CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

Technical and Vocational Education Examination

FUNDAMENTAL REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING 1 5300



JUNE 2020

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	
Candidate No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

5300 FUNDAMENTAL REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

- 1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION
- 2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

- 3. Check that this question booklet is headed "**Intermediate Level 5300** FUNDAMENTAL REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING **1**.
- 4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
- 5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number.

Take care that you do not erase or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination:

- 6. Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
- 7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

[A] [B] [G] [D]

- 8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
- 9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
- 10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
- 11. You must not take this booklet and the answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.

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9.

1. Absorption system normally uses the following

Α	Freon-11
В	Freon-22
С	CO2
D	Ammoniac

2. In a refrigeration cycle, the flow of refrigerant is order by

Α	Compressor
В	Evaporator
С	Expansion valve
D	Condenser

3. The pressure at the inlet of a refrigerant compressor is called

Α	Suction pressure
В	Discharge pressure
С	Liquid pressure
D	Average pressure

 In an absorption refrigeration cycle, the compressor of the vapor compression refrigeration cycle is replaced by

Α	Liquid pump	N.
В	Generator	
С	Absorber and generator	
D	Absorber, liquid pump and gene	erator

5. In a vapor absorption refrigerator, heat is rejected in

A	Condenser only
В	Condenser and absorber
С	Generator only
D	Absorber only

6. In ideal refrigeration cycle, the condenser and evaporator temperature are 27°C and -13°C respectively. The COP of cycle is.

A	6,5	
В	5,5	
C	6	
D	10	

7. What is the perfect condition for dehumidification of air?

A	air is heated above its dew point temperature
В	air is cooled up to its dew point temperature
С	air is heated below its dew point temperature
D	air is cooled below its dew point temperature

8. When the rate of evaporation of water is zero, the relative humidity of the air is

Α	0%

В	100%
C	50%
D	unpredictable

The dew point temperature is less than the wet bulb temperature for

Α.	antimoted air
Α	saturated air
В	unsaturated air
C	both saturated and unsaturated air
D	all situation

10. At 100% relative humidity, the wet bulb temperature is

A	lower than the dew point temperature
В	Higher than the dew point temperature
C	Equal to the dew point temperature
D	Equal to the dry bulb temperature

11. Humidification is the process of addition moisture in air at

A	Constant wet bulb temperature			
B	Constant dry bulb temperature			
C	Constant latent heat			
D	Constant dew point temperature			

The horizontal line in psychrometric chart joining the change of state of air represents

A	a. humidification
В	sensible cooling or heating
С	sensible cooling or heating with
	humidification
D	sensible cooling or heating with
	dehumidification

13. The moisture content lines in psychrometric chart are also called as

A	Relative humidity lines	
В	Specific humidity lines	
С	Enthalpy lines.	
D	Adiabatic lines	

14. At any point on the saturation curve in psychometric chart, the dry bulb temperature is always

	A	Less than the corresponding wet bulb			
		temperature			
	В	More than the corresponding wet bulb			
		temperature			
Ī	С	Equal to the corresponding wet bulb			
		temperature			

