Subject: Chemistry	**Chapter:** Unit 12
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FBISE SLO-Aligned

MCQs (All + Exercise)

- Anhydrous copper(II) sulfate turns from white to which color in the presence of water

a. **Blue** b. Green
c. Yellow d. Red

- The boiling point of pure water at sea level is

a. 50°C b. 75°C
c. **100°C** d. 150°C

- The melting point of pure water is

a. **0°C** b. 10°C
c. 50°C d. 100°C

- Distilled water is mainly used in laboratories because it is

a. Rich in minerals b. **Free from impurities**
c. Tasty to drink d. Coloured

- Tap water is supplied through

a. **Municipal water system** b. Rainwater only
c. Underground aquifers only d. Distillation

- Which of the following is not a water-borne disease

a. Hepatitis b. Typhoid
c. Dysentery d. **Anaemia**

- Anhydrous copper(II) sulfate is initially

a. Blue b. **White**
c. Green d. Yellow

- Which process in water treatment removes suspended matter by allowing it to settle down

a. Filtration b. Chlorination
c. **Sedimentation** d. Distillation

- In domestic water treatment, chlorine is used to

a. Remove bad smell b. Remove suspended solids
c. **Kill microbes** d. Remove salts

- Which natural substance in water is necessary for aquatic life survival

a. Nitrates b. **Dissolved oxygen**
c. Phosphates d. Plastics

- Which metal compound in water is essential for production of hemoglobin

a. Sodium b. Potassium
c. **Iron** d. Magnesium

- Which harmful substance in sewage can cause diseases

a. Salts b. **Harmful microbes**
c. Dissolved oxygen d. Essential minerals

- Excess nitrates in drinking water are especially harmful for

a. Adults b. **Young children**
c. Plants d. Animals

- Which chemical from fertilizers and detergents can cause eutrophication in water bodies

a. Carbonates b. **Phosphates**
c. Chlorides d. Sulfates

- Which one is a harmful effect of water pollution on aquatic life

a. Better growth of fish b. Improved oxygen level
c. **Reduction of dissolved oxygen** d. Increase in water clarity

- One step in domestic water purification that removes coloured and odorous compounds is

a. Sedimentation b. **Filtration through charcoal**
c. Chlorination d. Distillation

- Which water is free from dissolved salts and minerals

a. Tap water b. Spring water
c. **Distilled water** d. River water

- Continuous fever between 101°F to 104°F is a symptom of

a. Dysentery b. **Typhoid**
c. Hepatitis d. Cholera

- Which waterborne disease is caused by entamoeba parasite

a. **Dysentery** b. Hepatitis
c. Typhoid d. Jaundice

- Which of the following spreads through polluted water containing viruses

a. **Hepatitis A and E** b. Typhoid
c. Anaemia d. Dysentery

- Water scarcity in Pakistan is mainly due to

a. Excess snowfall b. **Population growth and poor water management**
c. High forest cover d. Ocean water abundance

- Which of the following is used as a fertilizer

a. **Urea** b. Baking soda
c. Common salt d. Lime

- NPK fertilizers provide plants with

a. **Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium** b. Nitrogen, Calcium, Phosphorus
c. Sodium, Potassium, Calcium d. Magnesium, Zinc, Copper

- Which practice optimizes intake of nutrients by plants and reduces nutrient loss

a. Irrigation b. **Nutrient management**
c. Overuse of fertilizers d. Deforestation

- Long-term use of distilled water for drinking may cause

a. Better immunity b. **Mineral deficiency**
c. Obesity d. High blood pressure

- Phosphates from detergents can damage fish by destroying

a. **Outer mucous membranes** b. Bones
c. Scales d. Fins

- Which of the followings is not a waterborne disease

a. Hepatitis b. Typhoid
c. Dysentery d. **Anaemia**

- Which human activity results in contamination of water bodies

a. Livestock waste b. Pesticides
c. Septic tanks d. **All of these**

- pH of distilled water is

a. **7** b. Less than 7
c. Greater than 7 d. None of these

- Anhydrous copper(II) sulphate is solid

a. Blue b. **White**
c. Yellow d. None of these

Short Question.

1. How we can test the presence of water in anhydrous copper (II) sulphate?
2. How we can test water purity using melting and boiling point?
3. Differentiate between distilled and tap water.
4. Recognize some beneficial substances that are present in water.
5. Explain why water treatment is necessary?
6. Describe water scarcity as major issue in Pakistan.
7. How we can overcome the problem of water scarcity in Pakistan?
8. Write some steps to avoid from water borne diseases.
9. What are fertilizers? Write examples.
10. What are NPK fertilizers? Write their importance.

Long Questions

1. Discuss some substances that are present in water and are harmful.
2. Describe all the steps included in raw water treatment.
3. Identify negative effects of water pollutants and the ways to avoid them.