60712

ROLL No. | | | | | |

TEST BOOKLET No. 066

TEST FOR POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES

ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Time: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 450

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. You are provided with a Test Booklet and an Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet to mark your responses. Do not soil the Answer Sheet. Read carefully all the instructions given on the Answer Sheet.

2. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of **this page**.

3. Also write your Roll Number, Test Code, and Test Subject in the columns provided for the same on the **Answer Sheet**. Darken the appropriate bubbles with a **Ball Point Pen.**

4. The paper consists of 150 objective type questions. All questions carry equal marks.

5. Each question has four alternative responses marked **A, B, C** and **D** and you have to **darken** the bubble fully by a **Ball Point Pen** corresponding to the correct response as indicated in the example shown on the Answer Sheet.

6. Each correct answer carries 3 marks and each wrong answer carries **1** minus mark.

7. Please do your rough work only on the space provided for it at the end of this Test Booklet.

8. You should return the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator before you leave the examination hall. However, you can retain the Test Booklet.

9. Every precaution has been taken to avoid errors in the Test Booklet. In the event of such unforeseen happenings the same may be brought to the notice of the Observer/Chief Superintendent in writing. Suitable remedial measures will be taken at the time of evaluation, if necessary.

SEAL

ENGINEERING SCIENCE

1. Increase in Dissolved Oxygen in a water body is observed during

(A) Chemo Oxidation
(B) Reduction
(C) Photosynthesis
(D) Photocatalysis

2. Maintenance of good public health and sanitation is the prime duty of municipalities in India according to ..... of the Constitution of India.

(A) 69^{th} Amendment
(B) 70^{th} Amendment
(C) 73^{rd} and 74^{th} Amendments
(D) None of the above

3. Adsorption process is a

(A) physical phenomenon
(B) physico-chemical phenomenon
(C) biological phenomenon
(D) chemical phenomenon

4. Hydrogen sulphide in sewers causes

(A) Methane production
(B) Bursting
(C) Staling of sewage
(D) Crown corrosion

5. For BOD_5 at 20°C, reaction rate constant (K) for domestic wastewater is around

(A) 0.25/day
(B) 0.20/day
(C) 0.10/day
(D) 0.30/day

6. Generally the percentage of MLVSS in MLSS is

(A) 100%
(B) 80%
(C) 75%
(D) 50%

7. Typical density of food wastes in solid wastes is

(A) 300 kg / m^3
(B) 130 kg / m^3
(C) 195 kg / m^3
(D) 290 kg / m^3

8. The maximum noise level that human can hear is

(A) 120 dB
(B) 140 dB
(C) 80 dB
(D) 190 dB

9. The process of removing contaminants from soil and groundwater is termed as

(A) Bioengineering
(B) Bioprocess
(C) Bioremediation
(D) Biomagnification

10. Attached growth system of waste treatment is preferred due to

(A) maximum surface area
(B) maximum depth
(C) maximum length
(D) maximum efficiency

11. In anaerobic digestion percentage of conversion of acetic acid to methane is

(A) 50%
(B) 60%
(C) 72%
(D) 75%

12. Destabilization and removal of colloids mainly depend on

(A) Size
(B) General Properties
(C) Electro-kinetic Properties
(D) Settling velocity

13. Working of Flame Photometer is based on

(A) Optical Method
(B) Emission Method
(C) Resonance Method
(D) Electrical Method

14. Instream standards refer to

(A) Effluent Discharge Standards
(B) Raw Wastewater Characteristics
(C) Receiving Stream Standards
(D) None of the above

15. Mass curve method is adopted to determine

(A) Volume of Equalization tank
(B) Volume of Sedimentation Tank
(C) Volume of Digester
(D) Volume of Filter

16. Which of the following refers to aerobic suspended growth system of biological waste treatment?

(A) Trickling Filter
(B) UASB
(C) Activated Sludge Process (ASP)
(D) Secondary Clarifier

17. The unit of measurement for Ozone layer thickness is

(A) Dobson units
(B) Arithmetical units
(C) Geometrical units
(D) Decibel unit

18. Settling velocity of a particle in a sedimentation tank is determined using

(A) Chezy's equation
(B) Hazen-William's equation
(C) Manning's equation
(D) Newton's equation

