

1. The maximum desirable limit Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) of lead in the drinking water is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 0.05 mg/l
- B. 0.09 mg/l
- C. 0.1 mg/l
- D. 1.0 mg/l

ANSWER: A

2. Zeolite softening process removes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only temporary hardness of water
- B. only permanent hardness of water
- C. both temporary and permanent hardness of water
- D. the dissolved gases in permanent hard water

ANSWER: C

3. Conventional tertiary treatment is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chemical coagulation and flocculation
- B. Filtration
- C. Sedimentation
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

4. The maximum desirable limit (BIS) of total hardness (as  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) in drinking water is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 600 ppm
- B. 300 ppm
- C. 500 ppm
- D. 1000 ppm

ANSWER: B

5. Hardness of water does not \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have any bad effect in boiler
- B. make cooking of foods difficult
- C. make it unfit for drinking
- D. cause difficulty in the washing of clothes with soaps

ANSWER: C

6. Permanent hard water may be softened by passing it through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sodium silicate
- B. Sodium bicarbonate
- C. Sodium hexametaphosphate
- D. Sodium phosphate

ANSWER: C

7. Zeolite used in zeolite softening process for the treatment of hard water gets exhausted after certain time of usage but can be regenerated by flushing it with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 10% calcium chloride solution
- B. 10% magnesium sulfate solution
- C. 10% magnesium chloride solution
- D. 10% sodium chloride solution

ANSWER: D

8. Temporary hardness of water is caused by the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chlorides of calcium and magnesium
- B. Sulfates of calcium and magnesium
- C. Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium
- D. Carbonates of sodium and potassium

ANSWER: C

9. Secondary treatment uses \_\_\_\_\_ to consume wastes.

- A. Micro-organisms
- B. Chemicals
- C. Filtration
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

10. Permanent hardness of water is caused by the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium
- B. Carbonates of sodium and potassium
- C. Chlorides and sulfates of calcium and magnesium
- D. Phosphates of sodium and potassium

ANSWER: C

11. Acid used mostly for removal of milk stone is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Phosphoric acid
- B. Nitric acid
- C. Gluconic acid
- D. Tartaric acid

ANSWER: B

12. Which of the following chemical is sometime added in the process of coagulation and flocculation?

- A. Aluminum sulphate
- B. Aluminum oxide
- C. Calcium chloride
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

13. Which of the following physical method is used as germicidal in modern time for the treatment of drinking water?

- A. Chlorination
- B. Treating with potassium permanganate
- C. UV radiation
- D. Treating with bleaching powder

ANSWER: C

14. The common methods used for disinfection in waste water treatment plants are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chlorination
- B. UV light
- C. Chlorination and UV light
- D. Phenolic solvent

ANSWER: C

15. Which of the following substances are commonly used in a filter?

- A. Charcoal
- B. Sand
- C. Charcoal and Sand
- D. Aluminum chloride

ANSWER: C

16. Biological oxidation processes usually referred as biological treatment, are the most common form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Primary treatment
- B. Secondary treatment
- C. Tertiary treatment
- D. All of these

ANSWER: B

17. The maximum permissible limit (BIS) of turbidity in drinking water is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 5 NTU
- B. 10 NTU
- C. 15 NTU
- D. 20 NTU

ANSWER: B

18. Sedimentation is a physical process used in waste water treatment to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Remove particles that are less dense than water
- B. Remove particles that are more dense than water
- C. Remove the pertinacious material from the water
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

19. The ultimate source of water is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rivers and lakes
- B. Dew and forest
- C. Rain and snow
- D. Underground and surface

ANSWER: C

20. Permanent hardness of water may be removed by the addition of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Lime

- B. Soda ash
- C. Potassium permanganate
- D. Sodium bicarbonate

ANSWER: B

21. Both temporary and permanent hardness of water can be removed on boiling water with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Calcium hydroxide
- B. Sodium carbonate
- C. Calcium oxide
- D. Calcium carbonate

ANSWER: B

22. Temporary hardness of water may be removed by adding \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Calcium hydroxide
- B. Calcium carbonate
- C. Calcium chloride
- D. Sodium bicarbonate

ANSWER: A

23. The purest form of naturally occurring water is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rain water
- B. River water
- C. Pond water
- D. Well water

