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RRB JE & NTPC Exam : Chemistry Questions

Q1. Brass contains

पीतल में क्या शामिल होता है?

- (a) copper and zinc/ तांबा और जस्ता
- (b) copper and tin/तांबा और टिन
- (c) copper and silver/तांबा और चांदी
- (d) copper and Nickel/तांबा और निकल

Show Answer

Ans(a)

Sol. Brass is a metal composed primarily of copper and zinc.

Q2. Flux reacts with the impurities to form fusible material which is known as

फलक्स, फुसिबल सामग्री बनाने के लिए अशुद्धियों के साथ प्रतिक्रिया करता है जिसे _____
के रूप में जाना जाता है



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(a) gangue/ आधात्री

(b) slag/स्लैग

(c) anode/एनोड

(d) none/कोई नहीं

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. Flux reacts with the impurities to form fusible material which is known as slag.

Q3. Malachite is a mineral of

मैलाकाइट _____ का एक खनिज है

(a) Mg

(b) Cu

(c) Al

(d) Fe

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Ans(b)



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Sol. Malachite is a green copper carbonate hydroxide mineral with a chemical composition of $\text{Cu}_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{OH})_2$. It was one of the first ores used to produce copper metal.

Q4. Cyanide process is used for extraction of

साइनाइड प्रक्रिया का उपयोग किस के निष्कर्षण के लिए किया जाता है?

- (a) Ag
- (b) Au
- (c) Cu
- (d) Zn

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. Cyanide can be used to extract gold, either in a controlled mill environment, or more crudely on rock piles in the open.

Q5. The magnetic separation is used for increasing concentration of the following

चुंबकीय पृथक्करण का उपयोग निम्नलिखित की एकाग्रता बढ़ाने के लिए किया जाता है?



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- (a) Horn silver/हॉर्न सिल्वर
- (b) Calcite/ केलसाइट
- (c) Haematite/ हेमाटाइट
- (d) Magnesite/ मैग्नेसाइट

Show Answer

Ans(c)

Sol. This method is widely used for the separation of two minerals, when one of them happens to be magnetic. The magnetic mineral can be separated from the non-magnetic one by this method. The magnetic separation is used for increasing concentration of Haematite.

Q6. Heating of a ore below its melting point in the absence of air is known as

एक अयस्क को हवा की अनुपस्थिति में इसके गलनांक बिंदु से कम पर गर्म करने को किस रूप में जाना जाता है

- (a) Roasting/रोस्टिंग
- (b) Smelting/ प्रगलन
- (c) Refining / विनय



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(d) Calcination/ निश्चूर्णन

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Ans(d)

Sol. Heating of ore in the absence of air below its melting point is called Calcination.

Q7. In blast furnace, iron oxide is reduced by

ब्लास्ट फर्नेस में, आयरन ऑक्साइड किसके द्वारा कम किया जाता है

(a) Silica/ सिलिका

(b) CO

(c) C

(d) lime stone/ चूना पत्थर

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. In a blast furnace, a substance called coke reacts with oxygen to form carbon monoxide(CO). The carbon monoxide (a strong reducing agent) then reacts with iron oxide (in the form of hematite or magnetite) to form pig iron (mainly Fe) and carbon dioxide.



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Q8. Which of the following metal is obtained by leaching its over with dilute cyanide solution?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी धातु तनु साइनाइड घोल के साथ इसकी लीचिंग द्वारा प्राप्त की जाती है?

- (a) Silver/ चांदी
- (b) Titanium/ टाइटेनियम
- (c) Vanadium/ वैनेडियम
- (d) Zinc/ जस्ता

Show Answer

Ans(a)

Sol. Silver is obtained by leaching its over with dilute cyanide solution.

Q9. Van Arkel method for purification of metals involves converting the metal to a

धातुओं की शुद्धि के लिए वैन आर्केल विधि में धातु को किस में परिवर्तित करना शामिल है?

- (a) Volatile stable compound/ वाष्पशील स्थिर यौगिक
- (b) volatile unstable compound/ वाष्पशील अस्थिर यौगिक



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(c) non-volatile stable compound/ गैर-वाष्पशील स्थिर यौगिक

(d) none of these/ इनमे से कोई नहीं

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Ans(b)

Sol. Van Arkel method is used for purifying metals like Ti and Zn which are then refined. This method is used to obtain ultra-pure metals. It is also called as Vapor Phase refining. The process involves the decomposition of the metal compound into different unstable substances when heat is supplied.

Q10. Plaster of Paris is made from

प्लास्टर ऑफ पेरिस किससे बनाया जाता है

(a) Marble/ मार्बल

(b) Bauxite/ बॉक्साइट

(c) Limestone/ चूना पत्थर

(d) Gypsum/ जिप्सम

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Ans(d)



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Sol. A white powdery slightly hydrated calcium sulfate $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ made by calcining gypsum and used chiefly for casts and molds in the form of a quick-setting paste with water.

