

## 7. What is the industrial manufacturing of ammonia known as?

(a) Oswald process (b) Solvey process (c) Bayer process (d) Haber process

Answer: (d) Haber process

## 8. The reaction of Haber process is a:

(a) replacement reaction (b) synthesis reaction (c) decomposition reaction (d) combination reaction

Answer: (d) combination reaction

## 9. The catalyst used in Haber process is:

(a) MnO<sub>2</sub> (b) platinum dust (c) iron powder (d) copper powder

Answer: (c) iron powder

# 10. Which one is produced in the first step in the manufacturing of urea?

(a) ammonium carbamate (b) ammonium carbonate (c) ammonium sulphate (d) ammonium sulphite

Answer: (a) ammonium carbamate

### 11. Incomplete combustion of H.S produce:

(a)  $SO_2$  (b)  $H_2SO_4$  (c) S (d) both (a) & (c)

Answer: (c) S

# 12. Which one is used to manufacture the sedative barbiturate?

(a) ammonia (b)  $HNO_3$  (c)  $H_2S$  (d) urea

Answer: (d) urea

### 13. H<sub>2</sub>S is a poisonous gas because it:

(a) affects the CNS

- (b) decrease the efficiency of lungs
- (c) causes cerebral haemorrhage
- (d) deactivates the essential cellular proteins
- Answer: (d) deactivates the essential cellular proteins

#### 14. Which reaction is exothermic?

- (a)  $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$
- (b)  $N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO$
- (c)  $4NH_3 + 5O_2 \rightarrow 4NO + 6H_2O$
- (d)  $2SO_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2SO_3$
- Answer: (b)  $N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2NO$

## 15. When H<sub>2</sub>S is passed through lead nitrate, the colour of the precipitate obtained is:

(a) white (b) brown (c) green (d) black

Answer: (d) black