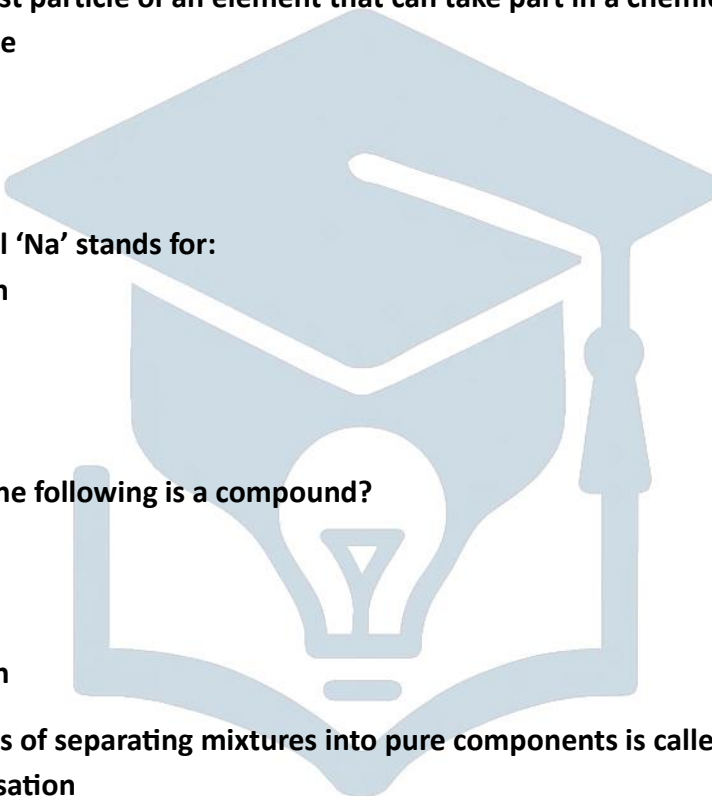


MSQs for class 9 chemistry



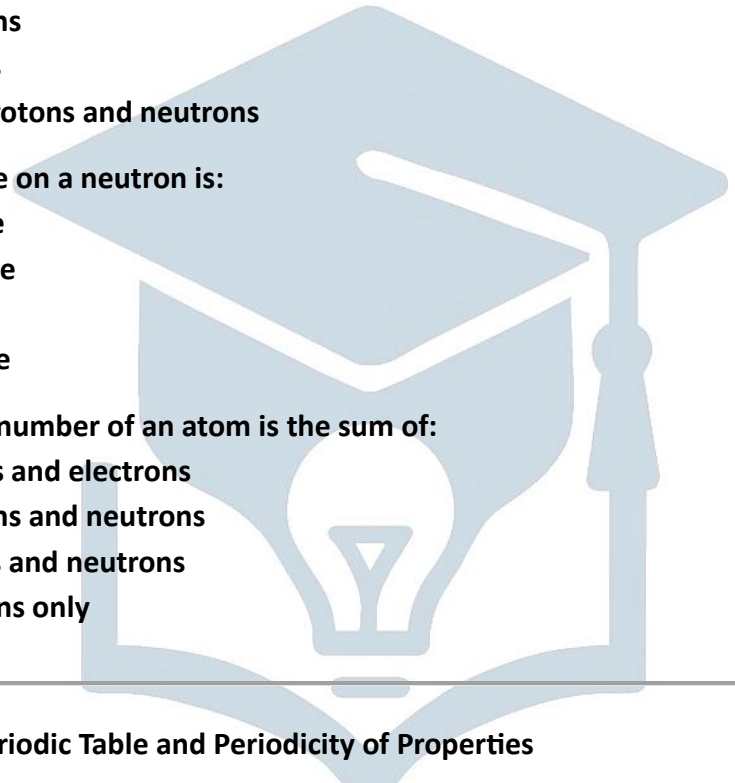
Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Chemistry

