



Chemistry in English

Test z chemii po angielsku :]

Poziom trudności: Średni

1. Which of the following is a physical change rather than a chemical change?

- A - Combustion
 - B - Distillation
 - C - Decomposition
 - D - Neutralisation
-

2. A grey solid when heated vapourised to form pure white crystals on the cooler parts of the test tube leaving a black solid as the residue. It is likely that the original solid was:

- A - a metal
 - B - an element
 - C - a pure compound
 - D - a mixture
-

3. Which of the following is a chemical property?

- A - Density
 - B - Flammability
 - C - Boiling point
 - D - Hardness
-

4. Argon is an example of:

- A - a noble gas
 - B - a gentry gas
 - C - a refined gas
 - D - a vintage gas
-

5. Hydroxide is:

- A - an acid
 - B - a base
 - C - a mixture
 - D - an element
-

6. Sulphide/sulfide means

- A - siarczan
 - B - siarczek
-

7. Sulphate/sulfate means:

- A - siarczek
 - B - siarczan
-

8. Współczynnik stechiometryczny

- A - stoichiometric coefficient
 - B - stoichiometric rate
 - C - stoichiometric figure
 - D - stoichiometric factor
-

9. Which of the following are usually found in the nucleus of an atom?

- A - Neutrons only
 - B - Protons and neutrons only
 - C - Protons, neutrons and electrons
 - D - Electrons and neutrons only
-

10. Powłoka walencyjna:

- A - valence cover
 - B - outermost layer
 - C - valence shell
 - D - valence lining
-

11. In the periodic table, reading from left to right and top to bottom, the elements are arranged in order of:

- A - the number of neutrons in their nucleus
 - B - the number of protons in their nucleus
 - C - increasing relative atomic mass
 - D - increasing mass number
-

12. A substance that is a gas is likely to:

- A - be a compound of a metal
 - B - have a giant covalent structure
 - C - have a molecular covalent structure
 - D - have its atoms held together by metallic bonds
-

13. Which one of the following would NOT conduct an electric current?

- A - Solid sodium chloride
 - B - Solid mercury
 - C - Aqueous sodium chloride
 - D - Liquid sodium chloride
-

14. Which one of the following changes in conditions would give the greatest increase in the frequency with which gas particles collide with the walls of a container?

- A - Lowering the temperature of the gas and increasing the volume of the gas
 - B - Raising the temperature of the gas and increasing the volume of the gas
 - C - Lowering the temperature of the gas and decreasing the volume of the gas
 - D - Raising the temperature of the gas and decreasing the volume of the gas
-

15. A reaction gives out HEAT. This means that

- A - the reaction only involves making new bonds
 - B - the reaction only involves breaking existing bonds
 - C - the bonds made are stronger than the bonds broken
 - D - the bonds broken were stronger than the bonds made
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16. Which of the following does NOT affect the boiling point of a liquid:

- A - The strength of the intermolecular forces
 - B - Its surface area
 - C - The external pressure
 - D - The presence of dissolved impurities
-

17. Which of the following is NOT a colligative property of a solution?

- A - Osmotic pressure
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- B - Vapour pressure
 - C - Elevation of boiling point
 - D - Depression of freezing point
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18. Węglowodór

- A - Hydrocarbon
 - B - Carbohydron
 - C - Carbohydrate
 - D - Hydrocarbate
-

19. Hydrochloric acid

- A - HBr
 - B - HF
 - C - HCl
-

20. Krzepnąć/ścinać się

- A - Congeal
 - B - Concoct
 - C - Contract
 - D - Confer
-

21. Wydzielać (e.g blood or pus)

- A - moisten
 - B - spill
 - C - ooze
 - D - pour
-

22. Krzem

- A - Silicon
 - B - Flint
 - C - Boron
 - D - Lead
-



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Karta odpowiedzi

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. C
22. A