

Chemistry Interview Questions And Answers Guide.



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Chemistry Job Interview Preparation Guide.

Question # 1

What is an oxidizing agent?

Answer:-

Any chemical species that has a tendency to accept electrons and thereby undergoing reduction themselves is known as an oxidizing agent

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Question # 2

What is the dipole moment of chlorooctane?

Answer:-

There are multiple forms of the molecule "chlorooctane." This is because the chlorine atom can be attached to the octane chain in several different places, and each different placement will result in a different dipole moment. If you specify the structure of the compound more precisely (1-chlorooctane or 2-chlorooctane for example), it is possible to determine its dipole moment.

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Question # 3

How do you extract ephedrine from a mineral block?

Answer:-

You cannot extract ephedrine or pseudo ephedrine from a mineral block. Anyone who tells you that they have done it is either mistaken or a liar.

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Question # 4

What are the hydrocarbons?

Answer:-

Hydrocarbons are compounds made entirely out of Hydrogen and Carbon.

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Question # 5

How do you prepare a solution of 1 M HCl?

Answer:-

Exactly how you prepare will depend on what you are starting with. Typically, to make a 1 M HCl solution, you will be starting with a stock solution of more concentrated HCl that you will then dilute.

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Question # 6

What are KOH and HCl?

Answer:-

KOH is potassium hydroxide, which is a strong base. HCl is hydrochloric acid, which is a strong acid.

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Question # 7

Is DNA organic?

Answer:-

* Of, relating to, or derived from living organisms: organic matter.

* Of, relating to, or affecting a bodily organ: an organic disease.

In addition, DNA would chemically be considered organic since it contains carbon as the primary chemical backbone of the molecule.



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Question # 8

What is hydra?

Answer:-

Hydra is a type of polyp. It is an animal, because it moves around like one even though it looks like a plant. A hydra is from the Phylum Cnidarian and belongs with others such as jellyfish and coral.

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Question # 9

What is alum?

Answer:-

Alum is a chemical (aluminum potassium sulphate); it tends to be whitish powder with several uses, including:

1. As an astringent
2. As an antibacterial
3. As a food preservative
4. As a 'Styptic pencil' to heal shaving cuts
5. To stem the flow of minor blood loss and cuts
6. Soaked into materials to make them flame retardant

There are other uses, but these are some of the more common ones.

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Question # 10

What is the difference between the law of multiple proportions and the law of definite proportions?

Answer:-

Both laws have to do with relating to Dalton's Atomic Theory. The only difference is that the Law of Definite Proportions deals with elements combining to form ONE compound in a simple whole number ratio. The Law of Multiple Proportions is comparing the same 2 elements that make up 2 different compounds the division of these 2 ratios should equal a simple whole number ratio.

For example, Carbon and oxygen can combine to form carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. If you calculated each compounds ration of oxygen to carbon, you would get the following ratios: compound A would equal a combining ratio of 1.34:1 (O:C). Compound B would equal a combining ratio of 2.67:1 (O:C).

If you divided the bigger ratio by the smaller ratio you would have that oxygen combines with a ratio of 2.67/1.34, which would equal 1.99:1, which is close enough to 2:1.

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Question # 11

What is the structure of a DNA molecule?

Answer:-

A molecule of DNA is double-stranded. The molecule has the shape of a double helix.

The DNA molecule consists of two complementary strands oriented in an anti-parallel fashion. Each strand is composed of nucleotides. A nucleotide consists of a base (a purine or pyrimidine), a sugar (between the other two components) named deoxyribose, and a phosphate group. Nucleotides are linked to each other via phosphodiester bonds, forming a sugar-phosphate backbone to each strand.

The base of each nucleotide projects into the interior cavity of the helix. Each base is opposite another base: adenine (a purine) is always paired with thymine (a pyrimidine), and guanine (purine) with cytosine (pyrimidine); this phenomenon is called complementary base pairing.

Each nucleotide forms hydrogen bonds with its complementary base on the other strand. Two hydrogen bonds form between adenine and thymine; three hydrogen bonds form between guanine and cytosine.

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Question # 12

What is a medicine dropper?

Answer:-

A medicine dropper is an instrument used to measure small amount of liquids, usually in milligrams. You will first pinch the handle before you submerge it in the water.

