

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**B.E. Sem-I & II Remedial Examination Nov/ Dec. 2010****Subject code: 110001****Subject Name: Chemistry****Date: 27 / 11/2010****Time: 10.30 am – 01.00 pm****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1**
- (a) Answer in short. **05**
- 1 What is Caustic Embrittlement?
 - 2 Mention the composition of most commonly used stainless steel.
 - 3 What is the use of IR spectrometer?
 - 4 What happens when excess of lime is used during manufacturing of cement?
 - 5 How natural rubber is prepared?
- (b) Define the following: **05**
- 1 Composition of Gasoline or Petrol.
 - 2 Greases.
 - 3 Acid refractories.
 - 4 Melt spinning.
 - 5 Aerobic Fermentation.
- (c) Reason it: **04**
- 1 Rusting of iron is quicker in saline water than in ordinary water.
 - 2 Neutrons preferred as a projectiles to carry out nuclear reaction.
 - 3 Radioactive wastes disposed off in salt mines.
 - 4 Chloramine is preferable to bleaching powder or chlorine for sterilization of drinking water
- Q.2**
- (a) Answer in short: **07**
- 1 Scales and Sludge.
 - 2 Rust.
 - 3 Principle of Chromatography.
 - 4 Different air pollutants.
 - 5 Advantage of CNG over Gasoline and Diesel.
 - 6 Ingredients of the Portland cement.
 - 7 Enzymes and its characteristic
- (b) Answer the followings:
- 1 A sample of water on analysis was found to contain: $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 4\text{mg/l}$; $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 6\text{mg/l}$; $\text{CaSO}_4 = 8\text{mg/l}$; $\text{MgSO}_4 = 10\text{mg/l}$. Calculate the temporary, permanent and total hardness of water in ppm, °Fr, °Cl. [M.wt of: $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 162$, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 = 146$, $\text{CaSO}_4 = 136$, $\text{MgSO}_4 = 120$] **03**
 - 2 Write in detail the different constitution of plastic. **02**
 - 3 Explain Injection moulding **02**
- OR**
- (b) Answer the followings:
- 1 A sample of Coal has the following composition by weight : C = 84.9%; H = 11.4% S = 3.2%; O = 0.4%; ash = 1%. Calculate the minimum quantity of air required for combustion of 1 Kg of coal. **03**
 - 2 Write the preparation of following fibers, **02**
(1) Cellulose acetate
 - 3 Classification of Polymers. **02**

- Q.3 (a)** Explain the principle of Conductometric titration. Show the different graphical representation of, **04**
 (1) Strong acid v\vs Strong base (2) Strong acid v\vs Weak base
 (3) Weak acid v\vs Strong base (4) Weak acid v\vs Weak base.
- (b)** Discuss different softening methods of water. Write in detail about Cold and Hot Lime soda process. **04**
- (c)** Write a note on: **06**
 1) Classification of Lubricants. (2) Varnishes and Lacquers.
- OR**
- Q.3 (a)** Discuss Break point chlorination and Priming, Foaming in boiler. **04**
(b) Importance of pH. **04**
(c) Write a note on: **06**
 (1) Organic coatings. (2) Electroless plating.
- Q.4 (a)** Write a note on Coal gas and LPG gas as fuel. **04**
(b) (1) Explain the principle of Wet or Electrochemical corrosion. **04**
 (2) Write a note on Non Ferrous alloy. **02**
(c) Explain the importance of biomembrane along with the principles of diffusion and reverse osmosis. **04**
- OR**
- Q.4 (a)** Write a note on Pitting and Stress corrosion. **04**
(b) (1) Manufacturing of Ethyl alcohol by fermentation. **04**
 (2) Write a note on Mild and High carbon steel. **02**
(c) What is crude oil? Explain the refining of crude oil. **04**
- Q.5 (a)** Explain the wet process for manufacturing of Portland cement. **04**
(b) Write a note on Ozone layer depletion and Acid rain. **04**
(c) (1) Write a note on any two Solar energy devices **04**
 (2) Explain the different properties of refractories. **02**
- OR**
- Q.5 (a)** What happens due to over use of natural resources? **04**
(b) Write in short about **04**
 (1) Different types of Cement. (2) Gypsum plaster.
(c) Write a note on:
 (1) Fire clay and silica bricks. (2) Energy conservation. **06**
