

Time: 30 minutes

EVERYDAY SCIENCE : CHEMISTRY-NO.1

Marks: 100

1. The first insecticide produced in India is
A. DDT B. BHC C. Parathion D. Chloral
2. The fibre most prone to catch fire is
A. nylon B. polyester C. cotton D. terylene
3. Isobars have
A. the same mass number but different atomic number
B. the same atomic number but different mass number
C. same mass number and atomic number
D. difference in mass
4. Cotton fibre is made up of
A. protein B. cellulose C. carbohydrates D. lignin
5. Among the following an anaesthetic is
A. methane B. ethane C. chloroform
D. carbon tetrachloride
6. Non-stick kitchen wares are coated with
A. PVC B. Graphite C. Teflon D. Silicon
7. Oxygen does not react with _____
A. Chlorine B. Sulphur C. Sodium D. Phosphorous
8. The fungicide, bordeaux mixture consists of
A. borax and copper sulphate B. borax and calcium hydroxide
C. boric acid and calcium hydroxide D. copper sulphate and calcium
9. Periodic table was given by
A. Faraday B. Mendeleev C. Arrhenius D. Lavoisier
10. Gas used for purification of water is _____
A. Sulphur dioxide B. Sodium dioxide C. Ozone D. Ammonia
11. The chemical name for the compound having formula NaOH is
A. caustic soda B. caustic potash
C. soda ash D. sodium hydroxide

12. The correct sequence in decreasing order of the proportion of the given gases in the atmosphere is
 A. argon, carbon dioxide, oxygen B. carbon dioxide, oxygen, argon
 C. oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide D. argon, oxygen, carbon dioxide
13. The chief constituent of vinegar is
 A. formic acid B. acetic acid C. salicylic acid D. oxalic acid
14. Which of the following has the same atomic number and atomic weight?
 A. Hydrogen B. Helium C. Oxygen D. Nitrogen
15. The elements from 58 to 71 in the periodic table are known as:
 A. Alkali metals B. Actinide elements
 C. Lanthanide elements D. Noble elements
16. Gobar gas mainly contains
 A. carbon dioxide B. carbon monoxide C. hydrogen sulphide D. methane
17. Zinc is not present in
 A. brass B. bronze C. solder D. german silver
18. The galvanised iron pipes are coated with
 A. tin B. lead C. copper D. zinc
19. Nuclides having the same atomic number and mass numbers are known as
 A. Isotones B. Isomers C. Isobars D. Isotopes
20. Natural rubber is a polymer derived from
 A. butadiene B. ethylene C. isoprene D. propylene
21. Mass number of an element represents
 A. number of protons and neutrons B. number of electrons and neutrons
 C. number of protons and electrons D. None of these
22. The most hardest metal is ———
 A. Chromium B. Tungsten C. Gold D. Iron
23. International year of Chemistry is
 A. 2005 B. 2010 C. 2011 D. 2012
24. ——— is known as white coal
 A. Uranium B. Petrol C. Cinabar D. Thorium
25. ——— is an absorbant for Ozone.
 A. Turpentine B. Iodine C. Sulphur D. Nitrogen

26. Dolomite is an ore of
A. Lead B. Silicon C. Calcium D. Manganese
27. The commonly used refrigerant in fridges is
A. ammonia B. liquid nitrogen C. rain D. cold wave
28. Petroleum mainly contains
A. aliphatic hydrocarbons B. carbon and water only
C. aliphatic alcohols D. acids and minerals
29. The acid used in a car battery is
A. hydrochloric acid B. nitric acid C. sulphuric acid
D. carbonic acid
30. Which of the following contains poly unsaturated fatty acids in largest amount?
A. sun flower oil B. coconut oil
C. tropical oils D. dairy products
31. Bhopal gas tragedy of 1984 was caused by which one of the following compounds:
A. Carbon Monoxide B. Ammonium hexa chloride
C. Methyl isocyanide D. Methyl isocyanate
32. Which of the following substances is used for preservation of food grains?
A. sodium benzoate B. vinegar
C. sodium chloride D. potassium permanganate
33. The blue colour of water in the sea is due to
A. absorption of other colours except blue by water molecules
B. scattering of blue light by water molecules
C. refraction of blue light by impurities in sea water
D. reflection of blue sky by water molecules
34. Mass number of an element represents number of
A. protons and neutrons B. electrons and neutrons
C. protons and electrons D. None of these
35. pH of blood is
A. 8 B. 7.4 C. 6.4 D. 4
36. The function of enzymes in the living system is to —————
A. transport oxygen B. catalyse biochemical reaction
C. provide immunity D. provide energy
37. Formalin is used as
A. fuel B. anesthetic C. solvent D. preservative