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Question # 13

How many electrons are in benzene?

Answer:-

There are 30 electrons in benzene. This includes 24 carbon electrons and 6 hydrogen electrons. There are 12 electrons shared between C and H, and 18 between C and C. (6 electrons in up ring, 6 in down ring and 6 between C and C).

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Question # 14

What is a dipole moment?

Answer:-

Dipole moment is the measure polarity of a polar covalent bond. It is defined as the product magnitude of charge on the atoms and the distance between the two bonded atoms. Its common unit is debye and SI unit is coulomb meter.



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Question # 15

Where is tin obtained?

Answer:-

Tin is obtained in various places tin is found mainly in the ore cassiterite, which is found in Malaysia, Bolivia, Thailand, and Nigeria.

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Question # 16

What are the differences between organic and inorganic chemistry?

Answer:-

Organic chemistry is the chemistry of carbon compounds while inorganic chemistry is the chemistry of all the rest of the elements on the periodic table.

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Question # 17

How reactive is Trimethylindium towards oxygen and water?

Answer:-

Trimethylindium is extremely reactive towards oxygen and water. With low concentrations of oxygen (ppb to ppm to a few %), it immediately forms dimethylindium methoxide (Me_2InOMe) as the first reaction product by insertion of O between In and C. With increased concentrations of oxygen (several %, atmospheric air or pure oxygen), it burns or explodes. Similar insertion reactions are expected with other elements of Group 16 (such as S, Se and Te) with highly vigorous outburst at higher concentrations of S, Se and Te.

Trimethylindium reacts readily and vigorously with water to form Me_2InOH and Methane (CH_4) gas if the concentration of H_2O is very small (up to 1000's ppm). With high concentrations of water (% level), trimethylindium can burn and often explode leaving behind $\text{In}(\text{OH})_3$, In_2O_3 as the final products. Extremely violent reactions of trimethylindium are also known with oxidizers. Such as H_2O_2 , KMnO_4 , HNO_3 , Bleach and halogenated compounds (CCl_4 , CBrCl_3 , CBr_2Cl_2 , CHCl_3 , C_2Cl_6 , and halocarbon oils).

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Question # 18

What are the cons of eating organic foods?

Answer:-

It is more expensive and you have less of a variety to choose. Stores like Wegamans have a variety of organic food though.

Since organic produce does not contain chemicals and stabilizers, it spoils more quickly. It also may appear "uglier" (asymmetrical, not shiny or waxy, dirty).

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Question # 19

How many moles of HCl are present in .70 L of a .33 M HCl solution?

Answer:-

* First, remember definition of M (moles), $M = \text{moles of species} / L$.

$0.33 \text{ M} = 0.33 \text{ moles HCl} / L$

* Then, multiple your volume by the molar concentration:

$0.33 \text{ moles HCl} / L \times 0.70 \text{ L} = 0.231 \text{ moles HCl}$

It is helpful to carry the units with your calculations. That way you can check that numerators and denominators cancel to give you the units of your answer.

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Question # 20

What is the equation for photosynthesis?

Answer:-

1) Light energy

2) $6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2$

3) Carbon dioxide + water + light energy \rightarrow carbohydrates + oxygen

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Question # 21

What is a tripod? How it is used?

Answer:-

A tripod is a general term for a stand or support with three legs. It is often used to support a camera gun, or to place above the Bunsen burner in the science lab to heat/boil anything.

In the science laboratory, metal gauze is placed on top of it to give support to the beaker (An iron ring clamp with a ring stand can often be used instead and an iron ring allows for easy height adjustment).

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Question # 22

What is ciprofloxacin HCL used for what type?

Answer:-



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Ciprofloxacin is used to fight bacterial infections. I am currently taking this medicine to help cure mastoiditis.

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Question # 23

What is protein in Chemistry?

Answer:-

Protein is a source of backup energy that your body stores, a large complex molecule made up of one or more chains of amino acids. Proteins perform a wide variety of activities in the cell.

Highly complex nitrogenous compounds found in all animal and vegetable tissues. Proteins, the principal constituents of the protoplasm of all cells (apart from water), are of high molecular weight, and consist essentially of combinations of amino acids in peptide linkages. Twenty different amino acids are commonly found in proteins and each protein has a unique, genetically defined amino acid sequence that determines its specific shape and function.

