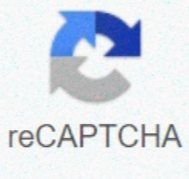




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# Inorganic chemistry mcqs with answers pdf

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Best Wishes For All Candidates!1)The father of modern chemistry is—a) Priestleyb) Lavoisierc) Daltond) Mendeleeff2) Which one is not metal—a) sulphurb) Sugerc) Nitrogend) all3) Which one is the pure element—a) glassb) cementc) sodiumd) none of these4) An element X forms an oxide X<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> What is the valency of X?a) 1b) 2c) 3d) 65) Which of the following has highest frequency?a) Cosmic raysb) x-raysc) Radio wavesd) Micro waves6) In isotopes the number of neutrons are—a) sameb) differentc) bothd) none7) Which one of the following is not radioactive?a) Astatineb) Franciumc) Tritiumd) Zirconium8)The heaviest naturally occurring elements is—a) Thoriumb) Uraniumc) Mercuryd) Polonium9)The maximum number of hydrogen bonds is a H<sub>2</sub>O molecule is—a) 1b) 2c) 3d) 410) pH value of acidic solution is—a) 7c) 7d) None11)Red litmus paper is changed into blue in solution of—a) Baseb) Acidc) Saltd) None12)Which of the following gases will have the highest rate of diffusion—a) O<sub>2</sub>b) CO<sub>2</sub>c) NH<sub>3</sub>d) N<sub>2</sub>13)The density of the gas is equal to—a) npb) MP/RTc) P/RTd) MV/14)Which of the following catalyst is sensitive to temprature changes—a) Feb) Ptc) Nidd) Enzyme15) Which has maximum calorific value—a) Fatb) Proteinc) Carbohydrated) Amino acid As an Amazon Associate I earn from qualifying purchases. Mock TestPractice Fundamentals of chemistry Multiple Choice Questions and Answers PDF, fundamentals of chemistry MCQs questions PDF worksheets to solve grade 9 chemistry test 1 for online school programs. Practice "Elements Compounds and Mixtures" MCQs, fundamentals of chemistry quiz questions and answers for free online courses. Learn elements compounds and mixtures, ions and free radicals, empirical and molecular formulas, branches of chemistry test prep for online education. "A mixture that consists of different components is called" Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) on fundamentals of chemistry with choices heterogeneous mixture, homogeneous mixture, homogeneous mixture, mixture, and dilute solution for free online courses. Solve chemistry study guide for online courses elements compounds and mixtures quiz questions for free online classes. MCQ: A mixture that consists of different components is called homogeneous mixture heterogeneous mixture mixture dilute solution MCQ: Free radicals are electrically positively charged negatively charged neutral all of above MCQ: The empirical formula for water is MCQ: Hair contains keratin proteins which are also present in nails and wool is an example of Biochemistry Inorganic chemistry Physical chemistry organic chemistry MCQ: The natural force that holds together elements together is called chemical bond force of attraction gravitational force physical bond In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Copyright © 2020 Entrance, all rights reserved. Chemistry Objective (Multiple Choice) General Knowledge Questions & Answers for SSC-CGL, UPPSC, UPSC, NDA, CDS and UPSC Civil Services Prelims Examination1. Dalton's name is associated with which of the following terms? [A] Electron[B] Proton[C] Atom[D] NeutronShow AnswerCorrect Answer: C [Atom]Notes:John Dalton introduced the atomic theory into chemistry. The main points of Dalton's atomic theory are (1) Elements are made of extremely small particles called atoms. (2) Atoms of a given element are identical in size, mass and other properties; atoms of different elements differ in size, mass and other properties.(3) Atoms cannot be subdivided, created or destroyed. (4) Atoms of different elements combine in simple whole-number ratios to form chemical compounds. (5) In chemical reactions, atoms are combined, separated or rearranged.2. Which among the following is a Noble Gas? [A] Nitrogen[B] Hydrogen[C] Oxygen[D] HeliumShow AnswerCorrect Answer: D [Helium]Notes:The noble gases are the chemical elements in group 18 of the periodic table. They are the most stable due to having the maximum number of valence electrons their outer shell can hold. This chemical series contains helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon.3. 