38. Which of the following elements is the most electronegative?
 A. oxygen B. chlorine C. nitrogen D. fluorine
39. In the periodic table, the elements present in the groups from 3 to 12 are known as
 A. s-block B. p-block C. d-block D. f-block
40. On the right-hand side of the periodic table are the
 A. metals B. non-metals C. metalloids D. rare earths
41. Elements which generally exhibit multiple oxidation states and whose ions are usually coloured are:
 A. Metalloids B. Gases
 C. Non-metals D. Transition elements
42. Tritium is a radioactive isotope of hydrogen. It emits
 A. β - particles B. α - particles C. γ -rays D. neutrons
43. Acetylsalicylic acid is commonly used as
 A. tear gas B. a fertilizer C. a pain killer D. a sedative
44. _____ is known as 'metal of future'
 A. Neptunium B. Platinum C. Titanium D. Sodium
45. In order to lower the temperature below 0°C , the substance mixed with ice is:
 A. sodium chloride B. sodium carbonate C. magnesium sulphate D. lime
46. Biogas mainly contains
 A. carbon dioxide B. oxygen C. methane D. nitrogen
47. The disaccharide present in milk is
 A. sucrose B. maltose C. lactose D. cellobiose
48. The chemical added to the colourless LPG cooking gas to give odour is
 A. chlorine B. ethyl mercaptan C. nitrogen D. sulphur
49. Acid rain is caused by the pollutants
 A. CO and CO_2 B. CO_2 and O_3 C. N_2 and CO_2 D. NO_2 and SO_2
50. Who had discovered the Heavy Hydrogen?
 A. John Napier B. Frank Whitt C. Lister D. L.C.Urey
51. A fire work gives out crimson coloured light. It contains a salt of
 A. Calcium B. Sodium C. Strontium D. Barium

52. When milk is converted into curd, the sour taste is due to:
A. Lactic acid B. Tartaric acid C. Citric acid D. Acetic acid
53. In the sale of diamonds the unit of weight is carat. One carat is equal to
A. 100 mg B. 200 mg C. 300 mg D. 400 mg
54. Which of the following is used as an anti-knock in the automobiles?
A. Petrol gas B. Lamp black
C. Sugar of lead D. Tetraethyl lead
55. Petroleum is found in:
A. igneous rocks B. sedimentary rocks C. metamorphic rocks D. marshy land
56. Which is the most important constituent of air for human beings?
A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Water vapour
57. Ordinary glass is ————
A. Sodium Silicate B. Calcium Silicate
C. Sodium and Calcium Silicate D. Copper Silicate
58. Which is the lightest gas?
A. Hydrogen B. Helium C. Xenon D. Radon
59. In the industrial production of vegetable ghee, the process involved is:
A. Dissociation B. Reduction C. Oxidation D. Ionisation
60. Which is the purest form of water?
A. Surface water B. Rain water C. Well water D. Mineral water
61. The number of electrons in an atom X of atomic number Z and mass number A is
A. Zero B. Z C. A-Z D. A
62. The element by which an electric heater is made of:
A. Brass B. Copper C. Iron D. Nichrome
63. The Chemical Fertilizer which contain the highest amount of Nitrogen
A. Urea B. Ammonia C. NPK D. Nitric Oxide
64. Hypo, used in photography is chemically:
A. Silver bromide B. Sodium thiosulphate C. Sodium phosphate D. Silver nitrate
65. Cinnabar is an ore of:
A. Copper B. Iron C. Mercury D. Lead

66. Sugar can be tested in a Diabetes patient by
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Benedict's test | B. Barford's test |
| C. Denige test | D. None of these |
67. Which of the following not the characteristic of a good fuel?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Easily storable | B. Low combustion temperature |
| C. High calorific value | D. Low calorific value |
68. The setting of Plaster of Paris is due to:
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| A. loss of Carbon Dioxide | B. hydrolysis |
| C. hydration | D. dehydration |
69. In an oxygen - tube which of the following gases is preferred these days to be mixed with oxygen?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| A. Nitrogen | B. Helium |
| C. Argon | D. Carbon dioxide |
70. After boiling, rice grains become swollen and occupy more space because:
- solids enlarge on absorbing heat
 - carbohydrate content becomes more
 - starch swells on contact with water and heat
 - rice has plenty of fat content
71. There are three forms of iron given below. Arrange them in the descending order of carbon content and other impurities they posses:
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| I. Pig iron | II. Wrought iron | III. Cast iron | |
| A. I, II, III | B. I, III, II | C. III, II, I | D. III, I, II |
72. Which of the following sets make the terminals of the torch cell?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. Carbon - Zinc | B. Zinc - Copper |
| C. Zinc-Aluminium | D. Carbon - Copper |
73. Diamond and emerald are made of respectively?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Carbon and Carbon | B. Silica and Silica |
| C. Silica and Beryllium | D. Carbon and Beryllium |
74. "Fixation of nitrogen" implies:
- the liquefaction of nitrogen
 - the conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into useful compounds
 - the conversion of nitrogen into amines
 - the solidifaction of nitrogen gas of the atmosphere
75. Wood charcoal is commonly prepared by the process of burning wood:
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. a contact with air | B. in contact with pure oxygen |
| C. out of contact with air | D. in contact with nitrogen and inert gases |

