

PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following statement is not true in case of catalytic reforming.	A. High temperature results in loss of reformat yield B. High naphthenic stock require high space velocity C. Presence of water decrease the hydrocracking activity. D. None of above
2	For highly paraffine , crude oil, the characterization factor will be in range of	A. 11.5-12.5 B. 12.5-13.0 C. 13.5-14.0 D. 13.4-15.0
3	Petrol can be saved by	A. Driving at a constant and moderate speed B. Ensuring correct type pressure C. Switching off the engine at traffic lights D. All of these
4	What is called black gold.	A. Petroleum B. Coal C. Coal tar D. Natural gas
5	Bitumen is used in	A. Electric generators B. Road surfacing C. Coal tar D. All of above
6	PCRA stand for	A. Pollution control research association B. Petroleum conversation Research association C. Petroleum control research association D. All of above
7	CNG is stored under	A. Power generation B. Electric Generators C. Solvent D. All of above
8	Natural gas can be transported through	A. Cylinders B. Pipes C. Barriers D. All of above
9	During sintering densification is not due to	A. Atomic diffusion B. Surface diffusion C. Bulk diffusion D. Surface tension
10	Hot isostatic pressing is not a viable option if the chief criterion is	A. Strength without grain growth B. Low cost C. Zero porosity D. Make it hard
11	Most commercial glasses consist of	A. Lime B. Soda C. Silica D. All
12	The following ceramic product is mostly used as pigment in paints.	A. TiO ₂ B. SiO ₂ C. UO ₂ D. ZrO ₂
13	Not a major contributor of engineering ceramics	A. SiC B. SiO ₂ C. Si ₃ N ₄ D. B ₄ C
14	Major ingredients of traditional ceramics	A. Silica B. Clay C. ...

		C. Feldspar D. All
15	Not a Characteristic property of ceramic material	A. High temperature stability B. High mechanical strength C. Low elongation D. Low hardness
16	The word 'ceramic' meant for.	A. Soft material B. Hard material C. Burnt material D. Dry material
17	In Pakistan the total production of glass is over _____ tons per year.	A. 800 B. 8000 C. 80,000 D. None of these
18	In Pakistan how many units are involved to the production of glass.	A. 20 B. 25 C. 30 D. None of these
19	The main constituents of _____ are boron oxide and silica.	A. Pyrex glass B. Low silica glass C. Soda lime glass D. Super hard glass
20	_____ is used for Annealing	A. Klin B. Batch C. Converter D. Oven
21	_____ is heat treatment cycle that prevents glass from harmful stress.	A. Forming B. Annealing C. Batching D. None of these
22	The melting of nearly all glass is done in a continuous tank furnace. which operates steadily over periods of up to.	A. a day B. a month C. a year D. None of these
23	In glass making the whole combination of ingredients is called a.	A. Gangue B. Batch C. Mixture D. None of these
24	_____ is used as stablizer.	A. CaO B. SiO ₂ C. NaCl D. None of these
25	Chemical compounds which are added to reduce to reactivity of glass are called.	A. Formers B. Modifiers C. Stabilizers D. None of these
26	The principle former of almost all glasses is	A. (SiO ₂) _n B. (SiO ₃) _n C. (SiO ₂) D. None of these
27	The substance that can form the glassy non-crystalline structure is called.	A. Stabilizers B. Fluxes or modifiers C. Formers D. None of these
28	The number of Glass products now manufactured is.	A. 25,000 B. 75,000 C. 50,000 D. All of these
29	Glass was first made by about _____	A. 40 BC B. 400 BC C. 4000 BC D. 100 BC
30	In Glass of vitreous state solid the atoms are arranged in.	A. Regular fashion B. Random fashion C. linear fashion D. All of these