



الإجابة النموذجية لامتحان كيمياء البترول و البتروكيماويات

٣١٩ ك

(نصف ورقة امتحانية)

الفرقة : الثالثة

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قسم : الكيمياء

كلية : العلوم

- a- Treating. **b- Conversion.** c- Separation. d- Distillation.
- 43) processes are used to removing impurities in the hydrocarbons and purify the final products.
a- Treating. b- Conversion. c- Separation. d- Distillation.
- 44) The crude oils are being formed by the action of steam or water on metallic carbides in the inner portion of earth crust known as:
a- Organic theory. b- Modern theory. **c- Inorganic theory.** d- Molecular theory.
- 45), an aromatic hydrocarbon, is one of the petroleum compositions.
a- Thiophene. b- Propane. **c- Tetralin.** d- Cyclohexane.
- 46) Mineral salts are removed from crude oils by using.....
a- sulphuric acid. **b- warm water.** c- organic solvent. d- heptane.
- 47) Removed sulfur, nitrogen, oxygen and halogen by treating with hydrogen is called.....
a- Hydrodesulfurization. **b- hydrofining.** c- Hydrodeoxygenation. d- hydrogenation.
- 48) Separating a mixture of gases by absorbing the gases with a liquid solvent is known as:
a- Absorption method. b- Distillation method. c- Solvent method. d- Gases method.
- 49) The percent of sulfur in most crude oils is ranging between.....
a- 1 : 8 %. **b- 0.5 : 3 %.** c- 0.5 : 10 %. d- 3 : 7 %.
- 50) The cleavage of hydrocarbon molecules done by the action of high temperature known as.....
a- Catalytic cracking. b- Treating process. c- Reforming. **d- Thermal cracking.**
- 51) The purpose of is to improve the antiknock characteristics of gasoline.
a- coking. b- pyrolysis. **c- reforming.** d- thermal cracking.
- 52) process is used to remove the undesirable impurities of the finished petroleum products.
a- Treating. b- Hydrofining. c- Separation. d- Refining.
- 53) Methyl-tert-butyl ether was added to gasoline to improve..... property.
a- antiknock. b- detonation. c- evaporation. d- thermal.
- 54) Doctor sweetening process is used with gasoline with highby converting to disulphide.
a-mercaptanes. b- polysulphides. c- hydrogen sulphide. d- phosphates.
- 55) Petroleum containing up to 0.5% sulphur are called sulphur content.
a-low b- high. c- medium d- gribitol.
- 56) Sand and other solid impurities were removed from crude petroleum by using
a- settling tanks. b- water. c- electrical method d- thermal cracking.
- 57) The first step in the manufacture of petroleum products is..... process.
a-treating. b- conversion. **c- separation.** d- sweetening.
- 58) Doctor sweetening is carried out by using..... and caustic soda.
a-amines. b- polysulphides. **c- lead oxide.** d- phosphates.
- 59) The hydrodesulfurization of mercaptans gives hydrocarbon and
a-mercaptanes. b- polysulphides. **c- hydrogen sulphide.** d- phosphates.
- 60) The residue from atmospheric distillation is further heated and vaporized under reduced pressure this process is called.....

a- **Vacuum distillation.** b- solvent extraction. c- adsorption process. d- separation process.

61) is the residue obtained after the distillation of asphaltic base crude by vacuum distillation.

a- Gasoline. b- Lubricating oils. c- **Bitumen.** d- Kerosine.

62) Presence of in kerosine produces a smoky flame when it burnt.

a- sulphur compounds. b- **aromatic hydrocarbon.** c- isooctane. d- propane.

63) Gasoline with high contents of branched paraffins burn with.....detonation.

a- high. b- **less.** c- medium. d- acceptable.

64) Isooctane is the common name of.....

a- 2,2,4-triethylpentane. b- 3,3,4-trimethylpentane. c- n-heptane. d- **2,2,4-trimethylpentane.**

65) Thermal cracking is takes place by.....mechanism.

a- carbonium ion. b- **free radical.** c- hydrogenation. d- hydrofining.

66) Dehydrocyclization of paraffins in catalytic reforming gives.....compounds.

a- high paraffinic. b- isomers. c- alkenes. d- **aromatic.**

67) Alkylation of isobutane with isobutylene gives.....

a- higher alkenes. b- cetane. c- kerosine. d- **gasoline.**

68) Catalytic cracking is takes place by.....mechanism.

a- **carbonium ion.** b- free radical. c- hydrogenation. d- hydrofining.

69) The most commonly used as antiknocking agent is.....

a- amines. b- bromoethane. c- **tetraethyl lead.** d- phosphates.

70) Destroying the emulsion of water with crude oils can be carried out by.....methods.

a- thermal. b- chemical. c- electrical. d- **all of them**

71) There aredifferent theories to explain the origin of petroleum.

a- **two.** b- three. c- four. d- five.

72) Removing impurities in the hydrocarbons and purify the final products by

a- thermal. b- chemical. c- physicochemical. d- **b & c**