**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Choose the correct answer out of the 4 alternatives)**

**SENIOR 1 QUESTIONS**

41. Units for volumes does **NOT** include:

A) cm3

B) ml

C) litres

D) Tones

**(Answer : D)**

2. What is removed from a heterogeneous mixture of two components when it is filtered?

A) One liquid

B) Ammonia and oxygen gases

C) Metal pieces and stones

D) Ethanol and water

**(Answer : A)**

3. What is used to sterilize medical metal instruments?

A) Carbon

B) Chlorine

C) Sodium

D) Sugar

**(Answer : B)**

4. The following apparatus is used to measure temperature:

A) Beaker

B) Thermometer

C) Glass rod

D) Pipette

**(Answer: B)**

5. The apparatus given below is used to measure appropriate volumes:

A) Burette

B) Conical flask

C) Petri dish

D) Bee hive shelf

**(Answer: a)**

6. Students should always avoid the following in the laboratory:

A) Paying attention to the teacher.

B) Eating chemicals

C) Writing notes

D) Sharing apparatus.

**(Answer: B)**

7. When an acid spills on your hand, you should:

A) Put your hand over a flame to dry it

B) Spray sand on the affected part of the hand

C) Wash your hand with soap and rinse it using plentiful amount of water

D) Expose the hand to the wind outside.

**(Answer: C)**

8. The work of chemists involves:

A) Preparation of medical drugs

B) Laying bricks for construction

C) Selling cabbages in the market

D) Teaching prayers in the churches or mosques.

**(Answer: A)**

9. The change of a substance from solid to gas state is called:

A) Sublimation

B) Condensation

C) Melting

D) Boiling

**(Answer: A)**

10. The temperature at which a liquid changes to vapour is called:

A) Melting point

B) Freezing point

C) Sublimation point

D) Boiling point.

**(Answer: D)**

11.One of the following examples is a homogeneous mixture:

A) Soil particles in water

B) Iron metal debris and pieces of chalk

C) Water and ethanol

D) Potatoes and water.

**(Answer: C)**

12. Ink mixture or flower extracts can be separated by:

A) Chromatography

B) Filtration

C) Winnowing

D) Fractional distillation.

**(Answer: A)**

13.**Mendeleev** first arranged elements in the periodic table in order of:

A) Atomic weight

B) Date of discovery

C) Electron number

D) Reactivity

**(Answer : A)**

14. Which unreactive non-metal is found in the earth as a non-metal itself in pure form?

A) Aluminium

B) Magnesium

C) Gold

D) Diamond

 **(Answer : D)**

15. How many elements are there in the second period of the periodic table?

A) 94

B) 120

C) 20

D) 8

**(Answer : D)**

16. Diamond is made from:

A) Nitrogen atoms

B) Carbon atoms

C) Oxygen atoms

D) Phosphorous atoms

 **(Answer : B)**

17. Due to mobile valence electrons,

A) Metals vapourise easily

B) Metals are poor conductors of heat

C) Metals are poor electrolytes

D) Metals are malleable

**(Answer : D)**

18. All the metals given below are **solid** at room temperature and pressure except:

A) Aluminium

B) Potassium

C) Mercury

D) Iron

**(Answer : C)**

19. If the proton number of an element changes:

A) The element becomes an isotope

B) The element becomes another element

C) The element becomes an electrolyte

D) The element becomes more volatile

**(Answer : B)**

20. Particles are farthest apart in one of the following substances:

A) Solids

B) Liquids

C) Gases

D) Molten metals

**(Answer : C)**