

Question Bank

Unit Test-2

- NaOH is considered as a strong base, because.....
 - It is highly caustic substance
 - it is ionized completely in aqueous solution**
 - It is readily soluble in water
 - it is highly soluble in water
- An electrochemical cell converts.....
 - Electrical energy into chemical energy
 - chemical energy into electrical energy**
 - Chemical energy into heat energy
 - electrical energy into heat energy
- Sodium chloride is a bad conductor of electricity because.....
 - It contains only molecules
 - it does possess ions
 - the ions present in it are not free to move**
 - it does not contain free molecules
- In electro refining of copper, 1% of little H_2SO_4 , is added to electrolyte.....
 - To increase its conductivity**
 - to decrease its conductivity
 - To increase its dilution
 - to increase its concentration
- When the current is passed through an electrolytic solution, which of the following process will occur?
 - anions move towards anode and cations move towards cathode**
 - cations and anions both move towards anode
 - cations and anions both move towards cathode
 - anions move towards cathode and cations move towards anode
- The metallic conductors in contact with the solution are called.....
 - Insulators
 - electrodes**
 - electrolytes
 - cells
- According to Faraday's first law of electrolysis, the amount of any substance deposited at the electrode is directly proportional to the quantity of.....
 - Voltage drop
 - resistance
 - electricity passed**
 - conductivity
- Electrochemical equivalent may be defined as theof the substance deposited by the passage of 1 coulomb of electricity.
 - volume
 - weight**
 - density
 - quantity
- 1 Faraday is.....
 - 1 coulomb
 - 1000 coulomb
 - 5900 coulomb
 - 96500 coulomb**
- In Daniel cell, partition acts as.....
 - cathode
 - anode
 - salt bridge**
 - electrolyte
- The equivalent weight of a substance can be calculated with the help of.....
 - Faraday's first law
 - Faraday's second law**
 - Daniel cell
 - battery
- Electroplating is done to achieve.....
 - Decoration
 - corrosion resistance
 - improving conduction
 - all of these**

13. A cell which produces electric current by redox reaction is called.....
(a) Standard cell **(b) voltaic cell** (c) reversible cell (d) concentration cell
14. An apparatus in which electrical energy is converted to chemical energy is called
(a) **electrolytic cell** (b) galvanic cell (c) fuel cell (d) all of these
15. A process of getting extra pure metal by passing electric current is called.....
(a) Electrolysis (b) electroplating (c) electrode potential **(d) electro-refining**
16. What is the term for the electrode where oxidation occurs?
(a) Anode (b) cathode (c) oxidizing agent (d) reducing agent
17. When two dissimilar metals are electrically connected, then more active metal becomes.....
(a) Cathode and gets protected (b) cathode and undergoes corrosion
(c) Anode and gets protected **(d) anode and undergoes corrosion**

In the corrosion process by evolution of hydrogen.....

- (a) the cathodes have larger area than anodes **(b) the anodes have larger area than cathodes**
(c) the area of anodes and cathodes are same (d) none of these
18. Corrosion of metals means-
(a) Decay of metal (b) deposition of metal (c) salting of metal (d) none of these
19. Corrosion of metal due to oxygen takes place in which oxygen.....
(a) Losses electrons (b) lends electrons **(c) gains electrons** (d) none of these
20. Wet corrosion of metal takes place between two.....
(a) Similar metals (b) **dissimilar metals** (c) identical metals (d) none of these
21. Wet corrosion takes place in neutral/alkaline medium.....
(a) **With absorption of oxygen** (b) with evolution of oxygen
(b) With absorption of hydrogen (d) with evolution of hydrogen
22. Which metal is coated on iron in galvanizing?
(a) cobalt **(b) zinc** (c) chromium (d) tin
23. Which metal is being used as coating on steel in tinning?
(a) zinc (b) copper **(c) tin** (d) aluminium
24. Heavy machineries are protected by making it cathode by inserting another metal being
(a) Sacrificial anode (b) inactive (c) sacrificial cathode (d) noble in nature
25. Copper wire to be insulated with rubber is first tinned to protect it from the attack of
(a) Sodium (b) potassium **(c) sulphur** (d) calcium
26. The name of more protective oxide film is
(a) volatile (b) vaporized (c) porous **(d) non-porous**
27. Metal can be protected from corrosion by
(a) Formation of alloy of metal (b) purification of metal
(c) Making alloy **(d) all of these**

