1.	A. B. C.	ch day human body breathe in liters of air. 5,000 to 10,000 10,000 to 15,000 15,000 to 20,000 20,000 to 25,000
2.	A. B. C.	e most abundant element in the universe is Hydrogen Oxygen Carbon dioxide Silicon
3.	A. B. C.	e substance which increases the rate of chemical reaction is Metal Catalyst Alloy Enzymes
4.	A. B.	e average human body contains about gram of Sodium Chloride. 190 210 230 250
5.	A. B. C.	is an abbreviation for? Power of Hydrogen Possibility of Hydrogen Population of Hydrogen Position of Hydrogen
6.		6.5
7.	A. B. C.	are biological catalysts. Enzymes Minerals Proteins Vitamins
8.	A. B. C.	e most abundant constituent in Air is Oxygen Hydrogen Carbondioxide Nitrogen
9.	A. B. C.	topes are atoms of the same element with different numbers of Protons Electrons Neutrons Positron
10	A. B. C.	er of the elements in the Periodic Table are Metals. 60% 65% 70% 75%

11. Th	nose substances which give hydroxyl ions in water is called? Acid	
B.	Base	
C.		
D.	Alkalies	
 Those substances which give hydrogen ions in water is calle A. Base 		
В.	Salts	
C.	Neutral	
D.	Acid	
13. KHSO ₄ is a ?		
Α.	Base	
В.	Acid	
	Neutral	
D.		
	eutral solution has pH value ?	
Α.		
В. С.	•	
D.		
D.	14	
15. Ad	ccording to bronsted acid are ?	
Α.		
В.		
	Proton donor	
D.	Electron accepter	
16. N	H₃ is ?	
A.	Acid	
B.	Base	
C.		
D.	Neutral	
17. Salts are ?		
A.	Acid	
	Base	
	Alkalies	
D.	Neutral	
18. Organic compounds are originated from ? A. Air		
A. B.		
	Rocks	
	Living organisms	
19	are insoluble in water.	
Α.	Alkanes	
B.	Sugars Salts	
D.		
υ.	otaton	
20. Poly Hydroxyl compounds of Aldehyde and ketones are called ?		
A. B.		
В. С.		
Ο.	Lipido	

D. Vitamin

- 1. C 2. A 3. B

- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. C
- 7. A
- 8. D
- 9. C 10. D
 - 11. B
 - 12. D
 - 13. B
 - 14. C
 - 15. C
 - 16. B

 - 17. D 18. D

 - 19. A
 - 20. A