Q. 1 – Q. 25 carry one mark each.

Q.1 The value of $\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{e^x-1}{\sin x}\right)$ is equal to_____.

Q.2 The function $f(x)=\frac{1}{1+|x|}$ is

(A) continuous and differentiable.

(B) continuous but not differentiable.

(C) not continuous but differentiable.

(D) not continuous and not differentiable.

Q.3 The value of the definite integral $\int_1^e (\ln x)\,dx$ is equal to _____.

Q.4 For a complex number Z = $\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)$, the value of Z^6 is

(A) $-\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)$ (B) -1 (C) $\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)$ (D) 1

Q.5 The Laplace transform of the function e^{-2t} is

(A) $\frac{1}{2s}$ (B) $\frac{2}{s}$ (C) $\frac{1}{s+2}$ (D) e^{-2s}

Q.6 Which of the following is preferred fast neutron source in neutron logging?

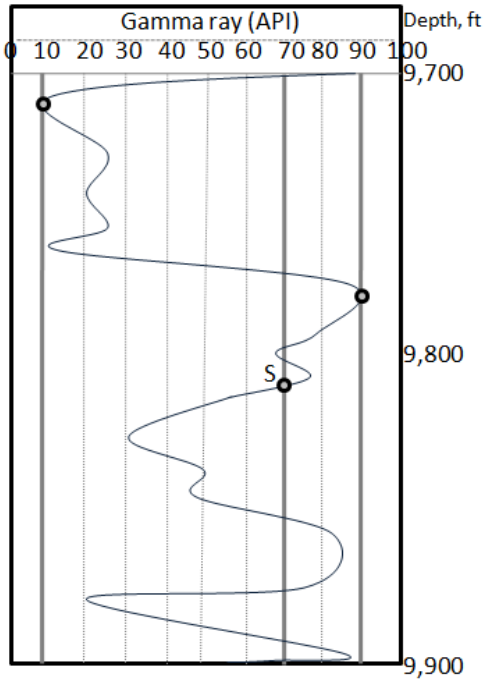
(A) Americium-Beryllium

(B) Radium-Beryllium

(C) Deuterium-Tritium

(D) Thorium-Beryllium

Q.7 Using the gamma ray log given in the figure, the shaliness index for point S is _____%.



Q.8 Identify the logging device that is based on the concept of longitudinal and transverse relaxation times.

(A) Thermal neutron decay

(B) Induced gamma ray spectroscopy

(C) Neutron

(D) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)

Q.9 The three main stages of evolution of organic matter in sediments are Catagenesis (C), Diagenesis (D) and Metagenesis (M). Their chronological order is

(A) D - C - M (B) C - D - M

(C) D - M - C (D) C - M - D

Q.10 For a kick off operation, a directional well has to be drilled for an arc-length of 2500 ft to achieve an inclination of 50°.

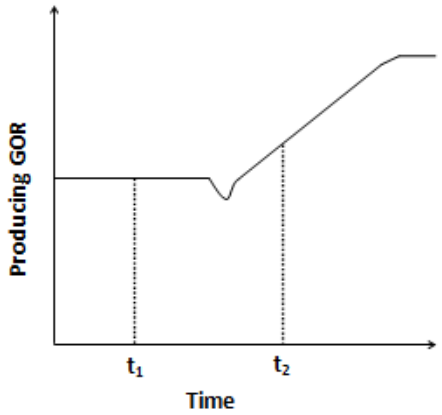
The radius of curvature will be _____ ft.

Q.11 Which of the following is the **MOST COMMON** cause for a fishing job?

(A) Differential sticking (B) Use of oil based mud

(C) Lost circulation (D) Well kick

Q.12 The figure shows the producing gas oil ratio (GOR) behaviour with time for an oil reservoir under primary production. At initial reservoir condition, P_b is the bubble point pressure of the crude oil. $P_R(t)$ represents the reservoir pressure at time 't'. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?