19. Typical BOD_5 Value of Strong sewage is

(A) 400 mg / L
(B) 720 mg / L
(C) 350 mg / L
(D) 200 mg / L

20. DDT is a

(A) Bio pesticide
(B) Chlorinated pesticide
(C) Organic pesticide
(D) Carbamate pesticide

21. The guideline DO concentration in rivers is

(A) 2.0 mg/L
(B) 4.0 mg/L
(C) 3.2 mg/L
(D) 8.0 mg/L

22. The relationship between Chlorine concentration (C) and contact time (t) is expressed by

(A) $C = t\,k$
(B) $t = C\,k$
(C) $k = C\,t$
(D) $C^n\ t_p = k$

23. Carboxyhaemoglobin is a product of

(A) CO_2 & CO
(B) CO & Hb
(C) CO_2 & Hb
(D) CO & HC

24. The removal of colloids in water is done by

(A) Coagulation & Flocculation
(B) Plain Sedimentation
(C) Filtration
(D) Aeration

25. MPN stands for

(A) Most Probable Number
(B) Mixpipox Network
(C) Most Polluted Norm
(D) None of the above

26. MPN in treated drinking water must be

(A) 10/100 mL (B) 20/100 mL
(C) 100/100 mL (D) 0/100 mL

27. Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) is an indicator of

(A) Soil Pollution (B) Water Pollution
(C) Air Pollution (D) None of the above

28 Sewer network system is designed for

(A) water conveyance
(B) oil conveyance
(C) petrol conveyance
(D) domestic wastewater conveyance

29. Allowable pH range for potable water is

(A) 7 to 8 (B) 8 to 9
(C) 6.5 to 8.0 (D) 4.5 to 6.5

30. 2-D models refer to the prediction of pollutant concentration in

(A) Y and Z directions (B) X, Y and Z directions
(C) X and Y directions (D) X and Z directions

31. Aeration process is used to remove

(A) Dissolved gases (B) Denser particles
(C) Bacteria (D) None of the above

32. Bhopal gas tragedy was caused by

(A) Mercury leakage (B) MIC leakage
(C) Chlorine leakage (D) LPG leakage

33. SO_2 is mainly responsible for

(A) Green-house effect (B) Heat-island effect
(C) Acid Rain (D) None of the above

34. The best practice of reducing pollution is

(A) Waste minimization
(B) Recycle
(C) Reuse
(D) None of the above

35. The major gases expected from a sanitary landfill are

(A) CO_2 and CH_4
(B) SO_2 and NO_2
(C) CO and CO_2
(D) CO and Cl_2

36. Which of the following is the most efficient in removing SPM?

(A) Cyclone separator
(B) Scrubber
(C) Electrostatic Precipitator
(D) Fabric Filter

37. Gravitational settling chambers are used in controlling

(A) SPM
(B) Oxides of sulphur
(C) Hydrocarbons
(D) Carbon Monoxide

38. Maximum mixing depth (MMD) means

(A) height of the stack
(B) height at which complete dispersion of pollutant occurs
(C) no dispersion of pollutant
(D) None of the above

39. Windrose is a diagram which indicates

(A) Wind Speed
(B) Wind Direction
(C) Both wind speed and direction
(D) None of the above

40. London smog was due to

(A) burning of petrol
(B) burning of diesel
(C) burning of coal
(D) burning of solid wastes

41. Streeter-Phelps equation is used to determine "....." in rivers.

(A) Saturated DO concentration
(B) Critical Deficit of DO
(C) Unsaturated DO concentration
(D) None of the above

42. Jar test apparatus is used for determining

(A) Chlorine dosage
(B) BOD
(C) Optimum dose of coagulant
(D) Turbidity of water

43. For biological waste treatment BOD_5/COD ratio must be greater than

(A) 1
(B) 0.4
(C) 0.9
(D) None of the above

44. Unit Operations represent

(A) Chemical Treatment Processes
(B) Biological Treatment Processes
(C) Physical Treatment Units
(D) None of the above

45. Softening is a commonly practised process to remove

(A) Hardness from water
(B) BOD from wastewater
(C) Toxic chemicals from water
(D) Odour from wastewater

46. Type 2 settling refers to

(A) Discrete particles settling
(B) Flocculent particle settling
(C) Hindered settling
(D) Compression zone settling

