

*Time: 30 minutes*

**EVERYDAY SCIENCE : CHEMISTRY-NO.5**

*Marks: 100*

1. Rubber is coagulated from latex by adding  
A. hydrochloric acid    B. acetic acid    C. sulphuric acid    D. carbonic acid
2. Which one of the following is an element?  
A. Ruby    B. Sapphire    C. Emerald    D. Diamond
3. Which one of the following chemicals is responsible for the depletion of Ozone layer in the atmosphere?  
A. Chlorofluorocarbon    B. Nitrous oxide  
C. Sulphur dioxide    D. Carbon dioxide
4. The material used for bleaching paper pulp is  
A. Chlorine    B. Caustic soda    C. Sodium hypochlorite    D. Lime
5. To avoid 'knocking' of the engine of a car, certain compounds are added to petrol, which are known as anti-knocking agents. Which one of the following is an anti-knocking agent?  
A. Ethyl alcohol    B. White petrol    C. Tetra ethyl lead    D. Butane
6. Which synthetic fibre is known as artificial silk?  
A. Cotton    B. Rayon    C. Terylene    D. Nylon
7. Glass is made of the mixture of  
A. quartz and mica    B. sand and salt    C. sand and silicates    D. None of these
8. Which of the following materials are used for preparing blue-black ink?  
A. Gallic acid    B. Tannic acid    C. Ferrous sulphate    D. All of these
9. Wood is the main raw material for the manufacture of  
A. paint    B. paper    C. ink    D. gun powder
10. Galvanised iron sheets are protected from rusting due to the presence of a layer of  
A. lead    B. chromium    C. zinc    D. tin
11. The type of glass used in making lenses and prisms is  
A. soft glass    B. pyrex glass    C. jena glass    D. flint glass

12. Soap is a mixture of sodium or potassium salts of  
 A. monocarboxylic acids   B. glycerols   C. dicarboxylic acids   D. tricarboxylic acids
13. The major ingredient of leather is  
 A. carbohydrate   B. collagen   C. polymer   D. nucleic acid
14. Monazite is an ore of  
 A. zirconium   B. thorium   C. titanium   D. iron
15. Which alloy contains nickel?  
 A. Brass   B. Bronze   C. Solder   D. Invar
16. In the manufacture of safety matches, which of the following materials are used to coat the two sides of match boxes?  
 1. Yellow phosphorus   2. Glue   3. Glass powder   4. Red phosphorus  
 A. 1, 2 and 3   B. 1, 3 and 4   C. 1, 2 and 4   D. 2, 3 and 4
17. How does common salt help in separating soap from the solution after saponification?  
 A. By decreasing solubility of soap  
 B. By increasing solubility of soap  
 C. By decreasing density of soap  
 D. By increasing density of soap
18. What is calomel?  
 A. aluminium oxide   B. calcium chloride  
 C. mercurous chloride   D. mercuric chloride
19. Carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher should not be used in closed rooms, because it produces a poisonous gas called  
 A. carbon monoxide   B. phosphine   C. phosgene   D. None of these
20. Deep blue colour is imparted to glass by the presence of  
 A. iron oxide   B. cupric oxide   C. nickel oxide   D. cobalt oxide
21. Which of the following is commonly called a 'polyamide'?  
 A. Rayon   B. Orlon   C. Terylene   D. Nylon
22. Which of the following is a protein?  
 A. Wool   B. Starch   C. Natural rubber   D. Cellulose

23. Quick silver is the another name for \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. silver                      B. mercury                      C. aluminium                      D. copper
24. The vast resources of unutilised natural gas can be used in the production of  
 A. graphite                      B. fertilisers                      C. synthetic petroleum                      D. carbide
25. Which of the following roofs provide better protection against heat?  
 A. Cement slab                      B. Asbestos sheets                      C. Reinforced concrete                      D. None of these
26. The constituent of vinegar is  
 A. formic acid                      B. acetic acid                      C. salicylic acid                      D. oxalic acid
27. Polythene is industrially prepared by the polymerization of  
 A. methane                      B. ethane                      C. acetylene                      D. ethylene
28. Aspirin is prepared from  
 A. picric acid                      B. salicylic acid                      C. mesoxalic acid                      D. methyl salicylate
29. The essential elements needed for the growth of plants are  
 A. Phosphorous, potassium, calcium                      B. Nitrogen, sulphur, oxygen  
 C. Nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium                      D. Nitrogen, phosphorous, mercury
30. The hardest substance known is  
 A. Diamond                      B. Steel                      C. Platinum                      D. Tungsten
31. Which of the following is not a chemical reaction?  
 A. Burning of paper                      B. Digestion of food  
 C. Conversion of water into steam                      D. Burning of coal
32. PVC is obtained by the polymerisation of  
 A. Propene                      B. Vinyl chloride                      C. Styrene                      D. Acetylene
33. The process by which an organic compound breaks down into simpler compounds on heating to high temperature is known as  
 A. Aromatisation                      B. Polymerisation                      C. Pyrolysis                      D. Reduction
34. Atomic number gives the number of \_\_\_\_\_ in an atom.  
 A. protons                      B. electrons                      C. (a) or (b)                      D. neutrons
35. A mixture of water and alcohol can be separated by  
 A. filtration                      B. evaporation                      C. distillation                      D. decantation
36. Which of the following are true regarding a catalyst?  
 1. It is a substance which increases the rate of reaction.  
 2. It is a substance which reduces the activation energy.  
 3. It is a substance which increases the activation energy.

