Acids, Bases and Salts

1. Introduction and Characteristics of Acids

Q1. Acids change blue litmus solution to

(A) green

(B) red

(C) yellow

(D) blue

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q2. Acids gives-

(A) H^+ in water

(B) OH^- in water

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q3. Alkali is a base that is -

(A) Soluble in alcohol

(B) Insoluble in alcohol

(C) Soluble in water

(D) Insoluble in water

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q4. An acid can react with

(A) AgCl

(B) Na_2CO_3

(C) $AgNO_3$

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q5. Antacids contain -

(A) Weak base

(B) Weak acid

(C) Strong base

(D) Strong acid

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q6. Sour taste of fruits are due to

(A) acids

(B) bases

(C) salts

(D) water

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q7. Tartaric acid can be found in

(A) tomato

(B) tamarind

(C) lemon

(D) orange

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q8. The acid used in making of vinegar is -

(A) Formic acid

(B) Acetic acid

(C) Sulphuric acid

(D) Nitric acid

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q9. Vinegar is

(A) lactic acid

(B) citric acid

(C) methanoic acid

(D) acetic acid

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q10. Which is a base and not an alkali ?

(A) NaOH

(B) KOH

(C) $Fe(OH)_3$

(D) None is true

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q11. Which of the following ia not a strong acid?

(A) H_2SO_4

(B) CH3COOH

(C) HNO_3

(D) HCl

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q12. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a base?

(A) They have a bitter taste

(B) They turn red litmus blue

(C) They show red colour with methyl orange

(D) Their aqueous solutions conduct electricity

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q13. Among the following weakest acid is

(A) HNO_3

(B) H_3AsO_4

(C) H_3SbO_4

(D) H_3PO_4

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q14. Highly active metals dissolve in water gives _____ gas in the formation of their respective basic oxides.

(A) Oxygen

(B) Hydrogen

(C) Carbondioxide

(D) Nitrogen

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q15. Noble metals are dissolved in –

(A) Conc. HNO_3

(B) Conc. HCl

(C) Conc. H_2SO_4

(D) Aqua regia

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q16. The following acids have been arranged in order of increasing acid strength. Identify the correct order :-

(I) CIOH

(II)BrOH

(III)IOH

(A) I < II < III

(B) II < I < III

(C) III < II < I

(D) I < III < II

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q17. Which one of following is the strongest acid -

(A) H_3PO_4

(B) H_3PO_2

(C) H_3PO_3

(D) H_2SO_3

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q18. Which one of the following is a weak acid?

(A) HCl

(B) H_2CO_3

(C) H_2SO_4

(D) HNO_3

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q19. Which of the following base ionises in aqueous solution to produce three hydroxyl ions per molecule?

(A) NaOH

(B) $Cu(OH)_2$

(C) $Fe(OH)_3$

(D) KOH

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Difficult** Tagging: **Creating**

2. Concept of Acids and Bases

Q20.

A solution of alcohol (CH_3OH) will not conduct electricity even though it has hydrogen atoms in its molecule because

(A) it does not produce ions in solution.

(B)

it produces ions other than $H^+(aq)$ ions.

(C)

it offers resistance to the current.

(D)

it produces $H^+(aq)$ ions.

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q21. According to Arrhenius acid gives –

(A) H+ in water

(B) OH in water

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) OHin acid medium

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q22. All metallic oxides dissolve in water to give:

(A) Acidic hydroxides

(B) Basic hydroxide

(C) Amphoteric hydroxides

(D) None

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q23. Aqueous solution of sodium carbonate is

(A) Acidic

(B) Basic

(C) Neutral

(D) Amphoteric

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q24. Bases have _____ taste.

(A) sour

(B) sweet

(C) bitter

(D) none of the above

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q25. Caustic soda is the common name for-

(A) $Mg(OH)_2$

(B) KOH

(C) $Ca(OH)_2$

(D) NaOH

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q26. Components of baking powder

(A) sodium carbonate

(B) sodium tartaric

(C) sodium bicarbonate

(D) sodium benzoate

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q27. Potassium hydroxide is

(A) sour, corrosive

(B) bitter, corrosive, soapy to touch

(C) salty, powdery or crystalline

(D) all of the above

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q28. The concentration of OH^-(aq) ions_____ when excess of a base is dissolved in potassium hydroxide solution.

(A) increases

(B) decreases

(C) remains the same

(D) depends on water

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q29. Which of the following acid is used for the manufacturing of fertilizers and explosives is?

