Coal and Petroleum

MCQ Type Questions

(Q.1) The colour of the coal is

(A) white.
(B) grey.
(C) green.
(D) black.

(Q.2) Coal and Petroleum are also called

(A) fossil fuels.
(B) fossils.
(C) biogas.
(D) natural gas.

(Q.3) The example of exhaustible natural resource is

(A) air.
(B) forests.
(C) rocks.
(D) sunlight.

(Q.4) The resources present in unlimited quantity in nature are called
(A) inexhaustible natural resources.
(B) natural resources.
(C) exhaustible natural resources.
(D) exhaustible resources.

(Q.5) The resources present in limited quantity in nature are called

(A) limited resources.
(B) inexhaustible resources.
(C) exhaustible natural resources.
(D) natural resources.

(Q.6) Coal tar is replaced by

(A) tar.
(B) coal gas.
(C) coal.
(D) bitumen.

(Q.7) The natural resource, which is known as 'Black Gold' is

(A) coal.
(B) natural gas.
(C) petroleum.
(D) coal tar.

(Q.8) The following that is known as marsh gas is

(A) ethane.
(B) methane.
(C) propane.
(D) butane.

(Q.9) The process of separating the various constituents of petroleum is called

(A) ionization.
(B) carbonization.
(C) refining.
(D) lubrication.

(Q.10) The substances obtained from petroleum and natural gas are termed as

(A) chemicals.
(B) petrochemicals.
(C) fuels.
(D) fossil fuels.

(Q.11) Coal is believed to have been formed about

(A) 300 million years ago.
(B) 200 million years ago.
(C) 100 million years ago.
(D) 400 million years ago.

(Q.12) The petrochemical used for making ointments and vaseline is

(A) bitumen.
(B) lubricating oil.
(C) paraffin wax.
(D) diesel.

(Q.13) Process of separation of different constituents from petroleum is called:

(A) Separation
(B) Purify
(C) Distillation
(D) Refining

(Q.14) Exhaustible natural resource of energy is:

(A) Water
(B) Solar energy
(C) Air
(D) Petroleum

(Q.15) The natural resource is

(A) coke.
(B) coal tar.
(C) coal.
(D) coal gas.

(Q.16) The fuel that was used earlier in railway engines to produce steam to run the engine is

(A) coal.
(B) coke.
(C) coal gas.
(D) coal tar.

(Q.17) Density of graphite ranges from

(A) 1.6 - 2.0 g/centimetre cube.
(B) 1.5 - 2.3 g/centimetre cube.
(C) 1.9 - 2.3 g/centimetre cube.
(D) 1.7 - 2.1 g/centimetre cube.

(Q.18) Fuels can be classified as:

(A) Combustible and Non-combustible.
(B) Solid, Liquid and Gaseous.
(C) Efficient and Non-efficient.
(D) Organic and inorganic

(Q.19) The following products whose origin is coal tar is

(A) cellulose.
(B) leather.
(C) clay.
(D) naphthalene balls.

(Q.20) Coal is a fossil fuel and is formed by

(A) oxidation.

(B) destructive distillation.
(C) carbonisation.
(D) combustion of plants.

(Q.21) Heating of coal in absence of air results in the formation of

(A) carbon dioxide.
(B) coke, coal gas and coal tar.
(C) marsh gas.
(D) carbon monoxide.

(Q.22) The fuel formed from the dead remains of microscopic marine plants and animals settled in muddy sediments at the bottom of sea millions of years ago, is called

(A) Coke.
(B) Petroleum.
(C) Marsh gas.
(D) Natural gas

(Q.23) Petroleum is a dark oily liquid with unpleasant smell that does not burn, but still called a fuel, because

(A) it is made from dead remains of marine plants.
(B) it is insoluble in water and floats on it.
(C) it is refined to get different constituents with excellent calorific values.
(D) of its colour and appearance.

(Q.24) Natural gas, found with petroleum in oil wells is

(A) mainly methane - a hydrocarbon.
(B) mixture of Sulphur and Hydrogen.
(C) mixture of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.
(D) inorganic compound.

(Q.25) Solar energy, wind energy and hydroelectric energy are the examples of

(A) non-renewable energy.
(B) renewable energy.
(C) conventional energy.
(D) fossils.

