ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following expand or compressed easily
(a) Liquid (b) Gases (c) Solids (d) Water

2. Diffusion is faster in:
(a) Liquid (b) Solids (c) Gases (d) Plasma

3. Gases exerts pressure in all directions
(a) Uniformly (b) Randomly (c) Alternately (d) Constantly

4. Which principle is used in working pressure cooker?
(a) Boiling point increased by increasing the external pressure
(b) Boiling point decreased by decreasing the external pressure
(c) Boiling point increased by increasing the external pressure
(d) None of these

5. Red phosphorus is:
(a) Less reactive (b) Non-poisonous (c) Brittle (d) All of above

6. Which percentage of salt is required to kill the bacteria?
(a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 30% (d) 40%

7. The density of gold is:
(a) 2.70 gcm^{-3} (b) 7.86 gcm^{-3} (c) 9.3 gcm^{-3} (d) 2.98 $gcmw^{-3}$

8. The solids in which particles are arranged in definite three-dimensional pattern are called:
(a) Solids (b) Crystalline solids(c) Amorphous solids(d) both 'B' and 'C'

9. The transition temperature of tin is:
(a) 96°C (b) 250°C (c) 18°C (d) 100°C

10. Oxygen has two allotropic forms:
(a) O_2 and O_4 (b) O_2 and O_3 (c) O and O_3 (d) O_2 and O

11. Plastics, glass rubber, lamp-black etc. are the examples of:
(a) Crystalline solids (b) Super cooled liquids
(c) Amorphous solids (d) Ionic solids

12. The temperature at which the solid and liquid phases of a substance co-exist:
(a) Freezing point (b) Boiling point (c) Melting point (d) Equilibrium

13. The existence of solid in different physical forms is called:
(a) Crystals (b) Allotropy (c) Evaporation (d) Transition

14. It depends upon the nature of liquid, intermolecular forces and external pressure.
(a) Melting point (b) Freezing point (c) Boiling point (d) None of these

15. The conversion of a liquid into vapours at all temperature is called.
(a) Evaporation (b) Boiling (c) Cooling process (d) Both 'A' and 'C'

16. Density is expressed in:
(a) g cm^{-3} (b) g dm^{-3} (c) Both 'A' and 'B' (d) None of these

17. Charles described, how gases tend to expand when heated:
(a) 1882 (b) 1802 (c) 1820 (d) 1828

18. Mass per unit volume is called:
(a) Pressure (b) Temperature (c) Density (d) Solubility

19. Robert Boyle's was a natural:
(a) Philosopher (b) Chemist (c) Physicist (d) All of above

20. Matter exists in three physical states:
(a) Solid, liquid, plasma (b) Solid, water, vapour
(c) Plasma, liquid, solid (d) Solid, liquid, gas

21. Which one of the following gases diffuse most slowly?

(a) O_2 (b) Cl_2
(c) NH_3 (d) H_2

22. Pascal is the SI unit of:
(a) Force (b) Volume
(c) Momentum (d) Pressure

23. At 0°C the density of O_2 gas is:
(a) 1.5g dm^{-3} (b) 1.4g dm^{-3}
(c) 4.1g dm^{-3} (d) 0.15g dm^{-3}

24. $\frac{V}{T}$ = K is the mathematical form of:
(a) Boyle's law (b) Charles law
(c) Avogendo law (d) Dalton law

25. –273°C after conversion to Kelvin scale becomes:
(a) OK (b) 273K
(c) 173K (d) 100K

26. At which temperature rate of evaporation of water is minimum?
(a) 50°C (b) 40°C
(c) 90°C (d) 70.5°C

27. The molecular formula of decane is
(a) C_6H_{14} (b) C_7H_{16}
(c) CaH_{20} (d) $C_{10}H_{22}$

28. C_6H_{14} is the molecular formula of
(a) Pentane (b) Hexane
(c) Propane (d) Decane

29. At a given temperature which of the following has maximum vapour pressure
(a) C_5H_{12} (b) C_6H_{14}
(c) C_7H_{10} (d) C_8H_{18}

30. The density of gold is:
(a) 270 gcm^{-3} (b) 7.86g cm^{-3}
(c) 19.3g cm^{-3} (d) 1.4g cm^{-3}

31. 250°C is the transition temperature of which substance:
(a) Tin (b) Carbon
(c) Phosphorus (d) Sulphur

32. The crystal structure of which tin is
(a) cubic (b) tetragonal
(c) monoclinic (d) None of these

33. Freezing point of acetic acid is:
(a) –116°C (b) 16.6°C
(c) –56°C (d) –115°C

34. The vapour pressure of which liquid is 200mm Hg at 0°C?
(a) Water (b) Alcohol
(c) Honey (d) Ether

35. 2×101325 Pa is equal to
(a) 1.56 atm (b) 2.0 atm
(c) 15.8 atm (d) 8.15 atm

36. Normal body temperature is
(a) 98.6°F (b) 37°C
(c) Both a and b (d) 98.6°C

37. The freezing point of n– octane is
(a) –57°C (b) 126°C

(c) 34.6°C (d) –116°C

38. 760 mmHg is equal to

(a) 266 torr (b) 2660 torr

(c) 626 torr (d) 1atm

39. 1 atm has how many pascals?

(a) 151987.5 Pa (b) 19187.5 Pa

(c) 9187.6 Pa (d) 101325Pa

40. In which unit density of gases is measures?

(a) kg mm^{-3} (b) cm^{-3}

(c) gdm^{-3} (d) gcm^{-3}

ANSWER KEY

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