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Question # 24

Where does arsenic come from?

Answer:-

(FeAsS) Arsenopyrite also known as mispickel is the most common mineral containing arsenic.

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Question # 25

Do all explosions produce carbon dioxide?

Answer:-

An explosion is nothing more than the rapid release of energy. This is most commonly due to the rapid combustion of a material, although nuclear explosions do not involve combustion. The combustion of any hydrocarbon or other carbon-containing substance ALWAYS produces carbon dioxide. This might include explosion due to a natural gas or gasoline.

It is possible, however, to explode substances that do not contain carbon, such as pure hydrogen (the very famous Hindenburg disaster in 1937 is a classic example of a very big hydrogen gas explosion. An explosion of hydrogen produces only water vapor (H₂O), NOT carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Also, nuclear explosions (both fusion and fission) themselves do not produce carbon dioxide, although they may cause surrounding objects to incinerate, which would release carbon dioxide.

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Question # 26

What is the octet rule in chemistry?

Answer:-

The octet rule is a simple chemical rule of thumb that states that atoms tend to combine in such a way that they each have eight electrons in their valence shells, giving them the same electronic configuration as a noble gas. This 8-electron configuration is especially stable because with 8 valence electrons, the s- and p-orbitals are completely filled (with 2 in the s-orbital, and 6 in the p-orbitals). Having completely filled orbitals provides increased stability due to something called "exchange energy."

The rule is applicable to the main-group elements, especially carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and the halogens, but also the metals in the first two columns of the periodic table (but not to the transition metals in the middle of the periodic table). Note that the elements hydrogen (H) and helium (He) do not follow the octet rule, but rather the "duet" rule (2 electrons) because they do not have any p-orbital electrons.

In simple terms, molecules or ions tend to be most stable when the outermost electron shells of their constituent atoms contain eight electrons. The rule is commonly used in drawing Lewis dot structures.

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Question # 27

Why chemists have not created a periodic table of compounds?

Answer:-

One major reason I can think of, that has not been addressed yet, is the periodicity of the elements. You can line the elements up into neat functional groups--alkali metals, transition elements, halogens and so on. This you could not do with compounds, even if you had a separate table for hydrocarbons, one for elastomers, and one for dyestuffs... Compounds also find wide use as smaller blocks of larger compounds. We call these precursors. Take toluene. It is a very toxic compound, but if you compound it into toluene diisocyanate, then compound that into polyurethane, it becomes safe enough that you can build it into replacement hip joints. Chemists do keep books of compounds, but a table on a big sheet of paper the size of...oh, the entire side of a Wal-Mart store might be big enough? It could never happen.

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Question # 28

How do you solve Ideal Gas Law problems?

Answer:-

The Ideal Gas Law is used to relate the pressure, volume, temperature, and amount of an "ideal" gas. Although many gases are not ideal in reality, you can usually use the Ideal Gas Law anyway. Here is how you solve these problems!

The Ideal Gas Law is $PV = nRT$.

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Question # 29

What is the direction of the dipole moment expected for hydrogen bromide?

Answer:-



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The HBr molecule is linear (obviously, since it contains only two atoms). The dipole moment is a vector, parallel to the bond, pointing toward the partially positively charged atom, which is, in this case, the hydrogen. The magnitude of the dipole moment is the difference in the partial electrical charges on each atom times the spatial separation of the atoms in the bond. In a molecule with more than two atoms (more than one bond), the dipole moment of each bond must be added vectorially and the resultant vector will determine the dipole moment of the molecule. For instance, carbon dioxide has two carbon-oxygen double bonds of high polarity, but because the molecule is linear, and the individual dipoles oppose each other, the carbon dioxide molecule has no net dipole moment.

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Question # 30

What is a substituted hydrocarbon?

