

## الاجابة النموذجية لامتحان كيمياء البترول و البتروكيماويات ٩ ٣١٩ ك (نصف ورقة امتحانية)

الفرقة: الثالثة

الشعبة: جميع الشعب

التاريخ: الثلاثاء ٣ / ١ / ٢٠١٧

الممتحن: د/ محمد عبد الرحمن موسى ابو ريا

قسم: الكيمياء

كلية: العلوم

[1] Choose the correct at 25) Crude oils which c		ter but little or no pa	raffinic wax is called			
<ul><li>a- Mixed-base crude oils.</li><li>c- Asphaltic-base crude oils.</li></ul>		b- Paraffin-base crude oils. d-Wax-base crude oils.				
26) Aniline point is t volume of aniline.	he temperatu	re at which the oil	is completely miscible with equal			
a- highest.	b- lowest.	c-0°C.	d- medium.			
27) The presence of Helium gas with natural gas is an evidence that the nature of petroleum is:						
a- Organic.	b- Metallic.	c- Inorganic.	d- Chemically.			
28) Destroying the enas method.	nulsion of water w	ith crude oils by h	eating and demulsifiers is known			
a- thermal.	b- chemical.	c- electrical.	d- thermochemical			
29) Separation proces	ses are based on the	differences in the	properties.			
a- electrical.	b-chemical.	c- physical.	d- mechanical.			
30) is one of the vacuum distillation products.						
a- Gasoline.	b- Lubricating oils	. c- kerosine.	d- Asphaltic.			
31) is using as solvent to remove aromatic components from kerosene.						
a- Sulphuric acid.	b- Cyclohexai	ne. c- Pentane.	d- Water.			
32) Octane number is the percentage of iso-octanein a mixture of iso-octane and						
a- iso-heptane.	b- n-heptane.	c-benzene.	d-cyclohexane.			
<ul> <li>33) Cetane number is the percentage of cetane in a mixture of cetane with</li></ul>						
a- isomerization.	b- dehudrocyclization	c- dehydrogena	tion. d- hydrocarcking.			
36) process in Phosphate. a- Shell.	line. b- Polymeric oc s used to remove hig b- Girbotol.	tane. c-polymeric s gh concentration of c- Sweetening.				
38) Sweetening process	s is used to converting	g of mercaptans in g	asoline to			
a- $H_2S$ .	b- disulphides.	c- polysulphides	d- lower mercaptans.			
39) Dehydrodenitrogention used to convert nitrogen compounds into						
a- secondary amine	es. b- tertiary ar	nines. c-pyridine	. d-ammonia.			
40) Treating the petroleum products with hydrogen in the presence of catalyst is known as						
a- hydrofining.	b- sweetening	g. c-conversion	. d-catalytic reforming.			
	methane and some rigin of crude oils is:	paraffinic gases in	atmosphere of different planets, is			
a-Inorganic.	b- Metallic.	c-Organic.	d-Chemically.			
42) processes	s are used to improve	the qualities and qu	antities of the product.			

a- Treating.	b- Conversion	-			
	ses are used to removi	ng impurities in the h	ydrocarbons and purify the final		
products. a- Treating.	b- Conversion. c-	Separation. d- I	Distillation.		
44) The crude oils a	re being formed by the	*	water on metallic carbides in the		
inner portion of e	earth crust known as:				
a- Organic theory	b- Modern theory.	c- Inorganic theo	ry. d- Molecular theory.		
45), an ar	omatic hydrocarbon, is	one of the petroleum	compositions.		
a- Thiophene.	b- Propane.	c- Tetralin.	d- Cyclohexane.		
46) Mineral salts are	removed from crude of	ils by using			
a- sulphuric acid.	b- warm water.	c- organic solvent	. d- heptane.		
47) Removed sulfur,	nitrogen, oxygen and h	alogen by treating wit	h hydrogen is called		
a- Hydrodesulfuriz	zation. <b>b- hydrofining</b>	. c- Hydrodeoxidatio	on. d- hydrogenation.		
48) Separating a mix	ture of gases by absorb	ing the gases with a lic	quid solvent is known as:		
a- Absorption me	ethod. b- Distillation	method. c- Solvent m	nethod. 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 molecu	les done by the acti	on of high temperature known		
as					
<ul><li>a- Catalytic crack</li></ul>	king. b- Treating proces	s. c- Reforming.	d- Thermal cracking.		
51) The purpose of .	is to improve	the antiknock charact	eristics of gasoline.		
a- cocking.	b- pyrolysis.	c- reforming.	d- thermal cracking.		
52) process is	used to remove the und	lesirable impurities of	the finished petroleum products.		
a- Treating.	b- Hydrofining.	c- Separation.	d- Refining.		
53) Methyl-tert-buty	l ether was added to ga	soline to improve	. property.		
a- antiknock.	b- detonation.	c- evaporation.	d- thermal.		
54) Doctor sweetenin	g process is used with g	gasoline with high	by converting to disulphide.		
a-mercaptanes.	b- polysulpides.	c- hydrogen sulphide	d- phosphates.		
-	1 7 1	, ,			
55) Petroleum contai	ning up to 0.5% sulphu	ır are called sul	nhur content.		
a-low	b- high.	c- medium	d- gribitol.		
56) Sand and other so a- settling tanks.	olid impurities were rea b- water.	moved from crude pet c- electrical method	roleum by using d- thermal cracking.		
9			C		
a-treating.	he manufacture of petr b- conversion.	c- separation.	d- sweetining.		
C	g is carried out by usin	•	E		
a-amines.	b- polysulpides.	c- lead oxide.	d- phosphates.		
59) The hydrodesulfurization of mercaptans gives hydrocarbon and					
a-mercaptanes.	b- polysulpides.	c- hydrogen sulphide	d- phosphates.		
60) The residue from pressure this pro-	_	tion is further heate	d and vaporized under reduced		
hi casai e mia hio	CC33 IS CAIIEU				

a-Vacuum distillation.	b- solvent extraction	n. c- adsorption process.	d- separation process.			
61) is the residudistillation.	ue obtained after t	he distillation of asph	naltic base crude by vacuum			
<ul><li>a- Gasoline.</li><li>62) Presence of</li></ul>		c- Bitumen. s a smoky flame when it				
<ul><li>a- sulphur compounds.</li><li>63) Gasoline with high c</li><li>a- high.</li><li>64) Isooctane is the compounds.</li></ul>	b- aromatic hydrocontents of branched b- less. mon name of b- 3,3,4-trimethylper	carbon. c- isooctane.  paraffins burn with  c- medium.	d- propanedetonation. d- acceptable.			
<ul><li>a- carbonium ion.</li><li>66) Dehydrocyclization of</li></ul>	b- free radical.	c- hydrogenation.	•			
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.			
<ul><li>68) Catalytic cracking is a-carbonium ion.</li><li>69) The most commonly</li></ul>	b- free radical.	c- hydrogenation.	d- hydrofining.			
<ul><li>a- amines.</li><li>70) Destroying the emula</li></ul>	b- bromoethane.	c- tetraethyl lead.	± ±			
a- thermal.		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			