

# Chemistry Important MCQs

## Class 9 Chapter 5

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The intermixing of \_\_\_\_\_ gases is known as diffusion.

A. Reacting

**B . Non Reacting**

C. Noble

D. Both A and C

**ANSWER: B .Non reacting**

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2. In diffusion the movement of particles is towards

\_\_\_\_\_ concentration.

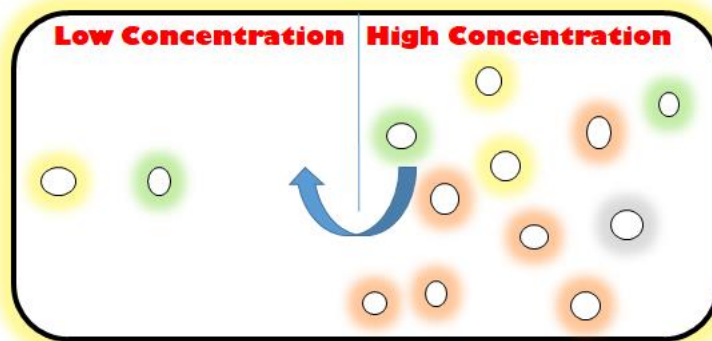
**A. Lower**

B. Higher

C. Same

D. All concentration

**ANSWER: A. Lower**



Watch → Diffusion and Effusion <https://youtu.be/sLX80F9Myq8>

3. Molecules of gases do not have any\_\_\_\_\_

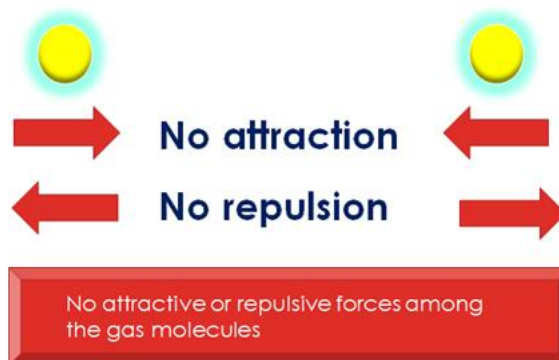
A. Spaces

B. Molecules

**C. Force of attraction**

D. None of these

**ANSWER: C. Force of attraction**



4. Effusion is the leaking of gas through a \_\_\_\_\_ hole.

**A. Pin**

B. molar

C. Large

D. Black

**ANSWER: A. Pin**

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5. In effusion gas molecules \_\_\_\_\_ collide with each other.

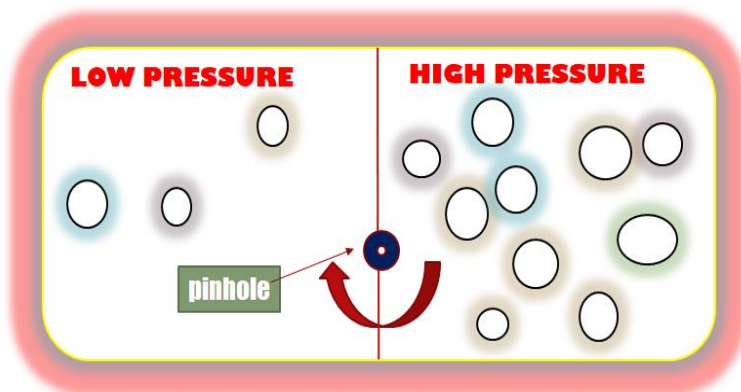
**A. do not**

B. always

C. Escape

D. None of the above

**ANSWER; A. do not**



6. 1 atmospheric pressure is equal to \_\_\_\_ torr.

- A. 780
- B. 990
- C. 900
- D. 760**

**ANSWER: D. 760**

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7. 760 torr is equal to \_\_\_\_ mm of Hg

- A. 780
- B. 760**
- C. 900
- D. 190

**ANSWER: B. 760**

1torr = 1mmHg  
760 torr = 760 mmHg

8. A gas exerts pressure on \_\_\_\_ of the container.

- A. Boundaries
- B. Walls**
- C. Piston
- D. All of these

**ANSWER: B. Walls**

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9. \_\_\_\_ per unit area is known as pressure.

- A. Strain
- B. Stress
- C. Force**
- D. None of these

**ANSWER: C. Force**

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10. 1 atm = \_\_\_\_ kPa

- A. 110
- B. 220
- C. 574
- D. 101.325**

**ANSWER: D. 101.325**

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11. The system International unit of Pressure is \_\_\_\_.

- A. Pascal**
- B. Newton
- C. Curie
- D. Debye

**ANSWER: A. Pascal**

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12. Gases are \_\_\_\_\_ compressible.

**A. Highly**

B. Not

C. Lightly

D. Easily

**ANSWER: A. Highly**

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13. By applying pressure distances between gas molecules \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Remain same

B. Increases

**C. Decreases**

D. None of these

**ANSWER: C. Decreases**

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14. On applying pressure gas volume \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Increases

**B. Decreases**

C. Remain same

D. None of these

**ANSWER : B. Decreases**

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15. Mass divided by \_\_\_\_ is known as density.

