

## Water

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Water dissolves non-ionic compound by	A. Ion-ion forces B. Ion-dipole forces C. Dipole -dipole forces D. <b>Hydrogen bonding.</b>
2	The percentage of water in human body is.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. <b>70%</b>
3	Mercury poisoning cause:	A. <b>neurological damage</b> B. high blood pressure C. kidney damage D. gastro
4	Permanent hardness can be removed by using .	A. Soda lime B. <b>Sodium Zeolite</b> C. Quick lime D. Lime water
5	Salt makes the water permanently hard.	A. <b>CaSO<sub>4</sub></b> B. Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C. NaHCO <sub>3</sub> D. NaCO <sub>3</sub>
6	The process by which water rises up from the roots of plants to leaves is called.	A. Photosynthesis B. Respiration C. Surface tension D. <b>Capillary action</b>
7	The boiling point of water is.	A. <b>100<sup>o</sup>C</b> B. 4 <sup>o</sup> C C. 0 <sup>o</sup> C D. 25 <sup>o</sup> C
8	Water dissolves Non-ionic compounds by:	A. Ion-Ion forces B. Dipole forces C. Dipole - Dipole forces D. <b>Hydrogen Bonding</b>
9	Which hepatitis is caused by contaminated water?	A. <b>Hepatitis A</b> B. Hepatitis B C. Hepatitis C D. Hepatitis D
10	The percentage of ocean in world water is.	A. 50% B. 67% C. <b>97%</b> D. 25%
11	Density of water at 4°C is:	A. 0.976 gem-3 B. <b>1 gem-3</b> C. 0.956 gem-3 D. 1.1 gem-3
12	Temporary hardness is because of.	A. <b>Ca(HCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub></b> B. CaCO <sub>3</sub> C. MgCO <sub>3</sub> D. MgSO <sub>4</sub>
13	Swimming pools are cleaned by the process.	A. <b>Chlorination</b> B. Hydrogenations C. Saponification D. None of them
14	Which disease is caused by polluted water.	A. Cholera B. Typhoid C. Diarrhea D. <b>All of them</b>
15	Water which produces good lather with soap is called.	A. <b>Soft water</b> B. Hard water C. Heavy water

		D. All of them
16	The percentage of water in human body is about:	A. 60% B. 50% C. 70% D. 80%
17	Which element do not causes toxicity in water?	A. Lead B. Arsenic C. Sodium D. Mercury
18	Sodium zeolite is resin of:	A. $\text{NaAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ B. $\text{KAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ C. $\text{LiAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ D. $\text{RbAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$
19	The chemical used in Clark's method is:	A. CaO B. slaked lime( $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ) C. washing soda D. sodium zeolite
20	Which process is responsible for ascending of water in roots:	A. evaporation B. transpiration C. condensation D. capillary action