ANSWER: A

24. Calgon is used for removal of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sodium carbonate
- B. Permanent hardness of water
- C. potassium carbonate
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

25. The activated sludge process consists of returning a portion of the clarifier \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Effluent water entering the reactor
- B. Influent water coming out of the reactor
- C. Influent water entering the reactor
- D. Effluent water coming out of the reactor

ANSWER: C

26. The activated sludge process is sometime referred as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Fluid bed biological oxidation system
- B. Fixed bed biological oxidation system
- C. Turning bed biological oxidation system
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

27. Zeolite softening process removes both temporary and permanent hardness of water. In this process the calcium and magnesium present in water are precipitated as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Insoluble carbonates
- B. Insoluble zeolites

- C. Insoluble chlorides
- D. Insoluble sulfates

ANSWER: B

28. Both temporary and permanent hardness of water can be removed by \_\_\_\_.

- A. Boiling
- B. Distillation
- C. Filtration
- D. Decantation

ANSWER: B

29. Coliform bacteria in water is an indication of the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Radioactive wastes
- B. Excess fertilizer
- C. Decaying animals and plants
- D. Human feces

ANSWER: D

30. Temporary hardness of water is caused by the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chlorides of calcium and magnesium
- B. Sulfates of calcium and magnesium
- C. Bicarbonates of calcium and magnesium
- D. Carbonates of sodium and potassium

ANSWER: C

31. Eating food when drinking alcohol \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Negates the effects of alcohol.
- B. Slows the absorption of alcohol.
- C. Slows the absorption of nutrients.
- D. Usually causes digestive problems

ANSWER: B

32. The final stage of alcohol production is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Refinement.
- B. Proofing.
- C. Fermentation.
- D. Distillation.

ANSWER: D

33. The main site of alcohol metabolism is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Liver.
- B. Colon
- C. Kidney.
- D. Spleen

ANSWER: A

34. The intoxicating substance in beer, wine and liquor is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Methanol
- B. Isopropyl alcohol
- C. Ethanol.
- D. Phenol.

ANSWER: C

35. Blood alcohol concentration is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The ratio of alcohol to total blood volume.
  - B. The ratio of alcohol to 1 liter of blood.
  - C. A measure of alcohol per pound of body weight.
  - D. A measure of tissue saturation.

ANSWER: A

36. Approximately 20% of alcohol is diffused through the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Stomach lining
  - B. Liver.
  - C. Lining of the mouth.
  - D. Small intestine.

ANSWER: A

37. When alcohol is metabolized, it is converted by alcohol dehydrogenase to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Congeners.
  - B. Carbohydrates.
  - C. Ethanol.
  - D. Acetaldehyde.

ANSWER: D

38. The percentage of alcohol in a beverage is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The fermentation.
  - B. The alcohol concentration.
  - C. The proof.
  - D. The alcohol percentage.

ANSWER: C

39. The yeast generated during the fermentation of beer is generally separated by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Centrifugation
  - B. Filtration
  - C. Cell disruption
  - D. All of these

ANSWER: A

40. Final alcohol content in wine varies from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 6-9 % by weight
  - B. 8-13 % by weight
  - C. 6-9 % and 8-13 % by weight
  - D. 13-15 % by weight

ANSWER: C

41. Bock beer is prepared from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Roasted germinated barley seeds
  - B. Rice
  - C. Wheat
  - D. Grapes

ANSWER: A

42. Sherry is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Wine
- B. Beer
- C. Brandy
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

43. The products of the fermentation of sugar are ethanol and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Water
- B. Oxygen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Sulfur dioxide

ANSWER: C

44. During fractional distillation, hydrocarbons are separated according to their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Boiling points
- B. Melting points
- C. Triple points
- D. Saturation points

ANSWER: A

45. What is the desirable sugar content of the grapes required for the wine production?

- A. 2-5%
- B. 5-10%
- C. 10-14%
- D. 14-20%

ANSWER: D

46. The process of making malt as soluble as possible by using enzymes adjuncts etc is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Brewing
- B. Malting
- C. Mashing
- D. Pitching