(A) $P_R(t_1) > P_b$, $P_R(t_2) > P_b$ (B) $P_R(t_1) > P_b$, $P_R(t_2) < P_b$

(C) $P_R(t_1) < P_b$, $P_R(t_2) > P_b$ (D) $P_R(t_1) < P_b$, $P_R(t_2) < P_b$

Q.13 A core, with a length of 10 cm, breadth of 4 cm and width of 4 cm, weighs 282.4 g in its dry form. The core is then saturated 100% with brine of density 1.1 g/cm^3. The brine saturated core weighs 300 g.

The porosity of this core sample is _____%.

Q.14 A hydraulic line of a subsurface safety valve has a fluid of specific gravity 1.2 to operate the valve. The valve closing pressure is 1,200 psia and the recommended safety margin is 200 psia.

The maximum depth at which the valve can be positioned is_____ ft.

Q.15 A sucker rod pump unit is designated by C-228D-200-74. Here, 'D' represents

(A) double reduction gear box. (B) diameter of sucker rod.

(C) diameter of plunger. (D) stroke length.

Q.16 The three translational motions for a floating vessel are

(A) Roll-Pitch-Yaw. (B) Heave-Pitch-Sway.

(C) Surge-Sway-Heave. (D) Roll-Sway-Heave.

Q.17 Jack-up rigs are typically used for off-shore drilling when the water depth is in the range

(A) < 25 ft (B) 50 - 500 ft (C) 1000 - 2000 ft (D) > 2000 ft

Q.18 Interference tests can be used for

I. determining communication between two or more wells.

II. mature oil wells having skin damage.

III. determining permeability in tested wells.

IV. providing inputs for secondary and tertiary oil recovery methods

(A) only I and II (B) only I, II and IV (C) only II, III and IV (D) I, II, III and IV

Q.19 For an effective hydraulically-fractured well, the skin factor would **GENERALLY** be

(A) negative. (B) positive. (C) zero. (D) indeterminate.

Q.20 The maximum discharge limit of oil and grease in a marine coastal area as per Environmental (protection) Rules, 1986 in India is

(A) 0.1 mg/L. (B) 20 mg/L. (C) 500 mg/L. (D) 4000 mg/L.

Q.21 Which of the following gases is **NOT** responsible for global warming?

(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Methane

(C) Water vapour (D) Nitrogen

Q.22 In an oil reservoir flooded with water, the volumetric sweep efficiency is 70%. The connate water saturation in the reservoir is 0.4 and the residual oil saturation for the water flood is 0.3.

The overall efficiency of the reservoir is _____ %.

Q.23 Identify the pair of **CORRECT** statements for surfactant-micellar-polymer flooding.

I. It reduces interfacial tension between crude oil and water.

II. It influences mobility ratio unfavorably.

III. It improves microscopic displacement efficiency.

IV. It increases isothermal compressibility of the crude oil.

(A) I & II (B) I & III

(C) III & IV (D) II & IV

Q.24 Gas hydrate forms at

(A) low pressure and low temperature conditions.
(B) low pressure and high temperature conditions.
(C) high pressure and low temperature conditions.
(D) high pressure and high temperature conditions.

Q.25 Production of coal bed methane (CBM) is based on

(A) distillation.
(B) underground coal gasification.
(C) desorption.
(D) coal liquefaction.

Q. 26 – Q. 55 carry two marks each.

Q.26 The divergence of the velocity field $\vec{V} = (x^2 + y)\,\hat{i} + (z - 2xy)\,\hat{j} + (xy)\,\hat{k}$ at (1, 1, 1) is _____.

Q.27 For a function f(x), the values of the function in the interval [0, 1] are given in the table below.

x	f(x)
0.0	1.0
0.2	1.24
0.4	1.56
0.6	1.96
0.8	2.44
1.0	3.0

The value of the integral $\int_0^1 f(x)\,dx$ according to the trapezoidal rule is _____.

Q.28 A box has a total of ten identical sized balls. Seven of these balls are black in colour and the rest three are red. Three balls are picked from the box one after another without replacement.

The probability that two of the balls are black and one is red is equal to _____.