- A. Pressure
- B. Force
- C. Molar mass
- D. Volume**

**ANSWER: D. Volume**

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16. When a gas is cooled its density \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Increases**
- B. Decreases
- C. Remain same
- D. None of these

**ANSWER: A. Increases**

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17. According to KMT gas molecules are in constant random \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Vibration
- B. Transition
- C. Motion**
- D. All of these

**ANSWER: C. Motion**

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18. The absolute temperature is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. Kelvin**

B. Celsius

C. Fahrenheit

D. All of these

**ANSWER: A. Kelvin**

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19. There are \_\_\_\_\_ empty spaces between molecules of a gas.

A. No

B. Small

C. Negligible

**D. Large**

**ANSWER: D. Large**

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20. Increase in temperature causes \_\_\_\_\_ in energy of gas molecules.

**A. Increase**

B. Decrease

C. Remain same

D. All of these



**ANSWER: A. Increase**

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21. Boyle's law is applicable only at \_\_\_\_\_ temperature

A. Variable

**B. Constant**

C. Both

D. None

**ANSWER: B. Constant**

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22. The relation between pressure and volume is given by \_\_\_\_\_ law.

A. Charles

B. Both A and C

C. Avogadro's

**D. Boyle's**

**ANSWER: D. Boyle's**

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23. Pressure varies \_\_\_\_\_ with volume for gases.

A. Directly

**B. Inversely**

C. Both

D. None

**ANSWER: B. Inversely**

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24. \_\_\_\_\_ is used as an anesthetic gas

A. Methane

**B. Ethane**

C. Propane

D. Butane

**ANSWER: B. Ethane**

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25. The relation between temperature and volume is given by \_\_\_\_\_ law.

**A. Charle's**

B. Boyle

C. Avogadro

D. All of these

**ANSWER: A. Charle's**

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26. Gay-Lussac law is the other name of \_\_\_\_\_ law.

A. Newton

B. Boyles

**C. Charles**

D. Avogadro

**ANSWER: C. Charles**

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27. In Charle's law \_\_\_\_ is a constant quantity.

- A. Temperature
- B. Volume
- C. Both B and C
- D. Pressure**

**ANSWER: D. Pressure**

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28. \_\_\_\_ gas is used as a refrigerant.

- A. Ammonia**
- B. Chloroform
- C. Ethane
- D. Acetone

**ANSWER: A. Ammonia**

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29. The temperature of gas varies \_\_\_\_ with its volume.

- A. Remain same
- B. Inversely
- C. Directly**
- D. None

**ANSWER: C. Directly**

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30. Evaporation occurs at \_\_\_\_ temperature.

A. Specific

**B. All**

C. 100 C

D. None

**ANSWER: B. All**

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31. The interchange of liquid into vapours is known as \_\_\_\_.

A. Condensation

**B. Evaporation**

C. Both

D. None

**ANSWER: B. Evaporation**

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31. Evaporation is a \_\_\_\_ phenomenon.

A. Space

B. Air

**C. Surface**

D. All

**ANSWER: C. Surface**

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32. Evaporation is a \_\_\_\_\_ process

A. Heating

**B. Cooling**

C. Fictional

D. None

**ANSWER : B. Cooling**

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33. Vapour pressure varies \_\_\_\_\_ with temperature.

**A. Directly**

B. Inversely

C. Remain same

D. None

**ANSWER: A. Directly**

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34. The pressure exerted by vapours upon \_\_\_\_\_ at equilibrium is known as vapour pressure.

A. Plasma

B. Solid

C. Gas

**D. Liquid**

**ANSWER: D. Liquid**

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35. The temperature at which vapour pressure becomes equal to atmospheric pressure is \_\_\_\_ point.

A. Melting

**B. Boiling**

C. Freezing

D. All

**ANSWER: B. Boiling**

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36. The boiling point of water is \_\_\_\_ °C

A. 45

**B. 100**

C. 73

D. 95

**ANSWER: B.100**

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37. Boiling point of water at Mount Everest is \_\_\_\_ °C

A. 80

B. 76

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C.55

**D. 70**

**ANSWER: D. 70**

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38. Melting and freezing points of a solid are \_\_\_\_.

- A. Different
- B. Imaginary
- C. Same**
- D. None

**ANSWER: C. Same**

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39. Conversion of a solid into vapours directly is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Sublimation**
- D. None

**ANSWER: C. Sublimation**

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40. Melting point of NaCl is \_\_\_\_ °C

- A. 400
- B. 801**

C. 342

D. 555

**ANSWER: B. 801**

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41. Regular 3d structure is present in \_\_\_\_ solids.

**A. Crystalline**

B. Amorphous

C. Both

D. None

**ANSWER: A. Crystalline**

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42. The solids which lack ordered arrangements are \_\_\_\_ solids

A. Crystalline

**B. Amorphous**

C. Both

D. None

**ANSWER: B. Amorphous**

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43. Glass is an example of \_\_\_\_ solids.

A. Crystalline

**B. Amorphous**

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- C. Both
- D. None

**ANSWER: B. Amorphous**

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44. The different forms of the element in the same physical form are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**A. Allotropes**

- B. Isotopes
- C. Both
- D. None

**ANSWER: A. Allotropes**

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45. Carbon exists in \_\_\_\_\_ allotropic forms.

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 3**

**ANSWER: D. 3**

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