

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**CLASS: VII****SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY****Chapter - 1**

- Question 1) The state of matter can be changed
 (a) By changing the temperature (b) By changing the temperature
 (c) By changing the quantity (d) All of these
- Question 2) The process of changing a solid substance into liquid by heating is called
 (a) Boiling (b) Melting (c) Freezing (d) none
- Question 3) A solid substance can be melted
 (a) only by applying heat (b) by applying force (c) none (d) both (a) and (b)
- Question 4) The melting of a solid substance takes place
 (a) at any temperature (b) at a fixed temperature (c) temperature below melting point (d) none
- Question 5) The temperature at which a solid substance melts is called
 (a) fixed point (b) boiling point (c) melting point (d) freezing point
- Question 6) The gaseous state of a liquid is called.
 (a) vapour state (b) evaporation (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
- Question 7) The changing of a liquid into vapours is called
 (a) Evaporation (b) Vaporization (c) Condensation (d) Freezing
- Question 8) The temperature at which a liquid boils
 (a) boiling point (b) melting point (c) freezing point (d) both (a) and (b)
- Question 9) The boiling point of water is
 (a) 0°C (b) 100°C (c) 110°C (d) none
- Question 10) The process of changing a gas (or vapours) into a liquid by cooling is
 (a) condensation (b) evaporation (c) sublimation (d) freezing
- Question 11) When water is cooled 0°C it changes into
 (a) Stream (b) ice (c) liquid (d) all of these
- Question 12) The process of changing a liquid into solid by cooling.
 (a) Freezing (b) Sublimation (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 13) The change of state from liquid to solid
 (a) Solidification (b) freezing (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 14) Sublimable substances are.
 (a) Iodine (b) ammonium chloride (c) camphor (d) all of these
- Question 15) In solids, molecules positions are
 (a) fixed (b) not fixed (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 16) Liquids and solids have
 (a) fixed volume (b) have fixed shape (c) have same density (d) all of these
- Question 17) _____ neither a fixed shape nor a fixed volume
 (a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) all of these
- Question 18) _____ have high density
 (a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) all of these
- Question 19) _____ are highly, compressible
 (a) Solids (b) liquids (c) gases (d) none
- Question 20) The force of attraction between molecules is known as
 (a) inter molecular force (b) inter molecular space (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 21) When a solid is heated, then the distance between the molecules
 (a) decreases (b) increases (c) remain same (d) none of these
- Question 22) The force of attraction between the molecules of liquid is
 (a) Stronger (b) weaker (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these
- Question 23) _____ does not possess a definite shape
 (a) solid (b) liquids (c) Gases (d) both (b) & (c)
- Question 24) The molecular force of interaction in a gas depends upon
 (a) density (b) volume (c) shape (d) none
- Question 25) When a gas is cooled, the speed of the molecules
 (a) decrease (b) increase (c) no effect (d) none of these

Chapter – 2

- Question 1) The changes that take place in a short time.
 (a) fast changes (b) slow changes (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 2) The changes that can be reversed
 (a) reversible changes (b) irreversible change (c) fast change (d) none
- Question 3) _____ changes are permanent.
 (a) reversible change (b) irreversible change (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 4) The changes that are useful to us
 (a) desirable change (b) undesirable changes (c) fast changes (d) slow change
- Question 5) The changes harmful to human beings
 (a) desirable change (b) undesirable change (c) none of these (d) both (a) & (b)
- Question 6) The boiling of milk to a particular temperature to kill bacteria is
 (a) Pasteurization (b) Solidification (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none