Q.29 Consider the matrix, $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. The normalized eigen-vector corresponding to the smallest eigen-value of the matrix **M** is

(A) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

Q.30 For the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

the general solution is

(A) $y = C_1 x + C_2 e^x$ (B) $y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$

(C) $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$ (D) $y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x$

Q.31 The porosities of cubic and hexagonal packings, respectively, are

(A) 47.6% and 25.9%. (B) 39.5% and 29.5%.

(C) 47.6% and 39.5%. (D) 39.5% and 25.9%.

Q.32 In sonic logging, the sonic velocities in the formation and drilling mud are 50,000 ft/s and 500 ft/s, respectively.

The critical angle is ____ radians.

Q.33 A section of a clean sandstone reservoir was logged and found to have a porosity of 10%. The cementation (m) and saturation (n) exponents are equal to 2. The constant ‘a’ in Archie’s saturation equation is 1. The formation water resistivity is 0.036 ohm-meter and the formation resistivity is 10 ohm-meter.

The water saturation in the reservoir is_____%.

Q.34 Match the entries in Group 1 with those in Group 2

Group 1	**Group 2**
P. Blow Out Preventer	I. Horizontal well problem
Q. Diamond bit	II. Reverse ballooning
R. Tubing elongation	III. Well control
S. Eccentricity	IV. Crown
	V. Ballooning

(A) P-III, Q-IV, R-V, S-II (B) P-V, Q-IV, R-I, S-II

(C) P-III, Q-IV, R-II, S-I (D) P-IV, Q-III, R-V, S-I

Q.35 One thousand sacks of cement are required for cementing a protection casing of setting depth of 12,000 ft (top float collar) and annular capacity of 0.40 ft^3 per linear ft. The cementing truck has a mixing capacity of 20 sacks per min. A 1.15 ft^3/cycle capacity rig mud pump having an 18 inch stroke and a $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch liner operating at 60 rpm with 90% efficiency is used for the cementing job. The total cementing time is _____ min.

Q.36 It is desired to increase the density of 200 bbl of 10 ppg mud to 12 ppg mud using API Barite of density 35 ppg. The final volume is not limited.
[1 bbl = 42 gallons]

The amount of API Barite required is _____ lbm.

Q.37 Using the High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) filter press data given below, the estimated API filtration loss is _____ cm^3.

Data given:	Time (min)	Filtrate volume (cm^3)
	1.0	6.5
	7.5	14.0

Q.38 A Differential Liberation Experiment (DLE) and a Constant Composition Expansion (CCE)/Flash liberation experiment were performed in a laboratory for a crude oil to find the formation volume factor (B_o) and the dissolved gas oil ratio (R_S). The pressure stages for both experiments were kept the same. At a pressure less than the bubble point pressure of the crude oil, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

(A) B_o (CCE) > B_o (DLE), R_S (CCE) > R_S (DLE)

(B) B_o (CCE) > B_o (DLE), R_S (CCE) < R_S (DLE)

(C) B_o (CCE) < B_o (DLE), R_S (CCE) > R_S (DLE)

(D) B_o (CCE) < B_o (DLE), R_S (CCE) < R_S (DLE)

Q.39 The production of a gas well was found to decline exponentially. The observed production rate on 1st January, 2014 was 0.6×10^{10} SCF/month and on 1st January, 2015, it was 0.4×10^{10} SCF/month. The economic production limit for the well is estimated to be 0.002×10^{10} SCF/month.

The remaining reserves for the well as on 1st January, 2015 were _____ **$\times 10^{10}$** SCF.

Q.40 A 30 ft thick gas reservoir has an area of 3,000 acres (1 acre = 43,560 ft^2). The porosity of the reservoir is 15% and the connate water saturation is 20%. Initial reservoir pressure and temperature are 2,600 psig and 150°F (= 610°R), respectively. The compressibility factor (Z) at initial conditions is 0.82. The gas in the reservoir can be produced till it attains the final pressure of 1,000 psig (Z = 0.88) under isothermal conditions.

The gas recovery factor is _____ %.

Q.41 Brine is used to measure the absolute permeability of a core plug. The rock sample is 4 cm long and its cross-sectional area is 4 cm^2. The brine has a viscosity of 2 cp and is flowing at a constant rate of 0.5 cm^3/s under a 4 atm pressure differential.

