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Q :) Which of the following treatment(s) will be indicated for a rural water supply from a deep groundwater source?

- 1. Sedimentation**
- 2. Alum dosage**
- 3. Potassium permanganate dosing**
- 4. Bleaching powder application**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

A: 1, 2 and 3

B: 1, 2 and 4

C: 3 and 4

D: 4 alone

Q :) In a water treatment plant, dissolved iron and manganese can be removed from the water by

A: Aeration

B: Aeration and coagulation

C: Aeration and flocculation

D: Aeration and sedimentation

Q :) For proper slow mixing in the flocculator of a water treatment plant, the temporal mean velocity gradient G needs to be of the order of

A: $5 \text{ to } 20\text{s}^{-1}$

B: $20 \text{ to } 80\text{s}^{-1}$

C: $100 \text{ to } 200\text{s}^{-1}$

D: $250 \text{ to } 350\text{s}^{-1}$

Q :) Match List-I (water treatment units) with List-II (detention time) and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Rapid mixing unit	1. 1 ½ hours
B. Flocculator	2. 10 seconds
C. Propeller mixing unit	3. 30 seconds
D. Sedimentation tank	4. 30 minutes

Codes:

A: 3, 4, 2, 1

B: 4, 3, 1, 2

C: 4, 3, 2, 1

D: 3, 4, 1, 2

Q :) Air-binding in rapid sand filters is encountered when

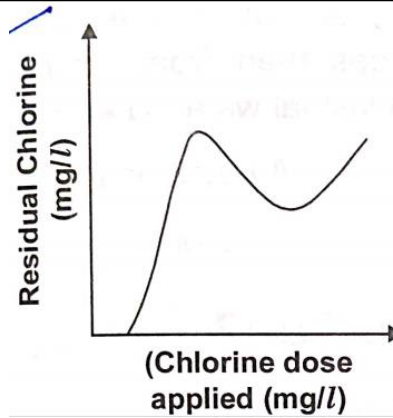
A: There is excessive negative head

B: The water is subjected to prolonged aeration

C: The raw water contains dissolved gases

D: The filter bed comprises largely or coarse sand

Q :)



In the plot residual chlorine versus chlorine dose applied shown in the above figure, the curve will not have any (0,0) point because

- A: Of experimental error
- B: Chlorine escapes into the atmosphere
- C: Chlorine requires some contact time
- D: Chlorine is consumed for disinfection

Q :) Which one of the following filters will produce water of higher bacteriological quality?

A: Slow sand filter

B: Rapid sand filter

C: Pressure filter

D: Dual media filter

Q :) Consider the following impurities:

- 1. CO_2 and H_2S**
- 2. Finely-divided suspended matter**
- 3. Disease causing bacteria**
- 4. Excess alkalinity**

The correct sequence of the removal of these impurities in a water treatment plant is

A: 1, 2, 3, 4

B: 1, 4, 3, 2

C: 1, 4, 2, 3

D: 4, 1, 3, 2

Q :) The amount of bleaching powder containing 20% available chlorine needed to chlorinate a rural water supply covering a population of 10000 at 50 lpcd at the rate of 2 ppm is

A: 1 kg

B: 5 kg

C: 0.2 kg

D: 20 kg

Q :) Which of the following statement(s) regarding industrial water supply is/are correct?

- 1. Industrial water supplies need not be disinfected.**
- 2. Water for industrial use requires chemical treatment.**
- 3. Standards of purity and methods of treatment of water for industrial use are often different from those for domestic water supplies.**
- 4. It is more economical to use water from surface sources than from groundwater sources for industrial water supplies.**

A: 1, 2 and 4

B: 2, 3 and 4

C: 3 and 4

D: 3 only

Q :) Match List-I (Filter operating problems) with List-II (Effects) and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Air binding	1. Changes effective size of sand
B. Mud deposition	2. Mud penetrates deeper inside the bed
C. Cracking of bed	3. Mounds and balls of mud are formed in the bed
D. Sand incrustation	4. Air and gases get locked in the bed

Codes:

A: 4, 3, 2, 1

B: 3, 4, 1, 2

C: 4, 3, 1, 2

D: 3, 4, 2, 1

Q :) Which one of the following filters should be recommended for protected rural water supply project?

A: Pressure filter

B: Slow sand filter

C: Diatomaceous earth filter

D: Rapid sand filter

Q :) If the specific gravity of a suspended particle is increased from 2 to 3, the setting velocity will

A: Not change

B: Get doubled

C: Get increased by 1.5 times

D: Get increased by 2.25 times

Q :) Which of the following are associated with alum coagulation?

