



10. Sindur is a sacred material of the Hindus. It is a compound of:  
 A. Zinc                      B. Lead                      C. Tin                      D. Copper
11. Gun-powder is a mixture of:  
 A. Nitrates of potassium and sodium      B. Sulphates of potassium and manganese  
 C. Charcoal, sulphur and potassium nitrate      D. Potassium sulphate and charcoal
12. Which compound of mercury is used as an antiseptic?  
 A. Mercuric oxide                      B. Cinnabar  
 C. Mercuric chloride                      D. Mercuric sulphide
13. Elements which show the properties of both metals and non-metals are called:  
 A. Allotropes                      B. Metalloids                      C. Alloys                      D. Colloids
14. For protection against gamma radiations, the shield should be made of:  
 A. Iron                      B. Lead                      C. Copper                      D. Tin
15. Sprit is ——  
 A. Ethyl Alcohol      B. Methy Alcohol      C. Benzyl Alcohol      D. Propyl Alcohol
16. The metal present in Haemoglobin is:  
 A. Iron                      B. Magnesium                      C. Copper                      D. Zinc
17. Marsh gas consists of :  
 A. Hydrogen peroxide                      B. Butane  
 C. Methane                      D. Propane
18. A substance which behaves both as an acid and base is:  
 A. Alkali                      B. Amphoteric                      C. Hygroscopic                      D. Salt
19. —— is known as tear gas  
 A. Nitrous Oxide      B. Benzyl Chloride      C. Methane                      D. Zinc Sulphate
20. Dry ice consists of  
 A. Heavy water                      B. Liquid Ammonia  
 C. Solidified alcohol                      D. Solid carbon dioxide
21. Marble is ——  
 A. Calcium Carbonate                      B. Calcium sulphate  
 C. Calcium Hydroxide                      D. Calcium Oxide
22. The alloy of steel containing chromium to resist rusting, is known as:  
 A. wrought iron      B. cast iron                      C. hard steel                      D. stainless steel

23. The process of elimination of water from any system is called:  
A. oxidation                      B. reduction                      C. dehydration                      D. evaporation
24. The main use of salt in the diet is to:  
A. make the taste of food better  
B. produce in small amounts the hydrochloric acid required for the digestion of food  
C. ease the process of cooking  
D. increase the solubility of food particles in water
25. Automobile air pollution is due to:  
A. Nitrogen and oxygen                      B. Ammonia and Sulphur dioxide  
C. Nitrous oxide and methane                      D. Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
26. The gas used in the manufacture of Vanaspati from vegetable oil is:  
A. Hydrogen                      B. Oxygen                      C. Nitrogen                      D. Carbon dioxide
27. The first metal to be used by man was:  
A. Aluminium                      B. Copper                      C. Silver                      D. Iron
28. The acid that can be used as a hypnotic is:  
A. Tartaric acid                      B. Benzoic acid                      C. Barbituric acid                      D. Butanoic acid
29. The most malleable metal is:  
A. Platinum                      B. Silver                      C. Tungsten                      D. Gold
30. The gas used for artificial ripening of green fruit is:  
A. ethylene                      B. ethane                      C. propane                      D. acetylene
31. Why is phosphorus kept under water?  
A. To make it durable                      B. To make it wet  
C. To save it from catching fire                      D. Water forms a protective coating on it
32. The items amenable to detection by soft X-rays are:  
A. contrabands                      B. lead in bullets  
C. narcotics                      D. genuine coin from counterfeit coins
33. During dehydration, the substance that is usually lost by the body is:  
A. sugar                      B. sodium chloride  
C. calcium phosphate                      D. potassium chloride
34. The substance that is least prone to catch fire is:  
A. nylon                      B. terrycot                      C. cotton                      D. polyester

35. The purification of a substance in which it evaporates without melting can be carried out by:  
A. Crystallization      B. Distillation      C. Steam distillation      D. Sublimation
36. Which of the following is a chemical change?  
A. Evaporation      B. Precipitation      C. Dissolution      D. Oxidation
37. Which of the following substance consists of only one element?  
A. Diamond      B. Glass      C. Marble      D. Sand
38. It is easier to compress a substance in the gaseous state because the molecules in this state:  
A. are small      B. are lighter  
C. have large spaces between them      D. are very close to each other
39. A mixture of CO (Carbon monoxide) and N<sub>2</sub> (Nitrogen) is called:  
A. producer gas      B. coal gas      C. water gas      D. natural gas
40. Graphite is used in nuclear reactor:  
A. as a fuel      B. as lubricant      C. as a moderator      D. as a coolant
41. Who is known as the father of Modern Chemistry?  
A. Robert Boyle      B. Avogadro      C. Mendeleev      D. Lavoisier
42. Carbon monoxide is poisonous because it:  
A. dries up blood      B. reduces the organic matter of tissues  
C. combines with haemoglobin and causes deficiency of oxygen in blood  
D. combines with the Oxygen present in blood to form Carbon dioxide
43. Which of the following will turn lime - water milky?  
A. Carbon dioxide      B. Carbon monoxide      C. Sulphur dioxide      D. Chlorine
44. Percentage of nitrogen in urea is ——  
A. 86.8%      B. 46.6%      C. 43.8%      D. 52.9%
45. A greenish yellow colour is seen on a hard boiled egg. This is due to:  
A. alkaline nature of the egg      B. formation of some iron compound  
C. formation of hydrogen sulphide      D. prolonged boiling
46. In case of a chemical change, what is generally affected?  
A. Electron      B. Proton      C. Neutron      D. Nucleus

