

<b>CHEMISTRY Class 9th</b> Time: 20 Minutes Marks: 12 Multiple Choice Questions 01 Mark for each	Paper Code <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> II <input type="radio"/> III	Roll No. of the Student <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>						
Serial No. Of the Answer Book _____								

### SECTION-A

- Note:**
- 1) Attempting all MCQs is compulsory. This paper along with the OMR sheet must be returned to the superintendent after due time.
  - 2) Fill the circle (A)(B)(C)(D), which one is correct with blue or black ball point in separate OMR Sheet like
  - 3) If more than one circle in the OMR sheet is filled then no credit will be given to such answer.

I.i. The word alkali means.

- (A) Base                       (B) Basic salt                       (C) Acid                       (D) Ashes

ii. The gram Molecular mass of  $\text{HNO}_3$  is.

- (A) 60                       (B) 100                       (C) 63                       (D) 98

iii. Natrium is another name of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Copper                       (B) Sodium                       (C) Potassium                       (D) Silver

iv. In which of these molecules is hydrogen bonding.

- (A)  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$                        (B) HF                       (C)  $\text{NH}_3$                        (D) All of these

v. Which one of the following is not an example of amorphous solid.

- (A) Rubber                       (B) Glass                       (C) Glucose                       (D) Plastic

vi. Uranium has \_\_\_\_\_ isotopes.

- (A) 2                       (B) 3                       (C) 4                       (D) 5

vii. Rutherford Bombard the thin gold foil with.

- (A) Beta rays                       (B) Gamma rays                       (C) Alpha rays                       (D) X-rays

viii. The Chemical bond formed by the complete transfer of electrons from one atom to another atom is called.

- (A) Covalent bond                       (B) Metallic bond                       (C) Coordinate covalent bond                       (D) Ionic bond

ix. An atom with charge is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Electron                       (B) Ion                       (C) Molecules                       (D) Proton

x. Mass of an atom is mostly due to its.

- (A) Nucleus                       (B) Neutron                       (C) Electron                       (D) Proton

xi. Which one of these molecules is not a compound.

- (A)  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$                        (B)  $\text{N}_2$                        (C) NO                       (D)  $\text{NO}_2$

xii. Milk is an example of.

- (A) Solution                       (B) Colloid                       (C) Suspension                       (D) None of these