CHEMISTRY

1). Solutions are classified into aqueous and non-aqueous solutions, based on_____.

a) Nature of solute particles

b) Nature of solvent

c) Size of the particles

d) Thickness of solvent

Answer is: b)

2). The solvent used to prepare aqueous solutions is_____.

a) Water

b) benzene

c) kerosene

d) petrol

Answer is: a)

3). A true solution does not show Tyndall effect, because of the_____.

a) Nature of solvent

b) Amount of solute

c) Size of the particles

d) Nature of solute

Answer is: c)

4). Tyndall effect is exhibited by_____.

a) True solutions

b) Suspensions

c) Colloidal solutions

d) Crystals

Answer is: c)

5). Tyndall effect is producted by_____.

a) True solutions of light

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b) Scattering of light

c) Refraction of light

d) Movement of particles

Answer is: b)

6). The particle size in a colloidal solution is_____.

a) 1 Å – 10 Å

b) 10 Å - 2000 Å

c) More than 2000 Å

d) Less than 1 Å

Answer is: b)

7). The particle size in a suspension is_____.

a) 1 Å – 10 Å

b) 10 Å - 2000 Å

c) More than 2000 Å

d) Less than 1 Å

Answer is: c)

8). A solution which has more of solute, at a given temperature than that of saturated solution is called a_____.

a) Super saturated solution

b) Unsaturated solution

c) Colloidal solution

d) suspension

Answer is: a)

9). Chalk powder in water is an example of_____.

a) Saturated solution

b) Unsaturated solution

c) suspension

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d) Colloidal solution

Answer is: c)

10). The particle size of the solute in true solution is_____.

a) 1 Å – 10 Å b)

10 Å - 100 Å

c) 100 Å - 1000 Å

d) More than1000 Å

Answer is: a) 11).Milk is a_____.

a) True solution

b) Colloidal solution

c) suspension

d) saturated solution

Answer is: b)

12).Nitrogen in soil is an example for_____.

a) True solution

b) saturated

c) super saturated

d) unsaturated

Answer is: b)

13).Fog is a solution of_____.

a) Liquid in gas

b) Gas in liquid

c) Solid in gas

d) Gas in gas

Answer is: a)

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14).Soda water is a solution of_____.

a) Liquid in gas

b) Gas in liquid

c) Solid in gas

d) Gas in gas

Answer is:b

15).Blood is an example of_____.

a) True solution

b) Colloidal solution

c) Saturated solution

d) Suspension

Answer is: b)

16).The dispersed phase in a colloidal solution is_____.

a) Solute

b) Solution

c) Suspension

d) Mixture

Answer is: a)

17).Sugar and Salt solutions are_____.

a) Heterogeneous mixtures

b) True solutions

c) Colloidal solutions

d) Suspensions

Answer is: b)

18).Brownian movement explains the_____property of colloidal solutions.

a) optical

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b) electrical

c) kinetic

d) mechanical

Answer is: c)

19).In aqueous solutions, the solvent used is_____.

a) benzene

b) ether

c) alcohol

d) water

Answer is: d)

20).The solution in which saturation is not achieved is called_____.

a) Super saturated

b) Unsaturated

c) Saturated

d) Suspended

Answer is: b)

21).Cheese is a colloidal solution of_____.

a) Solid in solid

b) Liquid in solid

c) Solid in liquid

d) Gas in solid

Answer is:b)

22).Cork is a colloid of_____.

a) Solid in solid

b) Liquid in solid

c) Solid in liquid

d) Gas in solid

Answer is:d)

23).Smoke is a colloid of_____.