1. Which branch of chemistry deals with the study of carbon compounds?
A) Physical Chemistry
B) Organic Chemistry
C) Inorganic Chemistry
D) Analytical Chemistry
2. The smallest particle of an element that can take part in a chemical reaction is:
A) Molecule
B) Atom
C) Ion
D) Proton
3. The symbol 'Na' stands for:
A) Nitrogen
B) Sodium
C) Nickel
D) Neon
4. Which of the following is a compound?
A) Air
B) Water
C) Oxygen
D) Nitrogen
5. The process of separating mixtures into pure components is called:
A) Condensation
B) Distillation
C) Filtration
D) Sublimation



Chapter 2: Structure of Atoms

1. The nucleus of an atom contains:
A) Electrons only
B) Protons and neutrons

- C) Protons and electrons
 - D) Neutrons only
2. Who discovered the electron?
- A) Rutherford
 - B) J.J. Thomson
 - C) Bohr
 - D) Dalton
3. Atomic number is equal to the number of:
- A) Neutrons
 - B) Electrons
 - C) Protons
 - D) Both protons and neutrons
4. The charge on a neutron is:
- A) Positive
 - B) Negative
 - C) Neutral
 - D) Variable
5. The mass number of an atom is the sum of:
- A) Protons and electrons
 - B) Electrons and neutrons
 - C) Protons and neutrons
 - D) Neutrons only
- 

 Chapter 3: Periodic Table and Periodicity of Properties

1. The modern periodic table was given by:
- A) Mendeleev
 - B) Moseley
 - C) Dalton
 - D) Thomson
2. Elements in the same group have:
- A) Same number of neutrons
 - B) Same number of protons
 - C) Same number of valence electrons
 - D) Same atomic masses

3. The horizontal rows in the periodic table are called:

- A) Groups
- B) Periods
- C) Columns
- D) Families

4. The element with atomic number 1 is placed in:

- A) Group I-A
- B) Group II-A
- C) Group VII-A
- D) Group VIII

5. The most electronegative element is:

- A) Fluorine
- B) Oxygen
- C) Chlorine
- D) Nitrogen

 Chapter 4: Structure of Molecules

1. Chemical bond is formed due to:

- A) Sharing or transfer of electrons
- B) Exchange of protons
- C) Attraction of neutrons
- D) Movement of nuclei

2. Covalent bond is formed by:

- A) Transfer of electrons
- B) Sharing of electrons
- C) Donation of electrons
- D) Neutralization

3. Ionic bond is formed between:

- A) Metal and metal
- B) Metal and non-metal
- C) Non-metal and non-metal
- D) Two gases

4. The molecule of water (H_2O) is:

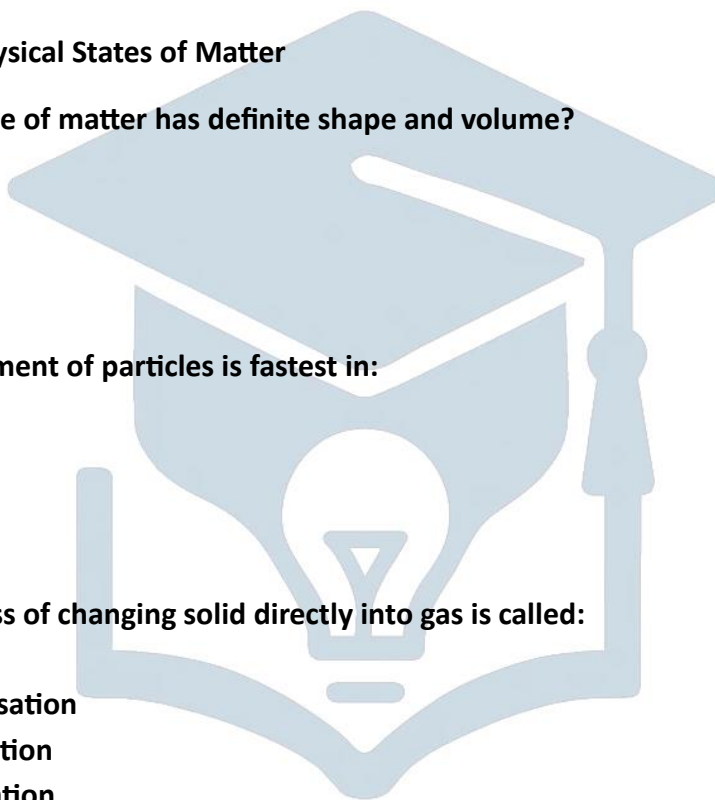
- A) Linear

- B) Angular
 - C) Planar
 - D) Tetrahedral
5. The bond between hydrogen and chlorine in HCl is:
- A) Ionic
 - B) Covalent
 - C) Metallic
 - D) Coordinate
-



