

Chemistry Important MCQs

Class 10

Environmental Chemistry II (Water)

1. It has been estimated that the total amount of water present on earth is about _____ cubic kilometers.

- A.1.33 Billion**
- B.1.33 Million
- C.1.33 Trillion
- D. None of them

Answer: A (1.33 Billion)

2. Water covers nearly _____ % of Earth's crust.

- A.65
- B.54
- C.71**
- D.80

Answer: C (71%)

3. Fresh water present to man is only ___ % of the total amount of water.

A.3.2

B.2.2

C.1.2

D.0.2

Answer: D (0.2%)

4. Water's density is maximum at ___ .

A.4 °C

B.7 °C

C.9 °C

D.11 °C

Answer: A (4 °C)

5. Water is a ___ conductor of electricity.

A. Good

B. Poor

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C. Very good

D. None of them

Answer: B (Poor)

6. Water molecules are strongly attracted to ions and polar molecules with which water can form _____.

A. Hydrogen bonds

B. Sulphide bonds

C. Molar bonds

D. Infrared bonds

Answer: A (Hydrogen bonds)

7. Water that does not form scum and easily give lather with soap is called ____ water.

A. Dirty

B. Rough

C. Soft

D. Hot

Answer: C (Soft)

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8. Water which forms scum or gives little lather is called ___ water

- A. Soft
- B. Rough
- C. Hot
- D. Hard**

Answer: D (Hard)

9. CO_2 reacts with water to form _____ acid.

- A. Acetic
- B. Carbonic**
- C. Sulphuric
- D. Aesthetic

Answer: B (Carbonic)

10. The presence of which of the following dissolved salts causes the water to become hard?

A. $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, CaSO_4 , $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

B. NaCl , KCl

C. HCl , BeCl

D. None of them

Answer: A ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, CaSO_4 , $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$)

11. Temporary hardness can be removed by _____.

A. Rubbing

B. Erasing

C. Cooling

D. Boiling

Answer: D (Boiling)

12. Temporary hardness is caused by presence of dissolved _____ and _____ bi carbonates.

A. Carbon, Silicon

B. Calcium, Magnesium

C. Hydrogen, Oxygen

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D. None of them

Answer: B (Calcium, Magnesium)

13. Permanent hardness is caused by the presence of dissolved _____ and _____ of calcium and magnesium.

A. Sulphate, Carbides

B. Sodium, Chloride

C. Sulphates , Chlorides

D. None of them

Answer: C (Sulphates , Chlorides)

14. Hard water _____ cleansing action of soap.

A. Increases

B. Elevates

C. Hampers

D. Discourages

Answer: C (Hampers)

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15. Scum is also known as _____.

A. Soda

B. Acid

C. Base

D. White precipitate

Answer: D (White precipitate)

16. Detergents do not react with _____ and _____ ions present in hard water.

A. Calcium, Magnesium

B. Carbon, Oxide

C. Nitrogen, Sulphate

D. None of them

Answer: A (Calcium, Magnesium)

17. Which of the following method can't be used on large scale to remove temporary hardness of water.

A. Clark's method

B. By added slaked lime

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C. Boiling

D. None of them

Answer: C (Boiling)

18. Slaked lime reacts with bicarbonates to form insoluble _____ and remove temporary hardness of water.

A. Carbides

B. Acids

C. Bases

D. Carbonates

Answer: D (Carbonates)

19. On large scale permanent hardness of water can be removed by _____.

A. By adding water

B. By adding washing soda

C. By adding fruits

D. By adding salts

Answer: B (By adding washing soda)

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20. Which of the following is one of natural ion exchanger?

- A. Sodium
- B. Chloride
- C. Zeolite**
- D. Neon

Answer: C (Zeolite)

21. Zeolite is chemically _____.

- A. Sodium chloride
- B. Potassium chloride
- C. Beryllium chloride
- D. Sodium aluminum silicate**

Answer: D (Sodium aluminum silicate)

22. The used up zeolite can be regenerated by heating concentrated solution of _____.

A. NaCl

B. BeCl

C. KCl

D. HO

Answer: A (NaCl)

23. Which of the following infectious diseases are caused by the bacterial contents present in water?

A. Cholera, jaundice

B. Dengue, Corona

C. Fever, Cold

D. Coughing, Sour throat

Answer: A (Cholera, jaundice)

24. Chromium (VI) ions are highly toxic and known to cause _____.

A. Cholera

B. Dysentery

C. Cancer

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D. None of them

Answer: C (Cancer)

25. Gelatinous mass of aluminum hydroxide is formed as a result which process?

A. Sedimentation

B. Coagulation

C. Filtration

D. Chlorination

Answer: B (Coagulation)

26. Chlorine reacts with water and forms _____ acid.

A. Hydrochloric

B. Hypochlorous

C. Acetic

D. Carbonic

Answer: B (Hypochlorous)

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27. Cholera is an ____ disease.

- A. Intestinal**
- B. Respiratory
- C. Circulatory
- D. Nervous

Answer: A (Intestinal)

28. Hepatitis is acute inflammation of ____.

- A. Lungs
- B. Heart
- C. Legs
- D. Liver**

Answer: D (Liver)

29. Salmonella typhi and paratyphi causes which of the following disease?

- A. Cholera
- B. Heart Attack

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C. Typhoid

D. Jaundice

Answer: C (Typhoid)

30. Water in swimming pools is purified by ___ and ___.

A. Detergents

B. Aeration, Chlorination

C. Fertilization

D. None of them

Answer: B (Aeration, Chlorination)

31. There is about ___ % NaCl in sea water.

A.4

B.7

C.2.3

D.3.4

Answer: D (3.4%)

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32. In jaundice excess of ____ from liver enters into blood and causes yellowness of skin and eyes.

A. Glucagon

B. Pepsin

C. Bile

D. None of them

Answer: C (Bile)

33. Hepatitis A and E are spread through _____.

A. Eating junk food

B. Polluted water

C. Healthy food

D. Pure water

Answer: B (Polluted water)

34. Dysentery is caused by _____.

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

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C. Parasite

D. None of them

Answer: C (Parasite)

35. Which of the following infection is transmitted by faecal contamination of water or food by encysted organism?

A. Cholera

B. Typhoid

C. Dysentery

D. Hepatitis

Answer: C (Dysentery)

36. Cholera is not effective against viruses such as those that cause _____.

A. Typhoid

B. Cholera

C. Cancer

D. Hepatitis

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Answer: D (Hepatitis)

37. ___ water wastes a lot of soap, when used for washing.

A. Hard

B. Soft

C. Rough

D. Dirty

Answer: A (Hard)

38. Water is also known as _____.

A. Universal solute

B. Universal solvent

C. Zeolite

D. Universal reactor

Answer: B (Universal solvent)

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39. The splitting of water molecules produces ____ amount of hydrogen as compared to oxygen.

A. Triple

B. Quadruple

C. Double

D. None of them

Answer: C (Double)

40. The ratio of hydrogen and oxygen in water are in the ratio of ____ by volume.

A.2:1

B.1:2

C.3:1

D.4:1

Answer: A (2:1)

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