The absolute permeability is _____ Darcy.

Q.42 An oil well is drilled to cover a circular drainage area of radius 700 ft. The well is completed with a 7 inch production casing. Assume reservoir pressure of 1000 psig, permeability of 50 md, pay zone thickness of 20 ft, oil viscosity of 3 cp and oil formation volume factor of 1.25 reservoir-bbl/STB.

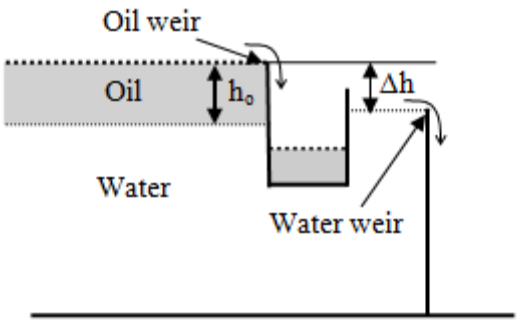
For a flowing bottom-hole pressure of 500 psig, the primary production rate is _____ STB/day.

Q.43 An Electric Submersible Pump (ESP) is installed at a depth of 1000 ft from the surface. The ESP gives 20 ft water head per stage. The wellhead requires 100 psi pressure.

Minimum number of stages of the ESP required for this well is _____.

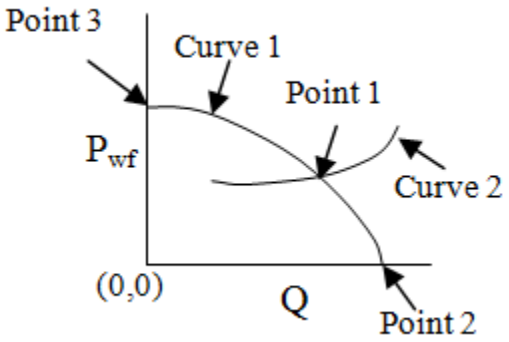
Q.44 The schematic figure shows a two-phase horizontal separator designed for an oil and water system. The oil specific gravity is 0.8. The oil pad height is h_o.

The vertical distance between the oil and the water weirs (Δh) at steady state is



(A) 0.2 h_o (B) 0.8 h_o (C) 1.0 h_o (D) 1.2 h_o

Q.45 The vertical lift performance (VLP) and the inflow performance relationship (IPR) curves are used to find the production operating conditions. If P_{wf} is the flowing bottom-hole pressure and Q is the oil flow rate, select the **CORRECT** statement.



(A) Point 3 is absolute open flow, Curve 1 is VLP curve.

(B) Point 2 is at reservoir pressure, Curve 2 is VLP curve.

(C) Point 1 is operating condition, Curve 2 is IPR curve.

(D) Point 2 is absolute open flow, Curve 1 is IPR curve.

Q.46 A ground station has a pump, which delivers a head of 1,000 m water. It is pumping oil of specific gravity 0.8 into a horizontal pipe of diameter 0.5 m with an average velocity of 2 m/s. The efficiency of the pump is 80%. Density of water is 1,000 kg/m^3 and acceleration due to gravity is 9.8 m/s^2.

The power required to operate the pump is _____ Mega Watts.

Q.47 For a floating vessel, match the **CORRECT** pairs from Group 1 and Group 2 among the options given below. (B = Centre of buoyancy; G = Centre of gravity and M = Metacentre)

Group 1	**Group 2**
P. M is above G	I. Stable equilibrium condition
Q. M is below G	II. Critically stable condition
R. M is coinciding with G	III. Unstable condition
S. B is below G	

