

## Chemistry 10th Class English Medium Unit 15 Online Test

Sr.	Questions	Angunara Choice
31	QUESTIONS	
1	The percentage of water in human body is about:	A. 60% B. 50% C. 70% D. 80%
2	Freezing point of water is:	A4°C B. 0°C C36°C D58°C
3	Density of water at 4°C is:	A. 0.976 gem-3 B. 1 gem-3 C. 0.956 gem-3 D. 1.1 gem-3
4	The surface tension of water is:	A. very low B. moderate C. high D. zero
5	Which process is responsible for ascending of water in roots:	A. evaporation B. transpiration C. condensation D. capillary action
6	Water molecule had a structure;	A. non-polar B. polar C. ionic D. tetrahedral
7	The water which produces good lather with soap is called:	A. soft water B. hard water C. heavy water D. typical water
8	Water become hard because of:	A. Ca+2 B. Mg+2 C. SO-24 D. all of these
9	The chemical used in Clark's method is:	A. CaO B. slaked lime(Ca(OH)s) C. washing soda D. sodium zeolite
10	Mercury poisoning cause:	A. neurological damage B. high blood pressure C. kidney damage D. gastro
11	Fertilizers are used to make up the deficiency of;	A. oxygen and carbon B. iron and magnesium C. nitrogen and phosphorus D. hydrogen and calcium
12	Hookworm is a parasite that infects the:	A. large intestine B. small intestine C. stomach D. liver
13	Which one of the properties of water is responsible for rising of water plants?.	<ul><li>A. Specific heat capacity</li><li>B. Surface tension</li><li>C. Excellent solvent action</li><li>D. Capillary action.</li></ul>
14	Specific heat capacity of water is.	A. 4.2 KJg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> B. 4.2 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> C. 2.4 KJg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> D. 2.4 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup>
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15	Water dissolves non-ionic compound by	A. Ion-Ion forces B. Ion-dipole forces C. Dipole -dipole forces D. Hydrogen bonding.
16	Temporary hardness is because of .	A. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> B. CaCO <sub>3</sub> C. MgCO <sub>3</sub> D. MgSO <sub>4</sub>
17	Temporary hardness is removed by adding.	A. Quick lime B. Slaked lime C. Lime stone D. Lime water.
18	Permanent hardness is removed by adding.	A. Na <sub>2</sub> zeolite. B. Soda lime C. Lime water D. Quick lime
19	Which one of the following salts makes the water permanently hard?	A. NaCO <sub>3</sub> B. NaHCO <sub>3</sub> C. CA(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> D. CaSO <sub>4</sub>
20	Rapid growth of algae in water bodies is because of detergent having.	<ul><li>A. Carbonate salts.</li><li>B. Sulphonic acid salts.</li><li>C. Sulphate salts.</li><li>D. Phosphate salts.</li></ul>
21	Which one of the following diseases causes liver inflammation?	A. Typhoid B. Jaundice C. Cholera D. Hapatitis
22	Which one of the diseases causes severe diarrhea and can be fatal?	A. Jaundice B. Dysentery C. Cholera D. Typhoid
23	Which one of the following diseases severe diarrhea and can be fatal?	A. Joundice B. Cholera C. Dysentery D. Typhoid
24	Which one of the following gases is used to destroy harmful bacteria in water.	A. lodine B. Chlorine C. Fluorine D. Bromine
25	The percentage of water in human body is.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%
26	The percentage of ocean in world water is.	A. 50% B. 67% C. 97% D. 25%
27	Inland water includes.	A. River B. Lakes C. Streams D. All of them
28	Sea water in unfit for drinking purpose die to the presence of.	A. Salts B. Algae C. Fishes D. All of them
29	The percentage of potable water on earth is.	A. 2% B. 0.2% C. 0.02% D. 0.002%
30	The freezing point of water is:	A. 10 <sup>o</sup> C B. 100 <sup>o</sup> C C. 0 <sup>o</sup> C D. 46 <sup>o</sup> C
31	The boiling point of water is.	A. 100 <sup>o</sup> C B. 4 <sup>o</sup> C C. 0 <sup>o</sup> C D. 25 <sup>o</sup> C
	·····	A. 10 <sup>o</sup> C B. 0 <sup>o</sup> C

