

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 — organic 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 a and b | 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:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 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 hydrosulphide from colourless soluble compound 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:

a) Pesticides

b) Fungicides

c) Insecticides

d) Herbicides

18) Chemicals which kill insects are called:

a) Pesticides

b) Insecticides

c) Herbicides

d) None of these

19) Those chemicals which control mites are called:

a) Miticides

b) Rodenticides

c) Acaricides

d) Fungicides

20) Chemicals which kill fungi are:

a) Miticides

b) Herbicides

c) Rodenticides

d) Fungicides

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

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:

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

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

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

27) Polymers formed by alkenes monomers are:

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

28) Ethylene on polymerization gives

- a) Polyvinyl chloride b) Polyethylene
c) Mesitylene d) x — heptane

29) Which catalysts contain trialkyl aluminium and titanium tetrachloride in 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) Trivinyl 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 hard on heating are:

- a) Thermosetting polymers b) Thermosetting polymers
c) Both a and b d) Additional polymers

33) Polymers which softens on heating are:

- a) Thermoplastic polymers b) Thermosetting polymer
c) Additional 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 belong to the group of organic molecules called as:

- a) Alcohols b) Esters
c) Ethanol d) Ketone

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