(A) nitric acid

(B) sulfuric acid

(C) phosphoric acid

(D) hydrochloric acid

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q30. $Mg(OH)_2 + 2HCl \rightarrow MgCl_2 + 2H_2O$

$CsOH + HCl \rightarrow CsCl + H_2O$

Here $Mg(OH)_2$ and CsOH respectively are:

(A) Triacidic, Monoacidic

(B) Diacidic, Monoacidic

(C) Diacidic, Diacidic

(D) Triacidic, Diacidic

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q31. The neutral oxide is

(A) CO

(B) SnO_2

(C) ZnO

(D) SiO_2

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q32. Which of the following is a strong acid?

(A) Lactic acid

(B) Ascorbic acid

(C) Sulphuric acid

(D) Formic acid

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q33. Which of the following method is not used in preparing a base?

(A) Burning of metal in air

(B) Adding water to a metal oxide

(C) Reaction between an acid and base

(D) Heating metal carbonates

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

3. pH scale

Q34. A solution has pH 9. On dilution the pH value-

(A) Decreases

(B) Increases

(C) Remain same

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q35. A solution turns red litmus blue. Its pH is likely to be -

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 7

(D) 10

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q36. Degradation of food particles remaining in the mouth by bacteria produces

(A) acids

(B) alkalis

(C) bases

(D) salts

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q37. Human body works efficiently within a pH range of

(A) 5.6 to 7.00

(B) 5.6 to 7.8

(C) 7.00 to 7.8

(D) 7.8 to 8.4

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q38. If pH of any solution is equal to zero then solution will be-

(A) acidic

(B) basic

(C) neutral

(D) none of these

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q39. If ph of solution is 13, means that it is-

(A) weakly acidic

(B) weakly basic

(C) strongly acidic

(D) strongly basic

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q40. pH of blood is -

(A) 6.4

(B) 7.4

(C) 4.7

(D) 5.2

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q41. Solution A, B, C and D have pH 3, 4, 6 and 8 respectivley. The solution with highest acidic strength is

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q42. The pH of soft drink is

(A) greater than 7

(B) less than7

(C) equal to 7

(D) equal to 14

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q43. The salt sodium acetate has the pH

(A) greater than 7

(B) less than 7

(C) equal to 7

(D) equal to 0

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q44. A 10^{-4} M NaOH solution will have a pH of

(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 8

(D) 10

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Analyzing**

Q45. pH of ammonium chloride, (NH_4Cl) or copper sulphate ($CuSO_4$) solution will be

(A) 7

(B) >7

(C) <7

(D) 0

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q46. pH of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) solution will be

(A) 7

(B) >7

(C) <7

(D) 1

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q47. How many times a solution of pH = 3 be diluted to get a solution of pH = 6?

(A) 2 times

(B) 10 times

(C) 100 times

(D) 1000 times

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Difficult** Tagging: **Evaluating**

Q48. pH of two solutions A and B are 8 and 12 respectively. This means that

(A) Solution A is 1.5 times more basic than B

(B) Solution B is 1.5 times more basic than A

(C) Solution A is 10000 times more basic than B

(D) Solution B is 10000 times more basic than A

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Difficult** Tagging: **Evaluating**

4. Indicators and Neutralization

Q49. A solution turns blue litmus red. The pH of the solution is probably

(A) 8

(B) 10

(C) 12

(D) 6

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q50. $CuO + (X) \rightarrow CuSO_4 + H_2O$. Here (X) is-

(A) $CuSO_4$

(B) HCl

(C) $H_2 SO_4$

(D) HNO_3

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q51. If you are stung by a honey bee, what would you apply in the area to get relief?

(A) Very dilute hydrochloric acid

(B) Baking soda

(C) Common salt

(D) Litmus

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q52. Milk of magnesia is an –

(A) Acid

(B) Antacid

(C) Alkali

(D) Rock salt

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q53. Nature of methyl orange is -

(A) Acidic

(B) Basic

(C) Neutral

(D) None of these

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q54. Neutralisation is the reaction in which an acid and a base react to produce _____.

(A) salt and hydrogen

(B) salt and carbon dioxide

(C) salt and water

(D) salt only

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q55. Pick out the natural indicator.

(A) Litmus

(B) Turmeric

(C) Onion

(D) All of the above

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q56. The colour of red litmus changes to _____ in a basic solution.

(A) red

(B) blue

(C) white

(D) pink

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q57. The type of medicine used to treat indigestion is

(A) antihistamine

(B) sulpha drug

(C) antacid

(D) antibiotic

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q58. Which of these cannot be used as an acid-base indicator?

