

Petroleum Engineering Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Petroleum Engineering Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Most widely used solvent for dewaxing is

- A. methyl-ethyl-ketone (MEK)
- B. naphtha
- C. petroleum ether
- D. sodium plumbite

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 2:

A multi grade lubricating oil means an oil having high

- A. viscosity index
- B. viscosity
- C. aniline point
- D. flash point

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

Catalyst used in isomerisation process is

- A. H₂SO₄
- B. H₃PO₄
- C. HF
- D. AlCl₃

Ans:

Option D

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Question - 4:

Which of the following petroleum products contain minimum sulphur?

- A. Naphtha
- B. Kerosene
- C. LSHS
- D. Furnace oil

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 5:

Petroleum Engineering First interview Questions:

Ans:

- * How do you show an interest in what another person is saying?
- * Tell me about a difficult experience you had as Petroleum Engineer?
- * What do you do if you disagree with a co-worker?
- * What questions do you have for me?



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Question - 6:

Petroleum Engineering General job interview questions:

Ans:

- * What do you feel is the best educational preparation for this Petroleum Engineer job?
- * What will you miss about your present or last job?
- * How do you feel about taking no for an answer?
- * What motivates you to work as Petroleum Engineer?
- * Give me examples of projects tasks you started on your own?
- * Have you ever challenged, shaken old work methods?

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Question - 7:

Petroleum Engineering Phone interview questions:

Ans:

- * What salary are you seeking?
- * Why did you select Petroleum Engineer as your profession?
- * Describe how you have balanced your academic work with your extracurricular activities?
- * What kinds of things really get you excited?
- * Why do you believe you are qualified for this Petroleum Engineer position?
- * What are the techniques that you use to clarify obscure message meanings?

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Question - 8:

Petroleum Engineering Face to Face Interview questions:

Ans:

- ?Have you ever dealt with company policy you weren't in agreement with? How?
- ?Which of your jobs had the most rapid change?
- ?What relevant Petroleum Engineer experience do you have?
- ?Are you willing to relocate?
- ?Do you ever take work home with you?
- ?Try to define processes and methodologies you use in your Petroleum Engineer job.
- ?What's your salary history?

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Question - 9:

Petroleum Engineering Basic interview questions:

Ans:

- ¿What would you say are your strong points?
- ¿What are you expecting from Petroleum Engineer job in the future?
- ¿What kinds of decisions are most difficult for you?
- ¿What will you do if you don't get this position?
- ¿Did you feel you progressed satisfactorily in your last Petroleum Engineer job?
- ¿What have you done to contribute toward a teamwork environment?
- ¿Have you ever had to introduce a policy change to your work group?

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Question - 10:

Petroleum Engineering Informational interview questions:

Ans:

- *How do you see your job relating to the overall goals?
- *What steps do you follow to study a problem before making a decision?
- *How do you decide what gets top priority when scheduling your time?
- *What major challenges and problems did you face?
- *Give an example of a time you successfully worked as Petroleum Engineer on a team.
- *Why are you leaving your present job?
- *What are your expectations regarding promotions and salary increases?

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Question - 11:

Do you know what is Petroleum Engineering?

Ans:

Petroleum engineering is a field of engineering concerned with the activities related to the production of hydrocarbons, which can be either crude oil or natural gas. Exploration and Production are deemed to fall within the upstream sector of the oil and gas industry.

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Question - 12:



High aniline point of a petrofuel (say diesel) indicates that

- A. it is highly aromatic in nature.
- B. it is highly paraffinic in nature.
- C. it has a very low diesel index.
- D. its ignition quality is very poor.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

Concentration of H₂SO₄ catalyst in alkyla-tion is kept between 90-98%, because H₂SO₄ having concentration

- A. less than 90% promotes polymerisation.
- B. more than 98% promotes cracking.
- C. both (a) and (b).
- D. neither (a) nor (b).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is mainly a mixture of

- A. propane & butane
- B. methane & ethane
- C. high boiling olefins
- D. high boiling naphthenes

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 15:

Vacuum maintained in the vacuum distillation column in oil refinery is in the range of about _____ mm Hg absolute.

- A. 1 to 5
- B. 30 to 80
- C. 250 to 350
- D. 450 to 500

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:

Octane number of n-heptane is assumed to be

- A. 100
- B. 0
- C. 70
- D. 80

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 17:

Vacuum maintained in the vacuum distillation tower of the crude distillation plant is about _____ mm Hg (absolute).

- A. 5-10
- B. 30-80
- C. 150-250
- D. 350-400

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:

Which of the following factors does not govern the mechanism of petroleum formation from organic sources?

- A. pH of the soil
- B. Bacterial action
- C. Heat
- D. Pressure

Ans:

Option A



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 19:

Molecular weight of petrol may be about

- A. 40-60
- B. 100-130
- C. 250-300
- D. 350-400

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

_____ chloride present in crude petroleum as impurity is the most prolific producer of HCl during distillation.

- A. Magnesium
- B. Potassium
- C. Calcium
- D. Sodium

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

Waxy crudes are treated with chemical additives mainly to

- A. depress its pour point
- B. dissolve wax
- C. precipitate wax
- D. remove wax

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

Water content in the crude oil as it comes out of oil well may be upto _____ percent.

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 25

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

_____ treatment is done for appreciable improvement in viscosity index of lubricating oil.

- A. Acid
- B. Solvent extraction
- C. Alkali
- D. Clay

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

Presence of predominantly large quantity of aromatics (polynuclear) is not desirable in aviation fuel, because it has

- A. high pour point and low smoke point.
- B. low viscosity index.
- C. high self-ignition temperature.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c).

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

Clay treatment of petroleum products

- A. decolorises & stabilises cracked gasoline.
- B. desulphurise straight run gasoline & kerosene.
- C. adsorb arsenic from feedstock to catalytic reforming.



D. all (a), (b) & (c).

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 26:

Flash point of a liquid petroleum fuel gives an idea about its

- A. volatility.
- B. explosion hazards characteristics.
- C. nature of boiling point diagram.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

Which of the following is the easiest to crack?

- A. Paraffins
- B. Olefins
- C. Naphthenes
- D. Aromatics

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

The terminology used for the bottom most product from the vacuum crude distillation unit is

- A. residual crude
- B. residuum
- C. reduced crude
- D. petrolatum

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

Which is an anticaking compound?

- A. Amyl nitrate
- B. Alcohols
- C. Mercaptans
- D. Pyridine

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

"Breathing loss" on storage of gasoline occurs due to the

- A. presence of unsaturated air.
- B. fluctuation of ambient temperature during day and night.
- C. both (a) and (b).
- D. neither (a) nor (b).

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

LPG stands for

- A. liquid petroleum gas
- B. liquified petrol gas
- C. liquid petrol gas
- D. liquefied petroleum gas

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:



In catalytic cracking, the

- A. gasoline obtained has a very low octane number.
- B. pressure & temperature is very high.
- C. gasoline obtained has very high aromatic content.
- D. gasoline obtained has very high amount of gum forming compounds.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

Pour point of a petrofuel is

- A. multiple of 3F.
- B. multiple of 5F.
- C. 5C below the temperature at which oil ceases to flow.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

Iso-octane is used as a reference substance in the definition of octane number and it is assigned an octane number value of 100. Iso-octane is chemically known as

- A. a-methyl naphthalene.
- B. 2-2-4 tri methyl pentane.
- C. 1, 3 butadiene.
- D. tetra methyl ethylene.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

Higher vapour pressure of gasoline indicates

- A. low flash point
- B. high breathing loss
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

Which of the following theories of origin of petroleum does not explain the presence of nitrogen & sulphur compounds in crude oil?