47. θ_C represents

(A) Hydraulic retention time (HRT)
(B) Biological sludge retention time (BSRT)
(C) Settling time
(D) None of the above

48. UASB stands for

(A) upflow aerobic sludge blanket
(B) upflow anaerobic sludge blanket
(C) upflow facultative sludge blanket
(D) None of the above

49. Smoking of tobacco generally reduces

(A) Platelet count of blood
(B) Oxygen carrying capacity of blood
(C) RBCs of the blood
(D) WBCs of the blood

50. Refractory organics are

(A) easily biodegradable
(B) non-biodegradable
(C) inorganic elements
(D) None of the above

51. Rapid EIA is carried out in a time span of

(A) 10 months
(B) 12 months
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

52. Noise is measured by

(A) sound level meter
(B) aqua meter
(C) pressure meter
(D) bolometer

53. Isomeric property is exhibited by

(A) compounds having different molecular formula
(B) compounds having different structural formula
(C) compounds with carbon atom attachment
(D) compounds having same molecular formula

54. The relationship between the concentration of adsorbate and its sorbed concentration is explained by

(A) Isotherm
(B) Non-isotherm
(C) Chemical reaction
(D) Oxidation

55. Random motion of colloids is called

(A) Van der Waals Force
(B) Brownian Movement
(C) Attachment
(D) Detachment

56. Mottling of teeth is common when fluoride concentrations in drinking water exceed

(A) 1.5 mg/L
(B) 2.0 mg/L
(C) 2.5 mg/L
(D) 0.5 mg/L

57. Accumulation of heavy metals in the aquatic flora & fauna is termed

(A) Bioconcentration
(B) Biofiltration
(C) Biomagnification
(D) Bioremedication

58. If water contains 40 mg/L of Ca^{++} and 10 mg/L of Mg^{++}, what is the hardness expressed in mg/L as $CaCO_3$?

(A) 141 mg/L
(B) 150 mg/L
(C) 300 mg/L
(D) 400 mg/L

59. Hardness range as $CaCO_3$ in moderately hard water is

(A) 150-300 mg/L
(B) 50-100 mg/L
(C) 50-150 mg/L
(D) None of the above

60. Horizontal velocity in a grit chamber is maintained at

(A) 1 m/sec
(B) 2 m/sec
(C) 0.1 m/sec
(D) 0.3 m/sec

61. End products of aerobic reaction are

(A) CH_4 and H_4
(B) NH_3 and NO_3
(C) CO_2 and H_2O
(D) NO_3 and H_2S

62. Ground water recharge with treated effluent is called

(A) Artificial recharge
(B) Natural recharge
(C) Rain Water Harvesting
(D) None of the above

63. The friction loss in filter beds is determined by

(A) Hazen-Willam's Equation
(B) Differential Equation
(C) Carmen-Kozney Equation
(D) Statistical Equation

64. Vigorous stirring induces

(A) Orthokinetic Flocculation
(B) Flocculation
(C) Peri-kinetic Flocculation
(D) None of the above

65. Accelerated growth of bacterial cells is termed as

(A) Lag Phase
(B) Stationary Phase
(C) Exponential Phase
(D) Decay Phase

66. The major photochemical oxidant is

(A) Ozone
(B) Oxygen
(C) Hydrogen
(D) Nitrogen

67. Reactivity is one of the characteristics of

(A) Oil
(B) Wastewater
(C) Hazardous Wastes
(D) None of the above

68. Vadose zone is referred to

(A) zone from the surface of the earth to the groundwater surface
(B) zone from groundwater surface to the bottom depth of water
(C) zone from middle of water depth
(D) None of the above

69. F / M by ratio is given by

(A) $F/M = Q(S_0 - S) / VX$
(B) $F/M = (S_0 - S) / VX$
(C) $F/M = Q(S_0 - S) / V$
(D) $F/M = Q(S_0 - S) / X$

70. Endogenous growth phase refers to

(A) decay of bacteria
(B) stationary growth
(C) exponential growth
(D) lag growth

71. Conductivity represents the concentration of the following in the water sample

(A) total solids
(B) dissolved solids
(C) volatile solids
(D) fixed solids

72. A water sample is termed turbid when it

(A) fails to transmit light through it
(B) is rich in suspended solids
(C) is rich in both suspended and colloidal solid
(D) is rich in total solids

