

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are high molar mass polymers of monosaccharides.	polysaccharides					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	carbohydrates containing more than six carbon atoms per molecule are <input type="text"/>	disaccharides					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	carbohydrates containing six or less carbon atoms per molecule are <input type="text"/>	monosaccharide					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many classes of sugar are there <input type="text"/>	2	two				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these is not a naturally occurring polymer <input type="text"/>	terylene					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> types of polymers	1	one				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	the process whereby many small units known as monomers is known as <input type="text"/>	polymerisation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are high molar mass synthetic polymers	plastics					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When 4 to 5 drops of sudan III stain is added to a mixture of oil and water a <input type="text"/> stain confirms fats and oils	red					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If you are in a region characterised with the presence of hard water, you should use <input type="text"/> for laundry	soapless detergent					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alkyl benzene sulphonates are used to produce <input type="text"/>	soapless detergent						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids are the source of <input type="text"/>	soapy detergents						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> Classes of detergents	2	six					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the alkaline hydrolysis of alkanates	saponification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vegetable oils can be changed to fats by <input type="text"/>	catalytic hydrogenation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process whereby alkanols react with alkanic acid is known as <input type="text"/>	esterification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> decomposes the glucose into ethanol and carbon (iv) oxide	Zymase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enzyme <input type="text"/> converts the maltose to glucose	maltase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Addition of <input type="text"/> at room temperature causes fermentation	yeast						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enzyme <input type="text"/> present in the malt, catalyses the conversion of starch into maltose	diastase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs when one big nucleus disintegrates to smaller atoms	fission						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs when two small nuclei join together to form a large nucleus	fussion						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Energy produced when reactions occur in an atom, resulting in some type of structural change in the nuclei is known as <input type="text"/>	nuclear energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Energy created through the movement of electrons among the atoms of <input type="text"/>	electrical energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the energy that combines microscopic, kinetic and potential energy of the molecule	thermal energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the energy locked in the bonds of molecules in the form of microscopic potential energy	chemical energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A book sitting on a piece of wood on a table is said to have <input type="text"/>	potential energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Is the energy that a body possesses by virtue of its motion	kinetic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> Basic forms of energy	6	six				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hetrotroths are <input type="text"/>	consumers					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Autotrophs are <input type="text"/>	producers					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the primary source of the earth's energy	sun					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	At any given moment, trillions of <input type="text"/> , and <input type="text"/> are circulating between living and non living world	atoms, molecules					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> dissipates easily on leakage	natural gas					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Scientists have shown that the energy of the world is <input type="text"/>	zero						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> in the universe never increases or decreases but it changes form	energy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> dissipates easily on leakage	natural gas						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Easily transportable is an advantage of <input type="text"/>	natural gas						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Natural gas can be in <input type="text"/> form only	compressed	liquified natural gas					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Natural gas is found in the <input type="text"/>	earth crust						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Energy is synonymous to <input type="text"/>	matter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hydro electricity is generated from <input type="text"/>	water						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The energy generated by wind is normally converted into electrical energy by using a <input type="text"/>	wind mill						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hydro electricity is generated from <input type="text"/>	water						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which nation consumes the most coal? <input type="text"/>	China						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Energy is synonymous to <input type="text"/>	matter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The metric unit of measurement of the intensity of radiation is the <input type="text"/>	watt						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> unit is the amount of energy required to raise one pound of water through a degree fahrenheit	British Thermal						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> the amount of heat required to raise 1 gram of pure water through a degree celsius at stp.	calorie					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The work or energy required to move an object for one meter is <input type="text"/>	Joule					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The force needed to move a mass weighting one kilogram one meter in one one second without friction is the <input type="text"/>	Newton					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Physicists commonly describe force with a unit of measurement known as <input type="text"/>	Newton					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> = Force x Distance	work					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> Systems of units are used for measurment in the world	2	two				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Changes in matter results in <input type="text"/>	kinetic energy	potential energy				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Matter is anything that <input type="text"/>	has mass and occupies space					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Matter is of <input type="text"/> types	2	two				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is energy stored in an object	potential energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> Types of energy	2	two				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> could be defined as the property of matter that can be converted to work, heat or radiation	energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A spring is a good example of _____	mechanical energy	chemical energy	kinetic energy	potential energy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The pendulum is a good example of _____	mechanical energy	chemical energy	kinetic energy	potential energy	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What form of energy is largely used for driving Cars? _____	mechanical energy	chemical energy	heating oil	non of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which form of fuels is used most often for heating in the United States? _____	natural gas	electricity	heating oil	all of the above stated	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these sources of lighting is a better conserver of energy? _____	electric bulbs	incadescent bulbs	flouruscent bulbs	halogen bulbs	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these nations do you expect Coal to dominate her energy market? _____	China	Russia	France	Germany	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As a nation desiring to reduce Green house emmission which of these sources of energy would you opt for? _____	Coal	Natural gas	Fossil fuel	Renewable energy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which of these regions is the use of coal not anticipated to increase? _____	China	India	Indonesia	Russia	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the mathematical expression _____ = weight x height Joule (J) or kg M2 sec2 define?	