

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which disease cause when humans use water of industrial effluents.	A. Cancer B. Asthma C. Jaundice D. cholera
2	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
3	Temporary hardness of water is removed by adding.	A. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ B. NaOH C. KOH D. $\text{CaSO}_4$
4	The process of removing temporary hardness of water.	A. Clark's method B. Washing soda method C. Sodium zeolite D. Filtration method
5	The removal of $\text{Mg}^{+2}$ and $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ ion which are responsible for the hardness of water is called.	A. Temporary hardness B. Permanent hardness C. Water softening D. Hydrogen bonding
6	Sodium zeolite is resin of:	A. $\text{NaAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ B. $\text{KAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ C. $\text{LiAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ D. $\text{RbAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$
7	Which one of the following ion does not cause hardness in water?	A. $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ B. $\text{Mg}^{+2}$ C. $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ D. $\text{Na}^{+}$
8	Clark's method is used to remove the hardness of water, in this method which is used.	A. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ B. Na-Zelite C. Ca-Zelite D. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
9	Which salt cause permanent hardness in water is:	A. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ B. $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ C. $\text{CaCl}_2$ D. KCl
10	Salt makes the water permanently hard.	A. $\text{CaSO}_4$ B. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ C. $\text{NaHCO}_3$ D. $\text{NaCO}_3$
11	Which one of the following salts makes the water permanent hard.	A. $\text{NaCO}_3$ B. $\text{NaHCO}_3$ C. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ D. $\text{CaSO}_4$
12	Permanent hardness can be removed by using .	A. Soda lime B. Sodium Zeolite C. Quick lime D. Lime water