Answer:-

A substituted hydrocarbon is a hydrocarbon with one or more of the hydrogen is substituted with another element, (often a halogen such as chlorine or bromine) or another group of atoms such as -OH. Examples: -
a simple hydrocarbon is methane CH₄. Substitute chlorine for hydrogen to get CH₃Cl Methyl Chloride is used for cleaning. Sub. Again to get CH₂Cl₂ Methylene Chloride is used as paint stripper. Sub again to get CHCl₃ Chloroform is an ancient anesthetic. Sub again to get CCl₄ Carbon Tetrachloride is used in cleaning and fire extinguishers. Substitute a single -OH group into -CH₄ to get CH₃OH methanol or into C₂H₆ to get C₂H₅OH ethanol
The above examples all begin with unbranched non-cyclic hydrocarbons, but any hydrocarbon is a suitable target. A well-known instance is a double substitution of chlorine at opposite ends of a benzene ring to form paradichlorobenzene, commonly found hanging in toilet bowls. C₆H₆ becomes C₆H₄Cl₂

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Question # 31

What is the net charge of a non-ionized atom?

Answer:-

In an atom, the number of protons is equal to the number of electrons and that one proton has the same positive charge value as an electron does a negative charge value.

Therefore, I am assuming that all atoms have no charge, zero, none, squat.

Non-ionized also means the atom has not suffered electron exchange, so a non-ionized atom is really just an atom (which is word redundancy).

This is what I know from AS level Chemistry, so I don't know if it's the same thing as more advanced chemistry (for university or something).

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Question # 32

Why acetic has less conductivity than HCl?

Answer:-

Acetic acid has less conductivity, because it ionizes less in solution. HCl separates almost completely in solution to form the ions Cl⁻ and H⁺. Acetic acid only partially ionizes into CH₃COO⁻ and H⁺ with lots of it staying as complete CH₃COOH molecules. It is the concentration of ions in a solution, which determines its conductivity. An electric current passes through the solution by movement of these ions. The extent to which any partially ionized substance actually ionizes can be expressed as its pK_a value.

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Question # 33

What is the chemical formula of detergent?

Answer:-

The chemical formula for detergent certainly is not "c₃h₈o₅," as was suggested. ("c₃h₈o₅" does not even exist as a molecule.)

Rather, the chemical formula for "detergent" really depends on what you mean by the word. By itself the word does not connoted any specific formula (must/must not have this function group).

Commercial detergents are made up of many different chemical compounds (different surfactants, colorants, pH modifiers, chlorinated and non-chlorinated whiteners, etc). For example, one effective (albeit harsh) surfactant is sodium lauryl sulfate (aka sodium dodecyl sulfate): C₁₂H₂₅NaO₄S.

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Question # 34

How can you tell if there is a dipole moment or not?

Answer:-

A dipole moment is defined as a measure of the molecular polarity of a compound; the magnitude of the partial charges on the ends of a molecule times the distance between them (in meters).

In order for there to be a dipole moment, the element must have molecular polarity, which results from molecules with a net imbalance of charge (often a result of differences in electro negativity). If the molecule has more than two atoms, both shape and bond polarity determines the molecular polarity.

In general, look for a difference in electro negativity of the elements of a molecule which results in polarity and thus a possible dipole moment. Note that molecular shape influence polarity so molecules with the same elements but a different shape (and vice versa) will not have the same dipole moment.

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Question # 35

Is benzene a polar molecule?

Answer:-

No, Benzene is a non-polar compound

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Question # 36

Is HCl an acid or a base?

Answer:-

HCl, or hydrochloric acid, as the name implies, is an acid. In fact, it is considered a strong acid because it dissociates completely in water to form H_3O^+ and Cl^- . However, it can also act as a base in reactions with acids stronger than it can like $HClO_4$.

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Question # 37

What is the IUPAC name of benzene?

Answer:-

The IUPAC name for Benzene is Benzene. It forms the basis for other IUPAC-named benzene derivatives like 1, 2-dimethylbenzene etc.

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Question # 38

What wavelengths can the human eye see?

Answer:-

Human eye is sensitive to an approximate range of wavelength of radiations from 380nm to 760nm. This portion of electromagnetic spectrum is identified as Light

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Question # 39

What makes a molecule into an organic molecule?

Answer:-

Any molecule that contains one or more atoms of Carbon is an organic molecule. All elements that are composed by Carbon are studied by Organic Chemistry.

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Question # 40

How are dipole attractions London dispersion forces and hydrogen bonding similar?

Answer:-

They are all forces of attraction used to help keep molecules together. Since the molecules are the atoms bonded together, there are no electrons, or not enough, left over to bond with more atoms. The result would be trillions of tiny molecules floating about. Instead, each of these types of attractions draws the molecules together into solids, liquids, or gases.

