

General Science Sample Questions

1. Which of the following is the lightest metal ?
(A) Mercury (B) Silver (C) Lithium (D) Lead (Ans : C)
2. The most important ore of Aluminium is—
(A) Bauxite (B) Calamine (C) Calcite (D) Galena (Ans : A)
3. The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is—
(A) Carbon (B) Silicon (C) Hydrogen (D) Aluminium (Ans : B)
4. The chemical name of Urea is—
(A) Aneurin (B) Chloroethane (C) Carbamide (D) None of these (Ans : C)
5. Permanent hardness of water can be removed by adding—
(A) Potassium Permanganate (B) Chlorine (C) Bleaching Powder (D) Washing Soda (Ans : D)
6. The formula of Plaster of Paris is—
(A) CaSO_4 (B) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (C) $2\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (D) $2\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Ans : D)
7. Liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG) consists of mainly—
(A) Methane, Ethane and Hexane (B) Ethane, Hexane and Nonane
(C) Methane, Butane and Propane (D) Methane, Hexane and Nonane (Ans : C)
8. The metal that is present in Photo Films is—
(A) Mercury (B) Platinum (C) Magnesium (D) Silver (Ans : D)
9. Which of the following is in liquid form at room temperature ?
(A) Cerium (B) Sodium (C) Francium (D) Lithium (Ans : C)
10. The property of a substance to absorb moisture from the air on exposure is called—
(A) Osmosis (B) Desiccation (C) Efflorescence (D) Deliquescence (Ans : D)
11. Brass gets discoloured in air due to the presence of which gas in air—
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Oxygen (C) Hydrogen Sulphide (D) Nitrogen (Ans : C)

12. Quartz crystals normally used in quartz clocks etc. is chemically—
(A) Sodium Silicate (B) Silicon dioxide (C) Germanium dioxide (D) A mixture of (B) and (C) (Ans : B)
13. Which of the following elements is non-radioactive?
(A) Uranium (B) Thorium (C) Plutonium (D) Zirconium (Ans : D)
14. According to Dalton's atomic theory the smallest particle which can exist independently is—
(A) An atom (B) A molecule (C) A cation (D) An anion (Ans : A)
15. The recent atomic weight scale is based on—
(A) $^1\text{H}^1$ (B) $^1\text{H}^2$ (C) $^{12}\text{C}^{12}$ (D) $^{16}\text{O}^{16}$ (Ans : C)
16. The major ingredient of leather is—
(A) Carbohydrate (B) Collagen (C) Polymer (D) Nucleic acid (Ans : B)
17. Glass is made from the mixture of—
(A) Quartz and mica (B) Sand and salt (C) Sand and silicates (D) None of these (Ans : C)
18. Epoxy resins is used as—
(A) Moth repellants (B) Insecticides (C) Detergents (D) Adhesives (Ans : D)
19. One fathom is equal to—
(A) 6 metres (B) 6 feet (C) 60 feet (D) 60 cms (Ans : B)
20. What is the unit for measuring the pitch or frequency of sound ?
(A) Coulomb (B) Hum (C) Cycles (D) Decible (Ans : D)
21. The fastest acting enzyme in the biological kingdom is—
(A) lipase (B) amylase (C) carboxypeptidase (D) carbonic anhydrase (Ans : D)
22. Lightening cause rainfall because—
(A) It cause combination of oxygen and nitrogen (B) Some of the gas molecules become bigger
(C) It activate H_2O molecule (D) Photo-electricity reaction starts (Ans : C)

23. Nitrification means–

(A) Liquifaction of nitrogen (B) Convert the atmospheric nitrogen to effective nitrogen compound.

(C) Production of nitrogen from air (D) Conversion of nitrogen to nitric acid. (Ans : B)

24. Cell membrane is–

(A) permeable (B) selectively permeable

(C) semipermeable (D) impermeable (Ans : C)

25. Polythene is industrially prepared by the polymerisation of–

(A) methane (B) styrene (C) acetylene (D) ethylene (Ans : D)