

## Multiple Choice Questions

1) The branch of chemistry which deals with the transformation of natural raw materials is called.

- a) Analytical chemistry
- b) Biochemistry
- c) Industrial chemistry
- d) Biotechnology

2) What do you mean by BOC.

- a) Basic organic chemicals
- b) Biological organic chemicals
- c) Basic organic carbons
- d) Bio — organo chemicals

3) An example of BOC is:

- a) Asters
- b) Ethylene
- c) Ethanol
- d) Butyne

4) What does BIC stands for:

- a) Biological inorganic chemicals
- b) Basic inorganic chemicals
- c) Basic iodine and carbon
- d) Bio — inorganic cosmetics

5) An example of BIC:

- a) Ethylene
- b) Sulphuric
- c) Propane
- d) Butene

**6) Low valued products produced in large quantities are called:**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Commodity Chemicals   | b) Specialty Chemicals |
| c) Performance Chemicals | d) Fine Chemicals      |

**7) High valued products produced in low volumes are called:**

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Commodity Chemicals   | b) Specialty Chemicals |
| c) Performance Chemicals | d) Fine Chemicals      |

**8) High valued pure chemicals are known as:**

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|------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Commodity Chemicals | b) Fine Chemicals |
| c) Both                | d) None           |

**9) In global market commodities are present in:**

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|--------|--------|
| a) 80% | b) 60% |
| c) 40% | d) 90% |

**10) Which raw materials we can get from atmosphere:**

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Nitrogen        | b) Oxygen       |
| c) Sodium Chloride | d) Both a and b |

**11) Which raw materials are obtained from hydrosphere?**

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|--------------------|-----------|
| a) Sodium chloride | b) Carbon |
| c) Natural gas     | d) Oxygen |

**12) Which raw materials are obtained from Lithosphere?**

- a) Magnesium
- b) Bromine
- c) Hydrocarbons
- d) Fats

**13) The coloured compound, normally used in solution which is capable of being fixed to a fabric is:**

- a) Dyes
- b) Fats
- c) Oils
- d) Both a and b

**14) Those dyes which can be applied to a fabric by direct immersion in a water solution of the dyes are:**

- a) Vat Dyes
- b) Mordant Dyes
- c) Azoic Dyes
- d) Direct Dyes

**15) Those dyes which are insoluble in water but on reduction with sodium hydrosulphite form colourless soluble compounds are:**

- a) Vat Dyes
- b) Mordant Dyes
- c) Azoic Dyes
- d) Direct Dyes

**16) Those dyes which have no natural affinity for the fabric and are applied with the help of salts are:**

- a) Mordant Dyes
- b) Direct Dyes
- c) Vat Dyes
- d) Disperse Dyes

**17) Any chemical which is used to kill pests are called:**

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|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Pesticides   | b) Fungicides |
| c) Insecticides | d) Herbicides |

**18) Chemicals which kill insects are called:**

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|---------------|------------------|
| a) Pesticides | b) Insecticides  |
| c) Herbicides | d) None of these |

**19) Those chemicals which control mites are called:**

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|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Miticides  | b) Rodenticides |
| c) Acaricides | d) Fungicides   |

**20) Chemicals which kill fungi are:**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Miticides    | b) Herbicides |
| c) Rodenticides | d) Fungicides |

**21) Chemical used to kill rats, mice, bats etc are:**

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|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Rodenticides | b) Fungicides |
| c) Herbicides   | d) Miticides  |

**22) Chemicals which control unwanted plants are:**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Rodenticides | b) Herbicides |
| c) Fungicides   | d) Miticides  |

**23) Chemicals control snails and slugs are:**

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) Nematicides   | b) Repellent |
| c) Molluscicides | d) Miticides |

**24) Chemicals which derived from petroleum are called:**

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a) Aromatics | b) Petrochemicals |
| c) Olefins   | d) Detergents     |

**25) High molecular weight compounds whose structures are made up of a large number of simple repeating units are called:**

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|--------------|-----------------|
| a) Polymers  | b) Monomers     |
| c) Oligomers | d) Both a and c |

**26) Polymers which are synthesized from only one kind are:**

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|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Additional Polymers | b) Homopolymers  |
| c) Heteropolymers      | d) None of these |

**27) Polymers formed by alkenes monomers are:**

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|------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Additional Polymers | b) Polythene    |
| c) PVC                 | d) Homopolymers |

**28) Ethylene on polymerization gives**

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Polyvinyl chloride | b) Polyethylene |
|-----------------------|-----------------|

c) Mesitylene

d) x — heptene

**29) Which catalysts contain trialkyl aluminium and titanium tetrachloride as an inert solvent:**

a) Ziegler catalysts

b) Nickie catalyst

c) Potassium dichromate

d) Both a and c

**30) Polymerization of vinyl chloride gives:**

a) Polythene

b) Polyvinyl chloride

c) Naphthene

d) Tri vinyl chloride

**31) Heating adipic acid with hexamethylene diamine under nitrogen at 200°C gives:**

a) 1,3 — Butadiene

b) ADIPIC ACID

c) Nylon — 6,6

d) Vinyl chloride

**32) Those polymers which harden on heating are:**

a) Thermosetting polymers

b) Thermosetting polymers

c) Both a and b

d) Addition Polymer

**33) Polymers which soften on heating are:**

a) Thermosetting polymers

b) Thermosetting polymers

c) Addition Polymers

d) None of these

**34) Which is the first Synthetic fiber:**

a) PVC

b) Nylon

c) Anthracene

d) Both a and b

**35) Glass fiber is used for:**

a) Insulation

b) Reinforcement

c) Automotive

d) All of these

**36) Which is used as nail polish remover:**

a) Acetone

b) Ethyl acetate

c) Both a and b

d) Ethyl alcohol

**37) Ethyl acetate is belongs to the group of organic molecules called as:**

a) Alcohols

b) Esters

c) Ethene

d) None

**38) Which is one of the oldest known beauty preparations and was used by ancient cultures:**

a) Hair dye

b) Bleaching

c) Nail polishing

d) All of these

**39) Which is an organic liquid that is colourless, flammable and miscible with water and nearly all other organic liquids is:**

a) Ethyl acetate

b) Acetone

c) Adipic acid

d) Ethyl alcohol

40) Metallic fiber is used for:

a) Clothes

b) Fish nets

c) Carpets

d) None of these

**Answer**

1)	c)	2)	a)	3)	b)	4)	b)
5)	b)	6)	a)	7)	b)	8)	b)
9)	a)	10)	d)	11)	a)	12)	c)
13)	a)	14)	d)	15)	a)	16)	a)
17)	a)	18)	b)	19)	a)	20)	d)
21)	a)	22)	b)	23)	c)	24)	b)
25)	a)	26)	b)	27)	a)	28)	b)
29)	a)	30)	b)	31)	c)	32)	b)
33)	a)	34)	b)	35)	d)	36)	c)
37)	b)	38)	a)	39)	b)	40)	a)