ANSWER: C

47. The crystal-like material sometimes found in wine bottles is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Residual diatomaceous earth
- B. Tannin
- C. Prevented by cold stabilizing
- D. Caused by excessive malic acid

ANSWER: C

48. Lagers are the beer in which fermentation is carried out using \_\_\_\_.

- A. Top yeast
- B. Bottom yeast
- C. Either of these
- D. Middle yeast

ANSWER: B

49. Sake is \_\_\_\_.

- A. Rice beer or wine of India

- B. Wheat beer or wine
- C. Barley beer or wine
- D. Rice beer or wine of Japan

ANSWER: D

50. If the malolactic fermentation is not carried out,
- A. The wine will have an odd odor
  - B. Malic acid may precipitate, leaving small crystals
  - C. The wine may be microbially unstable
  - D. The wine will be too low in acid

ANSWER: C

51. Which of the following organism is used for the fermentation of grapes?
- A. *Rhizopus sonti*
  - B. *Aspergillus oryzae*
  - C. *Lactobacillus vermiformis*
  - D. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

ANSWER: D

52. Wort is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. An aqueous extract of malt
  - B. Malted barley
  - C. Coagulated protein obtained during boiling
  - D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

53. Which is not correct about blush wines?
- A. They are stored in barrels
  - B. They are bottled within a year
  - C. They are usually slightly sweet
  - D. They are fermented in stainless steel

ANSWER: A

54. Malting process allows malt amylase and proteinases to degrade starch and protein to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Glucose and peptone as well as peptides
  - B. Glucose and amino acids
  - C. Maltose and peptone as well as peptides
  - D. Maltose and amino acids

ANSWER: C

55. The germination of barley kernels under controlled temperature and humidity to generate enzymes for the degradation of starch and protein is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Brewing
  - B. Malting
  - C. Mashing
  - D. Pitching

ANSWER: B

56. Fining a wine is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Adding one substance to remove another
  - B. Removing small particles



- C. Adding acid
- D. Removing tannin

ANSWER: A

57. Malolactic fermentation \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Produces lactic acid
- B. Reduces total acidity
- C. Produces diacetyl
- D. All of these

ANSWER: D

58. Wine is obtained after alcoholic fermentation of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rice
- B. Wheat
- C. Grapes
- D. Barley

ANSWER: C

59. In a hot climate, grapes lose acidity because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Enough tartaric acid is not made
- B. Enough malic acid is not made
- C. of break down of malic acid
- D. of break down of tartaric acid

ANSWER: C

60. How long does it take to complete fermentation process in case of red wine?

- A. 1-3 days
- B. 3-5 days
- C. 5-7 days
- D. 7-11 days

ANSWER: B

61. Sonti is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rice beer or wine of India
- B. Wheat beer or wine
- C. Barley beer or wine
- D. Rice beer or wine of Japan

ANSWER: A

62. A non directed physico chemical interaction between heavy metal ions and microbial surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Biotransformation
- B. Bioconversion
- C. Biosorption
- D. Biomining

ANSWER: C

63. Chlorella sp. are widely used in the removal of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Organic wastes.
- B. Hydrocarbons
- C. Heavy metals

D. All of these  
ANSWER: C

64. Microorganisms remove metals by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Adsorption and complexation
- B. Adsorption and precipitation
- C. Adsorption and volatilization
- D. All of these

ANSWER: D

65. Which of the following microbe is widely used in the removal of industrial wastes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Trichoderma sp.
- B. Aspergillus niger
- C. Pseudomonas putida
- D. All of these

ANSWER: B

66. Ex situ bioremediation involves the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Degradation of pollutants by microbes directly
- B. Removal of pollutants and collection at a place to facilitate microbial degradation
- C. Degradation of pollutants by genetically engineered microbes
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

67. Environmental biotechnology involves \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The use of microbes to clean up the environment
- B. Bioremediation
- C. The study of benefits and hazards associated with GMMs
- D. All of these

ANSWER: D

68. The use of living microorganism to degrade environmental pollutants is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Micro remediation
- B. Nano remediation
- C. Bio remediation
- D. All of these

ANSWER: C

69. Which of the following bacterium is called as the superbug that could clean up oil spills \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bacillus subtilis
- B. Pseudomonas putida
- C. Pseudomonas denitrificans
- D. Bacillus denitrificans