47. Which of the following statement is correct?  
 I. German silver is an alloy of silver and copper and zinc.  
 II. There is no zinc in brass  
 III. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin  
 A. I, II and III      B. Only III      C. I and III      D. I and II
48. A discharge of electricity through which of the following at low pressures produces an intense orange-red glow:  
 A. Sodium vapour      B. Mercury vapour      C. Argon      D. Neon
49. If water were to behave like other liquids:  
 A. rocks will be split due to flow of water  
 B. water in a pond will start freezing from below  
 C. parts of the Himalayas will float in water      D. it will not freeze
50. The gas which makes a smell of rotten eggs is ————  
 A. Hydrogen Chloride      B. Hydrogen Sulphide  
 C. Sulphuric Acid      D. Sulphur Dioxide
51. The Chemical name of baking powder is  
 A. Sodium bicarbonate      B. Sodium Carbonate  
 C. Sodium hydroxide      D. Sodium thiosulphate
52. The process of leaching involves:  
 A. the removal of dark colours      B. dissolving out a soluble compound  
 C. evaporating      D. filtration
53. The chief constituent of water - glass is:  
 A. sodium silicate      B. calcium silicate  
 C. salicylic      D. magnesium silicate
54. Graphite is a:  
 A. good conductor of electricity      B. good conductor of heat  
 C. good insulator      D. both A and B
55. In refrigerators, the liquid used as refrigerant is:  
 A. liquid carbon dioxide      B. liquid nitrogen  
 C. liquid ammonia      D. super - cooled water
56. All acids essentially contain the element:  
 A. oxygen      B. chlorine      C. sulphur      D. hydrogen
57. Drinking soda is:  
 A. neutral      B. an oxidising agent      C. acidic in nature      D. basic in nature

58. Chemotherapy deals with  
 A. industrial engineering  
 B. the use of chemicals in warfare  
 C. use of chemicals for the cure of diseases  
 D. none of these
59. Denatured alcohol:  
 A. is a very pure form of alcohol  
 B. is unfit for drinking as it contains poisonous substances  
 C. contains coloured impurities  
 D. is sweet to taste
60. The acid generally stored in batteries is:  
 A. sulphuric acid      B. nitric acid      C. hydrochloric acid      D. acetic acid
61. The maximum concentration of alcohol that does not impair faculties of the human body is;  
 A. 2.3%      B. 0.9%      C. 0.3%      D. 0.01%
62. For instant energy, athletes take:  
 A. sucrose      B. vitamin C      C. sodium chloride      D. Glucose
63. Silver halides are used in photographic plates because they are:  
 A. oxidised in air      B. colourless  
 C. easily soluble in hypo solution      D. readily reduced by light
64. In descending order, the major elements present in the human body are:  
 A. calcium, iron, sodium, phosphorus      B. calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur  
 C. calcium, iron, sodium, sulphur      D. calcium, potassium, phosphorus iron
65. Lead pencils:  
 A. contain lead      B. contain charcoal and manganese  
 C. contain graphite mixed with a little of plastic clay  
 D. contain lead and graphite
66. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of:  
 A. Jaundice      B. Typhoid      C. Syphilis      D. Cholera
67. Swelling of a sprained foot is reduced by soaking in hot water containing a large amount of common salt. This is because of a phenomenon called  
 A. Osmosis      B. Plasmolysis      C. Electrolysis      D. Dialysis
68. Chemically cane sugar is ——  
 A. Lactose      B. Glucose      C. sucrose      D. fructose
69. The main active constituent of tea and coffee is ——  
 A. nicotine      B. chlorophyll      C. caffeine      D. Aspirin