- A. Modern theory
- B. Carbide theory
- C. Engler theory
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

H/C ratio (by weight) for the same number of carbon atoms is the highest in case of

- A. aromatics
- B. paraffins
- C. olefins
- D. naphthenes

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Alkylation produces a larger iso-paraf-fin (having higher octane number) from the reaction of an olefin with smaller iso-paraffin.
- B. Catalytic alkylation processes use HF, AlCl₃ & H₂SO₄ as Catalysts.
- C. All the alkylation processes use very high temperature (> 1000C).
- D. Gasoline having an octane number of 90 can be produced by alkylation process.

Ans:

Option C



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

Natural gas recovered along with crude oil from oil wells is called wet natural gas which has a higher _____ compared to the dry natural gas.

- A. unsaturated hydrocarbon content
- B. calorific value
- C. quantity of propane
- D. quantity of butane

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

C_nH_{2n} is the general formula for

- A. olefins
- B. naphthenes
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

Ethyl mercaptan is added to the Doctor negative LPG for facilitating the detection of its leakage (by bad odour) to the extent of about _____ ppm.

- A. 1
- B. 50
- C. 5000
- D. 10000

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in domestic use cylinders is in the liquid form. The density of LPG in liquid form is about _____ of that of water (i.e. 1 gm/c.c.).

- A. one fourth
- B. one third
- C. half
- D. one eighth

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

Road grade bitumen is produced from vacuum residue by its

- A. aeration
- B. pyrolysis
- C. hydrogenation
- D. steam reforming

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

Percentage of straight run gasoline in a typical crude oil may be around

- A. 6
- B. 18
- C. 38
- D. 52

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

Reforming converts

- A. olefins into paraffins
- B. naphthenes into aromatics



- C. naphthenes into olefins.
- D. naphthenes into paraffin.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

Which of the following fractions of petroleum contains maximum sulphur?

- A. Diesel
- B. Gasoline
- C. Naphtha
- D. Atmospheric residue

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

Pyrolysis of kerosene or natural gasoline is done to produce mainly the

- A. olefins and aromatics
- B. lighter paraffins
- C. stabilised gasoline
- D. diesel

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

Which of the following has maximum hydrogen/carbon ratio (by weight)?

- A. Naphtha
- B. Gasoline
- C. Diesel
- D. Fuel oil

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

Reforming

- A. uses naphtha as feedstock.
- B. does not much affect the molecular weight of the feed.
- C. improves the quality & yield of gasoline.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c).

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

Sweetening of petroleum product means the removal of

- A. sulphur & its compounds
- B. water
- C. organic impurities
- D. wax

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. A pale color of petroleum product indicates lower viscosity.
- B. Color of petroleum products indicates the degree of refinement.
- C. Lighter petroleum distillates are lighter in color than the heavier residual oils.
- D. Fluorescence of oils helps to detect its adulteration.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:



Aniline point is the temperature at which

- A. equal weight of diesel & the aniline are completely miscible.
- B. equal weight of aniline & the test sample are completely miscible.
- C. equal volume of aniline & the test sample are completely miscible.
- D. aniline vaporises.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

Aromatics have the highest _____ of all the hydrocarbons of same carbon atoms.

- A. smoke point
- B. octane number
- C. cetane number
- D. viscosity

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

Platforming is a _____ process.

- A. moving bed
- B. fluidised bed
- C. non-regenerative & fixed bed
- D. regenerative

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

_____ base crude oil is also called asphaltic crude.

- A. Paraffinic
- B. Naphthenic
- C. Mixed
- D. Aromatic

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

Catalyst used in alkylation process is

- A. sulphuric acid
- B. nickel
- C. silica gel
- D. alumina

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

The best method of determining sulphur in crude oil is by the _____ method.

- A. Kjeldah
- B. Duma
- C. Bomb calorimeter
- D. Junkar's calorimeter

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

Which of the following contains maximum sulfur?

- A. Diesel
- B. Petrol
- C. Kerosene
- D. Fuel oil

Ans:

Option D



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

In solutizer sweetening process, solutizer solution used is

- A. methanol in Unisol process.
- B. naphthenic acid in Mercaptol process.
- C. both (a) and (b).
- D. neither (a) nor (b).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

Crude oil produced by Indian oil fields are predominantly _____ in nature.

- A. paraffinic
- B. naphthenic
- C. asphaltic
- D. mixed base

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

Petroleum coke is commercially produced by the _____ process.

- A. hydrocracking
- B. visbreaking
- C. fluid catalytic cracking
- D. delayed coking

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

Raw Kerosene has a smoke point of 15 mm. After it is subjected to dearomatisation by liquid SO₂ extraction (Edeleanu process), its smoke point may become _____ mm.

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 25
- D. 100

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

Main constituent of natural gas is

- A. CH₄
- B. C₂H₂
- C. C₂H₄
- D. C₂H₆

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

Natural gasoline is produced

- A. from oil wells
- B. in oil refineries
- C. by natural gas stripping
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

Name the endothermic reaction out of the following:

- A. Catalytic cracking.
- B. Hydrocracking.



- C. Dehydrogeneration of naphthene to produce aromatic.
- D. Catalytic polymerisation.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

Naphthenic acid is represented by

- A. $C_nH_{2n}+2O_2$
- B. $C_nH_{2n}-2O_2$
- C. $C_nH_{2n}+2O_2$ (n \neq 6)
- D. $C_nH_{2n}+6O_2$ (n \neq 6)

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

Solvent used in Edeleanu process is

- A. furfural
- B. propane
- C. liquid SO_2
- D. phenol

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

Which of the following is the most suitable feed for platforming process (reforming)?

- A. Olefinic hydrocarbon
- B. Naphtha
- C. Fuel oil
- D. Atmospheric residue

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

Solvent used in the Udex (glycol) extraction process for removal of light aromatics from cracked naphtha is

- A. propane.
- B. diethylene glycol.
- C. aqueous solution (10% water) of diethylene glycol.
- D. methyl ethyl ketone (MEK).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

Mercapsol and Unisol processes are meant for the

- A. dearomatisation of kerosene
- B. removal of mercaptans
- C. dewaxing
- D. decoloration

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

Naphtha yield in straight run distillation of crude oil may be about _____ percent.

- A. 2
- B. 6
- C. 12
- D. 18

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:



Performance number of a liquid fuel is related to its

- A. wax content
- B. spontaneous ignition temperature
- C. knocking tendency
- D. sulphur content

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:

Boiling range of motor gasoline is an indication of the

- A. case of starting
- B. rate of acceleration
- C. vapour locking tendency
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

High aniline point of diesel indicates that, it

- A. is highly aromatic.
- B. has a large ignition delay.
- C. is highly paraffinic.
- D. has a low diesel index.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

Pick out the correct statement about catalytic polymerisation.

- A. H₂SO₄ polymerisation process gives gasoline rich in unsaturates.
- B. In H₂SO₄ polymerisation, H₃PO₄ is always used with 2% steam to prevent meta & ortho H₃PO₄ formation, which are inactive.
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

Reid vapour pressure of gasoline is the measure of its

- A. pour point
- B. cloud point
- C. vapour locking tendency
- D. carbon residue

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

Crude oils containing more than _____ kg of total salts (expressed in terms of NaCl) per thousand barrel is called a 'salty crude'.

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 15
- D. 25

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 78:

Octane numbers of motor gasoline used in India and America are respectively

- A. 87 & 94
- B. 94 & 87
- C. 94 & 100
- D. 83 & 100

Ans:

Option A



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:

Catalyst used in the isomerisation is

- A. aluminium chloride
- B. alumina
- C. nickel
- D. phosphoric acid

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

Molecular weight of crude oil is in the range of

- A. 100-120
- B. 230-250
- C. 450-550
- D. 600-850

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 81:

Crude petroleum oil is a _____ fuel.

- A. primary
- B. fossil
- C. both (a) & (b)
- D. secondary

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 82:

Pick out the correct statement.