(A) P-II, Q-III, R-I and S-II

(B) P-I, Q-III, R-II and S-I

(C) P-III, Q-I, R-II and S-III

(D) P-I, Q-II, R-III and S-I

Q.48 Match the following

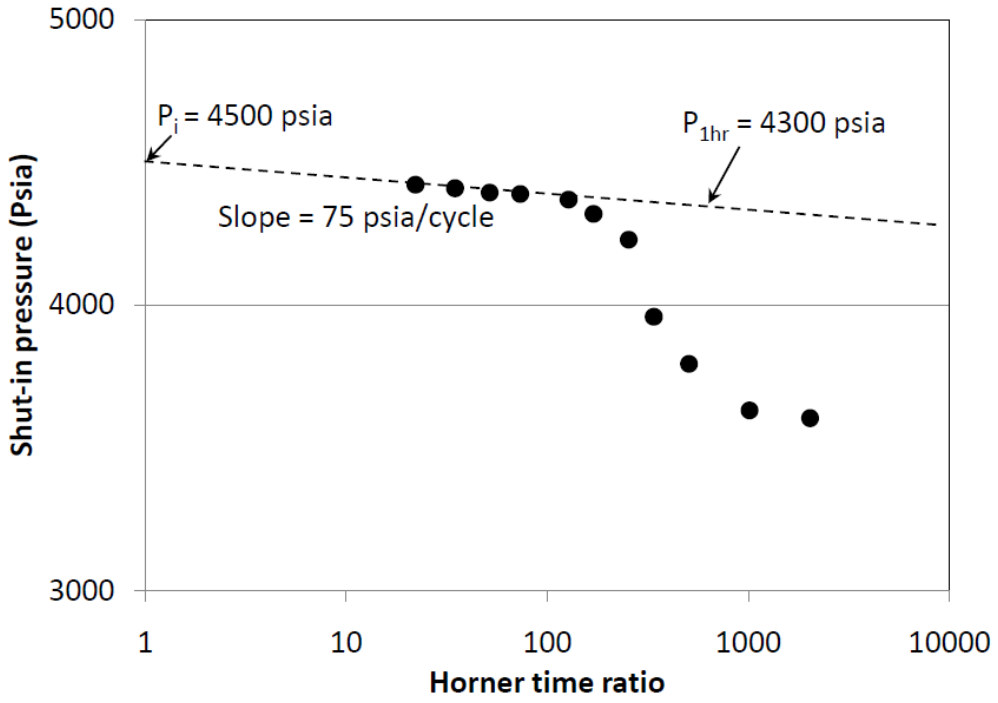
Group 1	**Group 2**
P. Master valve	I. Drill stem testing tool
Q. Breather valve	II. Heater-treater
R. Tester valve	III. Christmas tree
S. Dump valve	IV. Positive displacement motor
	V. Storage tank

(A) P-III, Q-V, R-II and S-I (B) P-III, Q-V, R-I and S-IV

(C) P-II, Q-III, R-I and S-V (D) P-I, Q-III, R-II and S-IV

Q.49 A 50 ft thick reservoir has a porosity (ϕ) of 20% and a total isothermal compressibility (C_t) of 2.4×10^{-5} psi^{-1}. The oil in the reservoir has a viscosity 0.75 cp and formation volume factor of 1.25 reservoir-bbl/STB. A pressure build-up test is carried out on a well of radius 0.50 ft in the reservoir which was producing at 500 STB/day for 500 hours. The flowing bottom-hole pressure at the start of build-up test ($\Delta t = 0$) was found to be 3,535 psia. The schematic of the pressure build-up data is shown in the figure.

The skin factor is _____.



Q.50 During a production test in an oil reservoir, the oil production rate is 200 STB/day. The producing gas oil ratio (GOR) is 800 SCF/STB and dissolved GOR is 200 SCF/STB. The formation volume factor of gas is 0.01 ft^3/SCF and the formation volume factor of oil is 1.2 reservoir-bbl/STB.

The down-hole GOR is _____ ft^3/reservoir-bbl.

Q.51 A productivity test was conducted on a single-phase crude oil well. The well is capable of producing 100 STB/day at a flowing bottom-hole pressure of 1000 psig. The 24-hour shut-in static pressure is found to be 1500 psig.

The maximum oil flow rate (Q_{max}) is_____ STB/day.

Q.52 An oil well of wellbore radius 0.5 ft is shown to develop a skin due to formation damage. The damaged zone radius is 2.25 ft around the well. The formation permeability is 300 md and the permeability of the damaged zone is 100 md.