Q11. Cathode rays have –

कैथोड किरणों में _____ होता है.

- (a) mass only/केवल द्रव्यमान
- (b) charge only/ केवल चार्ज
- (c) no mass and no charge/ कोई द्रव्यमान और कोई चार्ज नहीं
- (d) mass and charge both/द्रव्यमान और चार्ज दोनों

Show Answer

Ans(d)

Sol. A cathode ray is a beam of electrons and electrons have mass and charge both.

Q12. Neutron was discovered by

न्यूट्रॉन किस के द्वारा खोजा गया था?



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(a) J.J. Thomson/जे. जे. थोमसन

(b) Chadwick/चैडविक

(c) Rutherford/ रदरफोर्ड

(d) Priestley/ प्रीस्टलि

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. Neutron was discovered by James Chadwick. Sir James Chadwick was a British physicist who was awarded the 1935 Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of the neutron in 1932.

Q13. The discovery of neutron became very late because—

न्यूट्रॉन की खोज बहुत देर से हुई क्योंकि-

(a) it is present in nucleus/ यह नाभिक में मौजूद होता है

(b) it is fundamental particle/ यह मौलिक कण है

(c) it does not move/यह हिलता नहीं है

(d) it does not carry any charge/ यह कोई चार्ज नहीं लेता है



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Ans(d)

Sol. The discovery of neutron became very late because it does not carry any charge.

Q14. The three basic components of an atom are–

एक परमाणु के तीन मौलिक संघटक हैं-

- (a) Protons, neutrons and ions/ प्रोटॉन, न्यूट्रॉन और आयन
- (b) Protons, neutrons and electrons/ प्रोटॉन, न्यूट्रॉन और इलेक्ट्रॉन
- (c) Protium, deuterium and tritium/ प्रोटियम, ड्यूटेरियम और ट्रिटियम
- (d) Protons, neutrinos and ions/ प्रोटॉन, न्यूट्रिनो और आयन

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. The three main parts of a atom is protons, neutrons and electrons. Protons – have a positive charge, located in the nucleus, Protons and neutrons have nearly the same mass while electrons are much less massive. Neutrons- Have a negative charge, located in the nucleus.



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Q15. The word 'insolation' means

शब्द 'आतपन' का मतलब है

- (a) Matters which insulates/पदार्थ जो इन्सुलेट होते हैं
- (b) Incoming solar radiation/ आगामी सौर विकिरण
- (c) Insoluble matters/ अघुलनशील पदार्थ
- (d) None/कोई नहीं

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. The amount of solar radiation reaching a given area.

Q16. Which of the properties of the element is a whole number?

तत्व का कौन सा गुण पूर्ण संख्या है?

- (a) atomic weight/ परमाणु भार
- (b) atomic number/ परमाणु क्रमांक
- (c) atomic radius/ परमाणु त्रिज्या
- (d) atomic volume/ परमाणु आयतन



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Ans(b)

Sol. The property of elements which is always a whole number is its atomic number i.e. the number of protons and electrons.

Q17.Neutrino has–

न्यूट्रीनो में-

- (a) charge +1, mass 1/ चार्ज +1, द्रव्यमान 1
- (b) charge 0, mass 0/ चार्ज 0, द्रव्यमान 0
- (c) charge -1, mass 1/ चार्ज -1, द्रव्यमान 1
- (d) charge 0, mass 1/ चार्ज 0, द्रव्यमान 1

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Ans(b)

Sol.A neutrino is a subatomic particle that is very similar to an electron, but has no electrical charge and a very small mass, which might even be zero.



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Q18. Electromagnetic radiation with maximum wavelength is–

अधिकतम तरंग दैर्घ्य के साथ विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण है-

- (a) Ultraviolet/ पराबैंगनी
- (b) Radio waves/ रेडियो तरंगें
- (c) X-rays/ एक्स-रे
- (d) Infrared/ इन्फ्रारेड

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Ans(b)

Sol. The electromagnetic spectrum includes, from longest wavelength to shortest: radio waves, microwaves, infrared, optical, ultraviolet, X-rays, and gamma-rays.

Q19. Rydberg's constant for hydrogen line is–

हाइड्रोजन लाइन के लिए रिडबर्ग नियतांक क्या है?

- (a) 109678 cm⁻¹
- (b) 109.678 cm⁻¹
- (c) 1096.78 cm⁻¹



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(d) 10.9678 cm^{-1}

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Ans(a)

Sol. The Rydberg constant, has the value $109,678 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for hydrogen.

Q20. The concept of dual nature of radiation was proposed by–

विकिरण की दोहरी प्रकृति की अवधारणा किस के द्वारा प्रस्तावित की गयी थी?