- A. Paraffins have higher octane number than corresponding iso-paraffin.
- B. Paraffins have lower smoke point than aromatics.
- C. Suitability of kerosene as a fuel & as an illuminant may be determined by char value test.
- D. Aviation fuel should have very high cloud point.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

The condensate obtained on compression of wet natural gas is termed as

- A. liquefied natural gasoline
- B. natural gasoline
- C. liquid natural gas
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

Diesel index is defined as

- A. $(API) \times (Aniline\ Point, F)/100$
- B. $(API) \times (Aniline\ Point, C)/100$
- C. $(API) \times (100)/Aniline\ Point, F$
- D. $(API) \times (100)/Aniline\ Point, C$

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 85:

Which one of the following processes aims at producing higher yield of gaseous unsaturated hydrocarbons and aromatics like benzene & toluene?

- A. Reforming
- B. Pyrolysis
- C. Alkylation



D. Hydrocracking

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 86:

Older crude petroleum

- A. is light and better.
- B. gives more distillates.
- C. gives less tar.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c).

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 87:

Which of the following has the highest viscosity of all (at a given temperature)?

- A. Naphtha
- B. Fuel oil
- C. Light diesel oil
- D. Petrol

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 88:

Petroleum deposits are detected by the.

- A. oil seepage at the surface of the earth.
- B. measurement of density, elasticity and magnetic & electric properties of the rock in the crust of the earth.
- C. age & nature of rocks inside the crust of the earth.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 89:

Which of the following processes consumes hydrogen?

- A. Fluid catalytic cracking
- B. Visbreaking
- C. Propane deasphalting
- D. None of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 90:

Which of the following processes consumes hydrogen?

- A. Fluid catalytic cracking
- B. Visbreaking
- C. Propane deasphalting
- D. None of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 91:

Hydrogen content in petroleum products varies from 12 to 15% (by weight). As a result the difference between gross and net heating value of petroleum fuels varies in the range of _____ kcal/kg.

- A. 600-750
- B. 250-350
- C. 1000-1500
- D. 2000-2500

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 92:



Pressure maintained in the high pressure primary tower of a three stage crude oil distillation system is about _____ kg/cm².

- A. 1.5
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 12

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 93:

Which of the following hydrocarbons of same carbon atoms has minimum smoking tendency?

- A. Paraffins
- B. Naphthenes
- C. Aromatics
- D. Iso-paraffins

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 94:

Which is the most effective catalyst used in catalytic cracking of petroleum products?

- A. Iron oxide
- B. Nickel
- C. Vanadium pentoxide
- D. Zeolite

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 95:

Sulphuric acid treatment of petroleum products removes the _____ materials.

- A. gum forming
- B. color forming
- C. asphaltic
- D. all (a), (b) & (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 96:

In sweetening process, solutizer agent used with caustic alkali is

- A. potassium isobutyrate
- B. sodium plumbite
- C. methanol
- D. phenol

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 97:

Research octane number refers to the

- A. low octane number motor fuels.
- B. high octane number motor fuels.
- C. high octane number aviation fuels.
- D. unleaded motor fuels.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 98:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Multigrade lubricating oils have high viscosity index.
- B. Paraffinic oil has very high viscosity index.
- C. Naphthenic oil has very low viscosity index.
- D. High viscosity index means a large change in viscosity with change in temperature.

Ans:

Option D



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 99:

Petroleum coke is used mainly .in the

- A. discoloration of yellow glycerine.
- B. sugar refining.
- C. manufacture of carbon electrode.
- D. blast furnace for reduction of iron ore.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 100:

Which of the following has the maximum API gravity of all?

- A. Diesel
- B. Kerosene
- C. Petrol
- D. Furnace oil

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 101:

Alkylation

- A. causes olefins to combine with each other.
- B. causes olefins to combine with iso-paraffins.
- C. converts iso-paraffin into olefin.
- D. converts olefin into paraffin.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 102:

Which one is preferred for aircraft engine?

- A. High viscosity index lube oil.
- B. Low viscosity index lube oil.
- C. High freezing point aviation fuel.
- D. None of these.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 103:

Both asphalt and wax are produced by _____ base crude oils.

- A. naphthenic
- B. asphalt
- C. paraffin
- D. mixed

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 104:

Polymerization

- A. produces i-octane from cracked gases containing i-butane and butene.
- B. causes olefins to combine with each other.
- C. causes aromatics to combine with each other.
- D. is aimed at producing lubricating oil.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 105:

In case of liquid petrofuels, momentary combustion is observed at its

- A. flash point.
- B. preheating temperature corresponding to viscosity of 25 centistokes.
- C. flame temperature.



D. fire point.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 106:

In catalytic alkylation, higher iso-butane to olefin ratio gives

- A. low final boiling point product
- B. higher yield
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 107:

Choose the correct statement.

- A. Coking tendency increases with increasing molecular weight.
- B. Coking tendency decreases with increasing molecular weight.
- C. Higher pressure enhances coke formation.
- D. Coking is an exothermic reaction.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 108:

In catalytic cracking process, olefins crack _____ times faster than in thermal cracking process.

- A. 100
- B. 200-300
- C. 1000-10000
- D. 10

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 109:

Which of the following additives improves the cetane number of diesel?

- A. Amyl nitrate
- B. Ethyl mercaptan
- C. Napthenic acid
- D. Tetra ethyl lead

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 110:

Presence of sulphur in gasoline

- A. leads to corrosion.
- B. increases lead susceptibility.
- C. decreases gum formation.
- D. helps during stabilisation.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 111:

Aniline point of the diesel is a measure of its _____ content.

- A. aromatic
- B. paraffin
- C. olefin
- D. naphthene

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 112:



Petroleum

- A. is optically active.
- B. constitutes mainly of olefins.
- C. does not contain asphalt.
- D. does not contain aromatics.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 113:

Aniline point is the

- A. characteristic property of diesel & lubricating oils.
- B. measure of aromatic content of oil.
- C. both (a) and (b).
- D. neither (a) nor (b).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 114:

A petroleum well is called 'dry', if it contains

- A. very little oil.
- B. no natural gas.
- C. only natural gas.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 115:

95% (by volume) of LPG at 760 mm Hg pressure will evaporate at _____ C.

- A. 2
- B. -40
- C. 30
- D. 55

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 116:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Lower boiling paraffins have higher octane number than higher paraffins.
- B. Dehydrogenation of naphthenes to aromatics is a desirable reaction in reforming process.
- C. The most ideal feedstock for thermal reforming is dearomatised kerosene.
- D. Catalyst used in catalytic reforming is platinum on silica-alumina base.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 117:

Removal of light fractions from crude oil is called its

- A. sweetening
- B. dehydration
- C. stabilisation
- D. visbreaking

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 118:

Detergent is added as an additive in engine lubricating oil to

- A. reduce deposit formation.
- B. keep contaminants in suspension.
- C. increase oxidation stability.
- D. prevent rusting.

Ans:

Option A



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 119:

With increase in density, the viscosity of petroleum products

- A. increases
- B. decreases
- C. remains same
- D. either (a) or (b)

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 120:

Operating temperature and pressure in catalytic reforming is about

- A. 1-5 Kg/cm² & 200C.
- B. 15-45 Kg/cm² & 450-550C.
- C. 50 - 75 kgf/cm² & 600 - 800C.
- D. 5-10 kgf/cm² & 150 - 250C.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 121:

Crude oil is subjected to vacuum distillation in the last stage, because

- A. high boiling point products like heavy fuel oil & lubricating oils are heat sensitive and may decompose.
- B. lighter/low boiling products are prone to thermal decomposition.
- C. high purity products can be obtained thereby.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 122:

Straight run petrol as compared to methyl/ethyl alcohol has

- A. lower calorific value.
- B. lower octane number.
- C. higher specific gravity.
- D. higher ignition temperature.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 123:

Isomerisation converts the _____ tot-paraffin's.

- A. paraffins
- B. olefins
- C. naphthenes
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 124:

Hydro-fining is the most recent and effective method for the

- A. removal of sulphur.
- B. improvement of smoke point.
- C. reduction of breathing loss.
- D. improvement of viscosity index.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 125:

LSHS is a type of furnace oil, which

- A. is more viscous than high viscosity furnace oil (HVFO).
- B. stands for low sulphur heavy stock.
- C. is an ideal fuel for metallurgical furnaces due to its lower sulphur content (< 1%).