28. The metal at the top of electrochemical series is
(a) Most stable (b) more noble (c) less active (d) **most active**
29. The rate of corrosion becomes faster at
(a) **Higher temperature and higher humidity**
(b) lower temperature and lower humidity
(c) Higher temperature and lower humidity
(d) lower temperature and higher humidity
30. A paint does not constitute of.....
(a) Binder (b) pigment (c) **gypsum** (d) drying oil
31. The composition of paint that provides the hiding power is.....
(a) **Pigment** (b) solvent (c) vehicle (d) none of these
32. A paint contain
(a) Pigment only (b) drying oil only (c) pigment + drier only (d) **all of these**
33. Opacity and desired colour to paint are provided by
(a) Extenders (b) driers (c) **pigments** (d) thinners
34. Drying oils supply to paint film
(a) Main film forming constituent (b) medium or vehicle
(c) Water proofness (d) **all of these**
35. Paint is a mechanical dispersion mixture of one or more in a vehicle
(a) Resin (b) polymer (c) **pigment** (d) monomer
36. Varnish is a homogenous colloidal dispersion solution of..... in oil or thinner or in both.
(a) Pigment (b) **resin** (c) salt (d) gypsum
37. Which one is not an insulating material?
(a) Glass wool (b) thermocole (c) asbestos (d) **iron**
38. What material would be safest to use as an insulator to cover electrical wires?
(a) aluminium (b) tin (c) **rubber** (d) water
39. Copper wire is often wrapped in plastic, plastic material is a good.....
(a) Electromagnet (b) **insulator** (c) conductor (d) circuit
40. Which are the types of polymerisation?
(a) **Addition and condensation** (b) evaporation and addition
(c) Condensation and malleability (d) none of these
41. Which one is a type of thermosetting polymer?
(a) Polyethylene (b) PVC (c) Teflon (d) **nylon**
42. Structural units of a high polymer are called.
(a) Fibers (b) **monomers** (c) thermo units (d) fabrics

43. Bakelite is prepared by the condensation of.....
(a) Benzene and formaldehyde (b) **phenol and formaldehyde**
(c) Phenol and acetaldehyde (d) phenol and chloroform
44. A polymer which can be softened on heating and hardened on cooling is called.....
(a) Thermoelastic (b) **thermoplastic** (c) thermosetting (d) thermite
45. Tetrafluoroethylene is the the monomer of
(a)Nylon (b) **Teflon** (c)PVC (d) polyethylene
46. Molecular mass of a polymer is
(a) small (b) very small (c) **large** (d) negligible
47. Which is not the property of adhesives?
(a) degree of tackiness (b) rapidity of bonding
(c) strength of bond on drying (d) **time required for cooling**
48. Adherends means.....
(a) **bodies held together by an adhesive** (b) bonding which hold two bodies together
(c) substance used to stick two bodies (d) force between two bodies
49. Which of the following is not a natural adhesive?
(a) asphalt (b) shellac (c) soyabean (d) **resin**
50. Lubricating oil.....
(a) minimizes wear in moving parts of a machine
(b) helps in keeping the machine parts cool
(c) washes away and carries away dirt, from machine parts
(d) **all of these**
51. Viscosity Index (V.I.) is a measure for change of viscosity with change in
(a) pressure (b) volume (c) density (d) **temperature**
52. The process of reducing frictional resistance between moving or sliding parts by introducing a material is called
(a) polymerization (b) alloying (c) **lubrication** (d) crystallisation
53. A lubricant is used with the object of
(a) increasing frictional heat (b) increasing resistance
(c) **decreasing frictional resistance** (d) providing direct contact between rubbing surfaces
54. A good lubricant should have
(a) low viscosity index (b) **high viscosity index**
(c) low fire point (d) high volatility
55. Capacity of oil to stick on the surface of machine parts under the condition of heavy load is called
(a) volatility (b) **oiliness** (c) acid value (d) flash point
56. Graphite is lubricant
(a) **solid** (b) liquid (c) gaseous (d) semisolid

57. Calcium soap grease is also known as
(a) soap grease (b) grease (c) axle grease **(d) cup grease**
58. Substances which alter the rate of chemical reaction without undergoing any chemical change are called as
(a) Polymers **(b) catalysts** (c) products (d) none of the above
59. A substance alters (only increase or accelerate) the rate of a chemical reaction without undergoing any chemical change at the end of reaction is called as
(a) **Positive catalyst** (b) negative catalyst (c) inhibitor (d) promoter
60. When products acts as a catalyst, it is known as
(a) Positive catalyst (b) negative catalyst **(c) autocatalyst** (d) promoter