

- Q.27 Differentiate between Dust, Mist and Fog.

Q.28 Explain the method of incineration for the disposal of solid waste.

Q.29 What do you mean by thermal precipitation?

Q.30 Define BOD and write its significance.

Q.31 Explain any one method used for analysis of SO₂, with neat diagram.

Q.32 Discuss any two primary treatments for water pollution.

Q.33 Explain trickling filter in detail.

Q.34 Explain the working of fabric filter with neat sketch.

Q.35 Explain the control of air pollution by Electrostatic precipitator with two advantages and disadvantages.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Explain various methods of solid waste disposal in detail also write their advantages and disadvantages.

Q.37 Describe desulphurization of fuel gases. Describe the drawbacks if gaseous fuels containing oxides of sulphur are subjected to combustion.

Q.38 Define water pollution. Describe activated sludge process in detail with diagram.

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**6th Sem / Chem, P & P, Found. & Forg.
Subject:- Pollution Control in Chemical Process Industry/
Env. Engg. & Safety**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Pollutant which is responsible for metallic corrosion.

a) SO₂ b) CO₂
c) SO₃ d) NO₂

Q.2 From following which is a collection method used for gaseous pollutants.

a) Impingement
b) Absorption in liquid
c) Thermal precipitation
d) Electro static precipitation

Q.3 In trickling filter which of the following process is used

a) Filtration b) Biological action
c) Cyclone separation d) None of these

Q.4 The most common methods to collect and dispose of solid water in cities is

a) River b) Ocean
c) Landfills d) All of these

- Q.5 Smog is combined form of
a) Smoke and Frog b) Smog & Fog
c) Mist and fumes d) Dust and fumes
- Q.6 Preliminary treatment of waste water is used to remove.
a) Oil and Grease b) Floating materials
c) Grit and Sand d) All of these
- Q.7 Which method is the most effective way to deal with air pollution problems?
a) clean and gases
b) Prevent formation of pollutants
c) Release them into the atmosphere
d) Change the process
- Q.8 Which of the following is not a source correction method?
a) Emission treatment
b) Raw material changes
c) Process changes
d) Equipment modification
- Q.9 The gas that is mainly produced due to the incomplete burning of wood is
a) NO_2 b) NO_3
c) CO_2 d) CO
- Q.10 Air pollution can be of.
a) Natural origin b) Man-made-origin
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of these

SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Name any one water borne disease.
Q.12 Name one method of collection of gaseous air pollutants.
Q.13 Write one purpose of screening.
Q.14 Write any one example of secondary pollutants.
Q.15 Name two particulate control equipments.
Q.16 State two sources of water pollution.
Q.17 Define incineration.
Q.18 What is the role of activated carbon in water purification.
Q.19 State one drawback of sulphur in gasoline.
Q.20 Name any two air sampling methods.

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Explain any five effects of air pollution on human health.
Q.22 Explain various methods of collecting gaseous pollutants in brief.
Q.23 Describe the wet method for desulfurization of fuel oil.
Q.24 Discuss process modification as a source correction method.
Q.25 Explain any five sources of water pollution in detail.
Q.26 Briefly explain classification of solid waste.