D. all (a), (b) and (c).

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 126:

Cetane number of high speed diesel must be

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 75
- D. 95

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 127:

Which of the following has the lowest flash point of all?

- A. Diesel
- B. Kerosene
- C. Petrol
- D. Furnace oil

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 128:

Petroleum is believed to have originated from _____ sources.

- A. vegetable
- B. animal
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 129:

The most commonly used feed stock for the reforming reactor is

- A. heavy fuel oil
- B. residuum
- C. straight run gasoline
- D. casing head gasoline

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 130:

Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG) used for the household cooking comprises mainly of

- A. propane & butane
- B. butane & ethane
- C. methane & ethane
- D. methane & carbon monoxide

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 131:

The doctor's solution comprises of sodium plumbite in

- A. alcohol
- B. water
- C. aqueous caustic soda
- D. soda ash

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 132:



Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Aromatics have higher specific gravity than paraffins,
- B. Gross calorific value (GCV) of petrofuels is equal to $(12400 - 2100 \bar{I} \cdot 2)$ where, \bar{I} is the specific gravity of the fuel at 15.5°C.
- C. Heavier petrofuels have higher GCV on weight basis (i.e., Kcal/kg) but lower GCV on volume basis (i.e., Kcal/litre).
- D. Higher specific gravity of petrofuels means higher C/H ratio.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 133:

Specific gravity of a petroleum product gives an indication of its

- A. degree of refinement.
- B. hydrocarbon content type (aromatic or paraffinic).
- C. ease of atomisation.
- D. sulphur content.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 134:

Catalyst used in the catalytic cracking is

- A. silica-alumina
- B. silica gel
- C. vanadium pentoxide
- D. nickel

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 135:

The catalytic cracking of heavier petroleum fraction is done to produce mainly

- A. gasoline
- B. asphalt
- C. diesel oil
- D. tar

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 136:

Carbon/hydrogen ratio (by weight) is maximum (out of following) for

- A. gasoline
- B. kerosene
- C. light gas oil
- D. heavy fuel oil

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 137:

Maximum use of petroleum coke is in

- A. adsorption refining operation.
- B. fuel gas manufacture.
- C. carbon electrode manufacture.
- D. iron ore reduction.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 138:

Which is the most effective catalyst used in catalytic cracking of petroleum products?

- A. Iron oxide
- B. Nickel
- C. Vanadium pentoxide
- D. Zeolite

Ans:

Option D



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 139:

Choose the correct statement.

- A. Octane number of i-octane is zero.
- B. Octane number of paraffins increases with increasing number of carbon atoms.
- C. Branched chain paraffins have higher octane number than straight chain paraffins with same number of carbon atoms.
- D. The aromatics have lower octane number than naphthenes with same number of carbon atoms.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 140:

Which of the following has the highest octane number?

- A. Aromatics
- B. i-paraffins
- C. Naphthenes
- D. Olefins
- E. n-paraffins

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 141:

The characterization factor of a crude oil is calculated as 12.5. It means that; it is

- A. paraffinic
- B. naphthenic
- C. intermediate
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 142:

Smoke point of kerosene expresses its

- A. burning characteristics.
- B. luminosity characteristics.
- C. aromatic content directly.
- D. lamp wick wetting characteristics.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 143:

Doctor's solution used for sweetening of petroleum products is

- A. sodium plumbite
- B. sodium sulphite
- C. sodium thiosulphate
- D. lead sulphate

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 144:

Absolute vapor pressure of petrofuels is found by Reid bomb which is heated in water bath to 100F. In Reid apparatus, the ratio of the volume of air chamber to that of the liquid fuel chamber is

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 145:

Mercaptans are added to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) to

- A. reduce its cost.



- B. narrow down its explosion limit.
- C. assist in checking its leakage from cylinder.
- D. increase its calorific value.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 146:

Smoke volatility index is equal to smoke point plus

- A. $0.42 \times (\% \text{ distilled at } 204^\circ\text{C})$
- B. 5 mm
- C. $0.84 \times (\% \text{ distilled at } 204^\circ\text{C})$
- D. 10 mm. approximately

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 147:

Deoiling is the process of removal of oil from wax. It is done by the _____ process.

- A. solvent extraction
- B. sweating
- C. resettling
- D. all (a), (b) & (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 148:

The yield of straight run LPG from crude oil is about _____ weight percent.

- A. 20-25
- B. 1-1.5
- C. 10-15
- D. 0.1-0.2

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 149:

In hydrofining catalytic desulphurisation process for sweetening of petroleum products, use of hydrogen

- A. enhances the desulphurisation process.
- B. minimises coke formation.
- C. both (a) and (b).
- D. neither (a) nor (b).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 150:

Which is the most desirable component of a good quality kerosene?

- A. i-paraffins
- B. Aromatics
- C. n-paraffins
- D. Naphthenes

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 151:

Fuel oil is subjected to visbreaking to reduce its

- A. pour point
- B. viscosity
- C. pressure drop on pumping
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 152:**

The reservoir rock containing petroleum has

- A. low porosity
- B. high permeability
- C. high porosity
- D. both (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 153:

Penetration test determines the _____ of the grease.

- A. stiffness
- B. lubricating properties (e.g. oilness)
- C. service temperature
- D. variation in viscosity with temperature

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 154:

Which of the following is used as a solvent in deasphalting of petroleum products?

- A. Furfural
- B. Propane
- C. Methyl ethyl ketone
- D. Liquid sulphur dioxide

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 155:

Bottom product of atmospheric pressure crude oil distillation column is termed as

- A. reduced crude
- B. heavy ends
- C. asphalt
- D. residuum

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 156:

Which of the following processes in oil refinery does not employ 'cracking'?

- A. Coking
- B. Visbreaking
- C. Pyrolysis
- D. None of these

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 157:

Aniline point test of an oil qualitatively indicates the _____ content of an oil.

- A. paraffin
- B. olefin
- C. aromatic
- D. naphthene

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 158:

Higher viscosity of lubricating oil usually signifies

- A. lower Reid vapour pressure.
- B. higher acid number.
- C. higher flash point and fire point.
- D. lower flash point and fire point.

Ans:



Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 159:

Which of the following has the highest gum forming tendency in gasoline?

- A. Paraffins
- B. Diolefins
- C. Aromatics
- D. Naphthenes

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 160:

The most important property for a jet fuel is its

- A. viscosity
- B. freezing point
- C. calorific value
- D. flash point

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 161:

Cracking is

- A. an exothermic reaction.
- B. an endothermic reaction.
- C. favoured at very low temperature.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 162:

Extractor temperature is maintained at -20C in Edeleanu process to reduce the _____ of kerosene.

- A. smoke point
- B. paraffins
- C. aromatics
- D. naphthenes

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 163:

Which of the following is desirable in petrol (gasoline) but undesirable in kerosene?

- A. Paraffins
- B. Aromatics
- C. Mercaptans
- D. Naphthenic acid

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 164:

Which of the following is not an important property of fuel oil/furnace oil?

- A. Sulphur content
- B. Viscosity
- C. Aniline point
- D. Flash point

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 165:

The conductivity of crude oil-water mixture depends on the

- A. pH value
- B. water percentage



- C. temperature
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 166:

Smoke point of kerosene is the

- A. time after which smoking starts on burning.
- B. temperature at which smoking starts.
- C. maximum height of flame (in mm) without causing smoking, when burnt in a standard lamp.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 167:

Asphalts are

- A. low molecular weight & low boiling point compounds present in petroleum.
- B. desirable in catalytic cracking feedstock, because they produce coke.
- C. readily oxidisable and form carbonaceous sludge.
- D. all (a), (b) & (c).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 168:

Products drawn from the top to bottom of the crude oil distillation column has progressively increasing

- A. boiling points
- B. molecular weight
- C. C/H ratio
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 169:

Which of the following is not a sulphur compound present in petroleum?

