MULTI QUIZ

CHEMISTRY

ABCD

1. What do most nonmetal oxides form with water?

- [ ] Salts
- [ ] Bases
- [ ] Acids

ABCD

2. What is the chemical composition of quartz?

- [ ] Aluminum oxide
- [ ] Calcium carbonate
- [ ] Silicon dioxide
- [ ] Calcium sulfate

ABCD

3. Which metal melts at about 30°C, so it turns liquid when held in the hand?

- [ ] Tin
- [ ] Indium
- [ ] Gallium
- [ ] Mercury

ABCD

4. Which alkaloid is used, among other things, to dilate the pupils?

- [ ] Quinine
- [ ] Atropine
- [ ] Nicotine
- [ ] Caffeine

YES/NO

5. Does a solution of table salt in water conduct electricity?

- [ ] No
- [ ] Yes

YES/NO

6. Is nitric acid an organic compound?

- [ ] No
- [ ] Yes

ABCD

7. Which chemical element has the symbol B?

- [ ] Barium
- [ ] Bromine
- [ ] Beryllium
- [ ] Boron

ABCD

8. What are the organic compounds formed by the condensation of acids and alcohols called?

- [ ] Aldehydes
- [ ] Ketones
- [ ] Esters
- [ ] Ethers

ABCD

9. What is solid carbon dioxide called?

- [ ] Quicklime
- [ ] Carbide
- [ ] Dry ice
- [ ] Laughing gas

ABCD

10. What is the chemical compound with the systematic name 2-aminoethanesulfonic acid called?

- [ ] Taurine
- [ ] Glycine
- [ ] Creatine
- [ ] Caffeine

ABCD

11. Which chemical element has the symbol Og?

- [ ] Galvanic cell
- [ ] Oganesson
- [ ] Osmium
- [ ] Germanium

ABCD

12. Which element owes its name to the Latin word for rainbow?

- [ ] Rhodium
- [ ] Indium
- [ ] Iridium
- [ ] Chromium

ABCD

13. Selenium is named after the Moon. Which element is named after the Sun?

- [ ] Gold
- [ ] Phosphorus
- [ ] Helium
- [ ] Sulfur

ABCD

14. What are the vertical columns of the periodic table called?

- [ ] Series
- [ ] Blocks
- [ ] Periods
- [ ] Groups

ABCD

15. What is turpentine mainly used for?

- [ ] As a fuel
- [ ] As a solvent
- [ ] As a fertilizer
- [ ] As a spice

ABCD

16. What are sulfates?

- [ ] Salts of nitric acid
- [ ] Salts of hydrochloric acid
- [ ] Salts or esters of sulfuric acid
- [ ] Sulfur oxides

ABCD

17. Is osmium, element number 76, a metal or a nonmetal?

- [ ] A nonmetal
- [ ] A metal

ABCD

18. What color is acetone?

- [ ] It is blue
- [ ] It is colorless
- [ ] It is pink
- [ ] It is yellow

YES/NO

19. Is silicon a metalloid?

- [ ] No
- [ ] Yes

INTEGER

20. What is the pH of a neutral solution?

Answer: _____

Answers

CHEMISTRY

1. **Acids**
   For example, sulfur trioxide reacts with water to give sulfuric acid. Metal oxides, by contrast, form bases with water.

2. **Silicon dioxide**
   Quartz is a crystalline form of silica.

3. **Gallium**
   Gallium melts at 29.76°C. Mercury is already liquid at room temperature.

4. **Atropine**
   It paralyzes the eye's accommodation and speeds up the pulse.

5. **Yes**
   Salt dissolved in water dissociates into sodium and chloride ions, which carry electric charge.

6. **No**
   No. Nitric acid (HNO_3) is an inorganic compound – it contains no carbon.

7. **Boron**
   It has atomic number 5 and is a metalloid.

8. **Esters**
   The name comes from the German "Essigäther", ethyl acetate.

9. **Dry ice**
   Dry ice sublimates at −78.5 °C, turning directly into gas. It is used, among other things, for smoke effects on stage.

10. **Taurine**

11. **Oganesson**
    Its discovery was confirmed in 2015, and it was named in 2016.

12. **Iridium**
    The name iridium comes from the Latin "iris", meaning rainbow. The element was discovered in 1803 by Smithson Tennant. Iridium is one of the densest elements – its density is about 22 g/cm^3, almost twice that of lead.

13. **Helium**
    The name comes from the Greek word helios. Helium makes up about 23% of the mass of all elements in the universe.

14. **Groups**
    The horizontal rows are periods.

15. **As a solvent**
    It is a colorless or yellow flammable liquid.

16. **Salts or esters of sulfuric acid**
    They were formerly called vitriols or copperas.

17. **A metal**
    It is a hard, brittle metal of the platinum group.

18. **It is colorless**
    It has a characteristic pungent smell.

19. **Yes**

Silicon is a metalloid – an element with properties intermediate between metals and nonmetals. This group also includes boron, germanium, arsenic, antimony, selenium and tellurium, among others. It was silicon's semiconducting properties that made it the foundation of electronics.

20. **7**

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