(Q.26) The result of burning fossil fuels is

(A) solar energy.
(B) hydroelectric energy.
(C) clean water.
(D) acid Rain.

(Q.27) A tough, porous, black substance is

(A) coke.
(B) petrol.
(C) coal tar.
(D) coal gas.

(Q.28) Solar cooker, solar dryer and solar cells is harnessed by:

(A) Nuclear energy.
(B) Chemical energy.
(C) Solar energy.
(D) Electrcal energy

(Q.29) The most important supplement to solar energy in most developing countries are:

(A) Wind and coal
(B) hydropower and coal
(C) Biomass and nuclear
(D) biomass and oil

(Q.30) Principle of generating electricity in hydroelectric power plants is

(A) potential energy is converted into kinetic energy than to electric energy.
(B) kinetic energy of flowing water is directly converted into electricity.
(C) allowing the stored water to absorb more of solar energy.
(D) Conversion of chemical energy into electrical energy.

(Q.31) Fossil fuels are so named because they are

(A) filled with fossils.
(B) an old-fashioned form of energy.
(C) found in fossil beds.
(D) derived from the remains of living organisms.

(Q.32) A secondary energy source is

(A) nuclear energy.
(B) oil.
(C) electricity.
(D) coal.

(Q.33) Petrochemicals are

(A) additives to bring up the octane level of gasoline.
(B) impurities that must be burned or buried.
(C) used as raw materials in industrial chemicals.
(D) removed from oil before it is refined.

(Q.34) In India, petroleum is found in-

(A) Kerla and Goa.
(B) Gujarat and Assam.
(C) Bihar and Maharashtra.
(D) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(Q.35) Petroleum and natural gas have been discovered near the basins of

(A) Ganga and Yamuna.
(B) Brahamputra and Yamuna.
(C) Ganga and Cauvery.
(D) Godavari and Krishna.

(Q.36) In the Sun, energy is produced due to

(A) nuclear fission.
(B) nuclear fusion.
(C) chemical bonding.
(D) breaking down of chemical substances.

(Q.37) The slow process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called

(A) destructive distillation.
(B) oxidation.
(C) combustion.
(D) carbonisation.

(Q.38) The man made fuel is

(A) coal.
(B) coal gas.
(C) petroleum.
(D) natural gas.

(Q.39) The following gas used as source of heat and light is

(A) coal gas.
(B) natural gas.
(C) compressed natural Gas.
(D) hydrogen gas.

(Q.40) Petroleum product used for surfacing the roads is

(A) coal.
(B) coke.
(C) coal tar.
(D) paraffin wax.

(Q.41) Lubricating oil is one of the mixture in
(A) petroleum.
(B) coal.
(C) coke.
(D) butane.

(Q.42) The gas added to LPG for detecting its leakage is

(A) mercaptan.
(B) nitrogen.
(C) oxygen.
(D) hydrogen.

(Q.43) Natural gas is mainly made up of

(A) methane.
(B) ethane.
(C) hydrogen.
(D) nitrogen.

(Q.44) The process of conversion of dead vegetation into coal is called

(A) ionization.
(B) carbonization.
(C) refining.
(D) lubrication.

(Q.45) When L.P.G. is burnt as a fuel in homes, the products obtained are :

(A) CO
(B) CO_2
(C) $CO_2 + H_2O$
(D) $CO + H_2$

(Q.46) The example of inexhaustible natural resource is

(A) sunlight.
(B) minerals.
(C) wild life.
(D) natural gas.

(Q.47) The most abundant fuel is

(A) petrol.
(B) diesel.
(C) coal.
(D) kerosene.

(Q.48) Earlier Coal was used in the household for

(A) cooking.
(B) to run washing machines.
(C) to run cars.
(D) to run refrigerators.

(Q.49) Coal is used in Thermal Power Plants to produce

(A) heat.
(B) water.
(C) smoke.
(D) electricity.

(Q.50) The coal is available in the shop of a

(A) goldsmith.
(B) blacksmith.
(C) silversmith.
(D) socksmith.

(Q.51) Heating coal in the absence of air is called

(A) fractional distillation.
(B) destructive distillation.
(C) distillation.
(D) burning.