- A. Thiophenes
- B. Mercaptans
- C. Sulphones
- D. Pyroles

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 170:

The vacuum maintained in vacuum distillation unit for reduced crude is about _____ mmHg.

- A. 1.2
- B. 12
- C. 120
- D. 700

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 171:

A typical yield of kerosene in straight run distillation of crude oil may be about _____ percent.

- A. 4
- B. 10
- C. 18
- D. 26

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 172:



Which of the following does not require preheating during storage in the storage tank as well as during atomisation through burners?

- A. PCM
- B. Tar
- C. Light diesel oil
- D. Low viscosity furnace oil

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 173:

Aniline point of high speed diesel may be about _____ C.

- A. 35
- B. 70
- C. 105
- D. 150

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 174:

Which of the following is a non-regenerative fixed bed catalytic reforming process?

- A. Hydroforming
- B. Thermofer catalytic reforming
- C. Platforming
- D. Hyperforming

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 175:

Ethyl mercaptan is a/an _____ compound.

- A. sulphur
- B. nitrogen
- C. oxygen
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 176:

Which of the following has the lowest cetane number?

- A. Aromatics
- B. i-paraffins
- C. Naphthene
- D. Olefins
- E. n-paraffins

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 177:

Waxes present in petroleum products

- A. can be separated out by distillation.
- B. are not soluble in them.
- C. crystallise out at low temperature.
- D. decrease their viscosity.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 178:

Aniline point is a property of the

- A. diesel
- B. LPG
- C. naphtha
- D. gasoline

Ans:

Option C



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 179:

Octane number (unleaded) of reformed gasoline may be upto

- A. 60
- B. 70
- C. 80
- D. 90

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 180:

Highest quality bitumen is produced from the _____ crude oil.

- A. paraffinic
- B. naphthenic
- C. intermediate
- D. mixed

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 181:

Char value of Kerosene is the amount of charred oil deposition on the wick obtained after burning it in a standard wick lamp at a standard rate for 24 hours. Char value of a good quality kerosene should be less than _____ mg/kg of kerosene.

- A. 1
- B. 20
- C. 100
- D. 500

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 182:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Pensky-Marten apparatus is used for determining flash points above 50C.
- B. Characterisation factor of paraffinic crude oil is more than 12.
- C. Abel apparatus is used for determining flash points below 50C.
- D. An oil having high susceptibility to change in viscosity with temperature changes, has a high viscosity index.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 183:

Pressure & temperature maintained in catalytic cracking is about

- A. 2atm & 500C
- B. 10atm & 500C
- C. 30atm & 200C
- D. 50atm. & 750C

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 184:

Tetraethyl lead is added to the petrol to increase its octane number, because its octane number is

- A. more than 100
- B. round about 100
- C. between 50 and 100
- D. less than 25

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 185:

Water separometer index (modified) (WSIM) of a petrofuel is the measure of its

- A. emulsification tendency.
- B. water separation characteristics.



- C. water content.
- D. water absorbing capacity from atmosphere.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 186:

Clay treatment is used to remove

- A. salt from the crude oil.
- B. colour & dissolved gases from cracked gasoline.
- C. wax from lube oil.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 187:

Salt content (measured as sodium chloride) in electrically desalted crude oil comes down to a level of about _____ ptb (pounds per thousand barrel).

- A. 0.03
- B. 3
- C. 35
- D. 70

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 188:

With increase in the molecular weight of aromatic present in kerosene, its smoking tendency

- A. increases
- B. decreases
- C. remains same
- D. is unpredictable

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 189:

Lane and Garton classification of petroleum is based on its

- A. composition
- B. specific gravity
- C. optical properties
- D. viscosity

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 190:

Carbon percentage (by weight) in crude petroleum may be about

- A. 65
- B. 75
- C. 85
- D. 95

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 191:

The main reaction in reforming is the

- A. dehydrogenation of naphthenes.
- B. hydrogenation of naphthenes.
- C. hydrocracking of paraffins.
- D. saturation of olefins.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 192:



Gasoline yield in catalytic reforming of naphtha may be about _____ percent by weight.

- A. 85
- B. 65
- C. 50
- D. 98

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 193:

Higher pressure in the reforming reactor

- A. increases coke formation.
- B. increases the rate of reaction.
- C. produces high octane number gasoline.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 194:

Which of the following has the minimum API gravity of all?

- A. Diesel
- B. Kerosene
- C. Petrol
- D. Furnace oil

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 195:

Which parameter is used for the grading of paraffin waxes?

- A. Specific gravity
- B. Melting point
- C. Viscosity
- D. Penetration number

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 196:

Which of the following is the most important property for a jet fuel?

- A. Cloud point
- B. Pour point
- C. Colour
- D. Freezing point

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 197:

Feed for reforming is generally

- A. naphtha or straight run gasoline.
- B. reduced crude.
- C. vacuum gas oil.
- D. atmospheric gas oil.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 198:

Which of the following gasolines (unleaded) has the least octane number?

- A. Catalytically cracked gasoline
- B. Straight run gasoline
- C. Catalytically reformed gasoline
- D. Polymer gasoline

Ans:

Option B



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 199:

Which is the most ideal feed stock for 'coking' process used for the manufacture of petroleum coke?

- A. Naphtha
- B. Vacuum residue
- C. Light gas oil
- D. Diesel

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 200:

Higher boiling fractions like atmospheric residue is distilled under vacuum at low temperature because at high temperature, there is a tendency of the predominance of

- A. thermal cracking
- B. gum formation
- C. coking
- D. discoloration

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 201:

1 centistoke is equal to _____ Redwood I seconds.

- A. 1
- B. 4.08
- C. 0.408
- D. 40.8

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 202:

Thermofer catalytic cracking process is a _____ process.

- A. fixed bed
- B. moving bed
- C. fluidised bed
- D. non-catalytic

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 203:

Maximum viscosity of tar/PCM/fuel oil for easy and efficient atomisation in conventional burner is _____ centistokes (or 100 Redwood I seconds).

- A. 5
- B. 25
- C. 50
- D. 100

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 204:

Cetane number of a diesel fuel is the measure of its

- A. ignition delay
- B. smoke point
- C. viscosity
- D. oxidation stability

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 205:

Paraffins are desirable in lubricating oil, as it has got high

- A. viscosity
- B. viscosity index



- C. smoke point
- D. pour point

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 206:

The most suitable solvent for deasphalting vacuum residue is

- A. propane
- B. methyl ethyl ketone
- C. doctor's solution
- D. methanol amine

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 207:

Dearomatisation of kerosene (by liquid sulphur dioxide extraction) is done to

- A. increase its smoke point.
- B. improve its oxidation stability.
- C. decrease the breathing loss.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 208:

Straight run naphtha is converted into high octane number petrol (gasoline) by catalytic

- A. cracking
- B. polymerisation
- C. reforming
- D. isomerisation

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 209:

During electrical desalting of crude oil, the electrical conductivity of a mixture of crude oil and water (which ranges between 3 to 8% water) _____ with increase in the amount of water.

- A. decreases
- B. increases
- C. remains unchanged
- D. decreases linearly

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 210:

Which of the following reactions is undesirable in the production of catalytically reformed gasoline?

- A. Dehydrogenation of naphthene
- B. Dehydrogenation of lower paraffins
- C. Dehydrocyclisation of higher paraffins
- D. Isomerisation of paraffins

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 211:

Good quality kerosene should have

- A. low smoke point.
- B. high smoke point.
- C. high aromatics content.
- D. low paraffins content.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 212:**

Antioxidants are added in petrol to

- A. impart colour to it, for easy identification.
- B. minimise the gum formation.
- C. prevent icing of the carburettor.
- D. prevent the lead build up in engines.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 213:

Gasoline extracted from natural gas (by compression and cooling) is called the _____ gasoline.

