

# Quiz 1 Chemistry (Water Treatment)

\*Required

1. Email address \*

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2. Name \*

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3. Branch \*

*Mark only one oval.*

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4. Roll No \*

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Multiple Choice Questions on Water Treatment

6. The maximum desirable limit of total hardness (as  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) in drinking water \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- 800
- 600
- 400
- 300

7. Permanent hardness of water is caused by the presence of \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Chlorides of Ca & Mg
- Sulphates of Ca & Mg
- Bicarbonates of Ca & Mg
- Carbonates of Na & K

8. The chemical oxygen demand (COD) measure the \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Amount of oxygen required for growth of micro organism in water
- Amount of oxygen that would be removed from the water in order to oxidize pollution
- Amount of oxygen required to oxidize the calcium present in waste water
- None of the above

9. Maximum permissible limit of dissolved solids in drinking water \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- 2000 mg/l
- 1500 mg/l
- 1000 mg/l
- 500 mg/l

10. Which of the following physical method is used as germicidal in modern time for the treatment of drinking water \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Chlorination
- U V Radiation
- Treating with bleaching powder
- Treating with potassium permanganate

11. Permanent hardness of water may be removed by the addition of \*

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Lime
- Sodium bicarbonate
- Soda Ash
- Potassium permanganate

12. When temporary hard Water is boiled one of the substance formed is \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Carbon Di oxide
- Hydrogen chloride
- Calcium bicarbonate
- Magnesium bi carbonate

13. The purest form of naturally occurring water is \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Rain Water
- Riover Water
- Pond Water
- Well Water

14. Zeolite softening process reoves both temporary and permanent hardness of water. In this process the calcium and magnesium present in water are precipitated as \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Insoluble carbonates
- Insoluble chlorides
- Insoluble sulphates
- Insoluble zeolites

15. The total dissolved solids (TDS) can be reduced by which method \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Distillation
- Ion exchange
- Reverse osmosis
- All of the above

16. The process in which water is passed through filter beds of sand and gravel to remove smaller particles of dust is called \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Sedimentation
- Filtration
- Cogulation
- Chlorination

17. In determination of water hardness by complexometric titration at what pH which indicator is used \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Methyl orange at 4-5 pH
- Methyl orange at 9-10 pH
- Eriochrome Black - T at 4-5 pH
- Eriochrome Black - T at 9-10 pH

18. The expression of hardness producing salt usually expressed in terms of \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Calcium chloride
- Magnisum chloride
- Calcium carbonate
- Magnisum carbonate

19. What is the correct relationship between various unit of hardness \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- 1ppm=0.1mg/l=0.1degree F= .07degree Cl
- 1ppm=0.01mg/l=0.1 degree F=0.7 degree Cl
- 1ppm=.01mg/l=0.1 degree F = .07 degree Cl
- 1 ppm= 1 mg/l=0.1degree F= 0.07 degree Cl

20. The most common cause of acidity in water is \* 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- Oxygen
- Hydrogen
- Nitrogen
- carbon Di oxide

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