4. It is a substance which is consumed in the reaction.  
 A. 1 and 2                      B. 2 and 3                      C. 3 and 4                      D. 1 and 4
37. Phosphorus is mainly extracted from \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. sand                      B. bone ash                      C. ash                      D. fertilizer
38. The ore of which of the following metals can be concentrated by hydraulic washing?  
 A. Tin                      B. Sodium                      C. Iron                      D. Manganese
39. The chief source of aluminium is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Cargolite                      B. Bauxite                      C. Feldspar                      D. Haematite
40. A mixture of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ is called power alcohol.  
 A. ethanol; methanol                      B. ethanol; petrol  
 C. methanol; petrol                      D. petrol; propanol
41. The first organic compound synthesised in a laboratory is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Ammonia                      B. Urea                      C. Vinegar                      D. Uric acid
42. The chemical used as a 'fixer' in photography is  
 A. borax                      B. sodium thiosulphate                      C. sodium sulphate                      D. ammonium persulphate
43. Tobacco is preserved from drying out in  
 A. Glycerol                      B. Glycol                      C. Ethanol                      D. Acetone
44. Which metal is commonly used for making an electromagnet?  
 A. Copper                      B. Iron                      C. Nickel                      D. Cobalt
45. The rate of chemical reaction does not depend upon  
 A. Concentration                      B. Catalyst                      C. Temperature                      D. Pressure
46. Rusting of iron involves  
 A. oxidation                      B. reduction                      C. decomposition                      D. displacement
47. "Pasteurization" means  
 A. cooling of milk  
 B. heating of milk to reduce the population of micro-organisms  
 C. boiling and cooling to prevent microbial spoilage  
 D. activating the enzymes present in milk
48. Yeast is the rich source of  
 A. Thiamin                      B. Vitamin C                      C. Vitamin D                      D. Riboflavin

49. What is condensation?  
 A. Change of gas into solid  
 B. Change of solid into liquid  
 C. Change of vapour into liquid  
 D. Change of heat energy into cooling energy
50. Which of the following is a chemical change?  
 A. Rusting of iron   B. Tempering of iron   C. Melting of iron   D. Bending of iron
51. The hydrogenation of the vegetables oils takes place in the presence of finely divided  
 A. aluminium   B. charcoal   C. silica   D. nickel
52. Vulcanisation is a  
 A. science of studying volcanoes   B. method to degrade polymeres  
 C. process connected with the making of voltaic cells  
 D. process of hardening of rubber by heating with sulphur
53. Which one of the following is used as a disinfectant in water treatement?  
 A. Alum   B. Charcoal  
 C. Dysprosium   D. Potassium permanganate
54. The contact process is involved in the manufacture of  
 A. Nitric acid   B. Sulphuric acid   C. Ammonia   D. Caustic soda
55. Which of the following is a physical change?  
 A. Oxidation   B. Reduction   C. Sublimation   D. Decomposition
56. Silver nitrate producers a black stain on skin due to  
 A. being strong reducing agent   B. its corrosive action  
 C. its reduction to metallic silver   D. None of these
57. Lipids are ————  
 A. hormones   B. esters of fatty acids  
 C. enzyme   D. None of these
58. Combustion is the process in which  
 A. only heat is produced   B. only light is produced  
 C. heat and light are produced   D. None of these
59. Permanent hardness of water is due to the presence of  
 A. calcium bicarbonate   B. magnesium bicarbonate  
 C. calcium sulphate   D. sodium bicarbonate
60. Conversion of a substance directly from solid to vapour state is known as  
 A. ionisation   B. evaporation   C. vapourisation   D. sublimation