Chapter 5: Physical States of Matter

1. Which state of matter has definite shape and volume?
 - A) Solid
 - B) Liquid
 - C) Gas
 - D) Plasma
2. The movement of particles is fastest in:
 - A) Solids
 - B) Liquids
 - C) Gases
 - D) Metals
3. The process of changing solid directly into gas is called:
 - A) Melting
 - B) Condensation
 - C) Sublimation
 - D) Evaporation
4. The pressure of a gas increases when:
 - A) Volume increases
 - B) Temperature decreases
 - C) Volume decreases
 - D) Temperature remains constant
5. Boyle's law relates:
 - A) Pressure and temperature
 - B) Pressure and volume



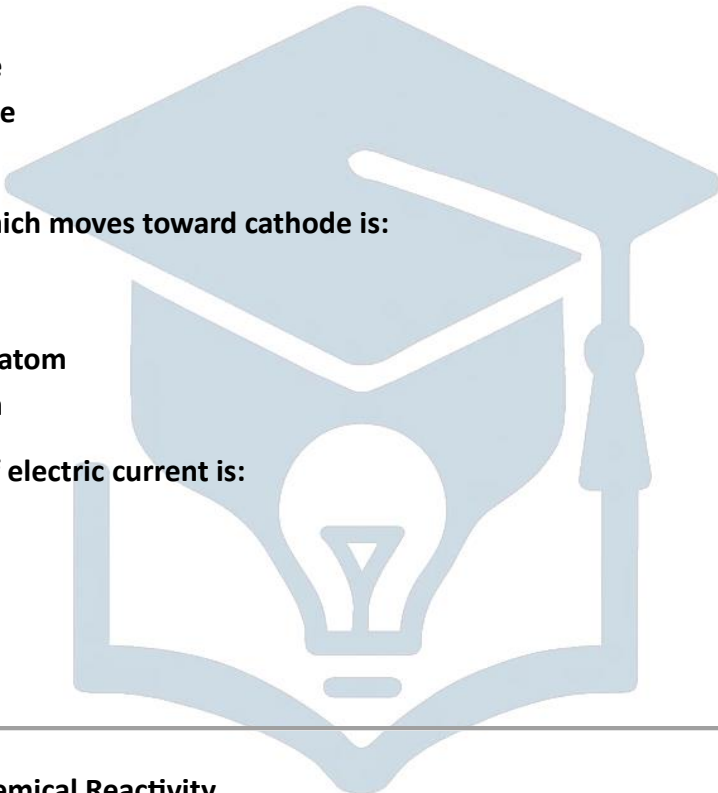
- C) Volume and temperature
 - D) Mass and volume
-

Chapter 6: Solutions

1. A homogeneous mixture is called:
 - A) Suspension
 - B) Colloid
 - C) Solution
 - D) Compound
 2. The substance that dissolves is called:
 - A) Solute
 - B) Solvent
 - C) Solution
 - D) Mixture
 3. Water is called a universal solvent because:
 - A) It is colorless
 - B) It dissolves many substances
 - C) It has low boiling point
 - D) It is neutral
 4. Concentration of a solution is expressed in:
 - A) Moles
 - B) Litres
 - C) Grams
 - D) Percentage
 5. The solubility of solids in liquids increases with:
 - A) Decrease in temperature
 - B) Increase in temperature
 - C) Increase in pressure
 - D) Decrease in pressure
-

Chapter 7: Electrochemistry

1. The flow of electric current through a solution is due to:
 - A) Electrons

- B) Ions
 - C) Molecules
 - D) Atoms
2. The process of chemical decomposition by passing current is called:
- A) Ionization
 - B) Electrolysis
 - C) Neutralization
 - D) Oxidation
3. In electrolysis, the positive electrode is called:
- A) Anode
 - B) Cathode
 - C) Electrode
 - D) Battery
4. The ion which moves toward cathode is:
- A) Anion
 - B) Cation
 - C) Neutral atom
 - D) Electron
5. The unit of electric current is:
- A) Volt
 - B) Ampere
 - C) Ohm
 - D) Joule
- 