ANSWER: B

70. The processes of extracting metals from ore bearing rocks is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bioextraction
- B. Microbial extraction
- C. Biofiltration
- D. Bioleaching

ANSWER: D

71. The process of converting environmental pollutants into harmless products by naturally occurring microbes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Exsitu bioremediation
- B. Intrinsic bioremediation
- C. Extrinsic bioremediation
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

72. A dye is a substance which contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chromophore
- B. Auxochrome
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

ANSWER: C

73. Chromogen is a substance which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chromophore
- B. Auxochrome
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

ANSWER: A

74. Nitrobenzene is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An auxochrome
- B. Chromophore
- C. Chromogen
- D. A dye

ANSWER: C

75. - OH group is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A chromophore
- B. An auxochrome
- C. A dye
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

76. Martius yellow is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An acidic dye
- B. A basic dye
- C. Direct dye
- D. Vat dye

ANSWER: C

77. Alizarin is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An acidic dye
- B. Basic dye
- C. Direct dye
- D. Mordant dye

ANSWER: D

78. Malachite green is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An acidic dye
- B. A basic dye
- C. Ingrain dye
- D. Vat dye

ANSWER: B

79. Indigo is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An acidic dye
- B. Basic dye
- C. Vat dye
- D. Mordant dye

ANSWER: C

80. Chloramine - T is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An antiseptic
- B. Disinfectant
- C. Analgesics
- D. Antimalarial

ANSWER: A

81. Aspirin is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An antiseptic
- B. Analgesic
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Hypnotic

ANSWER: B

82. Bismarck brown is examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Phthalein dyes
- B. Azo dyes
- C. Anthraquinone dye
- D. Nitro dyes

ANSWER: B

83. Which dyes are synthesized and produced within the fibres and the colour so obtained is known as ice colours \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Azoic dyes
- B. Vat dyes
- C. Adjective dyes
- D. Direct dyes

ANSWER: A

84. Which of the following is a correct statement?

- A. Every coloured compound can act as a dye.
- B. Presence of a chromophore is necessary for a compound to act as dye.
- C. Presence of a chromophore as well as auxochrome group is necessary for a compound to act as dye.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: C

85. The dyes which are used in reduced state and are then oxidized in the fabric by air are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Azo dyes
- B. Dispersed dyes
- C. Basic dyes
- D. Vat dyes

ANSWER: D

86. Which of the following is an example of direct dye?

- A. Alizarin
- B. Congo red
- C. Martius green
- D. Malachite green

ANSWER: B

87. Which one is a vat dye?

- A. Alizarin
- B. Congo red
- C. Indigo
- D. Malachite

ANSWER: C

88. Which of the following is an acid azo dye?

- A. Methyl orange
- B. Phenolphthalein
- C. Malachite green
- D. Methylene blue

ANSWER: A

89. In case of Alizarin, use of  $Al^{3+}$  ions as mordant imparts which colour to the fabric?

- A. Rose red
- B. Blue
- C. Green
- D. Purple

ANSWER: A

90. Certain dyes cannot be used for dyeing a fabric without the help of a substance which acts as a binding agent between the fabric and the dye such substances are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Catalysts
- B. Fixing agent
- C. Mordants
- D. Binding agent

ANSWER: C

91. To which class of dyes does Martius yellow belong?

- A. Azo dyes
- B. Nitro dyes
- C. Phthalein dyes
- D. Indigoid dyes

ANSWER: B

92. The process of extracting metals from ore bearing rocks is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bioextraction

- B. Microbial extraction
- C. Biofiltration
- D. Bioleaching

ANSWER: D

93. A non directed physico chemical interaction between heavy metal ions and microbial surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Biotransformation
- B. Bioconversion
- C. Biosorption
- D. Biomining

ANSWER: C

94. The process of converting environmental pollutants into harmless products by naturally occurring microbes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Exsitu bioremediation
- B. Intrinsic bioremediation
- C. Extrinsic bioremediation
- D. None of these

ANSWER: B

95. In \_\_\_\_\_, microorganisms that produce acids are used to solubilize desirable metals.

- A. Bioremediation
- B. Biodegradation
- C. Bioleaching
- D. Bioacidification

ANSWER: C

96. The addition of known active microbes to soil or water with the purpose of accelerating microbial processes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Biodegradation
- B. Bioremediation
- C. Bioaccentuation
- D. Bioaugmentation