61. The chemical composition of four well-known items are given below. Which one is incorrect?  
 A. Washing soda : sodium, hydrogen and aluminium  
 B. Caustic soda : sodium, hydrogen and oxygen  
 C. Baking soda : sodium, hydrogen, oxygen and carbon  
 D. Common salt : sodium and chlorine
62. Which of the following substances exhibit the property of sublimation?  
 A. Ice                      B. Wax                      C. Camphor                      D. Ethyl alcohol
63. Which of the following metals is in liquid state at normal room temperature?  
 A. sodium                      B. radon                      C. gallium                      D. silicon
64. Water is neither acidic nor alkaline because  
 A. it cannot accept or donate protons.  
 B. it boils at a high temperature  
 C. it can dissociate into equal number of hydrogen ions.  
 D. it cannot donate or accept electrons
65. In a chemically pure state, diamonds are  
 A. monochromatic    B. polychromatic                      C. colourless                      D. none of these
66. Chemically, an enzyme is a  
 A. lipid                      B. vitamin                      C. protein                      D. carbohydrate
67. The raw material from which rayon is manufactured is  
 A. cellulose                      B. plastic                      C. petroleum                      D. none of these
68. An element found in all organic compound is  
 A. nitrogen                      B. carbon                      C. calcium                      D. none of these
69. Alcohol contains  
 A. nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen                      B. carbon, oxygen, hydrogen  
 C. oxygen, nitrogen, carbon                      D. oxygen, chlorine, hydrogen
70. Cooking oil can be converted into vegetables ghee by the process of  
 A. oxidation                      B. hydrogenation                      C. distillation                      D. crystallisation
71. A mixture of iron filings and sand can be separated by  
 A. Heating                      B. Sublimation                      C. Hand picking                      D. Magnetic separation
72. A mixture of salt and sand can be separated by  
 A. Sublimation                      B. Dissolving in water  
 C. Gravity separation                      D. Dry distillation

73. Water gas is prepared by passing  
 A. steam over white-hot coke                      B. air over red-hot coke  
 C. methane over red-hot coke                      D. steam over heated sulphur
74. The chemical name of carborundum is  
 A. calcium oxide    B. calcium phosphate    C. sodium phosphate                      D. silicon carbide
75. Which of the following acids is found in digestive juices?  
 A. lactic acid              B. tannic acid                      C. amino acid                      D. hydrochloric acid
76. What is the chemical symbol of Tungsten?  
 A. T                      B. X                      C. Tu                      D. W
77. Silver paper is made of  
 A. Silver                      B. Tin                      C. Platinum                      D. None of the above
78. Name the chemical having worst smell in the world.  
 A. Ethyl alcohol    B. Sulphur dioxide    C. Ethylmercaptan    D. None of the above
79. Which metal is used for cables?  
 Aluminium              B. Copper                      C. Tungsten                      D. None of the above
80. Which one of the following has the lowest percentage of carbon?  
 A. Mild steel              B. Soft steel                      C. Hard steel                      D. Wrought iron
81. Which is called Brown Coal?  
 A. Lignite                      B. Iron                      C. Copper                      D. None of the above
82. What are isomers?  
 A. Same specific density                      B. Same mass numbers and atomic numbers  
 C. Same atomic numbers                      D. Same mass numbers
83. What is the first element of periodic table?  
 A. Sodium                      B. Neon                      C. Hydrogen                      D. Helium
84. What is the chemical name for phenol?  
 A. Formaldehyde    B. Methyl alcohol    C. Acetylene                      D. None of the above
85. Chemically atoms are —————  
 A. neutral                      B. positively charged  
 C. negatively charged                      D. both positively and negatively charged

86. Which one of the following liquids is able to dissolve the gold?  
A. Nitrous acid  
B. Hydrochloric acid concentrated  
C. Aqua regia  
D. None of the above
87. Which matter is used in storage batteries?  
A. lead  
B. copper  
C. zinc  
D. aluminium
88. Why is gold said to be a noble metal?  
A. It gives lot of money on being sold  
B. It is malleable and ductile  
C. It is unreactive  
D. Its yellowish colour
89. What is the other name for ordinary glass?  
A. Lime glass  
B. Sodalime glass  
C. Soda glass  
D. Flint glass
90. Which is the lightest gas next to hydrogen?  
A. Helium  
B. Oxygen  
C. Flourine  
D. Lithium
91. Who wrote 'History of Hindu Chemistry'?  
A. Sri.P.C.Ray  
B. Oppenheimer  
C. Radhakumud Mukherjee  
D. None of the above
92. Who was the father of Indian chemistry?  
A. Venkitta Ramakrishnan  
B. Cavendish  
C. P.C.Ray  
D. Lavoisier
93. Which substance is known as super liquid?  
A. Aqua regia  
B. Liquid Helium  
C. Mercury  
D. Liquid Nitrogen
94. Which is the chemical used in active artificial fibre?  
A. Rayon  
B. Terelene  
C. Teflon  
D. Cellulose
95. Which one of the following gases fumes in air?  
A. Sulphur dioxide  
B. White Phosphorus  
C. Hydrogen chloride  
D. None of the above
96. Which substance has the highest heat capacity?  
A. Water  
B. Mercury  
C. Phosphorus  
D. Gold
97. Which acid does not contain oxygen?  
A. Sulphuric Acid  
B. Carbon Monoxide  
C. Laughing gas  
D. Hydrochloric acid
98. What is the composition of Type metal?  
A. Lead, Antimony & Tin  
B. Copper, Tin & Zinc  
C. Nickel, Chromium & Zinc  
D. None of these



99. What is an alternative disinfectant to chlorine?

- A. Ozone                      B. Carbon dioxide                      C. Blue Vitriol                      D. Sulphuric Acid

100. Name the instrument used to determine the volume changes in chemical reaction.

- A. Eudiometer                      B. Pipette                      C. Helimeter                      D. Coronagraph

### ANSWERS

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