	D Cannot predict		C Stream temperature
15.	On psychrometric chart, wet bulb temperature lines are	e	D Psychrometric temperature
		,	
	A Horizontal with uniformly spaced	22.	What is the temperature at which the water vapor
	B Horizontal with non-uniformly spaced		the mixture of water vapor in air, starts condensin
	C Inclined with uniformly spaced		called?
	D Inclined with non-uniformly spaced		A Condensation temperature
			A Condensation temperature
16.	When the dew point temperature is equal to the air		B Dew point temperature
	temperature then the relative humidity is		C Vaporization temperature
		1	D Evaporation temperature
	A 0%		
	B 50%	23.	The degree of saturation varies between
	C 100%		A Longon
	D unpredictable		A 1 to infinity
]	B 0 to infinity
			C 0 to 1
17.	The temperature, at which the air cannot hold all the		D 1 to 10
	water vapor mixed in it and some vapor starts		
	condensing, is called as	24.	What is the relative humidity for a saturated air?
	A Hymidification temporature	1	
	A Humidification temperature		A 0%
	B Dehumidification temperature		B 50%
	C Dew point temperature		C 100%
	D Wet bulb temperature		D cannot say
18.	When the humidity ratio of air increases the air is said to be	25.	In adiabatic evaporative cooling, heat transfer bet room and surroundings is
18.	When the humidity ratio of air increases the air is said to be A Dehumidified B Humidified		In adiabatic evaporative cooling, heat transfer bet
18.	When the humidity ratio of air increases the air is said to be A Dehumidified B Humidified C Heated		In adiabatic evaporative cooling, heat transfer between and surroundings is
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	When the humidity ratio of air increases the air is said to be A Dehumidified B Humidified C Heated D Cooled		In adiabatic evaporative cooling, heat transfer between and surroundings is A Zero B High
18.	When the humidity ratio of air increases the air is said to be A Dehumidified B Humidified C Heated		In adiabatic evaporative cooling, heat transfer between and surroundings is A Zero B High C Low
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A Isentropic B Reversible C Adiabatic D Isothermal A Constant volume reversible process B Constant pressure reversible process C Adiabatic throttling process D Reversible adiabatic process A Work done B Heat supplied C Internal energy D Enthalpy 39. The vapor pressure of refrigerant should be A Lower than atmospheric pressure D Could be anything 40. In parallel flow heat exchangers, A The exit temperature of hot fluid is alway less than the exit temperature of cold fluid C The exit temperature of hot fluid is alway less than the exit temperature of cold fluid C The exit temperature of hot fluid is alway more than the exit temperature of cold fluid C The exit temperature of tot fluid is alway more than the exit temperature of cold fluid	ř	C fast compression	26		1. 1 . 1 . 00. 1
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C Equal to D Double to 42. Which of the following temperature difference is than other to consider in designing of heat excha					* *
than other to consider in designing of heat excha					
than other to consider in designing of heat excha		D Double to	42.	Whic	ch of the following temperature difference is
Which of the following is an advantage of cooling?					
		Which of the following is an advantage of cooling?			and the contract of the contra

 (ΔT_{am})

(AMTD)

Arithmetic and Analogic

В

Analogic Mean Temperature Difference

В

D

Less pipe friction losses

Increase in volume of gas

More pipe friction losses

Increase in pressure of gas

for

	D	Logarithmic Mean Temperature Difference			liquid
		(LMTD)		D	Saturated liquid->condensed->DE superheated
43.		the same inlet and exit temperatures of two fluids. MTD for counter flow is always	48.	What	t is the specific humidity?
	A	a. smaller than LMTD for parallel flow		A	a. the ratio of the mass of water vapor to the
	В	b. greater than LMTD for parallel flow			mass of the total mixture of air and water
	C	c. same as LMTD for parallel flow		В	b. the ratio of the mass of dry air to the mass
	D	d. unpredictable			of the total mixture of air and water vapor
44.	In isothermal compression, all work done on gas is transformed into			С	c. the ratio of the mass of dry air to the mass of water vapor in a mixture of air and water vapor
	A	Heat added into system		D	d. the ratio of the mass of water vapor to the
	В	Heat going out of system			mass of dry air in a mixture of air and water
	C	Internal energy increase			vapor
	D	Heat remove from the system			
45.		work of compression is the shaft work. Positive of		n DBT	WBT) are measured, greater the difference and WBT, Greater the amount of water vapor held in the
	A B	Negative of		A	mixture
	C	Equal to	1 (В	Smaller the amount of water vapor held in the
	D	Less than		C	mixture Same the amount of water vapor held in the
					mixture
46.		COP of cycle is given by (Q2=heat absorbed by orator and Wc=work done by compressor)			
	cvap	orator and we-work done by compressor)		D	Smaller the amount of saturate vapor held in
	Α	1- (Q2/Wc)			the mixture
	В	1- (Wc/Q2)	50.	Thor	ratio of partial pressure of water vapor in a
	C	(Q2/Wc)	30.		are to the saturation pressure of water at the sar
	D	(Wc/Q2)			erature of the mixture is called as
 47.	In th	ne cooling and condensing, correct sequence of		A	Humidity
		esses is		В	Partial humidity
	A	DE superheated->condensed->saturated		C	Specific humidity
		liquid	_	D	Relative humidity
	В	DE superheated->saturated liquid-			1
		>condensed			
		Condensed->DE superheated->saturated			