- A. polymer
- B. unleaded
- C. casing head
- D. straight run

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 214:

Which of the following categories of gasoline has the highest lead susceptibility?

- A. Straight run gasoline
- B. Platinum reformed gasoline
- C. Catalytical cracked gasoline
- D. Polymer gasoline

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 215:

Gum formation in stored gasoline is mainly due to the

- A. alkylation of unsaturates.
- B. presence of sulphur.
- C. oxidation & polymerisation of unsaturates.
- D. higher aromatic content.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 216:

Flash point of an oil is determined by the

- A. Pensky Martens apparatus.
- B. Ramsbottom apparatus.
- C. Saybolt viscometer.
- D. Conradson apparatus.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 217:

Butadiene is a/an

- A. di-olefin
- B. naphthene
- C. aromatic
- D. olefin

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 218:

Catalyst used in catalytic polymerisation which produces polymer gasoline is

- A. H₂SO₄
- B. H₃PO₄
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. AlCl₃

Ans:



Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 219:

Refractive index of a petrofuel which is the ratio of velocity of light in air to its velocity in the petrofuel gives an indication of its

- A. molecular weight
- B. aromatics content
- C. both a & b
- D. neither a nor b

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 220:

Equal volumes of aniline and diesel oil when mixed at room temperature (during summer) was found to be completely miscible. It means that the aniline point of the diesel is _____ the room temperature.

- A. more than
- B. less than
- C. same as
- D. either more or less; depends on the room temperature

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 221:

Sulphur content in lighter and heavier petroleum products is generally determined respectively by

- A. lamp method and bomb method.
- B. bomb method and lamp method.
- C. bomb method and quartz tube method.
- D. quartz tube method and lamp method.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 222:

Main boring diameter for petroleum well is 20-30 cms in diameter, while the depth of the oil well may be about _____ kms.

- A. 0.1 to 0.5
- B. 1.5 to 4.5
- C. 7.5 to 12.5
- D. 15-20

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 223:

Solvent deoiling process is used for separating oil and soft wax from hard wax. Methyl iso-butyl ketone and methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) are two commonly used deoiling solvents. Use of former as the deoiling solvent has the advantages of the

- A. elimination of solvent drying facility.
- B. higher nitration temperature.
- C. lower solvent dilution ratio.
- D. all (a), (b) & (c).

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 224:

An upper limit of oil content is limited to about _____ percent for achieving efficient and satisfactory level of wax sweating.

- A. 5
- B. 15
- C. 40
- D. 60

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 225:

Electrical desalting of crude oil removes the _____ impurities.



- A. oleophilic
- B. oleophobic
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 226:

Petrolatum is

- A. same as petroleum ether.
- B. petroleum coke.
- C. a mixture of microcrystalline wax in viscous hydrocarbon liquids.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 227:

Mercaptans is represented as (where R and R' are alkyl groups)

- A. R-COOH
- B. R-S-H
- C. R-S-R
- D. R-S-R'

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 228:

Molecular weight of crude petroleum may be around

- A. 50
- B. 250
- C. 1500
- D. 5000

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 229:

Preheating temperature of medium viscosity furnace oil for better atomisation through burner is about _____ C.

- A. 50
- B. 70
- C. 90
- D. 140

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 230:

Deoiling of wax is done by its

- A. heating
- B. cooling
- C. solvent extraction
- D. both(b)&(c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 231:

The most widely used crude topping column in refineries is the _____ column.

- A. bubble-cap
- B. packed bed
- C. fluidised bed
- D. perforated plate

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 232:**

Solvent used for dewaxing of petroleum products are

- A. furfural
- B. methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)
- C. propane
- D. both(b)&(c)

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 233:

Crude oil is transported inland from oil field to refineries, mainly by the

- A. road tankers
- B. rail tankers
- C. underground pipelines
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 234:

The average boiling point of aviation turbine fuel is closest to that of

- A. lubricating oils
- B. LPG
- C. diesel
- D. Kerosene

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 235:

The pressure (kg/cm²) and temperature (C) maintained in electrical desalters for crude oil are respectively

- A. 10 and 120
- B. 1 and 200
- C. 50 and 250
- D. 10 and 300

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 236:

Phenols are added in gasoline to

- A. improve the octane number.
- B. act as an antioxidant.
- C. reduce its viscosity.
- D. increase its pour point.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 237:

Which of the following is desirable in diesel and kerosene but is undesirable in gasoline?

- A. Aromatics
- B. Mercaptans
- C. Paraffins
- D. Naphthenic acid

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 238:

Olefins are

- A. saturated hydrocarbons.
- B. unsaturated cyclic compounds (hydrocarbons).
- C. present in substantially good quantity in crude petroleum.
- D. none of these.

Ans:



Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 239:

The first crude oil refinery of India is located at

- A. Naharkatiya
- B. Digboi
- C. Kochin
- D. Madras

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 240:

Name the hydrocarbon having the poorest oxidation stability.

- A. naphthene
- B. olefin
- C. paraffin
- D. aromatics

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 241:

Testing of the knocking characteristics of petrofuels is done in a _____ engine.

- A. Carnot
- B. CFR (Co-operative fuel research)
- C. Stirling
- D. diesel

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 242:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Higher temperature is employed in visbreaking than in thermal cracking.
- B. Pyrolysis is a mild thermal cracking process.
- C. Lead susceptibility of petrol produced by catalytic process is more than that produced by thermal cracking.
- D. Operating pressure and temperature in thermal cracking process is more than that in catalytic cracking process.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 243:

Though increased pressure has a retarding effect on cracking reaction, yet in actual process, a positive pressure of 10-15 kgf/cm² is maintained during cracking mainly to

- A. increase the yield of light distillates.
- B. suppress coke formation.
- C. enhance the octane number of gasoline.
- D. reduce gum content in gasoline.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 244:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Higher specific gravity of petroleum products means higher C/H ratio.
- B. Aromatics have lower specific gravity than corresponding paraffins.
- C. Hydrocarbons of low specific gravity (e.g. paraffins) possess the maximum thermal energy per unit volume.
- D. Hydrocarbons of high specific gravity (eg, aromatics) possess the maximum thermal energy per unit weight.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 245:

Octane number of gasoline produced by two stage fluidised catalytic cracking process is

- A. 80



- B. 87
- C. 92
- D. 97

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 246:

The proper arrangement of the petroleum fractions in order of their boiling points is

- A. lubricating oil > diesel > petrol > LPG
- B. lubricating oil > petrol > diesel > LPG
- C. petrol > lubricating oil > diesel > LPG
- D. petrol > diesel > LPG > lubricating oil

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 247:

Feedstock for the production of biodiesel is

- A. herbal plants
- B. used vegetable oils
- C. LSHS
- D. bagasse

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 248:

Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. Iso-paraffin crack faster than n-paraf-fin.
- B. Catalytic cracking is endothermic, but the regeneration of catalyst is exothermic.
- C. Rate of decomposition of olefins in catalytic cracking is slightly slower than the thermal cracking.
- D. None of these.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 249:

Which one is used to determine the colour of petroleum products?

- A. Colour comparator
- B. Saybolt chromometer
- C. Cleveland apparatus
- D. None of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 250:

Catalytic cracking compared to thermal cracking of residue of vacuum distillation of crude oil

- A. gives higher yield of petrol.
- B. lower octane number of petrol.
- C. higher sulphur content in the product.
- D. higher gum forming material in petrol.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 251:

Glycol added to petrol acts as a/an _____ agent.

- A. anti-knocking
- B. anti-icing
- C. anti-gum forming
- D. dewaxing

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 252:**

Naphthenic acid is a/an _____ compound.

- A. sulphur
- B. nitrogen
- C. oxygen
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 253:

Which is almost absent in crude petroleum?

- A. Olefins
- B. Mercaptans
- C. Naphthenes
- D. Cycloparaffins

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 254:

A typical yield of diesel in straight run distillation of crude oil may be about _____ percent.

