



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - AGRAWAL EXAM CART BIHAR

SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND PLASTICS

Jnv Previous Years Questions

1. Which one of the following is a thermo setting plastic?

A. Nylon

B. PVC

C. Rubber

D. Bakelite

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following groups contain all synthetic substances?

A. nylon, terylene, wool

B. cotton, polycot, rayon

C. PVC, polythene, bakelite

D. acrylic, silk, wool

Answer: C



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3. Polycot is obtained by mixing

A. nylon and wool

B. polyester and wool

C. nylon and cotton

D. polyester and cotton

Answer: D



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4. Pick the synthetic fibre out of the following?

A. Cotton

B. Nylon

C. Jute

D. Wool

Answer: B



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5. Wool fibre cannot be obtained from which of the following?

A. Goat

B. Liama

C. Alpaca

D. Moth

Answer: D



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6. Which of the following is not a common property of plastics?

A. Non-reactive

B. Light in weight

C. Durable

D. Good conductor of electricity

Answer: D



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7. Which of the following is the polymer of polythene?

A. Ethylene

B. Aniline

C. Cellulose

D. None of these

Answer: A



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8. Synthetic fibre is-

A. Rayon

B. Silk

C. Wool

D. Cellulose

Answer: A



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9. In every question, four probable answer options are given, only one is correct out of them. You choose your correct answer and indicate the answer (option):

Which is a nature fibre?

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Terylene

D. Wool

Answer: D



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10. What is RDX?

A. An explosive

B. An apparatus to measure blood pressure

C. A gene

D. Fertilizer

Answer: A



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11. What is nylon?

A. Polyamide

B. Polyester

C. Polyethylene

D. Polypropelene

Answer: A



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12. What type of polymer is bakelite?

- A. Linear polymer
- B. Atom hybrid polymer
- C. Equipolymer
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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13. The glass used in making lab apparatus is:

- A. Pyrex glass
- B. Hard glass
- C. Soft glass
- D. Security glass

Answer: A



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14. In which stage of its life cycle the silk-worm produces commercial fibre?

A. Amaego

B. Pupa

C. Larva

D. Egg

Answer: B



15. Which of the following is man made fibre?

(i) Silk (ii) Polyester (iii) Nylon (iv) Wool

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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16. Which of the following is different from the others?

A. Teflon

B. Rayon

C. Nylon

D. Polyester

Answer: A



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17. Choose the correct statement related to soaps/detergents-

A. The usage of detergents is environment friendly

B. The cleaning process of soap is more better than detergents because they do better with hard water, while detergents don't

C. Soaps are biodegradable, while

detergents are not biodegradables

D. detergents do not pollutes the water

Answer: C



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18. Where the fibre glass is utilized?

A. In making the glass appratus for lab

B. In the form of temperature resisting matter

C. In making kitchen utensils

D. In making glass prism

Answer: B



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19. The detergents are used in comparison to soap because they-

A. Provide nutrition to algae

B. Do not decomposed by bacteria

C. Make curd like white abstract with hard
water

D. Are more soluble in water in comparison
to soap

Answer: D



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20. In the following questions, four probable answers option are given for every question, out of which only one is correct. Choose your correct answer and indicate the correct option.

Which of the materials given below is made by human?

A. Glass

B. Silk

C. PVC

D. Nylon

Answer: B



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21. The basic raw material required in the making of simple glass-

A. Sodium carbonate, calcium carbonate
and Lime

B. Sodium carbonate, Barium Carbonate
and lime

C. Potassium carbonate calcium carbonate
and silika

D. Sodium carbonate calcium carbonate
and silika

Answer: D



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Important Questions

1. The part of cotton plant that produces the cotton fibre is:

A. cotton boll

B. flower

C. seed

D. root

Answer: A



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2. Which element is used to vulcanize rubber?

A. Sodium

B. phosphorus

C. sulphur

D. magnesium

Answer: C



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3. Plastics are different from fibres because plastics:

A. are always lighter

B. can be moulded into desired shape

C. are always transparent

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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4. Name the material which is not decomposes through natural process.

A. Biodegradable

B. Non-biodegradable

C. Artificial material

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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5. The source of rayon is:

A. wood pulp

B. petrochemicals

C. wax

D. animal fibre

Answer: A



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6. Which fibre is being used in place of wool, to make warm clothes?

A. Polyester

B. Polyamide

C. Acrylic

D. Rayon

Answer: C



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7. An example of animal fibre is

A. flax

B. jute

C. silk

D. cotton

Answer: C



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8. Electrical switches and plugs are usually made up of

A. PVC

B. bakelite

C. nylon

D. polystyrene

Answer: B



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9. Plastics are used to store various kinds of materials including many chemicals because it is:

A. Non-reactive

B. highly reactive

C. light, durable and strong

D. poor conductors of heat and electricity

Answer: A



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10. An example of thermosetting plastics is

A. polythene

B. bakelite

C. PVC

D. polystyrene

Answer: B



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11. Leses, window pans, etc are made up of:

A. PVC

B. polythene

C. perspex

D. polystyrene

Answer: C



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12. Name the synthetic material which is used in making dress material, utensils, bottles.

