

APPLIED CHEMISTRY-II
2nd Exam/Common/2254/May'18

Duration: 3Hrs.

M.Marks:75

SECTION-A

Q1. a) Fill in the blanks:

15x1=15

- i. 1 degree Clark means
- ii. Water is a solvent.
- iii. The process employed to concentrate an ore is called
- iv. Cementation is the process of
- v. Galvanization is the process of depositing on iron.
- vi. In combustion of fuels reactions occur.
- vii. Gun powder is a mixture of
- viii. The unit of viscosity is
- ix. A good lubricant should have flash point.
- x. Acid Refractoriness are resistant to

b) State True or False.

- xi. Hard water does not give lather with soap.
- xii. All ores are minerals.
- xiii. Noble gases undergo corrosion.
- xiv. A good fuel has low calorific.
- xv. Viscosity index of oil can be increased by adding acid.

SECTION-B

Q2. Attempt any six questions.

6x5=30

- a. What are the requisites of water for drinking purposes?
- b. What is the difference between metal and ore?
- c. Explain the term galvanic corrosion?
- d. What do you understand by the analysis of coal? What are its kinds?
- e. What are the advantages of gaseous fuels?
- f. What is meant by oxygen balance and how it is important?
- g. Write a note in Octane number?
- h. How explosives are classified?
- i. Define Refractories? How will you classify Refractories?

SECTION-C

Q3. Attempt any five questions.

5x6=30

- i. Explain electromagnetic separation process for the concentration of ores.
- ii. Describe the various methods used to protect the metals from corrosion.
- iii. What are rocket propellants? How are they classified?
- iv. Write a short note on solid lubricant.
- v. Discuss the following properties of lubricants:
 - a) Flash point and Fire point
 - b) Acid value
- vi. What are the main characteristics of a good refractory?
- vii. What are the major sources of air pollution? What measures do you adopt to avoid it?
- viii. Write a note on Sewage treatment?