(Q.52) In destructive distillation the solid black residue is called

(A) coal.
(B) ash.
(C) coke.
(D) coal-tar.

(Q.53) During destructive distillation the vapours condense in water to form

(A) water vapour.
(B) water droplets.
(C) coal.
(D) coal-tar.

(Q.54) If a burning matchstick is taken near the mouth of outlet tube, the coal-gas

(A) stops burning.
(B) burns with blue flame.
(C) burns with white flame.

(D) catches fire.

(Q.55) The percentage of carbon in coke is

(A) 50%.
(B) 60%.
(C) 70%.
(D) 98%.

(Q.56) A common use of coke is in the

(A) extraction of many metals.
(B) manufacture of jewellery.
(C) weaving of cloth.
(D) glass industry.

(Q.57) The smell of coal-tar is

(A) pleasant.
(B) pungent.
(C) unpleasant.
(D) flowery.

(Q.58) Coal-tar is a mixture of about

(A) 50 substances.
(B) 100 substances.
(C) 150 substances.
(D) 200 substances.

(Q.59) The substances used in paints, perfumes, plastics etc. are obtained from

(A) coke.
(B) coal-tar.
(C) coal gas.
(D) coal mines.

(Q.60) The petroleum product that has replaced coal-tar for metalling the road is

(A) peat.
(B) bitumen.
(C) lignite.
(D) anthracite.

(Q.61) Petroleum is formed from the dead organisms living in

(A) pond.
(B) river.
(C) streams.
(D) sea.

(Q.62) The upward movement of oil and natural gas in the sea is stopped by

(A) sea animals.
(B) sea rocks.
(C) sea plants.
(D) sea winds.

(Q.63) Petrol finds its use in

(A) lubrication.
(B) aviation.
(C) ointments.
(D) paints.

(Q.64) The petroleum product used to make candles, vaseline and ointment is

(A) petrol.
(B) diesel.
(C) paraffin wax.
(D) kerosene.

(Q.65) The commonly used petroleum product in jet aircrafts is

(A) petrol.
(B) diesel.
(C) LPG.
(D) kerosene.

(Q.66) The fuel used in electric generators
(A) petrol.
(B) diesel.
(C) kerosene.
(D) paraffin.

(Q.67) The separation of constituents of petroleum is carried out in
(A) petroleum refinery.
(B) mines.
(C) in the sea beds.
(D) in the factories.

(Q.68) Hydrogen obtained from Natural gas is used in the manufacture of
(A) toys.
(B) medicines.

(C) urea.
(D) glass.

(Q.69) The natural gas is highly recommended as it is

(A) available in plenty.
(B) easily transported through pipes.
(C) not inflammable.
(D) highly lubricating.

(Q.70) Natural gas is stored under high pressure as
(A) CNG.
(B) PNG.
(C) LPG.
(D) ONG.

(Q.71) Now a days CNG is being used as
(A) for battery cells.
(B) for transport vehicles.
(C) for generating electricity.
(D) for street lighting.

(Q.72) Natural gas is used in the manufacture of
(A) medicines.
(B) rubber.
(C) fertilisers.
(D) glass ware.

(Q.73) Formation of coal and petroleum takes
(A) 100 years.
(B) 200 years.
(C) 500 years.
(D) millions of years.

(Q.74) Burning of these fuels cause
(A) air pollution.
(B) water pollution.
(C) noise pollution.
(D) soil Pollution.

(Q.75) Over use of fossil fuels is linked with
(A) season change.
(B) global warming.
(C) price rise.
(D) fast life.

(Q.76) For a better environment the fuels should be used
(A) randomly.

(B) rarely.
(C) judiciously.
(D) occasionally.

(Q.77) Initially the petroleum was called
(A) rock oil.
(B) lubricating oil.
(C) kerosene oil.
(D) diesel oil.

(Q.78) The components of petroleum differ in their
(A) boiling points.
(B) melting points.
(C) freezing points.
(D) cooling point.

(Q.79) PCRA stands for
(A) Petroleum Convertion Research Association.
(B) Petrol Convertion Research Association.
(C) Petroleum Conservation Research Association.
(D) Petrol Conservation Research Association.

(Q.80) The steam engines produce steam to run the engine by using
(A) wood.
(B) paper.
(C) coal.
(D) petrol.