Chapter 8: Chemical Reactivity

1. Metals are generally:
- A) Electron acceptors
 - B) Electron donors
 - C) Non-reactive
 - D) Insulators
2. Non-metals form:
- A) Basic oxides
 - B) Acidic oxides

C) Amphoteric oxides

D) Neutral oxides

3. Reactivity of metals decreases from:

A) Top to bottom

B) Bottom to top

C) Left to right

D) Right to left

4. Sodium reacts vigorously with:

A) Water

B) Nitrogen

C) Sulfur

D) Oxygen

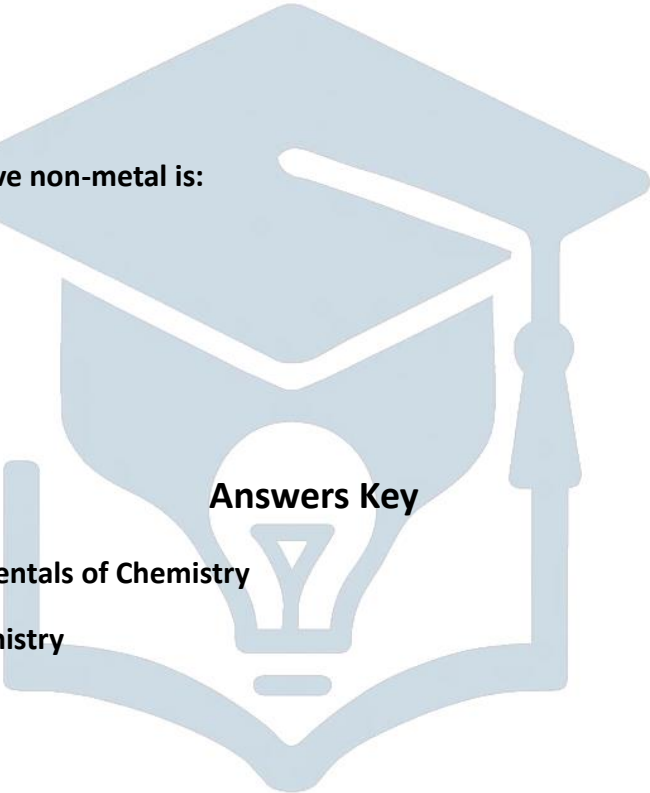
5. The most reactive non-metal is:

A) Fluorine

B) Oxygen

C) Nitrogen

D) Chlorine



Answers Key



Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Chemistry

1. B) Organic Chemistry

2. B) Atom

3. B) Sodium

4. B) Water

5. B) Distillation



Chapter 2: Structure of Atoms

1. B) Protons and neutrons

2. B) J.J. Thomson

3. C) Protons

4. C) Neutral
 5. C) Protons and neutrons
-

Chapter 3: Periodic Table and Periodicity of Properties

1. B) Moseley
 2. C) Same number of valence electrons
 3. B) Periods
 4. A) Group I-A
 5. A) Fluorine
-

Chapter 4: Structure of Molecules

1. A) Sharing or transfer of electrons
 2. B) Sharing of electrons
 3. B) Metal and non-metal
 4. B) Angular
 5. B) Covalent
-

Chapter 5: Physical States of Matter

1. A) Solid
 2. C) Gases
 3. C) Sublimation
 4. C) Volume decreases
 5. B) Pressure and volume
-

Chapter 6: Solutions

1. C) Solution
 2. A) Solute
 3. B) It dissolves many substances
 4. D) Percentage
 5. B) Increase in temperature
-

Chapter 7: Electrochemistry

1. B) Ions
 2. B) Electrolysis
 3. A) Anode
 4. B) Cation
 5. B) Ampere
-

Chapter 8: Chemical Reactivity

1. B) Electron donors
2. B) Acidic oxides
3. B) Bottom to top
4. A) Water
5. A) Fluorine