76. The substance that is added to make natural rubber strong and more bouncy is:
A. sulphuric acid
B. sponge
C. sulphur
D. chlorine
77. Photographic plates are covered with black paper because:
A. the cellulose acetate of the paper must remain fresh
B. sunlight is easily absorbed by black paper and it helps develop the film
C. the silver bromide present on the plate is very sensitive to light and the black paper prevent contact with light
D. the conversion of silver bromide to metallic silver is essential
78. The most abundant element in earth's crust is
A. Hydrogen
B. Carbon
C. Oxygen
D. Aluminium
79. Who is known as father of Modern Chemistry?
A. Robert Boyle
B. Rutherford
C. Henry Cavendish
D. J.J. Thomson
80. Commercially, the production of ammonia is important because it can be used in the:
A. manufacture of proteins by polymerization
B. preparation of soaps
C. manufacture of artificial foods
D. production of fertilizers
81. The element not present in fertilizers is:
A. nitrogen
B. hydrogen
C. chlorine
D. phosphorous
82. Pasteurization involves heating liquids or milks for:
A. 80°C for 30 minutes
B. 62°C for one hour
C. 62°C for 30 minutes
D. 82°C for one hour
83. Teflon is a:
A. Insecticide
B. Drug
C. Polymer
D. Dye
84. The pure form of iron is;
A. Pig iron
B. Wrought iron
C. Cast iron
D. Steel
85. Which of the following is a natural polymer?
A. Cellulose
B. Plastic
C. Rubber
D. Silk
86. For respiration, deep-sea divers use a mixture of:
A. Oxygen and carbon dioxide
B. Oxygen and hydrogen
C. Oxygen and nitrogen
D. Oxygen and argon

87. Balloons are filled with hydrogen on account of:
- A. Its being colourless
 - B. Its being odourless
 - C. Its extreme lightness
 - D. None of these
88. Which of the following sources meets nearly 80% of the world energy requirements?
- A. Dung and vegetative wastes
 - B. Nuclear, solar energy, geo-thermal and wind power
 - C. Hydro power
 - D. Fossil fuels
89. At room temperature all metals are solids with the exception of:
- A. Gold
 - B. Mercury
 - C. Silver
 - D. None of these
90. Iron articles rust because of the formation of:
- A. ferrous chloride
 - B. a mixture of ferrous and ferric hydroxides
 - C. sodium chloride
 - D. ferric chloride
91. During the burning of fuels, carbon and hydrogen present in the fuels are:
- A. released into the atmosphere
 - B. converted into carbon-dioxide and water vapour
 - C. absorbed by the surroundings
 - D. converted into alkanes
92. Hard coal is ———
- A. Graphit
 - B. Naphthalin
 - C. Lignite
 - D. Anthracite
93. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- A. Nature has no capacity of absorbing pollutants
 - B. Nature has infinite capacity of absorbing pollutants
 - C. Nature has a finite capacity of absorbing pollutants
 - D. Only very high concentration of pollutants harm human beings
94. Why is tungsten used in the manufacture of electric bulbs?
- A. It is cheaper than other metals
 - B. It is both durable and economical
 - C. It has high melting point
 - D. It has low melting point
95. Carbohydrates are composed of
- A. Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen
 - B. Nitrogen, carbon and oxygen
 - C. Oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen
 - D. carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
96. Which of the following forms of coal has the highest carbon content?
- A. Anthracite
 - B. Bitumimous coal
 - C. Lignite
 - D. Peat

97. Water of civil supplies is commonly purified by:
A. chlorination
B. distillation
C. filtration
D. decantation
98. The steel Kalai Wala gives shining appearance to utensils by rubbing a shining silvery material. What is this material made up of?
A. Tin
B. Zinc
C. Lead
D. Aluminium
99. Stainless steel is an alloy of:
A. iron and nickel
B. iron, chromium and nickel
C. iron, chromium and zinc
D. iron and manganese
100. Which is the only non-metal which is a good conductor of electricity?
A. Graphite
B. Phosphorous
C. Sulphur
D. Hydrogen

ANSWERS

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