the wall?

(GATE 2010 CH)

- (A) 20 days      (B) 18 days      (C) 16 days      (D) 15 days

**Q.65** Given digits 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4 how many distinct 4 digit numbers greater than 3000 can be formed ?

(GATE 2010 CH)

- 1. 50
- 2. 51
- 3. 52
- 4. 54