32	Water has a maximum density at .	C. 4 <sup>o</sup> C D. 100 <sup>o</sup> C
33	The heat capacity of water is.	A. 4.2 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> B. 2.1 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> C. 3.2 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> D. 5.9 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup>
34	Water has a maximum density at 4 <sup>o</sup> C	A. 12 cm <sup>-3</sup> B. 2 g cm <sup>-3</sup> C. 1 g cm <sup>-3</sup> D. 4 gcm <sup>-3</sup>
35	How many times the heat capacity of water is greater than that of rocks.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Six
36	The process by which water rises up from the roots of plants to leaves is called.	<ul><li>A. Photosynthesis</li><li>B. Respiration</li><li>C. Surface tension</li><li>D. Capillary action</li></ul>
37	Which of the following salt is soluble in water.	A. NaCl B. KCl C. Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> D. All of them
38	Which of the following in insoluble in water.	A. Benzene B. NaCl C. KCl D. All of them
39	One $H_2O$ molecule can form hydrogen bonding with how many other $H_2O$ molecules?	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
40	Water molecule show structure.	A. Tetrahedral B. Trigonal C. Pentagonal D. All of them
41	Some organic compound are soluble in water due to the presence of .	AOH B. H <sup>+</sup> C. Botha a and b D. Covalent bond
42	Which of the following in soluble in water.	A. Organic acids B. Glucose C. Alcohal D. All of them
43	Water which produces good lather with soap is called.	A. Soft water B. Hard water C. Heavy water D. All of them
44	Chemical form of gypsum.	A. MgSO <sub>4</sub> . 5H <sub>2</sub> O B. CaSO <sub>4</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O C. FeSO <sub>4</sub> . 5H <sub>2</sub> O D. CuSO <sub>4</sub> . 5H <sub>2</sub> O D. CuSO <sub>4</sub> . 5H <sub>2</sub> O
45	Gypsum in water is.	A. Sparingly soluble B. Insoluble C. Highly soluble D. None of them
46	Temporary hardness is due to the presence of bicarbonates of.	A. Calcium B. Magnsium C. Both of them D. None of them
47	the removal of which ion causes water softening.	A. Na <sup>+</sup> B. Mg <sup>2</sup> C. Li <sup>+</sup> D. K <sup>+</sup>
48	Calcium carbonate is in water.	A. Insoluble B. Sparingly

		C. None of them D. Soluble
49	Temporary hardness in water can he removed by.	A. Boiling Method B. Using washing soda C. Using sodium zeolite D. All of them
50	Sodium zeolite is naturally occurring reason of .	A. NaAl (SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> B. Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> C. CaCO <sub>3</sub> D. Na <sub>2</sub> SIO <sub>3</sub>
51	Hard water can cause.	A. Stomach disorder B. Boiler blasts C. Inefficiency of engine D. All of them
52	soap is the sodium salt of long chain.	A. Amino acids B. Fatty acids C. Nucleotides D. None of them
53	$\rm Mg^{2+}$ and $\rm Ca^{2+}$ ions react with soap to form calcium and magnesium salts of fatty acids called.	A. Gelatin B. Scum C. Paste D. None of them
54	Industrial effluents are highly	A. Toxic organic compounds. B. Inorganic salts. C. Heavy metals D. All of them
55	Which is not a heavy metal.	A. Cadmium B. Lead C. Zinc D. Murcury
56	Acute lead poisoning causes dysfunction of.	A. Kidney B. Liver C. CNS D. All of them
57	Neurological damage is caused by the poisoning of.	A. Lead B. Cadimium C. Mercury D. All of them
58	The salts of which element are present in detergent that causes the rapid growth of algae in water bodies is.	A. Phosphate B. Calcium C. Sodium D. All of them
59	The depletion of which gas results in the death of aquatic life.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon di oxide C. Boath of them D. Nome of them
60	Example of pest is	A. Weeds B. Herbs C. Insect D. All of them
61	Which element protects teeth from decay?	A. Potassium B. Fluorine C. Sodium D. Calcium
62	Which disease is caused by polluted water.	A. Cholera B. Typhoid C. Diarrhea D. All of them
63	Which element do not causes toxicity in water?	A. Lead B. Arsenic C. Sodium D. Mercury
64	Vibrious cholera causes.	A. Choleera B. Dysentery C. Fluorsis D. Hepatitis
65	Which hepatitis is caused by contaminated water?	A. Hepatitis A B. Hepatitis B C. Hepatitis C D. Hepatitis D
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66	Hook worm infects.	A. Liver B. Small intestine C. Large intestine D. Stomach
67	Hook warm larvae enter the body through.	A. Food B. Water C. Skin D. All of them
68	A disease is caused by excess of bile pigments in the blood is.	A. Typhoid B. Jaundice C. Cholera D. Dysentery
69	Which organ cause to function during Jaundice?	A. Liver B. Kindney C. Stomach D. Large intestine.
70	Swimming pools are cleaned by the process.	A. Chlorination B. Hydrogenations C. Saponification D. None of them
71	Chemical formula of hypochlorous acid is.	A. HCI B. HOCI C. H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> D. HF
72	The % age of drinkable water on earth is	A. 2.0% B. 0.02% C. 0.2% D. 5.0%
73	How many percentage to water contains oceans?	A. 67% B. 77% C. 87% D. 97%
74	Specific Heat capacity of water is about.	A. 4.0 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> B. 4.1 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> C. 4.2 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup> D. 4.3 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>- 1</sup>
75	The heat capacity of water is greater than rocks.	A. 4 times B. 5 times C. 6 times D. 7 times
76	The density of water is at 4 <sup>o</sup> C	A. 1 gcm <sup>-1</sup> B. 2 gcm <sup>-1</sup> C. 3 gcm <sup>-1</sup> D. 4 gcm <sup>-1</sup>
77	At which temperature o water shows mxamimum density.	A. 0 <sup>o</sup> C B. 100 <sup>o</sup> C C. 4 <sup>o</sup> C D4 <sup>o</sup> C
78	Boiling point of water is:	A. 0 <sup>o</sup> C B. 25 <sup>o</sup> C C. 80 <sup>o</sup> C D. 100 <sup>o</sup> C
79	Which one of the following properties of water is responsible for rising of water in plants?	<ul><li>A. Specific heat capacity</li><li>B. Viscosity</li><li>C. Excellent solvent action</li><li>D. Capillary action</li></ul>
80	Which process is responsible for ascending of water in plants from roots to leaf?	A. Condensatin B. Transpiration C. Capillary action D. Evaporation
81	A sea level the boiling point of water is.	A. 0 <sup>o</sup> C B. 98 <sup>o</sup> C C. 100 <sup>o</sup> C D. 110 <sup>o</sup> C
82	Water molecule has a structure:	A. lonic B. Non polar C. Tetrahedral D. Polar
		A 11 1 1 10