A. Polyester

B. Nylon

C. rayon

D. None of these

Answer: A



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13. Major source for synthetic fibres are:

A. animal fat

B. oil from plants

C. petrochemicals

D. All of these

Answer: B



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14. An example of thermoplastics is

A. Rayon

B. PVC

C. nylon

D. Bakelite

Answer: B



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15. Identify the one, which is not obtained from a plant source

A. Jute

B. Rubber

C. Cotton

D. Wool

Answer: D



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16. Which of the following is called polymide ?

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Orlon

D. Terylene

Answer: B



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17. Which of the following is a non-biodegradation materials?

A. Peels of vegetables and fruits

B. Fallen leaves

C. Wood

D. Aluminium cans

Answer: D



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18. Handles of screw drives (used by electricians) are made up of plastic. It indicates that plastics are:

A. good conductor of electricity

B. bad conductor of electricity

C. biodegradable

D. non-reactive

Answer: B



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19. Name the synthetic fibre which is obtained by chemical treatment of wood pulp.

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Polyester

D. Acrylic

Answer: A



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20. Name the synthetic fibre which is prepared from coal, water and air.

A. Nylon

B. Rayon

C. Polyester

D. None of these

Answer: A



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21. Most suitable type of soil for cultivation of cotton is

A. red soil

B. black soil

C. loamy soil

D. clay

Answer: C



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22. Thermosetting plastic are the ones that

A. cannot be softened by heating once moulded

B. can be remoulded again and again

C. can be moulded into any shape

D. Both A and C

Answer: D



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23. Kitchenwares and crockery items are made up of

A. melamine

B. perspex

C. PVC

D. polythene

Answer: A



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24. Paper, cotton, jute and woollen clothes etc. are biodegradable materials because

A. They cause environmental pollution

B. They are environmental friendly

C. They are synthetic materials

D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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25. Which of the following is named as versatile material?

A. Bakelite

B. Teflon

C. Melamine

D. Polythene

Answer: C



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26. In vulcanised rubber content of sulphur is around

A. 3.5 %

B. 20 – 30 %

C. 50 – 60 %

D. 80 – 90 %

Answer: A



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27. Jute fibre is obtained from which part of the plant?

A. Root

B. Stem

C. Fruit

D. Seed

Answer: B



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28. Vegetable peel is an example of

A. Non-Biodegradable

B. Biodegradable

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: B



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29. The term 'artificial silk' refers to

A. nylon

B. acrylic

C. polyester

D. rayon

Answer: D



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30. Aluminium can is an example of

A. Non-Biodegradable

B. Biodegradable

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: A



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31. Name the fibres which are made by human beings,

- A. Natural fibre
- B. Synthetic fibre
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

Answer: B



32. When small unit combine to form a large single unit then it is called

- A. Polymer
- B. Nylon
- C. Cellulose
- D. None of these

Answer: A



33. Synthetic fibres are also known as:

- A. Branched fibre
- B. Straight fibre
- C. Man-made fibre
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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34. Name the fibre, having properties similar to that of silk.

A. Nylon

B. Rayon

C. Polyester

D. None of these

Answer: B



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35.is used for making parachutes and ropes for rock climbing.

A. Nylon

B. Rayon

C. Polyester

D. None of these

Answer: A



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36. Terylene is an example of

A. Nylon

B. Rayon

C. Polyester

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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37. Synthetic fibres prepared using raw materials of petroleum origin called

- A. Petrochemicals
- B. Polyester
- C. Acrylic
- D. none of the above

Answer: A



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38. Plastics arrangement is

A. Linear

B. Cross linked

C. Linear as well as cross linked

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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39.can be recycled, reused, melted and rolled into sheets

A. Polyester

B. Plastics

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: B



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40. Name the plastic, which deformed easily on heating and can be bent easily.

- A. Thermoplastics
- B. Thermosetting
- C. Both of these
- D. none of the above

Answer: A



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41. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

Plastics which when moulded once, cannot be softened by heating are called _____ plastics.

- A. Thermoplastics
- B. Thermosetting
- C. Synthetic plastics
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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42. Name the plastic which is used for manufacturing toys, combs and container.

A. Thermoplastics

B. Thermosetting

C. Synthetic plastics

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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43. Name the plastic which is used for making switch, floor and tiles.

A. Thermoplastics

B. Thermosetting

C. Synthetic plastics

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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44. Name the material which gets decomposes through natural process.

A. Biodegradable

B. Non-biodegradable

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Answer: A



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