

TED (15) – 1004

Reg. No.

(REVISION — 2015)

Signature

**DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING/TECHNOLOGY/
MANAGEMENT/COMMERCIAL PRACTICE — OCTOBER, 2019**

ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY - I

[Time : 3 hours

(Maximum marks : 100)

PART — A

(Maximum marks : 10)

Marks

I Answer *all* questions in one or two sentences. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. What is hard water ? Give the reason for hardness.
2. Give any two physical properties of water.
3. What is the role of Platinum in contact process for the manufacture of H_2SO_4 ?
4. Human Blood has a constant p^H of 7.4. How is this maintained ?
5. What is alloy ? Why is Carbon added to Iron in the manufacturing of steel ?

(5×2 = 10)

PART — B

(Maximum marks : 30)

II Answer any *five* of the following questions. Each question carries 6 marks.

1. Explain the important features of solid catalyst with suitable examples.
2. What is bronsted theory of acids and bases ? Write the conjugate pair of the following.

(a) HCl	(b) HNO_3
(c) NH_3	(d) CH_3COO^-
3. Write any three important applications of p^H . Calculate the p^H of 0.01M H_2SO_4 .
4. What is CNT ? Write its important properties.
5. (a) What are the disadvantages of using hard water in boiler ?
(b) What is sterilisation of water ? Mention any two methods.
6. Explain fusion method for the preparation of Brass. Give the composition of Brass.
7. Write the physical properties of metals.

(5×6 = 30)

PART — C

(Maximum marks : 60)

(Answer *one* full question from each unit. Each full question carries 15 marks.)

UNIT — I

- III (a) Distinguish between atom and molecule. 5
 (b) Give any 4 applications of nanomaterial. 4
 (c) What are catalytic promoter and catalytic poison ? Give 2 examples each. 6

OR

- IV (a) Give the applications of CNT. 5
 (b) Explain any two methods of preparation of CNT. 4
 (c) What is homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis ? Give 2 examples. 6

UNIT — II

- V (a) What is neutralisation ? Explain on the basis of Arrhenius theory and Lewis theory. 5
 (b) What is ionic product of water ? Give its mathematical statement and value at 25°C. 4
 (c) Calculate the Normality and Molarity of
 (i) H_2SO_4 solution containing 4.9 gm of acid in 500ml.
 (At wt of S - 32, H - 1, O - 16)
 (ii) Na_2CO_3 solution containing 5.3gm of base in 500ml.
 (At wt of Na - 23, C-12, O-16) 6

OR

- VI (a) What is a buffer solution ? How is it classified, give examples. 5
 (b) Calculate the pH of (i) 0.01 M HCl
 (ii) 0.01 M NaOH 4
 (c) What are indicator ? Suggest a suitable indicator for the titration of
 (i) $HCl \times Na_2CO_3$ (ii) $CH_3COOH \times NaOH$. Justify your answer. 6

UNIT — III

- VII (a) Explain Ion Exchange method for removal of permanent hardness of water. 5
 (b) What are the advantages of reverse osmosis in desalination of water ? 4
 (c) What is potable water ? What are the characteristics of potable water ? 6

OR

	Marks
VIII (a) What is desalination of water ? Explain desalination by reverse osmosis.	5
(b) What is temporary hardness ? A solution of $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ is boiled and the residue obtained is filtered off. Is the remaining solution soft water explain your answer.	4
(c) Draw a flow chart and explain the process of making potable water.	6

UNIT — IV

IX (a) What are the purposes of making alloy ?	5
(b) Give any two limitations and advantages of powder metallurgy.	4
(c) Explain : (i) annealing (ii) Quenching (iii) Tempering and (iv) Nitriding. How does it affect the properties of steel ?	6

OR

X (a) Impurities in steel changes the physical properties. Give the effect of the following elements in steel. (i) P (ii) S (iii) N (iv) O and (v) Mn	5
(b) What are the uses of powder metallurgy ?	4
(c) Explain powder metallurgy with the different steps involved.	6