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# Railways (Group-D & ALP) Science Questions with solution

## RRB Science MCQs Quiz 8

Directions: Study the following questions carefully and choose the right answer:

**1. The salt produced when Ethanoic acid reacts with carbonates/ hydrogen carbonates is called**

- A. Sodium chloride
- B. Sodium acetate
- C. Ammonium nitrate
- D. None of the above

**2. While cooking, if the bottom of the vessel is getting blackened on the outside, it means that**

- A. The food is not cooked completely
- B. The fuel is not burning completely
- C. The fuel is wet
- D. The fuel is burning completely

**3. "Döbereiner showed that when the three elements were written in the order of increasing atomic masses; the atomic mass of the middle element was roughly the average of the atomic masses of the other two elements." What are these 'groups' of elements called?**

- A. Döbereiner Triads
- B. Döbereiner pairs
- C. Döbereiner groups
- D. Döbereiner Table

**4. In 1866, John Newlands, an English scientist, arranged the then known elements in the order of increasing atomic masses. He found that every eighth element had properties similar to that of the first. He called it the**

- A. Law of Pentamates
- B. Law of musical notes
- C. Law of Octaves
- D. None of the above

**5. Which of the following is true regarding Newland's Law of Octaves?**

- A. It worked well with only lighter elements.
- B. It was applicable only up to calcium.
- C. Both are correct.
- D. Both are incorrect.

**6. The Periodic Law stating that 'the properties of elements are the periodic function of their atomic masses' was given by**

- A. Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner
- B. Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeléev
- C. John Newlands
- D. Albert Einstein

**7. Atomic size refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of an atom.**

- A. Radius
- B. Circumference
- C. Diameter
- D. Centre

**8. You will see that the atomic radius decreases in moving from left to right along a period in the Periodic Table. The reason for this is-**

- A. Due to an increase in nuclear charge
- B. Due to a decrease in nuclear charge.
- C. Due to addition of new shells.
- D. Both A and C

**9. Silicon is an example of**

- A. A metal
- B. A non- metal
- C. A metalloid
- D. Both B and C

**10. This scientist gave the law- 'Properties of elements are a periodic function of their atomic number.' This property of the fundamental importance of atomic number was discovered by-**

- A. Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner
- B. John Newlands
- C. Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeléev
- D. Henry Moseley



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**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
A	B	A	C	C	B	A	A	C	D

**Explanations:**

**1.**

The salt produced is sodium acetate along with carbon dioxide and water.

Hence, option B is correct.

**2.**

If we observe the bottoms of cooking vessels getting blackened, it means that the air holes are blocked and fuel is getting wasted.

Hence, option B is correct.

**3.**

Johann Wolfgang Döbereiner, a German chemist, tried to arrange the elements with similar properties into groups. He identified some groups having three elements each and called these groups 'triads'.

Hence, option A is correct.

**4.**

Newlands compared his discovery to the octaves found in music and thus, he called it the 'Law of Octaves'. It is also known as 'Newlands' Law of Octaves'. Eg: the properties of lithium and sodium are similar.

Hence, option C is correct.

**5.**

Both the statements are correct. Hence, option C is correct.

**6.**

It was coined by Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeléeu.

Hence, option B is correct.

**7.**

The term atomic size refers to the radius of an atom. The atomic size may be visualised as the distance between the centre of the nucleus and the outermost shell of an isolated atom.

Hence, option A is correct.

**8.**

The atomic radius decreases in moving from left to right along a period due to an increase in nuclear charge which tends to pull the electrons closer to the nucleus and reduces the size of the atom.

Hence, option A is correct.

**9.**

Metals like Na and Mg are towards the left-hand side of the Periodic Table while the non-metals like sulphur and chlorine are found on the right-hand side. In the middle, we have silicon, which is classified as a semi-metal or metalloid because it exhibits some properties of both metals and non-metals. In the Periodic Table, it is depicted by a zig-zag line. Some other examples of metalloids are boron, arsenic, antimony, tellurium etc.

Hence, option C is correct.

**10.**

In 1913, Henry Moseley showed that the atomic number of an element is a more fundamental property than its atomic mass as described below. Accordingly, Mendeléeu's Periodic Law was modified and atomic number was adopted as the basis of Modern Periodic Table.

Hence, option D is correct.



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