



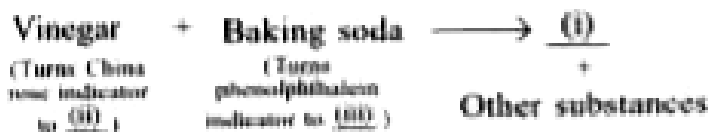
CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - HT Olympiad Previous Year Paper

NSO QUESTION PAPER 2019-20 SET A

Science

1. Fill in the blanks by selecting an appropriate option.



	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
A.	CO_2	Dark pink	Pink	CaCO_3
B.	H_2	Colourless	Green	CaO
C.	H_2	Dark pink	Pink	CaO
D.	CO_2	Colourless	Green	CaCO_3



Watch Video Solution

2. Match the articles given in column I with the fibres/plastics from which they are made, given in column II and select the correct

option from the given codes.

Column I	Column II
(a) Fishing nets	(i) Melamine
(b) Blanket	(ii) PVC
(c) Squeeze bottles	(iii) Nylon
(d) Plumbing materials	(iv) Acrylic
(e) Fire resistant fabric	(v) Polythene

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(v), (e)-(iii)

B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i), (e)-(v)

C. (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(v), (d)-(ii), (e)-(i)

D. (a)-(iii), (b)-(v), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i), (e)-(ii)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

I. In neutralisation reaction, heat is always given out.

II. Phenolphthalein remains colourless in a window cleaner solution.

III. Tooth decay is caused by the presence of calcium salts.

IV. To dilute an acid, we should always add water to the acid.

A. I and III only

B. III only

C. I only

D. I, II, III and IV

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

4. When air is passed through red hot coke, a gaseous fuel is produced. The name of this gaseous fuel and its composition are respectively

A. Natural gas, $CO + H_2$

B. Producer gas, $N_2 + CO$

C. Water gas, $H_2 + CO$

D. None of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

5. Study the given table carefully and fill in the blanks by selecting an appropriate option.

S. No.	Reaction	Product formed	Characteristic of product
1.	Copper vessel exposed to moist air	(i) coating	Turns red litmus solution blue
2.	Aluminium foil dipped in fresh solution of sodium hydroxide	Colourless, odourless gas	Burns with (ii)
3.	Rusting of iron	Reddish brown deposit	Turns (iii)
4.	Burning of sulphur powder	(iv) gas	Turns blue litmus solution red

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
A.	Reddish	Explosion	Red litmus solution blue	Yellowish-brown
B.	Green	Yellow colour	Blue litmus solution red	Green, pungent smelling
C.	Brownish	Explosion	Blue litmus solution red	Green, pungent smelling
D.	Green	Pop sound	Red litmus solution blue	Colourless, suffocating



Watch Video Solution

6. Given below is a list of few chemicals that are used for the protection of crops.

(i) Dalapon	(ii) Butachlor
(iii) Malathion	(iv) Simazine
(v) Disyston	(vi) Gammexane

How many of these are used as herbicides?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 2

D. 5

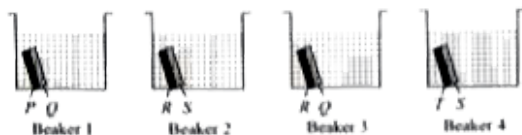
Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Achievers Section

1. Ms Ruhi, a science teacher arranged the given apparatus where each beaker contains two different metal strips of same size, fastened together and immersed in hydrochloric acid.



After 15 minutes, it was observed that the

amount of Q ions formed is greater than P ions in beaker 1, S ions formed is greater than R ions in beaker 2, R ions formed is greater than Q ions in beaker 3 and T ions formed is greater than S ions in beaker 4.

On the basis of this observation, it can be concluded that the most reactive and the least reactive metals are respectively

A. R and S

B. T and P

C. Q and T

D. T and S.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution