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General Science Sample Questions

1. Which of the following is the lightest metal ?
(A) Mercury (B) Silver (C) Lithium (D) Lead (Ans : C)
2. The most important ore of Aluminium is–
(A) Bauxite (B) Calamine (C) Calcite (D) Galena (Ans : A)
3. The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is–
(A) Carbon (B) Silicon (C) Hydrogen (D) Aluminium (Ans : B)
4. The chemical name of Uria is–
(A) Aneurin (B) Chloroetane (C) Carbamide (D) None of these (Ans : C)
5. Permanent hardness of water can be removed by adding–
(A) Potassium Permanganate (B) Chlorine (C) Bleaching Powder (D) Washing Soda (Ans : D)
6. The formula of Plaster of Paris is–
(A) CaSO_4 (B) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (C) $2\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (D) $2\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Ans : D)
7. Liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG) consists of mainly–
(A) Methane, Ethane and Hexane (B) Ethane, Hexane and Nonane
(C) Methane, Butane and Propane (D) Methane, Hexane and Nonane (Ans : C)
8. The metal that is present in Photo Films is–
(A) Mercury (B) Platinum (C) Magnesium (D) Silver (Ans : D)
9. Which of the following is in liquid form at room temperature ?
(A) Cerium (B) Sodium (C) Francium (D) Lithium (Ans : C)
10. The property of a substance to absorb moisture from the air on exposure is called–
(A) Osmosis (B) Desiccation (C) Efflorescence (D) Deliquescent (Ans : D)
11. Brass gets discoloured in air due to the presence of which gas in air–
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Oxygen (C) Hydrogen Sulphide (D) Nitrogen (Ans : C)

12. Quartz crystals normally used in quartz clocks etc. is chemically–

- (A) Sodium Silicate (B) Silicon dioxide (C) Germanium dioxide (D) A mixture of (B) and (C) (Ans : B)

13. Which of the following elements is non-radioactive?

- (A) Uranium (B) Thorium (C) Plutonium (D) Zirconium (Ans : D)

14. According to Dalton's atomic theory the smallest particle which can exist independently is–

- (A) An atom (B) A molecule (C) A cation (D) An anion (Ans : A)

15. The recent atomic weight scale is based on–

- (A) $^{1\text{H}}\text{H}$ (B) $^{1\text{H}}\text{H}_2$ (C) $^{6\text{C}}\text{C}^{12}$ (D) $^{8\text{O}}\text{O}^{16}$ (Ans : C)

16. The major ingredient of leather is–

- (A) Carbohydrate (B) Collagen (C) Polymer (D) Nucleic acid (Ans : B)

17. Glass is made from the mixture of–

- (A) Quartz and mica (B) Sand and salt (C) Sand and silicates (D) None of these (Ans : C)

18. Epoxy resins is used as–

- (A) Moth repellants (B) Insecticides (C) Detergents (D) Adhesives (Ans : D)

19. One fathom is equal to–

- (A) 6 metres (B) 6 feet (C) 60 feet (D) 60 cms (Ans : B)

20. What is the unit for measuring the pitch or frequency of sound ?

- (A) Coulomb (B) Hum (C) Cycles (D) Decible (Ans : D)

21. The fastest acting enzyme in the biological kingdom is–

- (A) lipase (B) amylase (C) carboxypeptidase (D) carbonic anhydrase (Ans : D)

22. Lightening cause rainfall because–

- (A) It cause combination of oxygen and nitrogen (B) Some of the gas molecules become bigger

- (C) It activate H_2O molecule (D) Photo-electricity reaction starts (Ans : C)

23. Nitrification means–

(A) Liquifaction of nitrogen (B) Convert the atmospheric nitrogen to effective nitrogen compound.

(C) Production of nitrogen from air (D) Conversion of nitrogen to nitric acid. (Ans : B)

24. Cell membrane is–

(A) permeable (B) selectively permeable

(C) semipermeable (D) impermeable (Ans : C)

25. Polythene is industrially prepared by the polymerisation of–

(A) methane (B) styrene (C) acetylene (D) ethylene (Ans : D)



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