70. Which of the following contains a metal atom?  
A. Riboflavin                  B. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>                  C. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>                  D. Vitamin A
71. Red ink is prepared from:  
A. Phenol                  B. Aniline                  C. Congo red                  D. Eosin
72. Queen's substance is a \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Pheromone                  B. Antibiotic                  C. Insecticide                  D. Pesticide
73. Of the following gases, which one is used in the multicoloured display signs seen at nights?  
A. Xenon                  B. Neon                  C. Argon                  D. Krypton
74. An example of naturally occurring organic substance is:  
A. teflon                  B. aspirin                  C. nylon                  D. quinine
75. Which one of the following is the common example of Fibres?  
A. Bakelite                  B. Buna-S rubber                  C. Nylon-66                  D. Nylon - 6
76. Which one of the following is a naturally occurring polymer?  
A. Starch                  B. PVC                  C. Neoprene                  D. Nylon
77. The process of vulcanization of rubber makes it :  
A. water soluble                  B. hard and less elastic  
C. soft                  C. none of the above
78. Isoprene is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. a sugar                  B. synthetic rubber                  C. natural rubber                  D. PAN
79. Which of the following has highest calorific value?  
A. Hydrogen                  B. Coal                  C. Petrol                  D. Coke
80. In LPG gas leakage, which substance is used to detect it?  
A. Methyl mercaptan                  B. Sulphuric acid                  C. Ethyl mercaptan                  D. None
81. The gas which is present in 'Gobar gas'  
A. Ethane                  B. Methane                  C. Propane                  D. Butane
82. The first product obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum is:  
A. Petroleum ether                  B. diesel                  C. kerosene                  D. none of these
83. Camphor left on the plate exposed to air disappears because:  
A. it evaporates                  B. it reacts with gases in the atmosphere  
C. it reacts with the plate and dissolves                  D. it undergoes chemical decomposition

84. Acetyl salicylic acid is commonly used as:  
 A. pain reliever      B. paint      S. chemical fertilizer      D. tear-gas
85. The substance that contains maximum amount of nitrogen is:  
 A. urea      B. ammonium sulphate  
 C. ammonium nitrate      D. ammonium chloride
86. Which of the following is organic fertilizer?  
 A. Potassium chloride      B. Ammonium hydrogen phosphate  
 C. Urea      D. Super phosphate
87. Fertilizers of NPK type are known as:  
 A. mixed fertilizers      B. complete fertilizers  
 C. single      D. None of these
88. Coloured glasses for goggles contain:  
 A. ferrous oxide      B. lanthanide oxide      C. nickel oxide      D. ferric oxide
89. Soda or soft glass is used for making:  
 A. bottles, light bulbs, etc      B. car glass, bottles etc  
 C. T.V.screen glass, bottles, etc      D. none
90. Cement is prepared by heating a mixture of limestone and clay at:  
 A. 1500-1600°C      B. 1600-1700°C      C. 1600-1800°C      D. None of these
91. The Carbohydrate which is insoluble in water  
 A. Glucose      B. Fructose      C. Starch      D. Maltose
92. Heavy water:  
 A. contains more dissolved air  
 B. contains more dissolved minerals and salts  
 C. contains deuterium in place of hydrogen  
 D. contains organic impurities
93. The best conductor of heat among liquids is:  
 A. water      B. mercury      C. ether      D. alcohol
94. Which element is formed in the highest percentage in a normal human body?  
 A. Oxygen      B. Hydrogen      C. Carbon      D. None of these
95. Litmus is obtained from:  
 A. An algae      B. A bacterium      C. A fungus      D. A lichen
96. The "hotness" of chilli is due to the presence of:  
 A. Muscarina      B. Capsesin      C. Sulphur      D. Lycopin



97. ——— is used for the preparation of the parts of an aeroplane.  
 A. Chromium                      B. Duralumin                      C. Bronze                      D. Gun metal
98. Magnalium is an alloy of  
 A. Magnesium                      B. Aluminium                      C. Both A and B                      D. None of these
99. Isodiaphere are?  
 A. Same mass number but different atomic number  
 B. Same number of neutrons but different mass number  
 C. Same difference between number of protons & neutrons  
 D. Same mass number and atomic number
100. Horn silver is  
 A. Purest form of silver                      B. Sodium Cyanide  
 C. Ore of silver                      D. Compound of magnesium

### ANSWERS

- |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. C  | 3. C  | 4. A   | 5. C  | 6. D  | 7. A  | 8. A  |
| 9. B  | 10. B | 11. C | 12. C  | 13. B | 14. B | 15. A | 16. A |
| 17. C | 18. B | 19. B | 20. D  | 21. A | 22. D | 23. C | 24. B |
| 25. D | 26. A | 27. B | 28. C  | 29. D | 30. A | 31. C | 32. D |
| 33. B | 34. C | 35. B | 36. D  | 37. A | 38. C | 39. A | 40. C |
| 41. D | 42. C | 43. A | 44. B  | 45. B | 46. A | 47. B | 48. D |
| 49. B | 50. B | 51. A | 52. B  | 53. A | 54. D | 55. C | 56. D |
| 57. C | 58. C | 59. B | 60. A  | 61. B | 62. A | 63. D | 64. A |
| 65. C | 66. C | 67. B | 68. C  | 69. C | 70. B | 71. D | 72. A |
| 73. B | 74. D | 75. C | 76. A  | 77. C | 78. C | 79. B | 80. C |
| 81. B | 82. A | 83. A | 84. A  | 85. A | 86. C | 87. A | 88. A |
| 89. A | 90. A | 91. C | 92. C  | 93. B | 94. A | 95. A | 96. C |
| 97. B | 98. C | 99. C | 100. C |       |       |       |       |