The effective well bore radius for this well is_____ft.

Q.53 A producing well has a shut-in tubing pressure of 3,950 psig for crude oil of specific gravity 0.69. [1 g/cm^3 = 8.33 ppg]

The kill fluid density for a workover job at 11,600 ft (TVD) is _____ ppg.

Q.54 For a water-flood operation in a one-dimensional reservoir, the following data are given.
Porosity, ϕ = 0.25; Cross-sectional area, A = 25,000 ft^2; Horizontal distance between the vertical production and injection well = 600 ft; Water injection rate, i_w = 900 bbl/day; Slope of fractional flow curve at shock front water saturation = 1.97; Water formation volume factor = 1.0 bbl/STB.

[1 bbl = 5.615 ft^3]

The cumulative water volume injected at breakthrough is _____ × **10^5** bbl.

Q.55 A heavy oil reservoir is being flooded with a line drive (assume one-dimensional flooding). The fractional flow of water is found to be 0.75 bbl/bbl at water saturation (S_W) of 60%. A polymer solution with twice the viscosity of water is used as displacing phase. Assume the relative permeability curves for water flooding and polymer flooding are the same.

The fractional flow of polymer solution at a saturation of 60% is _____bbl/bbl.

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Q. No	Type	Section	Key	Marks
1	MCQ	GA	C	1
2	MCQ	GA	C	1
3	MCQ	GA	B	1
4	MCQ	GA	C ; D	1
5	MCQ	GA	A	1
6	MCQ	GA	D	2
7	MCQ	GA	A	2
8	MCQ	GA	C	2
9	MCQ	GA	B	2
10	MCQ	GA	A	2
1	NAT	PE	1.0 : 1.0	1
2	MCQ	PE	B	1
3	NAT	PE	1.0 : 1.0	1
4	MCQ	PE	D	1
5	MCQ	PE	C	1
6	MCQ	PE	A	1
7	NAT	PE	74.0 : 76.0	1
8	MCQ	PE	D	1
9	MCQ	PE	A	1
10	NAT	PE	2860.0 : 2870.0	1
11	MCQ	PE	A	1
12	MCQ	PE	B	1
13	NAT	PE	9.0 : 11.0	1
14	NAT	PE	1850.0 : 2000.0	1
15	MCQ	PE	A	1
16	MCQ	PE	C	1
17	MCQ	PE	B	1
18	MCQ	PE	D	1
19	MCQ	PE	A	1
20	MCQ	PE	B	1
21	MCQ	PE	D	1
22	NAT	PE	34.0 : 36.0	1
23	MCQ	PE	B	1
24	MCQ	PE	C	1
25	MCQ	PE	C	1
26	NAT	PE	0.0 : 0.0	2
27	NAT	PE	1.8 : 1.9	2
28	NAT	PE	0.50 : 0.55	2
29	MCQ	PE	C	2
30	MCQ	PE	D	2
31	MCQ	PE	A ; C	2
32	NAT	PE	0.009 : 0.011	2
33	NAT	PE	59.0 : 61.0	2
34	MCQ	PE	C	2
35	NAT	PE	116.0 : 122.0	2
36	NAT	PE	24000.0 : 27000.0	2
37	NAT	PE	49.0 : 54.0	2
38	MCQ	PE	A	2
39	NAT	PE	11.0 : 13.0	2

40	NAT	PE	63.0 : 65.0	2
41	NAT	PE	0.24 : 0.26	2
42	NAT	PE	116.0 : 126.0	2
43	NAT	PE	60.0 : 63.0	2
44	MCQ	PE	A	2
45	MCQ	PE	D	2
46	NAT	PE	4.6 : 5.0	2
47	MCQ	PE	B	2
48	MCQ	PE	B	2
49	NAT	PE	6.5 : 7.5	2
50	NAT	PE	4.9 : 5.1	2
51	NAT	PE	297.0 : 303.0	2
52	NAT	PE	0.021 : 0.027	2
53	NAT	PE	12.0 : 12.5	2
54	NAT	PE	3.3 : 3.5	2
55	NAT	PE	0.58 : 0.62	2