Water

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Swimming pools are cleaned by a process:	A. Hydrogenation B. Bromination C. Chlorination D. Nitration
2	The freezing point of water is:	A. 10 ^oC B. 100^oC C. 0^oC D. 46^oC
3	Water which produces good lather with soap is called.	A. Soft water B. Hard water C. Heavy water D. All of them
4	The percentage of water in human body is.	A. 40% B. 50% C. 60% D. 70%
5	Calcium carbonate is in water.	A. Insoluble B. Sparingly C. None of them D. Soluble
6	Hook worm infects.	A. Liver B. Small intestine C. Large intestine D. Stomach
7	Temporary hardness is removed by adding.	A. Quick lime B. Slaked lime C. Lime stone D. Lime water.
8	The chemical used in Clark's method is:	A. CaO B. slaked lime(Ca(OH)s) C. washing soda D. sodium zeolite
9	Neurological damage is caused by the poisoning of.	A. Lead B. Cadimium C. Mercury D. All of them
10	Which disease is caused by polluted water.	A. Cholera B. Typhoid C. Diarrhea D. All of them
11	Boiling point of water is:	A. 0^oC B. 25^oC C. 80^oC D. 100^oC
12	A disease is caused by excess of bile pigments in the blood is.	A. Typhoid B. Jaundice C. Cholera D. Dysentery
13	Industrial effluents are highly	A. Toxic organic compounds. B. Inorganic salts. C. Heavy metals D. All of them
14	The boiling point of water is.	A. 100^oC B. 4^oC C. 0^oC D. 25^oC
15	Which element protects teeth from decay?	A. Potassium B. Fluorine C. Sodium D. Calcium

16	Ionic compounds are soluble in water due to:	A. Hydrogen bonding B. ion-dipole forces C. Dipole-dipole forces D. Dipole -induced dipole forces
17	The removal of Mg^{+2} and Ca^{+2} Ion which are responsible for the hardness of water is called.	A. Temporary hardness B. Permanent hardness C. Water softening D. Hydrogen bonding
18	Which disease causes bone and tooth damage?	A. Fluorosis B. Hepatits C. Cholera D. Jaundice
19	Which gas is used to destroy harmful bacteria in water?	A. Iodine B. Chlorine C. Flourine D. Bromine
20	Specific Heat capacity of water is about.	A. 4.0 Jg⁻¹ K⁻¹ B. 4.1 Jg⁻¹K⁻¹ C. 4.2 Jg⁻¹K⁻¹ D. 4.3 Jg⁻¹K⁻¹