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Chemistry Science Questions for CDS, CGL Tier-1, Railways and SSC 10+2 Exams

Chemistry Quiz 7

Directions: Study the following questions carefully and answer the questions given below.

1. Which of the following is the most abundant element on earth?

- (A) Oxygen (B) Aluminium (C) iron (D) silicon

2. Silver bromide when kept in sunlight undergoes a change in color. What is the color formed?

- (A) Grey (B) Black (C) Brown (D) Yellow

3. What happens when hydrochloric acid is added to iron fillings?

- (A) Chlorine gas and iron hydroxide are produced
(B) No reaction
(C) Hydrogen gas and iron chloride are produced
(D) Iron salt and water are produced

4. Which of the following metals is present in haemoglobin?

- (A) Magnesium (B) Iron (C) Nickel (D) Cobalt

5. Bakelite is a polymer which is used in the manufacturing of buckets and electrical switches. What are the monomers of bakelite?

- (A) Phenol and formaldehyde
(B) 1, 3 butadiene and styrene
(C) Ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid
(D) Chloroprene

6. Which of the following gases was released into the atmosphere during Bhopal gas tragedy?

- (A) Hydrogen cyanide (B) Methyl cyanide (C) Methyl isocyanate
(D) None of the above

7. Which of the following is used as a moderator in nuclear reactors?

(A) Solid calcium (B) Solid aluminium (C) Solid cadmium (D) Solid graphite

8. Which of the following compounds is used by doctors to plaster and is commonly known as plaster of paris?

(A) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (B) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (C) $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (D) $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

9. A solution turns blue litmus red, its PH is likely to be?

(A) 5 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 11

10. Which of the following is used for treating indigestion?

(A) Antiseptic (B) Antacid (C) Antibiotic (D) Analgesic



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	C	B	A	C	D	A	A	B

Explanations:

1.

The most abundant element present on earth is oxygen which is 46.6 percent, followed by silicon which is 27.7, then aluminium which is 8.1 percent and finally iron which is 5 percent.

Hence, option A is correct.

2.

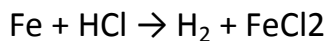
Silver bromide reacts in sunlight to form silver and bromide. This is a specific example of decomposition reaction. $\text{AgBr}(\text{In the presence of sunlight}) \rightarrow \text{Ag} + \text{Br}_2$. The same reaction occurs for the compound AgCl in the presence of sunlight.

The above reactions are used in white and black photography.

Hence, option B is correct.

3.

When hydrochloric acid is added to iron filings then hydrogen gas and iron chloride are produced. From above you can see iron displaces hydrogen from HCl because it lies above hydrogen in the reactivity series, and FeCl_2 is formed with the evolution of hydrogen gas.



Hence, option C is correct.

4.

Haemoglobin is the oxygen carrier in our body. It is present in the red blood cells of our body. It carries oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body and is responsible for the red color of the blood. Its molecule comprises four subunits, each containing an iron atom bound to a haem group.

Hence, option B is correct.

5.

A polymer is formed from monomer units. Bakelite is a polymer formed from phenol and formaldehyde (which are monomers).

Bakelite is an early plastic. It is a thermosetting polymer (thermosetting plastics remain in a permanent solid state once hardened) formed from condensation of phenol and formaldehyde.

Neoprene is the polymer of chloroprene.

Polyethylene terephthalate is the polymer of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid.

Buna-S is the polymer of 1, 3 butadiene and styrene.

Hence, option A is correct.

6.

Bhopal gas tragedy was a gas leak incident which occurred in the year 1984 in Bhopal at the union carbide India Ltd. Methyl isocyanate ($\text{CH}_3\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$) was the gas released in the atmosphere because of which thousands of people died and many others suffered from disability. It is a colorless, poisonous gas.

Hence, option C is correct.

7.

Moderators are used in nuclear reactors to slow down the speed of neutrons. By slowing the neutrons down the probability of a neutron interacting with Uranium-235 nuclei is greatly increased thereby maintaining the chain reaction.

The neutrons produced by nuclear fission are very fast. At that speed the probability of the neutron causing a fission with another uranium or plutonium becomes low. Neutrons become slow by colliding with a moderator and thus the probability of further fission increases. Solid graphite, heavy water are some of the moderators used.

Hence, option D is correct.

8.

The chemical formula of plaster of paris is $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

The common name of gypsum is $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Plaster of paris is formed by heating gypsum.

Hence, option A is correct.

9.

Litmus paper is used as an indicator of acids or bases. There are two types of litmus papers present – blue and red. A blue litmus paper when dipped in acid turns red in color and remains blue in basic medium. However, a red litmus paper when dipped in a base turns blue in color and remains red in acidic medium/ solution.

Hence, it can be determined whether a solution is acidic or basic with the use of litmus paper.

Hence, option A is correct.

10.

Our stomach produces Hydrochloric acid which helps in digestion. Too much production of hydrochloric acid causes pain and irritation. Antacids are used to get rid of indigestion. Milk of magnesia is an example of a base which is used as an analgesic.

Antiseptics are antimicrobial substances that are applied to living tissue/ skin to reduce the possibility of infection. Examples include mercuric chloride.

Antibiotics inhibit the growth of bacteria. Examples include penicillin

An analgesic or painkiller is any member of the group of drugs used to achieve analgesia, relief from pain. Examples include paracetamol.

Hence, option B is correct.



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