2,4-D, which is sold as a weed killer of the broad-leaved weeds is a synthetic version of : [A] Auxin Hormone [B] Cytokinin Hormone [C] Xylitol [D] None of themShow AnswerCorrect Answer: A [Auxin Hormone ]Notes:2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-dichlorophenoxyethanoic acid) is a synthetic auxin frequently used as a weed killer of broad-leaved weeds. When two herbicides 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D and mixed in equal parts, it is called Agent Orange, which was used by US in Vietnam war.4. Which among the following is known as Quick Lime? [A] CaO[B] CaCO<sub>2</sub>[C] Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>[D] CaCl<sub>2</sub>Show AnswerCorrect Answer: A [CaO]Notes:Calcium oxide (CaO), commonly known as quicklime or burnt lime, is a widely used chemical compound. It is a white, caustic, alkaline crystalline solid at room temperature.5. Trimethylxanthine is a chemical name of a stimulant which is found in tea and coffee. What is the popular name? [A] Thein[B] Caffeine[C] Theobromine[D] TheophyllineShow AnswerCorrect Answer: B [Caffeine]Notes:Caffeine (1, 3, 7-trimethylxanthine) also known as ancient wonder drug is a basically a neurostimulant easily available all over the world and is used in different products like tea, coffee, analgesic adjuvant, soft drinks and many dietary supplements.6. Which compound of mercury is used as antiseptic? [A] Mercuric sulphide[B] Mercuric oxide[C] Mercuric chloride[D] Mercuric iodideShow AnswerCorrect Answer: C [Mercuric chloride]Notes:Mercury chloride (HgCl<sub>2</sub>) is a highly toxic compound that volatizes slightly at ordinary temperature and appreciably at 100 degrees C. It is corrosive to mucous membranes and used as a topical antiseptic and disinfectant.7. Potassium permanganate is used to purify water. Which among the following properties of Potassium permanganate helps in this work? [A] sterilizing[B] oxidizing[C] reducing[D] leachingShow AnswerCorrect Answer: B [oxidizing]Notes:Potassium permanganate is a point-of-entry treatment method that oxidizes dissolved iron, manganese, and hydrogen sulfide into solid particles that are filtered out of the water. It can also be used to control iron bacteria growth in wells.8. Which among the following is Fool's Gold? [A] Copper Sulphate[B] Iron Sulfide[C] Brass[D] Silver BromideShow AnswerCorrect Answer: B [Iron Sulfide]Notes:The mineral pyrite or iron pyrite, also known as fool's gold, is an iron sulfide with the chemical formula FeS<sub>2</sub> (iron (II) disulfide). "Fool's Gold" is technically known as pyrite or iron sulfide (FeS<sub>2</sub>) and is one of the most common sulfide minerals. Its nickname is "Fool's Gold," but it often contains a surprising amount of gold.9. The Super-heavy elements: 1. are generally not stable 2. are not found in nature Which among the above is / are correct? [A] Only 1[B] Only 2[C] Both 1 & 2[D] Neither 1 nor 2Show AnswerCorrect Answer: C [ Both 1 & 2]Notes:The scientists recently confirmed existence of element 117- "Ununseptium (Uus), which is 40% heavier than an atom of lead. This is one of the super heavy elements. Elements with atomic number greater than 104 are referred to as Super-Heavy Elements. Although super-heavy elements have not been found in nature, they can be created by accelerating beams of nuclei and shooting them at the heaviest possible target nuclei.10. With reference to the nuclear fuels, how the Fissile material is different from the Fertile material? 1. While Fissile material undergoes nuclear fission, Fertile material undergoes nuclear fusion 2. While Fissile material can be directly used, Fertile material can not be used directly in nuclear reactors Choose the correct option from the codes given below: [A] Only 1 is correct[B] Only 2 is correct[C] Both 1 & 2 are correct[D] Neither 1 nor 2 is correctShow AnswerCorrect Answer: B [ Only 2 is correct]Notes:The fissile material is the one which undergoes nuclear fission (splitting of atom) upon bombardment by slow/fast neutrons. The fissile materials used are Uranium 235, Plutonium239 and Uranium233. (India is the only country in the world to use U 233 fuel, used in Purmina & Kamini Reactors. Fertile material is the one which by itself is not fissionable but will capture the neutron and will get converted to a fissile material. Examples are Uranium 238 becoming Plutonium 239. Thorium 232 becoming Uranium 233 etc.Advertisement [contact-form-7 id="141158" title="Contact form 1"] If you are a student of TYBSC and looking for Inorganic Chemistry MCQ with Answers PDF. 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