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a) Solid in solid

b) Liquid in solid

c) Solid in liquid

d) Solid in Gas

Answer is:d)

24).The saturation temperature for 20.7g of $CuSO_4$ soluble in water is_____.

a) 10^0C

b) 100^0C

c) 20^0C

d) 30^0C

Answeris:c)

25).The solubility level of an aqueous solution of NaCl at 25^0C is_____.

a) 20g

b) 36g

c) 95g

d) 8g

Answeris:b)

26).The increase in the solubility of Sodium halides, in water at 25^0C is_____/

a) NaCl > NaBr > Nal

b) NaBr > Nal > NaCl

c) Nal > NaBr > NaCl

d) NaCl = NaBr > Nal

Answer is:c)

27).Solubility of CaO in water is a_____.

a) Chermic

b) endothermic

c) exothermic

d) hypothermic

Answer is:c)

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28).According to Henry's Law, in gases, an increase in pressure increase_____.

a) Solubility

b) saturation

c) volume

d) viscosity

Answer is: a)

29).Deep sea divers use mixture of_____.

a) Helium - Oxygen

b) Nitrogen - Oxygen

c) Hydrogen - Nitrogen

d) Helium - Nitrogen

Answer is: a)

30).The continuous random motion of colloidal particles is called_____.

a) Brownian movement

b) Zig zag movement

c) Continuous movement

d) Tyndall effect

Answer is: a)

31).On increasing the temperature, the solubility of the solute in the solvent_____.

a) Increase

b) Decrease

c) Change

d) Does not change

Answer is: a)

32).Which law relates solubility of solvents with pressure?

a) Hess' law

b) Henry's law

c) Charles' Law

d) Boyle's law

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Answer is: b)

33).When sunlight passes through the window of your house, the dust particles scatter the light making the path of the light visible. This phenomenon is called as_____.

a) Brownian motion
b) Tyndall effect
c) Raman effect
d) Uniform motion

Answer is: b)

34).The Greek term 'atomos' means_____.

a) divisible
b) indivisible
c) macro molecule
d) soft sphere

Answer is:b

35).Isotopes are the atoms of same element, with same atomic number. But with different.

a) Atomic number
b) Mass number
c) Number of electrons
d) Chemical nature

Answer is: b)

36).$_{6}C^{12}$ and $_{6}C^{14}$ are_____.

a) Isotopes
b) Isobars
c) Isomers
d) Molecules

Answer is: a)

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37).Atoms of different elements possessing in the same atomic mass are called _____.

a) Isotopes
b) Isobars
c) Isomers
d) Molecules

Answer is: c)

38).Atoms of different elements with same number of neutrons.

a) Isotopes
b) Isomers
c) Isobars
d) Isotones

Answer is: d)

39).Atomicity of oxygen in ozone molecule is_____.

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

Answer is: c)

40).Atomicity of primary gases is_____.

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

Answer is: b)

41).In the Beginning of the 20^{th} century, Matter Wave concept was introduced by_

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_____.

a) Broglie

b) Avogadro

c) Heisenberg

d) Einstein

Answer is: a)

42).The Principle of Uncertainty was introduced by_____.

a) Broglie

b) Avogadro

c) Heisenberg

d) Einstein

Answer is: c)

43).$_{18}Ar^{40}$ and $_{20}Ca^{40}$ are considered as_____.

a) Isotopes

b) Isomers

c) Isobars

d) Isotones

Answer is: a)

44).The compound which does not show simple ratio of atoms, is_____.

a) Benzene

b) Acetylene

c) Hydrogen

d) Sucrose

Answer is: d)

45).Avogadro's hypothesis relates volume of gases and_____.

a) mass

b) temperature

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c) pressure

d) number of molecules

Answer is: d)

46).Atomicity of an element is_____.

a) Valency of an element

b) Atomic mass

c) Number of atoms in one molecule of an element

d) Isotope of an element

Answer is: c)

47).Atomicity is given by_____.

a) Mass/molecular mass

b) Mass of the element

c) Molecular mass X atomic mass

d) Molecular mass / atomic mass

Answer is: d)

48).The atoms of $_{6}C^{13}$ and $_{7}N^{14}$ are considered as_____.

a) Isotopes

b) Isomers

c) Isobars

d) Isotones

Answer is: d)

49).Isotones are the atoms of different elements having_____.

a) Same mass number

b) Same atomic number

c) Same number of neutrons

d) Same number of electrons

Answer is: c)

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50).Atomicity of Phosphorous is_____.

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

Answer is: c)

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