83	lonic compounds are soluble in water due to:	A. Hydrogen bonding B. ion-dipole forces C. Dipole-dipole forces D. Dipole -induced dipole forces
84	The bond angle between H-O-H in water is:	A. 104.5 <sup>o</sup> B. 104.6 <sup>o</sup> C. 104.7 <sup>o</sup> D. 104.8 <sup>o</sup>
85	Water dissolves Non-ionic compounds by:	A. lon-lon forces B. Dipole forces C. Dipole - Dipole forces D. Hydrogen Bonding
86	Which ion cause water hardness?	A. Al <sup>2</sup> B. Mg <sup>2</sup> C. Fe <sup>2</sup> D. Na <sup>2</sup>
87	Temporary hardness is because of.	A. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> B. CaCO <sub>3</sub> C. MgCO <sub>3</sub> D. MgSO <sub>4</sub>
88	Temporary hardness can be removed by	A. Quick lime B. Slaked lime C. Lime stone D. HCl
89	Permanent hardness can be removed by using .	A. Soda lime B. Sodium Zeolite C. Quick lime D. Lime water
90	Which one of the following salts makes the water permanent hard.	A. NaCO <sub>3</sub> B. NaHCO <sub>3</sub> C. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
91	Salt makes the water permanently hard.	D. CaSO <sub>4</sub> A. CaSO <sub>4</sub> B. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C. NaHCO <sub>3</sub> D. NaCO <sub>3</sub>
92	Which salt cause permanent hardness in water is:	A. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> B. Mg(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C. CaCl <sub>2</sub> D. KCl
93	Clark's method is used to remove the hardness of water, in this method which is used.	A. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> B. Na-Zeolite C. Ca-Zeolite D. Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>
94	Which one of the following ion does not cause hardness in water?	A. Ca <sup>+2</sup> B. Mg <sup>-2</sup> C. SO <sup>-2</sup> D. Na <sup>+</sup>
95	Sodium zeolite is resin of:	A. NaAl(SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> B. KAl(SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C. LiAl(SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> D. RbAl(SiO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>
96	The removal of $Mg^{+2}$ and $Ca^{+2}$ lon which are responsible for the hardness of water is called.	A. Temporary hardness B. Permanent hardness C. Water softening D. Hydrogen bonding
97	The process of removing temporary hardness of water.	A. Clark's method B. Washing soda method C. Sodium zeolite D. Filteration method
98	Temporary hardness of water is removed by adding.	A. Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> B. NaOH C. KOH D. CaSO <sub>4</sub>

99	The lives of aquatic plants and animals are indirectly related to concentration of dissolved gas in water.	A. Nitrogen B. Hydrogen C. Oxygen D. Carbon
100	Which disease cause when humans use water of industrial effluents.	A. Cancer B. Asthma C. Jaundice D. cholera
101	Which disease cause when humans use water of industrial effuents.	A. Cancer B. Asthma C. Jaundica D. Cholera
102	Rapid growth of algae in water bodies in because of detergent having.	A. Carbonat salt B. Sulphonic acid C. Sulphat salt D. Phosphate salt
103	Cause of diarrhoea among following is:	A. Diarrhea B. Cholera C. Cryptosporidium D. Typhoid
104	Which disease causes bone and tooth damage?	A. Fluorosis B. Hepatits C. Cholera D. Jaundice
105	Which compound protect teeth from diseases?	A. Fluorine compound B. Chlorine compound C. Iodine compound D. Bromine compound
106	Which disease cause liver inflammation?	A. Typhoid B. Jaundice C. cholera D. Hepatitis
107	Vibrious cholera bacteria causes the disease	A. Cholera B. Diarrhea C. Jaundice D. Hepatitis
108	Which gas is used to destroy harmful bacteria in water?	A. lodine B. Chlorine C. Flourine D. Bromine
109	Cholera is caused by	A. Protozoa B. Virus C. Bacteria D. Fungi
110	Which one of the following disease causes severe diarrhea and can be fatal:	A. Jaundic B. Dysentery C. Cholera D. Typhoid
111	Which of the following gas is used to destroy harmful bacteria in water.	A. lodine B. Chlorine C. fluorine D. Bromine
112	Swimming pools are cleaned by a process:	A. Hydrogenation B. Bromination C. Chlorination D. Nitration