(A) Red cabbage leaves

(B) Petals of hibiscus

(C) Petals of petunia

(D) Clove

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q59. Fats + NaOH→ ……+ Glycerol. One of the product formed in this reacton is-

(A) Soap

(B) Cloth

(C) Paper

(D) Wood

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q60. Methyl orange is

(A) Red in acidic medium, yellow in basic medium

(B) Yellow in acidic medium, red in basic medium

(C) Colourless in acidic medium, red in basic medium

(D) Red in acidic medium, colourless in basic medium

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q61. Methyl orange is -

(A) an acidic indicator

(B) a basic indicator

(C) a neutral indicator

(D) none of these

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q62. The acidity of soil can be reduced by _____ .

(A) Gypsum powder

(B) Dry leaves

(C) Slaked lime

(D) Sodium chloride

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q63. The amount of energy released in the neutralisation reaction between a strong acid & strong base is ___.

(A) 57.8 kJ/mol

(B) 57.1 kJ/mol

(C) 62 kJ/mol

(D) 86 kJ/mol

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q64. The HCl gas produced by the reaction of NaCl and concentrated H_2SO_4 is dried before testing with moist litmus to prove

(A) H^+ ions dissociate in the presence of water

(B) OH^- ions dissociate in the presence of water

(C) H^+ ions dissociate in the absence of water

(D) OH^- ions dissociate in the absence of water

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q65. Excess hydrochloric acid produced in the stomach can be neutralised by eating tablets containing.

(A) Magnesium hydroxide and Aluminium hydroxide

(B) Potassium hydroxide and Aluminium hydroxide

(C) Magnesium hydroxide and Potassium hydroxide

(D) Potassium hydroxide and Sodium Chloride

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Difficult** Tagging: **Remembering**

5. Salts and Its Type

Q66. What is colour and formula of sodium sulphate?

(A) Colourless Na_2SO_4

(B) Colourless $NaSO_4$

(C) White Na_2SO_4

(D) White $NaSO_4$

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q67. A salt derived from strong acid and weak base will dissolve in water to give a solution which is -

(A) acidic

(B) basic

(C) neutral

(D) none of these

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q68. A saturated solution of sodium chloride in water is called

(A) chlor-alkali solution

(B) common salt solution

(C) brine

(D) rock salt solution

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q69. Nature of the aqueous solution of NaCl towards litmus is -

(A) Acidic

(B) Basic

(C) Neutral

(D) None

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q70. Potash alum is a

(A) Simple salt

(B) Complex salt

(C) Acid salt

(D) Double salt

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q71. When CO_2 is passed through lime water, it turns milky; due to the formation of -

(A) $CaCO_3$

(B) $Ca(OH)_2$

(C) H_2O

(D) CO_2

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q72. When copper sulphate crystals are heated, the colour changes from.

(A) blue to green

(B) blue to white

(C) blue to pink

(D) blue to black

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q73. Which is used in baking powder

(A) Na_2CO_3

(B) $NaHCO_3$

(C) HCl

(D) $CaOCl_2$

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q74. Which of the following correctly represents the molecular formula of washing soda?

(A) Na_2CO_3

(B) $Na_2CO_3.H_2O$

(C) $Na_2CO_3.5H_2O$

(D) $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q75. Which of the following is an acid salt -

(A) Na_2CO_3

(B) $NaHCO_3$

(C) NH_4Cl

(D) NaCl

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q76. Agitation is necessary to clean clothes because

(A) micelles containing oily dirt particles get removed from the surface of clothes.

(B) micelles containing oily dirt particles form an emulsion with water.

(C) both (A) and (B).

(D) neither (A) nor (B).

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q77. Epsom salt is

(A) Copper sulphate

(B) Ferrous sulphate

(C) Magnesium sulphate

(D) Calcium Sulphate

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q78. The chemical name of marble is

(A) Magnesium carbonate

(B) Calcium chloride

(C) Calcium sulphate

(D) Calcium carbonate

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q79. When zinc reacts with sodium hydroxide, the products formed are

(A) Zinc hydroxide and sodium

(B) Sodium zincate and water

(C) Sodium zincate and hydrogen

(D) Sodium zincate and oxygen

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Analyzing**

Q80. Which of the following can form more than one acid salt?

(A) CH_3COOH

(B) H_3PO_4

(C) CH_3CH_2COOH

(D) HCl

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q81. Which of the following is an basic salt?