- 1. A decrease of alkalinity in treated water**
- 2. Formation of hydroxide flocks of aluminium**
- 3. A slight decrease of pH in treated water**
- 4. An increase of permanent hardness**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A: 1, 2 and 3

B: 1, 3 and 4

C: 1, 2, 3 and 4

D: 2 and 4

**Q :) In which treatment unit is
“Schmutzdecke” formed?**

A: Sedimentation tank

B: Rapid sand filter

C: Coagulation tank

D: Slow sand filter

Q :) After which of the following water treatment units, the turbidity is maximum?

A: Chlorination

B: Primary sedimentation

C: Flocculation basin

D: Secondary sedimentation

Q :) What is the predominating coagulation mechanism for raw water having turbidity and high alkalinity?

A: Ionic layer compression

B: Adsorption and charge neutralization

C: Sweep coagulation

D: Inter particle bridging

Q :) Which combination of surface water quality parameters will indicate sweep coagulation as the preferred mechanism of coagulation?

- A: High turbidity – Low alkalinity**
- B: High turbidity – High alkalinity**
- C: Low turbidity – High alkalinity**
- D: Low turbidity – Low alkalinity**

Q :) Consider the following treatment process units in a water treatment plant:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Coagulation | 2. Disinfection |
| 2. Sedimentation | 4. Filtration |

Which is the correct sequence of the process units in the water treatment plant?

A: 2-4-3-1

B: 1-4-3-2

C: 2-3-4-1

D: 1-3-4-2

**Q :) Consider the following statements:
The appropriate method(s) for removal of
fluorides from water comprise:**

- 1. Addition of alum and lime followed
by clarification.**
- 2. Passing through beds of activated
alumina.**

**Which of the above statements is/are
correct?**

A: Neither 1 nor 2

B: Both 1 and 2

C: 1 only

D: 2 only

- Q :) Consider the following statements:
The role of the gravel bed in a rapid sand
filer is:**
- 1. To filter out large suspended matter**
 - 2. To support the sand bed above it**
 - 3. To prevent the escape of sand particles**
 - 4. To uniformly distribute the back wash
water**
 - 5. To prevent algae growth**

Which of these statements are correct?

A: 1,2,3,4 and 5

B: 2, 3 and 4 only

C: 3, 4 and 5 only

D: 1, 2 and 3 only

**Q :) A water treatment plant
6000 m³ of water per day. If it
consumes 20 kg chlorine per
day, then the chlorine dosage
would be**

A: 3.00 mg/l

B: 3.75 mg/l

D: 4.25 mg/l

D: 3.33 mg/l

Q :) If the length dimension of a square filter bed increases to two times (while the rate of filtration remains unchanged), the amount of water filtrated would become

A: 4 times

B: 2 times

C: 1 time

D: 16 times

Q :) The design overflow rate of a sedimentation tank is chosen considering

A: Flow rate through the tank

B: Diameter of the particle intended to be removed

C: Volume of the sedimentation tank

D: Detention time in the tank

Q :) How much bleaching powder is needed to chlorinate 5000l of water whose chlorine demand is 2 mg/l, assuming that the bleaching powder has 25% available chlorine?

A: 4 g

B: 40 g

C: 140 g

D: 400 g

Q :) Consider the following statements regarding removal of impurities from water:

- 1. Settleable solids are removed by filtration.**
- 2. Volatile solids are removed through sedimentation.**
- 3. Dissolved solids are removed through reverse osmosis.**
- 4. Colloidal solids are removed by coagulation.**

Which of the above statements are correct?

A: 1 and 2 only

B: 3 and 4 only

C: 2 and 3 only

D: 1 and 4 only

Q :) The purpose of re-carbonation after water softening by the lime-soda process in the

A: Removal of excess soda from the water

B: Removal of non-carbonate hardness in the water

C: Recovery of lime from the water

D: Conversion of precipitates to soluble forms in the water

Q :) Zero hardness of water is achieved by

A: Lime-soda process

B: Ion exchange treatment

C: Excess lime treatment

D: Excess alum dosage

Q :) Which of the following type of treatments will be used for neutralization of alkaline effluent?

A: Lime stone treatment

B: Caustic lime treatment

C: Carbon dioxide treatment

D: Hydrochloric acid treatment

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