Potential energy	linear energy	kinetic energy	linear energy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What form of energy does an object at rest possess? _____	Potential energy	linear energy	kinetic energy	linear energy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fill in the blank space in this mathematical expression _____ = $1/2mv^2$ Joule (J) = kg m2 sec2 .	Potential energy	linear energy	kinetic energy	linear energy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How would you express the kinetic energy of an object? _____	its strength	mass	velocity	mass and velocity	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What manner of energy does a body posses as a result of change in position? _____	Potential energy	kinetic energy	linear energy	rectilinear energy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which law expressed that mass and energy can neither be created nor destroyed? _____	constantant composition	conservation of mass	conservation of energy	conservation of energy + conservation of mass	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The equation $E = mc^2$ can be ascribed to _____	John Newton	Charles Darwin	Albert Einstien	Gay Lusaacs	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who concluded from his observations that mass and energy are related? _____	John Newton	Charles Darwin	Albert Einstien	Gay Lusaacs	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What law states that mass is neither created nor destroyed? _____	constant composition	conservation of mass	definite propotion	conservation of energy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What law states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed? _____	constant composition	conservation of mass	definite propotion	conservation of energy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a quantitative phenomenon and it can be measured	energy	light	atmosphere	air	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What can you hold as accountable for variations in the pattern of consumption of energy amongst nations? _____	efficiency of industrial, transportation, commercial, and residential energy	climatic and geographical areas of a country	lifestyles	all of the above stated	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Energy is synonymous to _____	matter	work	power	no applicable answer	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these factors will you take into consideration if you are told to choose a source of energy? _____	renewability	cost	storage capacity	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What would you use to convert the generated by wind into electrical energy? _____	turbine	electric generator	wind mill	power plant	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the source of generating hydro electricity _____	coal	wind	batteries	water	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nation that consumes the most coal is _____	Russia	USA	China	India	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of these is a source of physical energy _____	coal	wind	water	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the metric unit of measurement of the intensity of radiation? _____	Joule	watt	calorie	British Thermal Unit	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the amount of energy required to raise one pound of water through a degree fahrenheit? _____	Joule	Newton	calorie	British Thermal Unit	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the amount of heat required to raise 1 gram of pure water through a degree celsius at stp? _____	Joule	Newton	calorie	British Thermal Unit	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the work or energy required to move an object for one meter _____	Eiensten	Newton	Paschal	Joule	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the force needed to move a mass weighting one kilogram one meter in one one second without friction? _____	Eiensten	Newton	Paschal	Joule	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What unit of measurement is commonly used to describe force? _____	Eiensten	Newton	Paschal	Joule	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ = Force x Distance	work	energy	motion	kinetic energy	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many Systems of units are used for measurment in the universe? _____	3	4	2	1	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Changes in matter results in _____	kinetic energy	potential energy	heat energy	all of the above	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is Matter? Anything that _____	has mass and occupies space	occupies space	has mass	non of the above	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many parts are there to matter? _____	4	3	2	1	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the type of energy stored in an object? _____	stationery energy	potential energy	kinetic energy	conserved energy	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many types of energy is identifiable? _____	5	3	2	4	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the property of matter that can be converted to work, heat or radiation? _____	motion	potential energy	kinetic energy	energy	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these occurs when one big nucleus disintergrates to smaller atoms _____	fission	bonding	fussion	atomic union	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these occurs when two small nuclei join together to form a large nucleus _____	fission	bonding	fussion	atomic union	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Energy produced when reactions occur in an atom, resulting in some type of structural change in the nuclei is known as _____	nuclear energy	kinetic energy	potential energy	chemical energy	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Energy created through the movement of electrons among the atoms is known as _____	motion energy	translational energy	chemical energy	electrical energy	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is about the energy that combines microscopic, kinetic and potential energy of the molecule _____	kinetic energy	potential energy	thermal energy	chemical energy	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is the energy locked in the bonds of molecules in the form of microscopic potential energy ____	kinetic energy	potential energy	thermal energy	chemical energy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A piece of decorative ornament sitting on a shelf is said to have ____	kinetic energy	potential energy	stationary energy	chemical energy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the energy that a body possesses by virtue of its motion ____	radiant	thermal	electrical	kinetic	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many basic forms of energy are identifiable ____	5	7	6	2	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What are hetrotroths ____	consumers	producers	decomposers	non of these	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What are autotrophs ____	consumers	producers	decomposers	non of these	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the primary source of the earth's energy ____	fossils	sun	oil	gas	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At any given moment, trillions of ____ are circulating between living and non living world	elements	compounds	atoms and molecules	energy does not increase	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these does not a true account about energy of the universe ____	energy is not transformable	energy cannot be created	energy cannot be destroyed	energy does not increase	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	As a scientist, how would you quantify the energy of the world ____	huge	unquantifiable	zero	infinitesimally small	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these does not increase or decrease but capable of changing form ____	energy	natural gas	liquified natural gas	compressed natural gas	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	which of these is not a disadvantage of natural gas ____	toxic and flammable	environmental degradation	not renewable	dissipates easily on leakage	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Among these options, identify an advantage ascribable to natural gas ____	easily transportable	fuel for vehicles	domestic use	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the form of occurrence of natural gas ____	compressed natural gas	compressed/liquified natural gas	liquified natural gas	non of these	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Where can natural gas be found ____	air	on land	earth crust	sea	C	eExam

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