73. BOD represents

(A) Pollutional strength of waste
(B) pollutional strength of an organic fraction of wastes
(C) pollutional strength of inorganic fraction of wastes
(D) pollutional strength of biodegrable organic wastes

74. The value of COD is generally higher than that of BOD because

(A) the strong oxidizing condition in the test
(B) complete oxidation of organic and inorganic compounds
(C) oxidation of gases like ammonia
(D) the stablest compound are being oxidized

75. In a D.O. test oxygen is replaced by equivalent in

(A) iodine
(B) sodium thiosulphate
(C) manganous sulphate
(D) sulphuric acid

76. A trap is intended to prevent the passage of

(A) water
(B) sewage of sullage
(C) any liquid waste
(D) foul gases

77. Because of sludge bulking

(A) gas volume increase in digestion unit
(B) sludge settles quickly in clarifier
(C) sludge does not settle easily
(D) All of the above

78. The pipe having minimum dia in plumbing system is

(A) waste pipe
(B) soil pipe
(C) ventilating pipe
(D) anti syphonage pipe

79. Waste pipe collects liquid wastes from

(A) toilets and urinals
(B) wash basin and baths
(C) urinals and kitchen
(D) from any room

80. The function of cowl is to

(A) give ornamental look
(B) prevent entry of rainfall into the waste pipe
(C) quickly dispel foul gases
(D) prevent nest building

81. A food chain

(A) is transfer of energy from one organism to another
(B) is relationship between producers, herbivores and carnivores
(C) is comprising of any three or more organisms
(D) is combination of organisms at different tropic levels

82. Eutrophication is

(A) due to flow of nitrates and phosphates into stagnant bodies of water
(B) growth of blue green algae
(C) super saturation of water with dissolved oxygen due to green algae mats
(D) decomposition of organic bottom mud

83. Smoke is produced out of coal, wood, tobacco or other products containing carbon because of

(A) inadequate amount of oxygen to achieve stoichiometric combustion
(B) inadequate mixing of air with the fuel
(C) temperature of combustion far below the required one
(D) any one or combinations of the above

84. Cloudy skies promote an atmospheric condition of

(A) stability
(B) unstability
(C) neutrality
(D) inversion

85. The unit that cleans dust because of the mechanical straining, sedimentation, inertial force, electrostatic attraction and diffusion is

(A) electrostatic precipitator
(B) scrubber
(C) cyclone
(D) bag filter

86. Fly ash comes from

(A) cement plant
(B) power plant
(C) refinery
(D) paper industry

87. Which industrial waste is likely to have a very high BOD

(A) pharmaceuticals
(B) tanneries
(C) distilleries
(D) textiles

88. Acceptable noise level in silent zone is

(A) 45 dB
(B) 50 dB
(C) 60 dB
(D) 100 dB

89. Which of the following is a waterborne disease?

(A) Malaria
(B) Cholera
(C) Flu
(D) Botulism

90. Select the wrong statement

(A) EIA helps in choosing proper location of a project
(B) EIA is only to obtain clearance from the Government
(C) EIA is a performance measure of an industry
(D) EIA is a public document

91. The duty of a Pollution Control Board is

(A) to offer all consultancy services to the polluting industry
(B) to continuously monitor the environment surrounding the industry
(C) to prepare a code of practice for preventing pollution from an industry
(D) to direct the industry to use a specific process for controlling pollution

92. High volume sampler is used to

(A) measure high voltage
(B) measure moisture content in air
(C) measure particulate matter in atmosphere
(D) none of the above

93. Duct and Hood is used in industry to

(A) prevent indoor air pollution
(B) prevent air pollution
(C) to collect dust
(D) to dispose flue gas

94. Removal of dissolved solids in water is possible by

(A) aeration
(B) lime treatment
(C) ion exchange
(D) coagulation

95. Fluorides are removed by

(A) addition of alum and lime
(B) coagulation
(C) settling
(D) filtration

96. Taste and odour of water is removed by

(A) biological decomposition
(B) oxidation
(C) adsorption
(D) distillation

97. A good source of water requiring practically the least treatment is

(A) a perennial river
(B) an impounded reservoir
(C) a deep well
(D) an elevated lake