ANSWER: D

97. Which of the following bacterium is called as the superbug that could clean up oil spills?

- A. Bacillus subtilis
- B. Pseudomonas putida
- C. Pseudomonas denitrificans
- D. Bacillus denitrificans

ANSWER: B

98. The ion that is required in trace amounts for the growth of bacteria is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Calcium
- B. Magnesium
- C. Cobalt
- D. Sodium

ANSWER: C

99. The most important vitamin for the growth of bacteria is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. B-complex
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin C

ANSWER: A

100. Vitamin function as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Co-enzymes
- B. Co- molecules
- C. Building blocks of cell
- D. None of these

ANSWER: C

101. Most bacteria do not require the ion\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.  $Mg^{2+}$
- B.  $Ca^{2+}$
- C.  $Na^{+}$
- D.  $Fe^{2+}$

ANSWER: C

102. pH required for the growth of bacteria is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 6.8 - 7.2
- B. 5.6 - 8.2
- C. 3.0 - 6.0
- D. 8.0 - 14.0

ANSWER: A

103. Which of the following vitamins are fat soluble?

- A. Vitamin A and D
- B. Vitamin E
- C. Vitamin K
- D. All the above

ANSWER: D

104. Which of the following vitamins are water soluble?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin E and K
- C. Vitamin B and C
- D. Vitamin D

ANSWER: C

105. Vitamin A is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Thiamine
- B. Retinol
- C. Riboflavin
- D. Pyridoxin

ANSWER: B

106. Vitamin B1 is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Pyridoxin
- B. Retinol

- C. Niacin
  - D. Thiamine
- ANSWER: D

107. Vitamin B2 is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Niacin
- B. Calcepherol
- C. Thiamine
- D. Riboflovin

ANSWER: D

108. Vitamin A is available in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Egg yolk
- B. Green vegetables
- C. Carrot
- D. All the above

ANSWER: D

109. Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) is available in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Brown rice
- B. Potatoes
- C. Liver, eggs
- D. All the above

ANSWER: D

110. Which of the following vitamin is essential for eyes?

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin A
- D. Vitamin D

ANSWER: C

111. Which of the following vitamin is essential for the development of red blood cells?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin K

ANSWER: B

112. Deficiency of vitamin A causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Beri-Beri
- B. Night blindness
- C. Scurvy
- D. Anemia

ANSWER: B

113. Which of the following vitamin helps in coagulation of blood?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin D



ANSWER: C

114. Which of the following vitamin causes Beri-Beri?

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin B1
- C. Vitamin E
- D. Vitamin K

ANSWER: B

115. Which of the following vitamin causes Ariboflavinosis?

- A. Vitamin B2
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin A

ANSWER: A

116. Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes Pellagra?

- A. Vitamin K
- B. B3 (Niacin)
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin A

ANSWER: B

117. Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes Anemia?

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Vitamin K
- C. Vitamin B12
- D. Vitamin E

ANSWER: D

118. Deficiency of vitamin C causes?

- A. Scurvy
- B. Night blindness
- C. Anemia
- D. Beri-Beri

ANSWER: A

119. Deficiency of vitamin D causes?

- A. Anemia
- B. Rickets
- C. Night blindness
- D. Scurvy

ANSWER: B

120. Overdose of vitamin A and vitamin D causes?

- A. Scurvy
- B. Hypervitaminosis
- C. Rickets
- D. Anemia

ANSWER: B

121. Which of the following vitamin is the Anti Sterility Vitamin?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Vitamin E

ANSWER: D

122. Vitamin B is synthesised by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bacteria
- B. Virus
- C. Insulin
- D. Bile

ANSWER: A

123. Which of these adhesives will glue mdf to acrylic?

- A. PVA
- B. Epoxy resin (araldite)
- C. Tensol cement
- D. Pritt Stick

ANSWER: B

124. Which adhesive will not work well on wood?

- A. PVA
- B. Epoxy resin
- C. Tensol cement
- D. Synthetic resin (Cascamite)

