

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 Uria is–  
(A) Aneurin (B) Chloroetane  
(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)  $\text{CaSO}_4$  (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<sub>2</sub>O 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**) - See more at: <http://www.allexamgurublog.com/2008/12/general-science-objective-questions.html#sthash.8k8xYQHg.dpuf>