(A) $SnCl_2$

(B) NaCl

(C) NH_4Cl

(D) CH_3COONa

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q82. Which of the following is an example of basic salt solution -

(A) $CH_3COONa(aq)$

(B) $NH_4Cl(aq)$

(C) $AlCl_3(aq)$

(D) $(NH_4)_2SO_4(aq)$

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q83. Which of the following is neutral salt

(A) NaCl

(B) Na_2SO_4

(C) $CaSO_4$

(D) Both A and B

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q84. Which of the following is used as raw material in solvay's process

(A) NH_3

(B) $CaCO_3$

(C) NaCl

(D) All of these

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q85. $2Al + 6HCl \rightarrow A + 3H_2$ (g)

i) Identify 'A'

ii) Idenfity 'A' is soluble salt or insoluble salt ?

(A) Aluminium hydride Insoluble salt

(B) Aluminium chloride Soluble salt

(C) Aluminium chloride Insoluble salt

(D) Aluminium hydride Soluble salt

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Difficult** Tagging: **Analyzing**

Q86. Hygroscopic substances are

(A) $CaCl_2$

(B) H_2SO_4

(C) Both of these

(D) none of these

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Difficult** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q87. Which of the following will form only one acid salt

(A) H_2SO_4

(B) HCl

(C) NaOH

(D) H_3PO_4

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Difficult** Tagging: **Understanding**

6. Some Important Commercial Salts

Q88. Baking powder is

(A) an element

(B) a compound

(C) a mixture

(D) a metal

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q89. Baking soda changes yellow turmeric stain to

(A) blue

(B) green

(C) reddish-brown

(D) black

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q90. For disinfecting drinking water we use

(A) baking soda

(B) brine

(C) washing soda

(D) bleaching powder

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q91. In the manufacture of cement, which one of these is used?

(A) Quick lime

(B) Carbon

(C) Marble

(D) Ferrous sulphate

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q92. Na_2CO_3 is used in

(A) water treatment

(B) making soap

(C) paper industry

(D) All the above.

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q93. $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$ is washing soda. What does 10 H_2O in it indicate?

(A) Water molecules

(B) Water of crystallisation

(C) Water vapour

(D) Solid ice

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q94. $NaHCO_3$ represent the formula of which one of the following ?

(A) Sodium carbonate

(B) Baking soda

(C) Sodium acetate

(D) Washing soda

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q95. The formula of bleaching powder is

(A) $CaC1_2.2H_2O$

(B) $CaOC1_2$

(C) $CaC1_2$

(D) $CaSO_4$

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q96. The formula of Soda ash is –

(A) Na_2CO_3

(B) $Na_2CO_3 . 10H_2O$

(C) NaOH

(D) $NaHCO_2$

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q97. The substance used in white-washing is

(A) a suspension of slaked lime

(B) quick lime

(C) chalk

(D) marble

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q98. Which is used in fire extinguisher

(A) Plaster of Paris

(B) $CaSO_4H_2O$

(C) $NaHCO_3$

(D) $CaCO_3$

Correct Answer: **(C)** Level: **Easy** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q99. Bleaching powder is prepared commercially by

(A) Reaction of chlorine with slaked lime

(B) Reaction of hydrochloric acid with lime

(C) Reaction of chlorine with carbon dioxide

(D) none of these

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q100. Bleaching properties of bleaching powder is due to its.

(A) oxidizing property

(B) Reducing property

(C) basic property

(D) acidic property

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q101. Epsom salt and Blue vitriol are examples of

(A) Deliquescent substance

(B) Efflorescent substance

(C) Hygroscopic substance

(D) none of these

Correct Answer: **(B)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q102. Product of electrolysis of molten NaCl using Pt electrode will be

(A) Na

(B) Cl_2

(C) H_2

(D) Both (A) and (B)

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q103. Which of the following are efflorescent salts ?

(P) Washing soda

(Q) Blue vitriol

(R) Epsom salt

(S) Green vitriol

(A) P, Q

(B) R, S

(C) P, Q, R

(D) P, Q, R, S

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q104. Which of the following is used as oxidizing agent in chemical industry

(A) $CaOCl_2$

(B) NaOH

(C) $CaSO_4\ H_2O$

(D) HCl

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Understanding**

Q105. Which of the following is used in making toys

(A) plaster of Paris

(B) $CaOCl_2$

(C) Na_2CO_3

(D) $NaHCO_3$

Correct Answer: **(A)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**

Q106. Which of the following is used in photography

(A) Na_2SO_4

(B) $NaHCO_3$

(C) NaOH

(D) Na_2CO_3

Correct Answer: **(D)** Level: **Moderate** Tagging: **Remembering**