ANSWER: C

125. Which adhesive is designed for fixing plastic laminate to MDF or chipboard?

- A. PVA
- B. Contact Adhesive (Evostick)
- C. Epoxy Resin (araldite)
- D. Hot melt glue

ANSWER: B

126. Which adhesives can be used when gluing up dovetail or comb(finger) joints?

- A. Synthetic resin (cascamite)
- B. Tensol cement
- C. Hot melt glue (Glue gun)
- D. Contact adhesive

ANSWER: A

127. Which is the only adhesive which can be used to join metals together?

- A. Contact adhesive
- B. Hot melt glue (glue gun).
- C. Epoxy resin.
- D. PVA

ANSWER: C

128. What term is used to describe the process of adding nutrients to foods such as calcium to orange juice?

- A. Fortified

- B. Enriched
- C. Complement
- D. Augment

ANSWER: A

129. A deficiency of which of the following vitamins would NOT disrupt homocysteine metabolism?

- A. Biotin
- B. Folate
- C. B6
- D. B12

ANSWER: A

130. The vitamin which can be most easily synthesized in human body is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

ANSWER: D

131. Dextrans are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Formed by some micro organisms.
- B. highly branched homopolysaccharides formed by 1-4, 1-6, and 1-3 a-glycosidic bonds.
- C. used in plasma substitute solutions.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

132. In general terms, in contrasting metallic and ceramic materials:

- A. Ceramics are less durable chemically than metals
- B. Most metals are more brittle than most ceramics
- C. Most ceramics are more brittle than most metals
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

133. If the investment in fixed assets or plant and machinery does not exceed one crore rupees, then that particular firm comes under the category of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Tiny industry
- B. Small scale industry
- C. Village industry
- D. Cottage: industry

ANSWER: B

134. Which problem is faced by small business ?

- A. Lack of adequate finance
- B. Outdated technology
- C. Shortage of raw materials
- D. All

ANSWER: D

135. Name the institution which was set up in 1982 to promote integrated rural development.

- A. NSIC
- B. NABARD

- C. SIDBI
  - D. NCEUS
- ANSWER: B

136. What percentage does small scale industry share of total industrial units in the country ?

- A. 50%
- B. 75%
- C. 95%
- D. 100%

ANSWER: C

137. Naphthalene balls are obtained from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Carbon
- B. Coke
- C. Coal tar
- D. Coal gas

ANSWER: C

138. Which of the following compounds is ingredients of moth balls?

- A. Para-dichlorobenzene
- B. Naphthalene
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

ANSWER: C

139. A common preservative used in jam and pickles is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sodium benzoate
- B. Nitric acid
- C. Sodium Chloride
- D. Copper Sulphate

ANSWER: A

140. The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol by yeast is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Fermentation
- B. Pasteurisation
- C. Alcoholism
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: A

141. The pores in the bread is due to gas bubbles of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen di oxide
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Carbon di oxide

ANSWER: D

142. A chain of small chemical units combined to form a large single unit is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Polymer
- B. Poly
- C. Polythene
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

143. Polythene and PVC are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bio degradable substance
- B. Thermosetting plastics
- C. Thermoplastics
- D. Rayon

ANSWER: C

144. Plastics which when moulded once, cannot be softened by heating. Such plastics are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Polythene
- B. Thermoplastics
- C. Polyster
- D. Thermosetting plastics

ANSWER: D

145. Polycot is made by mixing two types of fibres namely \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Silk + Cotton
- B. Polythene + Cotton
- C. Silk + Polyester
- D. Polyester + Cotton

ANSWER: D

146. The 4 R Principle is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover
- B. Remember, reduce, Recycle, Rejoice
- C. Repeat, Rejoice, recycle, reduce
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

147. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of natural polymer

- A. Rayon
- B. Cellulose
- C. Nylon
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: B

148. Which of the following is Non-biodegradable?

- A. Woolen clothes
- B. Plastic bag
- C. Cotton cloth
- D. Wood

ANSWER: B

149. The coating on modern non- stick cookware and electric iron is of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Terrycot
- B. Rayon
- C. Polyester
- D. Teflon

ANSWER: D

150. Buna-S is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. SBR
- B. Teflon
- C. PTFE
- D. Polycrylates

ANSWER: A