98. Water from the following source is likely to be hard

(A) river
(B) lake
(C) deep well
(D) shallow well

99. Methamoglobanemia is caused by

(A) Fluorides
(B) Chlorides
(C) Sulphates
(D) Nitrates

100. Coagulant should be used for sedimentation when turbidity of raw water exceeds

(A) 5 units
(B) 10 units
(C) 50 units
(D) 100 units

101. Over flow rate of a sedimentation tank is

(A) Q/ plan area
(B) Q/ area of longitudinal section
(C) Q/cross sectional area
(D) Q/plan area x liquid area

102. This is used to treat swimming pool water

(A) slow sand filter
(B) rapid sand filter
(C) pressure filter
(D) both rapid and slow sand filters

103. Mud balls are formed in a filter because of

(A) raw water rolling over the filter surface
(B) quick filtration of turbid water
(C) frequent back washing
(D) bond developed between impurities and sand grains due to inefficient back washing

104. Super chlorination is done

(A) in day to day practice
(B) during summer
(C) during epidemics
(D) when no other treatment is given to water

105. Ultra violet rays are highly effective for disinfection of

(A) clear waters
(B) hard waters
(C) highly turbid waters
(D) waters rich in suspended solids

106. The purpose of stand pipe is that it

(A) increases storage capacity of water
(B) helps fire fighting
(C) is of great help in intermittent supply system
(D) boosts pressures in pipes

107. The pipe that is light, having low co-efficient of expansion and resistant to corrosion is

(A) cement concrete
(B) hume pipe
(C) asbestos cement
(D) cast iron

108. Intake wells are provided to

(A) carry water from a treatment plant
(B) draw water from a ground source
(C) collect water from a surface source
(D) distribute water to the consumer

109. After break point chlorination, chlorine remains as

(A) free residual
(B) combined residual
(C) free and combined residual
(D) None of the above

110. Flotation is a process where

(A) lighter particles settle
(B) lighter particles are separated
(C) lighter particles are set to float unaided
(D) lighter particles float due to the attachment of gas bubbles

111. The common end products for both aerobiosis and anaerobiosis is

(A) H_2S
(B) CH_4
(C) NO_3
(D) CO_2

112. A unit working purely on anaerobiosis is

(A) septic tank
(B) activated sludge process
(C) trickling filter
(D) contact bed

113. The factor deciding the length of a grit chamber is

(A) detention period
(B) horizontal velocity of flow
(C) settling velocity
(D) surface loading

114. BOD removal in a primary clarifier is

(A) 50% - 60%
(B) 30% - 40%
(C) 10% - 20%
(D) Nil

115. Screen chamber is employed

(A) before grit chamber
(B) after settling
(C) before trickling filter
(D) before chemical precipitation

116. Depth of Standard Rate Trickling Filter is

(A) 0.5 to 1 m
(B) 1 to 2 m
(C) 1.5 to 4.8 m
(D) 1 to 8 m

117. An extension of Trickling filter is

(A) rotating biological contactor
(B) intermittent sand filter
(C) bio tower
(D) contact bed

118. An equivalent term of "Mean Cell Residence Time" is

(A) solids retention time
(B) solids age
(C) sludge detention time
(D) average cell time

119. Conventional Activated Sludge Process (ASP) is not suited to

(A) Strong organic wastes
(B) Shock loading and varying quality of influent
(C) Very dilute wastes
(D) High recirculation

120. Sludge from a Biological treatment unit is

(A) harmless inorganic sediment
(B) rich in organic matter and bacteria
(C) rich in inorganic matter and micro organisms
(D) rich in bigger inert solids

121. A treatment unit developed on algal-bacterial mutual symbiosis is

(A) activated sludge process
(B) rotating biological contactor
(C) waste stabilization pond
(D) aerated lagoon

122. Sullage is

(A) Wastewater from baths
(B) Drainage from roads
(C) Industrial liquid waste
(D) Wastewater from toilets

123. Velocity of flow in a sewer should be between

(A) 0.6m/sec and 3m/sec
(B) 2m/sec and 10m/sec
(C) 30cm /sec and 90cm /sec
(D) 30mm/sec and 90m/sec

