

## Water

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The heat capacity of water is.	A. 4.2 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup> B. 2.1 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup> C. 3.2 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup> D. 5.9 Jg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
2	Which one of the following gases is used to destroy harmful bacteria in water.	A. Iodine B. Chlorine C. Fluorine D. Bromine
3	The percentage of water in human body is.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%
4	Which of the following salt is soluble in water.	A. NaCl B. KCl C. Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> D. All of them
5	Vibriosis cholera causes.	A. Choleera B. Dysentery C. Fluorsis D. Hepatitis
6	The lives of aquatic plants and animals are indirectly related to concentration of dissolved gas in water.	A. Nitrogen B. Hydrogen C. Oxygen D. Carbon
7	The freezing point of water is:	A. 10 °C B. 100 °C C. 0 °C D. 46 °C
8	Which one of the properties of water is responsible for rising of water plants?.	A. Specific heat capacity B. Surface tension C. Excellent solvent action D. Capillary action.
9	Which disease is caused by polluted water.	A. Cholera B. Typhoid C. Diarrhea D. All of them
10	How many times the heat capacity of water is greater than that of rocks.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Six
11	Swimming pools are cleaned by a process:	A. Hydrogenation B. Bromination C. Chlorination D. Nitration
12	The process of removing temporary hardness of water.	A. Clark's method B. Washing soda method C. Sodium zeolite D. Filtration method
13	Which salt cause permanent hardness in water is:	A. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> B. Mg(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C. CaCl <sub>2</sub> D. KCl
14	Ionic compounds are soluble in water due to:	A. Hydrogen bonding B. ion-dipole forces C. Dipole-dipole forces D. Dipole-dipole forces

15	Which one of the following ion does not cause hardness in water?	A. $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ B. $\text{Mg}^{-2}$ C. $\text{SO}^{-2}$ D. $\text{Na}^{+}$
16	Which disease causes bone and tooth damage?	A. Fluorosis B. Hepatitis C. Cholera D. Jaundice
17	Example of pest is	A. Weeds B. Herbs C. Insect D. All of them
18	Acute lead poisoning causes dysfunction of.	A. Kidney B. Liver C. CNS D. All of them
19	Salt makes the water permanently hard.	A. $\text{CaSO}_4$ B. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ C. $\text{NaHCO}_3$ D. $\text{NaCO}_3$
20	Which one of the following salts makes the water permanently hard?	A. $\text{NaCO}_3$ B. $\text{NaHCO}_3$ C. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ D. $\text{CaSO}_4$