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- Question 7) Conversion of ice into water is a
(a) chemical change (b) physical change (c) desirable change (d) none
- Question 8) The changes that cannot be reversed involve the formation of new substances are
(a) Physical changes (b) chemical changes (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 9) _____ is the process in which water vapour from the air turn back into water
(a) condensation (b) melting (c) freezing (d) none
- Question 10) The change of liquid state into solid state into solid state is
(a) Melting (b) Freezing (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 11) _____ change is temporary
(a) Physical change (b) chemical change (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 12) _____ change is irreversible
(a) Physical change (b) chemical change (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 13) The corrosion of metal like iron due to the attack of air and moisture is called
(a) rusting (b) burning (c) chemical (d) none
- Question 14) Corrosion of metals takes place in presence of
(a) moisture (b) air (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 15) In _____ change, new substance are produced.
(a) chemical change (b) physical change (c) reversible (d) none
- Question 16) _____ is a reaction in which a substance combines with oxygen of air with the evolution of Heat and light
(a) Burning (b) rusting (c) evaporation (d) none
- Question 17) During each change, energy is
(a) evolved (b) absorbed (c) either evolved or absorbed (d) none
- Question 18) The blooming of a flower from its bud is a _____ change
(a) slow (b) fast (c) chemical change (d) none
- Question 19) Water molecules slow down and packed to form a rigid structure
(a) Freezing (b) Melting (c) Sublimation (d) none
- Question 20) The cleaning of utensils is a
(a) desirable change (b) undesirable change (c) fast change (d) slow change
- Question 21) New moon day and full moon day are
(a) non- periodic change (b) Periodic change (c) desirable change (d) none
- Question 22) Germination of seed is a _____ change
(a) Slow (b) Slow (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 23) _____ is an endothermic change
(a) sublimation (b) Freezing (c) melting (d) none
- Question 24) _____ is a chemical change
(a) burning (b) formation of curd (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 25) The composition of matter remains unaltered
(a) Physical changes (b) Chemical change (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none

Chapter – 3

- Question 1) Elements and compounds are made up of –
(a) one kind of particles (b) two kinds of particles (c) many kind of particles (d) none
- Question 2) _____ are composed of different kinds of particles
(a) mixtures (b) compound (c) element (d) none
- Question 3) An _____ is a substance made up of identical atoms
(a) element (b) mixtures (c) compound (d) none
- Question 4) Each element has its own definite
(a) melting point (b) boiling point (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 5) _____ are represented by symbols
(a) element (b) compound (c) mixture (d) none
- Question 6) Symbol of Aluminium is
(a) Ar (b) Al (c) Au (d) A
- Question 7) Cane sugar is a combination of
(a) carbon (b) hydrogen (c) oxygen (d) a, b and c
- Question 8) The compound is always
(a) homogeneous (b) heterogeneous (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 9) Liquid hydrogen boils at
(a) – 252.8°C (b) 252.8°C (c) 250°C (d) none
- Question 10) Molecular formulae of sodium chloride
(a) NaCl (b) BaCl₂ (c) Na₂Cl (d) none
- Question 11) Molecular formulae of cupric nitrate
(a) Cu(NO₃)₂.6H₂O (b) Cu(NO₃)₂ (c) 2CuNO₂ (d) none
- Question 12) The components can be mixed in any proportion by weight
(a) In a mixture (b) In a compound (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 13) The components are uniformly mixed in
(a) Heterogeneous (b) Homogeneous (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of these
- Question 14) Sand + water is a
(a) Heterogeneous mixture (b) Homogeneous mixture (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 15) Separation of components of mixtures are required
(a) to remove unwanted components (b) to remove harmful components
(c) to obtain pure and useful components (d) all of these

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- Question 16) Sublimation involves
(a) absorption of heat (b) evolution of heat (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 17) _____ accelerated the rate of evaporation
(a) heating (b) cooling (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 18) Camphor is separated from common salt
(a) By sublimation (b) by distillation (c) By filtration (d) by boiling
- Question 19) The process used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid
(a) filtration (b) boiling (c) sublimation (d) none of these
- Question 20) The technique used to separates the mixture of chemicals in gas or liquid form
(a) Sublimation (b) Chromatography (c) Filtration (d) distillation
- Question 21) Filter paper used in paper chromatography is
(a) What man No 1 paper (b) normal filter paper (c) both (a) & (b) (d) none
- Question 22) Water boils at
(a) 0°C (b) 100°C (c) – 183°C (d) none
- Question 23) Tap water is a
(a) mixture (b) compound (c) element (d) none of these
- Question 24) Water freezes at
(a) 0°C (b) 1000C (c) 252.8°C (d) None
- Question 25) Which of the following is mixture?
(a) water (b) air (c) common salt (d) plaster of Paris