124. Ovoid sewers are best suited for

(A) Separate system
(B) Combined system with less fluctuations
(C) Combined system with very wide fluctuation
(D) Outfall sewer

125. A manhole is provided

(A) at every 500m intervals
(B) at every corners
(C) when flow gets divided
(D) when direction or grade changes

126. Before entering a manhole a candle is lowered into it

(A) to illuminate it
(B) to detect toxic gases
(C) to give a signal to the adjacent manhole
(D) to find out presence of methane

127. A syphon spillway is an arrangement to

(A) divert DWF into open drain
(B) divert excessive DWF into open drain
(C) divert excessive storm water into open drain
(D) divert excessive combined flow into open drain

128. The bacteria that flourish at high temperature (greater than 45° C) are called

(A) cryptophytic
(B) psychrophilic
(C) mesophilic
(D) thermophilic

129. BOD test is not well suited to industrial wastes because

(A) it is a slow process
(B) toxic chemicals produce wrong results
(C) the wastes lacks in nutrients
(D) oxidation is incomplete

130. Iron in water causes

(A) corrosion
(B) eutrophication
(C) stains in cloths
(D) rust

131. A communicable disease is

(A) cancer
(B) fluorosis
(C) tuberculosis
(D) goiter

132. An indicator organism is

(A) pathogenic bacteria
(B) non pathogenic bacteria
(C) facultative bacteria
(D) non facultative bacteria of the same family but not a pathogen itself

133. Autotrophic bacteria derive energy from

(A) inorganic compounds
(B) organic compounds
(C) ultraviolet rays of the sun
(D) both organic and inorganic compounds

134. An advantage of intermittent system of supply of water is

(A) it is economical
(B) supply is assured during a fire accident
(C) pumping is for limited hours
(D) repairs can be carried out during non supply hours

135. Flocculators are

(A) sedimentation units
(B) instantaneous mixing devices
(C) slow stirring mechanisms
(D) chemical feeding systems

136. An ideal crop for sewage irrigation is

(A) potato
(B) beans
(C) sugarcane
(D) banana

137. The usual rate of hydraulic loading in High rate Trickling filter is

(A) 1 to 2 $m^3 / m^2 /$ day
(B) 2 to 5 $m^3 / m^2 /$ day
(C) 5 to 10 $m^3 / m^2 /$ day
(D) 10 to 30 $m^3 / m^2 /$ day

138. Pedestal type commode is

(A) completely above floor level
(B) partly above and partly below floor level
(C) completely below floor level
(D) completely above ground level

139. Eco system is

(A) community and environment
(B) species and habitat
(C) communities and habitat
(D) biosphere and habitat

140. Haze particles have a particle size

(A) less than 0.0002 ppm
(B) between 0.0002 and 1 μm
(C) 1 to 75 μm
(D) Greater than 75 μm

141. Farmer's lung is caused by

(A) spores of moulds on hay
(B) continuous application of insecticides
(C) spread of pollen
(D) vegetable fibres as cotton and jute

142. Paper becomes yellow and brittle because of

(A) CO
(B) SPM
(C) SO_2
(D) NO_2

143. Ammonia in atmosphere

(A) is an inert gas
(B) neutralizes acids
(C) combines with hydrocarbon to produce ozone
(D) readily get stabilized as nitrates

144. Pedal bone fracture in cattle occurs mainly because of grazing on fodder coated with

(A) PAN
(B) Cement dust
(C) Fluorides
(D) Zinc

145. When the plume rises vertically upwards it is

(A) looping plume
(B) coning plume
(C) fanning plume
(D) neutral plume

146. Silencers are used to control

(A) dust particle
(B) smoke prevention
(C) noise
(D) to absorb moisture

147. Rate of decrease in atmospheric temperature with increasing altitude is termed as

(A) Adiabatic cooling
(B) Adiabatic lapse rate
(C) Adiabatic heating
(D) Inversion

148. BET Isotherm accounts for

(A) Multilayer adsorption
(B) Single layer adsorption
(C) Only sorption
(D) None of the above

149. The concept of Entropy states that

(A) there is no equilibrium state
(B) all systems tend to approach a state of equilibrium
(C) all systems will be acidic
(D) all systems will be basic

150. Destructive Distillation is also termed as

(A) Gasification
(B) Incineration
(C) Pyrolysis
(D) Combustion

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