(a) Max planck/ मैक्स प्लैंक

(b) de-Broglie/ दे ब्राग्ली

(c) Heisenberg/ हाइजेनबर्ग

(d) Pauling/ पॉलिंग

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. Light is said to have a dual character. Such studies on light were made by Einstein in 1905. Louis de Broglie, in 1924 extended the idea of photons to material particles such as electron and he proposed that matter also has a dual character-as wave and as particle.



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Q21. pH value of alkaline solution is

क्षारीय घोल का pH मान क्या है?

- (a) < 7
- (b) 7
- (c) > 7
- (d) None/ कोई नहीं

Show Answer

Ans(c)

Sol. Pure water has a neutral pH of 7. pH values lower than 7 are acidic, and pH values higher than 7 are alkaline (basic).

Q22. In pure water drogen ion concentration is

शुद्ध पानी में हाइड्रोजन आयनन की सांद्रता कितनी होती है?

- (a) 10^{-7}
- (b) 10^{-10}
- (c) 10^{-2}
- (d) 10^{-1}

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Ans(a)

Sol. Pure water is considered to neutral and the hydronium ion concentration is 1.0×10^{-7} mol/L which is equal to the hydroxide ion concentration.

Q23. The pH scale had ben given by

pH स्केल किसके द्वारा दिया गया है?

(a) Arrhenius/ अर्हनीस

(b) Bronsted/ ब्रॉस्टेड

(c) Sornsen/सोरनसेन

(d) Lewis/लेविस

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Ans(c)

Sol. The concept of pH was first introduced by the Danish chemist Sornsen Peder Lauritz.

Q24. Sulphuric acid is



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सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड _____ होता है

- (a) Monobasic/ एकक्षारकी
- (b) Dibasic/ द्विक्षारकीय
- (c) Tribasic/ त्रिक्षारकी
- (d) Tetrabasic/ चतुःक्षारकी

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. Sulphuric acid is dibasic acid, because it contains two hydrogen atoms which ionise in aqueous solution to become $2H^+$ ions.

Q25. The pH value of milk is

दूध का pH मान क्या है?

- (a) 2.4
- (b) 3.8
- (c) 6.6
- (d) 8.0

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Ans(c)

Sol. Fresh cows milk has a pH of between 6.7 and 6.5. Values higher than 6.7 denote mastitic milk and values below pH 6.5 denote the presence of colostrum or bacterial deterioration. Because milk is a buffer solution, considerable acid development may occur before the pH changes. That would make it very slightly acidic.

Q26. PH value of human blood is

मानव रक्त का PH मान कितना होता है?

- (a) 8.25- 8.35
- (b) 7.35-7.45
- (c) 4.0-4.5
- (d) 6.45-6.55

Show Answer

Ans(b)

Sol. Blood is normally slightly basic, with a normal pH range of 7.35 to 7.45.

Q27. The acid used in eye wash is



आई वॉश में इस्तेमाल होने वाला एसिड कौन सा है?

- (a) Oxalic acid/ ऑक्सालिक एसिड
- (b) Nitric acid/ नाइट्रिक एसिड
- (c) Boric acid/ बोरिक अम्ल
- (d) None/कोई नहीं

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Ans(c)

Sol. Boric acid ophthalmic (for the eyes) is used as an eye wash to cleanse or irrigate the eyes. Boric acid provides soothing relief from eye irritation, and helps remove pollutants from the eye such as smog, chlorine, or other chemicals.

Q28. The element common to all acids is

सभी एसिड के लिए आम तत्व कौन सा है?

- (a) Hydrogen/ हाइड्रोजन
- (b) Nitrogen/ नाइट्रोजन
- (c) Sulphur/ सल्फर



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(d) Oxygen/ ऑक्सीजन

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Ans(a)

Sol. Hydrogen is common to all acids.

Q29. Maleic acid is found in the

मेलिक एसिड किसमें पाया जाता है?

(a) Apples/सेब

(b) Vinegar/सिरका

(c) Milk/दूध

(d) Lemons/निम्बू

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Ans(a)

Sol. Malic acid is a naturally occurring substance found in many fruits and vegetables, and is largely responsible for the sour taste found in apples and pears.



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Q30. The increasing order of acid strength of HCl, HI, HBr, HF is

HCl, HI, HBr, HF की एसिड ताकत का बढ़ता क्रम है-

- (a) $\text{HCl} < \text{HI} < \text{HBr} < \text{HI}$
- (b) $\text{HI} < \text{HCl} < \text{HBr} < \text{HF}$
- (c) $\text{HF} < \text{HCl} < \text{HBr} < \text{HI}$
- (d) None/ कोई नहीं

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Ans(c)

Sol. Hydrogen Iodine has the largest size, thus weakest bond with Hydrogen and hence largest acidity. The size of the anions increases the order is $\text{HF} < \text{HCl} < \text{HBr} < \text{HI}$.



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