

PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Proper proportioning of concrete, ensures	A. Resistance to water B. Desired durability C. Water tightens of the structure. D. All
2	To obtain cement dry powder, lime stones and shales or their slurry, is burnt in a rotary kiln at a temeperature between	A. 1100 ^o and 1200 ^o B. 1200 ^o and 1300 ^o C. 1400 ^o and 1500 ^o D. 1900^o and 2000 ^o
3	While compacting the concrete by a mechanical vibrator, the slump should not exceed.	A. 2.5 cm B. 10 cm C. 3.1 cm D. 5.0 cm
4	Which of the following is raw material not present on the cement.	A. Lime stone B. Gypsum C. Red lead D. Blast furnace slag
5	For quality control of Portland cement, the test essentially done is.	A. Setting time B. Soundness C. Tensile strength D. All
6	Which of the following is NOT true 7 ceramic materials are.	A. Hard, have high densities high compressive strength and very good thermal resistance and strength at higher temperature B. Hard, have low densities high compressive strength and very good thermal resistance and strength at higher temperature. C. Hard, have low densities low compressive strength and very good thermal resistance and strength at higher temperature. D. Hard, have low densities' high compressive strength and very good thermal resistance and strength at higher temperature.
7	The different types of glass are.	A. A- glass, C-Glass, E-Glass and S-Glass B. A-Glass, B-Glass, E-Glass, S-Glass C. AR -Glass, C-Glass, E-Glass and S -Glass D. A-B Glass
8	Rotary spinning process is used to produce	A. Glass wool B. Optical fibre C. Glass marble D. None of above
9	The main constituent of glass is.	A. Silica B. Silicon C. Magnesia D. Alumina
10	Which of the following glass transmits the maximum light.	A. Serrated glass B. Clear glass C. Milk glass D. Opalescent glass
11	Glass industry requires soda ash with	A. Solids density 1.91 and bulk density 1.0 B. Solids density 1.86 and bulk density 0.6 C. Solid density 1.80 and bulk density 0.58 D. Solids density 1.86 and bulk density 0.58

		D. All or above
12	Cement containing higher percentage of gypsum than required.	A. Sets slowly B. Sets rapidly C. _{Does not set at all} D. Has no effect
13	The composition of mixture of clay and lime stone in the raw for cement material is.	A. 75% lime stone and 25% clay B. 25% lime stone and 75% clay C. 15% lime stone and 55% clay D. 30% limes stone and 79% clay
14	What is clinker.	A. Roasted calcareous material B. Roasted argillaceous material C. Roasted calcareous and argillaceous material D. Roasted gypsum
15	Cement is a mixture of	A. Clay and clinker B. Clay limestone and gypsum C. Limestone and gypsum D. Binder
16	Commercial detergents contain mainly _____	A. RCOON B. RONA C. RSNa D. All above
17	Washing soap can be prepared by saponification with alkali of _____ of the following oil.	A. Rose oil B. Paraffin oil C. Groundnut oil D. Coconut oil
18	Fats and oil are _____	A. Acids B. Alcohols C. Salts D. Base
19	_____ surfactants perform well over a wide range of water hardness and pH.	A. Anionic B. Cationic C. Nonionic D. Neutral
20	Turpentine is obtained from. _____	A. Oak tree B. Pine tree C. Birch tree D. Lemon tree
21	Hydrolytic reaction of fat with caustic soda is known as _____	A. Esterification B. Saponification C. Acetylation D. Carboxylation
22	_____ is best in its cleaning action.	A. Soap B. Detergents C. Surfactant D. None of these
23	The soap and detergent are source of organic pollutants like.	A. Glycerol B. Polyphosphates C. Sulphonated hydrocarbons D. All of these
24	What is caustic potash	A. NaOH B. KOH C. NaCl D. KCl
25	Each fat or oil in made up of	A. A distinctive mixture of several different triglycerides B. A distinctive mixture of several aldehydes C. Mixture of above both D. None of above
26	Soapy detergents and soapless detergents behave differently in hard water because they	A. Have different hydrophilic heads B. Have different hydrophobic hydrocarbon chains C. Have different pH values D. Above A and C both
27	What is use of the addition of brine solution in the production of soap from castor oil and sodium hydroxide.	A. To speed up the reaction B. To lower the solubility of soap C. To remove unreacted castor oil and sodium hydroxide D. To increase the purity of the soap obtained.
		A. Concentrated sulphuric acid

28	in the process of production of soap the soap can be salted out by adding	A. Concentrated sulphuric acid B. Concentrated potassium hydroxide solution C. Concentrated sodium chloride solution D. None of above
29	The alkaline hydrolysis of fat is known as	A. Condensation B. Esterification C. Saponification D. Emulsification
30	Which type of organic compounds does fat belong to.	A. Alkene B. Ester C. Alkanol D. Alkanoic acid