

- Q.30 Write the difference between cloud and pour point
 Q.31 Explain the purification of petroleum & and its product
 Q.32 Difference between c1 and c4 compound
 Q.33 Explain about solvent extraction process for lube oil
 Q.34 Write about butadienes
 Q.35 Discuss about major petrochemical from petroleum products.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Describe the manufacturing about methanol with flow sheet and its properties
 Q.37 Explains the manufacturing about acrylonitrile with its formula and its properties
 Q.38 Write short note on any three:-
 1) TBP
 2) Major petrochemical from petroleum products
 3) EFV
 4) Fractional distillation

No. of Printed Pages : 4

120554/030566/533

Roll No.

5th Sem / Chemical Engg

Subject:- Petroleum & Petrochemical technology

Time : 3Hrs

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 Which of the following deltas of petroleum are found recently in India ?
 a) Godavari b) Naharkatiya
 c) Cambay d) Gulf of Kutch
- Q.2 Under which compound name does the liquid petroleum gas (LPG) are sold?
 a) Urea b) Ethylene
 c) Benzoyl peroxide d) Butane
- Q.3 In thermal cracking, by which method does the cracked products are separated?
 a) Fractional distillation
 b) Destructive distillation
 c) Oil distillation
 d) Steam distillation
- Q.4 Petrochemicals are :-
 a) These are organic products
 b) These are derived from compounds or elements from petroleum/NGKerosene

- c) These are organic chemicals.
 d) All (a), (b) and (c)
- Q.5 Removal of light fractions from crude oil is called its
 a) Sweetening b) Dehydration
 c) Stabilization d) Visbreaking
- Q.6 The chemical composition of hydrogen in petroleum is
 a) 10.0 to 14.0% b) 83.0 to 87.0%
 c) 0.05 to 6.0% d) 0.1 to 2.0 %
- Q.7 What is the primary component of crude oil?
 a) Sulfur b) Carbon
 c) Hydrogen d) Nitrogen
- Q.8 Which compounds are formed by cracking of heavy hydrocarbons?
 a) Saturated hydrocarbons
 b) Unsaturated hydrocarbons
 c) Saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons
 d) Inorganic matter
- Q.9 Liquid-phase cracking can crack any type of oil
 a) True b) False
- Q.10 Which type of catalyst is used in catalytic cracking?
 a) Catalyst containing nitrogen
 b) Catalyst containing alumina and silica
 c) Catalyst containing noble elements
 d) Catalyst with high electronegativity

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 Write the formula for Specific gravity.
 Q.12 What is flash point?
 Q.13 Write one use of methanol.
 Q.14 What is fire point.
 Q.15 Write formula of butanol.
 Q.16 Write full form of ASTM.
 Q.17 Name any one petrochemical plant in India
 Q.18 Write one property of naphtha
 Q.19 Write one use of gasoline?
 Q.20 Name any one use of PVC?

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Classify petrochemical
 Q.22 Difference between C3 and C4 compound.
 Q.23 What is cracking and its type?
 Q.24 Difference between thermal cracking and catalytic reforming.
 Q.25 With flow sheet, discuss about the acetylene
 Q.26 Explain properties of petroleum and its products
 Q.27 Explain about topping
 Q.28 Write about butenes
 Q.29 Discuss transportation of crude oil.