

Chemistry Important MCQs

Class 10

Environmental Chemistry I (Atmosphere)

1. The naturally occurring metallic compounds are

A. Acids

B. Bases

C. Minerals

D. All of these

ANSWER. C. Minerals

2. The process of separating a metal from its ore is known as

A. Kinetic Energy

B. Potential Energy

C. Internal Energy

D. Metallurgy

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ANSWER. D. Metallurgy

3. There are ----- main steps in metallurgy.

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

ANSWER. A. 4

4. To remove a mineral from magnetic ore,----- is used.

A. Iron

B. Magnet

C. Copper

D. Tungsten

ANSWER. B. Magnet

5. The process of converting a mineral to an oxide below its melting point is known as

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- A. Solvation
- B. Hydration
- C. Roasting**
- D. Crystallization

ANSWER. C. Roasting

6. The method used to reduce metal ions to free metal is :

- A. Smelting**
- B. Roasting
- C. Concentration
- D. Solubility

ANSWER. A. Smelting

7. The temperature of roasted Cu ore is

- A. 1200°C
- B. 1450°C
- C. 1100°C**
- D. 1000°C

ANSWER. C. 1100°C

8. The chemical formula of slag is

A. FeSO_4

B. Fe_2O_3

C. FeSiO_3

D. CuS

ANSWER. C. FeSiO_3

9. The purity of blister copper is about ---- %.

A. 67-78.8

B. 97-99

C. 34-59

D. 88-92

ANSWER. B. 97-99

10. In electrolytic refining which type of cell is used?

A. Voltaic

B. Galvanic

C. Electrolytic

D. All of these

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ANSWER. C. Electrolytic

11. In electrolytic refining impure metal acts as

A. Cathode

B. Anode

C. Both

D. None of the above

ANSWER. B. Anode

12. In electrolytic refining sample of pure metal acts as

A. Cathode

B. Anode

C. Both

D. None of the above

ANSWER. A. Cathode

13. Low melting point metals are refined by

A. Sublimation

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B. Evaporation

C. Distillation

D. None of these

ANSWER. C. Distillation

14. Which of the following is manufactured using Solvay process.

A. NaOH

B. Na

C. Na₂CO₃

D. All of these

ANSWER. C. Na₂CO₃

15. How many raw materials are necessary for Solvay process?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

ANSWER. C. 3

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16. Concentrated sodium chloride solution is known as

- A. Salt
- B. Water
- C. Chloroform
- D. Brine**

ANSWER. D. Brine

17. The chemical formula of lime stone is

- A. NaOH
- B. CuS
- C. Ca[OH]₂**
- D. None

ANSWER. C. Ca[OH]₂

18. The population of world in 1965 was ----- billion.

- A. 4.5
- B. 5.5

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C.3.5

D. 8.5

ANSWER. C. 3.5

19. Which of the following is a synthetic fertilizer

A. Urea

B. Copper

C. Iron

D. Silver

ANSWER. A. Urea

20. Percentage of nitrogen is highest in

A. Ammonium sulphate

B. Urea

C. Ammonium Phosphate

D. None

ANSWER. B. Urea

21. The number of raw materials for manufacture of urea are

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- A. 5
- B. 2**
- C. 4
- D. 1

ANSWER. B.2

22. The percentage of Nitrogen in urea is ---- %.

- A. 46.6**
- B. 50.5
- C. 47.2
- D. 41.3

ANSWER. A. 46.6

23. Molecular mass of ammonium nitrate is

- A. 99
- B. 68
- C. 80**
- D. 82

ANSWER. C. 80

24. Fertilizers are insoluble in

A. Water

B. Acids

C. Bases

D. All of these

ANSWER. A. Water

25. Synthetic fertilizer is----- to the environment.

A. Useful

B. Hazardous

C. Essential

D. All of these

ANSWER. B. Hazardous

26. ----- remove dissolved oxygen in water.

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Blue-Green algae

D. None of these

ANSWER. A. Algae

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27. ----- in drinking water causes stomach cancer.

A. Sulphates

B. Nitrates

C. Carbonates

D. None of these

ANSWER. B. Nitrates

28. Latin word Petra means

A. Oil

B. Rock

C. Strata

D. Crust

ANSWER. B. Rock

29. Latin word Oleum means

A. Oil

B. Rock

C. Strata

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D. Crust

ANSWER. A. Oil

30. Natural gas comprises mainly of

A. Ethene

B. Propyne

C. Methane

D. Methanone

ANSWER. C. Methane

31. The other name of petroleum is

A. Alkane

B. Alkene

C. Alkyne

D. Crude oil

ANSWER. D. Crude Oil

32. ----- is extracted by drilling holes in earth crust.

A. Petroleum

B. CO₂

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C. Ammonium sulphate

D. Calcium carbonates

ANSWER. A. Petroleum

33. The conversion of crude oil into useful products is known as

A. Roasting

B. Smelting

C. Refining

D. Amination

ANSWER. C. Refining

34. The useful products of refining are known as

A. Dividends

B. Fractions

C. Adducts

D. None

ANSWER. B. Fractions

35. Petroleum is refined by

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- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Sublimation
- D. Fractional Distillation**

ANSWER. D. Fractional Distillation

36. The crude oil is heated upto ----- °C

- A. 350
- B. 400**
- C. 230
- D. 765

ANSWER. B. 400

37. In refining the compounds which do not boil are known as

- A. Adducts
- B. Sublimates
- C. Condensates
- D. Residue**

ANSWER. D. Residue

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38. Each petroleum fraction has its own ----- range.

A. Melting

B. Boiling

C. Heating

D. None

ANSWER. B. Boiling

39. The boiling point of naphtha is ----- °C

A. 30

B. 45

C. 70-120

D. 128-156

ANSWER. C. 70-120

40. Number of carbon atoms in kerosene oil is

A. 6-10

B. 4-22

C. 5-9

D. 10-16

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ANSWER. D. 10-16

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