- A. 8
- B. 18
- C. 28
- D. 35

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 255:

Choose the correct statement regarding thermal cracking.

- A. Moderate changes in operating temperature does not change the depth of cracking.
- B. Increased residence time results in the decreased severity of cracking.
- C. At low pressure, the yield of lighter hydrocarbons are more.
- D. Greater depth of cracking gives lower octane number gasoline.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 256:

Presence of aromatics in

- A. diesel increases its cetane number.
- B. kerosene increases its smoke point.
- C. petrol increases its octane number.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 257:

The solvent used in Barisol dewaxing process is

- A. hexane
- B. furfural
- C. benzol and ethylene dichloride
- D. methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 258:

Petroleum liquid fuels having flash point greater than 66C is considered as safe during storage and handling. Which of the following has flash point > 66C?

- A. Naphtha
- B. Petrol
- C. Kerosene
- D. Heavy fuel oil

Ans:



Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 259:

Catalyst used in the catalytic polymerisation is

- A. phosphoric acid on kieselghur
- B. aluminium chloride
- C. nickel
- D. vanadium pentaoxide

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 260:

Which of the following is the most widely used cracking process in oil refineries ?

- A. Dubbs process.
- B. T.C.C. moving bed process.
- C. Fluidised bed catalytic cracking process.
- D. Houdry's fixed bed process.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 261:

The amount of tetraethyl lead added to improve the octane number of motor gasoline is around _____ c.c per gallon of petrol.

- A. 3
- B. 300
- C. 3000
- D. 1000

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 262:

The characterisation factor of crude petroleum oil is around

- A. 3
- B. 11
- C. 22
- D. 28

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 263:

Which of the following has the highest flash point of all?

- A. Diesel
- B. Kerosene
- C. Petrol
- D. Furnace oil

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 264:

'Solvent naphtha' used mostly as a solvent in paints and perfumery is produced by the _____ of virgin naphtha into small boiling range cuts.

- A. steam reforming
- B. distillation
- C. desulphurisation
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 265:

The general formula of naphthenes is

- A. $C_nH_{2n} + 2$
- B. C_nH_{2n-6} (where, $n \geq 6$)



- C. C_nH_n-4
D. same as that for olefins i.e. C_nH_{2n}

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 266:

The main aim of cracking is to produce

- A. gasoline
B. lube oil
C. petrolatum
D. coke

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 267:

Sour crude means the _____ bearing crude.

- A. asphalt
B. sulphur compounds
C. wax
D. nitrogen compounds

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 268:

Hydrocracking employs

- A. high pressure & temperature.
B. low pressure & temperature.
C. high pressure and low temperature.
D. high temperature and low pressure.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 269:

True vapour pressure of a petroleum fraction _____ Reid vapour pressure.

- A. is less than
B. is more than
C. is same as
D. may be either more or less than

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 270:

The order of preference for feedstock to a catalytic reformer is

- A. catalytic naphtha - coking naphtha - virgin naphtha.
B. coking naphtha - virgin naphtha - catalytic naphtha.
C. virgin naphtha - catalytic naphtha - coking naphtha.
D. virgin naphtha - coking naphtha - catalytic naphtha.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 271:

The main purpose of recycling the byproduct hydrogen gas in the reformer reactor is to

- A. obviate catalyst poisoning.
B. maintain the reaction temperature.
C. sustain the reactor pressure.
D. hydrogenate the feed stock.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 272:



LPG when brought to atmospheric pressure & temperature will be a

- A. liquid lighter than water.
- B. liquid heavier than water.
- C. gas lighter than air.
- D. gas heavier than air.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 273:

Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a high octane (octane no. = 115) gasoline blending component is produced by the simple additive reaction of isobutylene with

- A. methyl alcohol
- B. ethyl alcohol
- C. methane
- D. ethane

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 274:

Cetane number of alpha methyl naphthalene is assumed to be

- A. 0
- B. 100
- C. 50
- D. 10

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 275:

Visbreaking

- A. uses natural gas as feed
- B. is carried out at atmospheric pressure
- C. produces fuel oil of lower viscosity
- D. produces gasoline only

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 276:

Flash point of diesel/kerosene (>50°C) is determined by the

- A. Abel apparatus
- B. Pensky-Martens apparatus
- C. Saybolt chromometer
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 277:

Quinoline is a/an _____ compound.

- A. sulphur
- B. nitrogen
- C. oxygen
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 278:

Which of the following processes is used for the production of petroleum coke?

- A. Stabilisation
- B. Visbreaking
- C. Cracking
- D. Reforming

Ans:

Option C



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 279:

Increase in the specific gravity of petroleum products indicates

- A. decrease in paraffin content.
- B. increase in thermal energy per unit weight.
- C. increase in aromatic content.
- D. higher H/C ratio.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 280:

Smoke point of a good burning kerosene may be around _____ mm.

- A. 0-5
- B. 20-25
- C. 60-75
- D. 100-120

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 281:

With increase in the number of carbon and hydrogen atoms in hydrocarbon molecules, the density of petroleum products

- A. decreases
- B. increases
- C. remains same
- D. unpredictable from the data

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 282:

Which of the following is a naphthene?

- A. Butene
- B. Butadiene
- C. Cyclohexane
- D. Acetylene

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 283:

Pick out the correct statement pertaining to catalytic cracking.

- A. With increase in the reactor pressure, octane number of gasoline decreases.
- B. With increase in the reactor temperature, gasoline yield decreases for a given conversion.
- C. Percentage conversion increases with increase in the catalyst to oil ratio.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 284:

Feedstock for polymerisation is

- A. naphtha.
- B. cracked gases rich in C₂ & C₄ olefins.
- C. low boiling aromatics.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 285:

In a refinery petroleum crude is fractionated into gas fraction, light ends, intermediate distillates, heavy distillates, residues and by products. The group of products including gas oil, diesel oil and heavy fuel oil belongs to the fraction

- A. heavy distillates
- B. intermediate distillates



C. light ends
D. residues

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 286:

Octane number (unleaded) of gasoline produced by isomerisation of butane may be about

A. 45
B. 55
C. 70
D. 90

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 287:

Crude topping column operates at _____ pressure.

A. atmospheric
B. 10 atm
C. vacuum
D. 3 atm.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 288:

Aromatics are desired constituents of

A. lubricating oil
B. diesel
C. kerosene
D. petrol

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 289:

Tetra-ethyl lead is added in gasoline to

A. increase its smoke point.
B. reduce gum formation.
C. reduce the pour point.
D. increase its octane number.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 290:

Which of the following is an additive used for improving the cetane number of diesel?

A. Tetraethyl lead
B. Tetramethyllead
C. Ethyl nitrate or acetone
D. None of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 291:

Hydrogen percentage (by weight) in crude petroleum may be about

A. 5
B. 15
C. 25
D. 35

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 292:



The coking process normally mostly used in Indian oil refineries is the _____ coking process.

- A. delayed
- B. flexi
- C. fluid
- D. contact

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 293:

Which of the following constituents present in petroleum is responsible for ash formation?

- A. Nitrogen compounds
- B. Organometallic compounds
- C. Sulphur compounds
- D. Oxygen compounds

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 294:

Illuminating characteristics of kerosene is expressed by its

- A. smoke point
- B. aniline point
- C. luminosity number
- D. aromatic content

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 295:

Furfural solvent extraction is used for upgrading (by dissolving aromatics)

- A. naphtha
- B. lubricating oils
- C. wax
- D. cracking feedstock

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 296:

Flash point of an oil gives an idea of the

- A. nature of boiling point diagram of the system.
- B. amount of low boiling fraction present.
- C. explosion hazards.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 297:

The octane number of aviation gasoline may be

- A. 79
- B. 87
- C. 97
- D. >100

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 298:

The colour of gasoline is an indication of its

- A. octane number.
- B. lead susceptibility.
- C. gum forming tendency & thoroughness of refining.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option C



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 299:

_____ converts n-paraffins to i-paraffins.

- A. Alkylation
- B. Polymerisation
- C. Isomerisation
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 300:

Flash point of motor gasoline may be around _____ C.

