Questions on fertilisers:

Q1 define the following:

1. Fertiliser
2. CEC
3. C

Q2. How neutrient become available to the plant

* Q3. If you apply a 20 Kg lb sack of 28-5-14 how many pounds of N, P2O5, and K2O did you apply?
* Q4. What is nitrogen cycle draw diagram how nitrogen cycled in the environment.?
* Q5. What are the forms of nitrogen exist in the fertilizers?
* Q6. How nitrogen gets lost in the soil?
* Q7.why Nitrogen fertilizer should be added to the soil when the crop will use it?
* Q8.what is phosphorus fertilizers made from?
* Q9. How P availability controlled in the soil?
* Q10. What happens if P concentration higher that 19ppm?
* Q11. Draw phosphorus cycle in the farm?
* Q12. What nis potential input that contains phosphorus?
* Q13. What is acceptable concentration of K in the soil?
* Q14. What the sources of potassium in soil?
* Q15. If you need 75 lbs of N for Corn,
* A. How many lbs of this fertilizer(25-8-12) do you need?
* B. How many lbs of elemental K will you apply with the 85 lbs of N.
* Q16.what are tool for detecting nutrient deficiency?

Questions on water purification topic

1) What is the purpose of water purification?

2) What are the factors that taken into consideration for choosing the method of water treatment?

3) What are main component of purification system?

4) What are the steps of purification of water on a large scale?

5) What are the elements of slow sand filters?

6) Draw a cross section of slow sand bed?

7) What are the advantages of slow sand filter?

8) What are the elements of rapid sand or mechanical filter?

9) Draw diagram of a rapid sand filtration?

10) What are the advantages of rapid sandfilterattion?

11) What are the difference between rapid and slow sand filters?

12) What are methods of chlorination?

13) Describe breakpoint chlorination?

14) Describe the test methods for free chlorine determination?

Questions on the lecture of (formulation of personal care product):

1. Define the following

a. LOI

b. INCI

c. IUPAC

d. Conditioning agent

e. Solution

f. Aerosols

g.

2. Write the structure of the following:

a. Stearyl Cetyl Ether

b. Myristyl Stearate

c. Cetyl Alcohol

d. Palmitic Acid

e. Cetyl Palmitate

f. vinylpyrrolidone and quaternized imidazoline monomers

g. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate

h. Lauric Acid

i. cyclomethicone

j. dimethicone

3. where is the 1% line in this product?

• Hair Conditioner formula

– Water (aqua), Cetearyl Alcohol, Glycerin, Cyclomethicone, Behentrimonium Methosulfate, Behentrimonium Chloride, Cetyl Alcohol, Wheat Germ Oil (triticum vulgare), Hydrolyzed Silk, Panthenol, Tocopheryl Acetate, Jojoba Oil (buxus chinensis), Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice, Fragrance, Propylene Glycol, Methylparaben, Propylparaben, Diazolidinyl Urea, Citric Acid, Red 33, Blue 1

4. What are cosmetic raw materials?

5. What does a Substantivity of conditioning agent means?

6. What are difference between hair conditioner and skin conditioner?

7. What are types of formulation?

8. What are the types of Conditioning Agents?

9. Define emulsion and how you make emulsion?

10. Define solution and what are the applications of personal care solution?

11. What are applications of emulsion for personal care products?

12. Define gel in formulation and its application for personal care products?

13. What are advantages of using gel in personal care formulation?

14. Define stick in personal care formulation and what are the types of sticks?

15. What are applications of sticks in personal care products?

16. What are applications of aerosol in personal care products?

17. What are the primary components of aerosol packaging?

18. What is the main component of aerosol formulation?

19. What the forms of aerosol formulated products?

20. What are steps taken into consideration in preparing test batches?