- A. 10
- B. 45
- C. 100
- D. 150

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 301:

Solution used in Doctor's treatment for the removal of mercaptans is

- A. sodium hydroxide
- B. sodium plumbite
- C. cupric chloride
- D. potassium isobutyrate

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 302:

Catalytic desulphurisation process used for sweetening of straight run gasoline and kerosene uses _____ as catalyst.

- A. bauxite
- B. fuller's earth
- C. activated clay
- D. all (a), (b) & (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 303:

In the atmospheric pressure crude distillation, the content of _____ from lighter fraction to heavier ones.

- A. sulphur increases
- B. sulphur decreases
- C. nitrogen decreases
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 304:

True boiling point apparatus is used for the

- A. determination of characterisation factor.
- B. evaluation of oil stocks.
- C. determination of true vapour pressure.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 305:

Paraffin base crude oil as compared to asphalt base crude gives

- A. higher yield of straight run gasoline.
- B. higher octane number gasoline.
- C. lower viscosity index lube oil.



D. poorer yield of lube oil.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 306:

Mercaptans are

- A. low boiling sulphur compounds.
- B. added in LPG cylinders to detect gas leakage by its smell.
- C. undesirable in petrol, as they reduce its octane number.
- D. all (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 307:

Which of the following has the lowest viscosity (at a given temperature) of all?

- A. Naphtha
- B. Kerosene
- C. Diesel
- D. Lube oil

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 308:

_____ determination is not a very significant and important test for gasoline.

- A. Gum & sulphur content
- B. Viscosity
- C. Octane number
- D. Reid vapor pressure

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 309:

_____ test is done to find out the softening point of bitumen.

- A. Impact
- B. Ball and ring
- C. Flame
- D. Viscosity

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 310:

Cetane number of diesel used in trucks may be about

- A. 50
- B. 14
- C. 35
- D. 85

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 311:

Tanks used for the storage of petroleum products (which are inflammable) should be painted with a _____ paint.

- A. black
- B. white
- C. red
- D. yellow

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 312:



Catalyst used in catalytic reforming is

- A. platinum on alumina
- B. nickel
- C. iron
- D. aluminium chloride

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 313:

Pick out the additive property of a lube oil out of following.

- A. API gravity
- B. Specific gravity
- C. Viscosity
- D. Flashpoint

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 314:

Octane number of gasoline is a measure of its

- A. resistance to knock.
- B. ignition delay.
- C. ignition temperature.
- D. smoke point.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 315:

Diesel index.(an alternative index for expressing the quality of diesel) is

- A. determined by using a test engine.
- B. not related to aniline point.
- C. equal to cetane number plus 3.
- D. all (a), (b) & (c).

Ans:

Option C. equal to cetane number plus 3.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 316:

In petroleum refining, the process used for conversion of hydrocarbons to aromatics is

- A. catalytic cracking
- B. catalytic reforming
- C. hydrotreating
- D. alkylation

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 317:

Stabilisation of gasoline (petrol) means

- A. removal of dissolved gases from it.
- B. increasing its oxidation stability.
- C. improving its lead susceptibility.
- D. increasing its vapour pressure.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 318:

The main use of heavy gas oil produced by the vacuum distillation unit is as a

- A. blending component for kerosene.
- B. blending component for petrol.
- C. feedstock for fluid catalytic cracking unit.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option C



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 319:

Complete removal of _____ from gasoline is done by Unisol process using caustic soda and methyl alcohol.

- A. waxes
- B. mercaptans
- C. asphalt
- D. diolefins

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 320:

A good lubricant should have high

- A. viscosity index
- B. volatility
- C. pour point
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 321:

Solvent used in the deasphalting process is

- A. furfural
- B. phenol
- C. propane
- D. hexane

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 322:

Crude oil is pumped by a _____ pump.

- A. gear
- B. centrifugal
- C. screw
- D. reciprocating

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 323:

Operating condition in the electrical dehydrators for crude oil is about

- A. 6.5 kgf/cm² & 95C.
- B. 1 atm. & 110 C.
- C. 20 kgf/cm² & 110C.
- D. 50 atm. and 150C.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 324:

Visbreaking process is used mainly for making

- A. high cetane diesel
- B. high octane gasoline
- C. fuel oil
- D. smoke free kerosene

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 325:

Viscosity index of a lubricating oil

- A. is the measure of its flash point.
- B. is the measure of variation of viscosity with temperature.
- C. should be low.



D. none of these.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 326:

_____ is not an important refinery process for upgrading the quality of lubricating oil.

- A. Deoiling
- B. Solvent re refining
- C. Clay treatment
- D. Hydrotreatment

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 327:

Smoke point of a test sample of kerosene is found to be 15 mm. On removal of _____ from it, the smoke point rises to 25 mm.

- A. n-paraffins
- B. olefins
- C. aromatics
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 328:

Pick out the undesirable property for a solvent meant for dewaxing of lube oil.

- A. Complete miscibility with oil.
- B. High solubility of wax in the solvent.
- C. Both (a) and (b).
- D. Neither (a) nor (b).

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 329:

Which of the following is used as a catalyst in fluidised bed catalytic cracking?

- A. Silica-magnesia
- B. Silica-alumina
- C. Bentonite clays
- D. All (a), (b) and (c)

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 330:

Most commonly used crude heater before the fractionation tower in a refinery is the _____ heater.

- A. electric immersion
- B. pipestill
- C. steam coil
- D. none of these

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 331:

Casing head gasoline is the liquid

- A. butane.
- B. propane.
- C. natural gas.
- D. gasoline separated from wet natural gas by compression.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 332:



Pour point and freezing point is equal for

- A. petrol
- B. diesel
- C. water
- D. crude petroleum

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 333:

Maximum sulphur percentage in low sulphur heavy stock (LSHS) furnace oil is about

- A. 0.1
- B. 1
- C. 2.5
- D. 3.5

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 334:

Flash point of atmospheric distillation residue is determined by _____ apparatus.

- A. Pensky-Martens (closed cup type).
- B. Abel.
- C. Cleveland (open cup type)
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 335:

For gasoline, the flash point (<50°C) is determined by the _____.

- A. Abel apparatus.
- B. Pensky-Martens apparatus.
- C. Saybolt chromometer.
- D. none of these.

Ans:

Option D

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 336:

Which of the following fractions of a crude oil will have the maximum gravity API (i.e. API)?

- A. Diesel
- B. Gasoline
- C. Atmospheric gas oil
- D. Vacuum gas oil

Ans:

Option C

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 337:

Solvent used in duo-sol extraction for lube oil upgradation is a mixture of

- A. propane & phenol-cresol mixture.
- B. methyl ethyl ketone & glycol.
- C. phenol & furfural.
- D. propane & liquid sulphur dioxide.

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 338:

Pick out the wrong statement about the smoking tendency of various hydrocarbon constituents of kerosene.

- A. Smoking tendency of hydrocarbons increases in the order : paraffins < isoparaffins < naphthenes < aromatics.
- B. Smoking tendency of paraffins increases with decrease in its molecular weight.
- C. Smoking tendency of naphthenes decreases with its increasing molecular weight & also on addition of double bond.
- D. Smoking tendency of aromatics decreases with increase in its molecular weight.

Ans:

Option B



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 339:

Which is the most undesirable component in kerosene?

- A. Aromatics
- B. i-paraffins
- C. n-paraffins
- D. Naphthenes

Ans:

Option A

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 340:

Which of the following tests is not done for transformer oil?

- A. Flash point and acid value.
- B. Aniline point.
- C. Dielectric strength.
- D. Copper strip corrosion test.

Ans:

Option B

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 341:

Diesel used in naval applications has a minimum cetane number of

- A. 25
- B. 35
- C. 45
- D. 65

Ans:

Option C

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