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Question # 41

Which is polar HCl or HF?

Answer:-

This question is quite simple if you have an electro negativity chart:

Fluorine's Electronegativity: 4.0

Chlorine's Electronegativity: 3.0

Hydrogen's Electronegativity: 2.1

HCl: $3.0 - 2.1 = .9$ (Slightly polar)

HF: $4.0 - 2.1 = 1.9$ (Much more polar)

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Question # 42

How does spontaneous combustion occur?

Answer:-

It is caused by a build up of sulfur in a person's body that eventually reacts to increased body heat.

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Question # 43

What is the use of glacial acetic acid?

Answer:-

There are no medical uses to pure GAA, dilute concentrations can be used to remove warts or verucas; it can also be used via iontophoresis to treat bone spurs. Industrial uses include photography and the manufacturing of aspirin.

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Question # 44

How do you separate the colors of ink?

Answer:-

The colors of ink can be separated by chromatography.

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Question # 45

What is some importance of organic chemistry?

Answer:-

In organic chemistry one uses it both medicinally one uses it to test for illness way back from ancient times. It is also a good diagnostic tool by smell feel or touch. You can actually heed the smell of decay in organic chemistry

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Question # 46

What are 3 facts on evaporation?

Answer:-

1. 80% of evaporation comes from the ocean.
2. 20% of evaporation comes from inland water.
3. Wind helps evaporation by moving it

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Question # 47

Explain the method for the preparation of 1 normal solution of hydrochloric acid.

Answer:-

Dilute 85ml of HCL to 1000ml

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Question # 48

Can you show you the organic structure of cetearyl alcohol and tell me what organic family it is?

Answer:-

Cetearyl alcohol is actually a mixture of both stearyl alcohol and cetyl alcohol (refer to links below for structures). Both of these compounds would be considered "fatty alcohols" due to their long carbon chains. Fatty alcohols are in the aliphatic hydrocarbon family. To draw the structure of "cetearyl alcohol" you would actually have to draw the structure of cetyl alcohol and the structure of stearyl alcohol.

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Question # 49

Are the chemical properties of lithium a metal metalloid or a nonmetal?

Answer:-

Lithium, Li, is a metal. However, can also be a metalloid or a nonmetal.

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Question # 50

What is the chemical formula for Epsom salts?

Answer:-

Epsom Salt chemical formula is $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

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Question # 51

Is benzene an element or a compound?

Answer:-

Benzene is a compound.

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Question # 52

What is the full form of hcl?

Answer:-

The full form of HCL is hydrochloric acid or hydrogen chloride gas

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Question # 53

What is the direction of the dipole moment expected for carbon tetrachloride?

Answer:-

It has no net dipole moment. Hence, it is non-polar.

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Question # 54

What is the difference in the modern periodic table and Mendeleevs table?

**Answer:-**

The periodic table is now arranged in the order of increasing atomic numbers. In addition, it is said that the modern table makes it easier to read and learn. The way that it is set up now allows scientists to make changes if necessary. Hope this helps

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Question # 55

What element was used to make the first atomic bomb?

Answer:-

Uranium was used in the Hiroshima bomb and Plutonium in the Nagasaki one.

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Question # 56

How do you convert oxygen gas to liquid oxygen?

Answer:-

Condense in a temperature less than -186 c ideally with liquid helium or other cryogenic means.

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Question # 57

Is HCl polar or non-polar?

Answer:-

Yes, HCl is a polar compound because chlorine is more electronegative than H It attract the bond pair towards itself. Hence, compound is a polar.

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Question # 58

What is the chemical formula for dichromate?

Answer:-

Dichromate is Cr₂O₇.

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Question # 59

What is the Ionic equation for HCL-NaOH?

Answer:-

H⁺ + OH⁻ -> H₂O

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Question # 60

What are some examples of a reversible reaction?

Answer:-

1. Conversion of ammonium cyanate into urea
2. Dissociation of hydrogen iodide
3. Reaction between gaseous CO and NO₂

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Question # 61

What is dipole-dipole force?

Answer:-

Dipole-dipole force is weak attraction that occurs between two polar molecules.

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Question # 62

What is pH?

Answer:-

pH is the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentrated.

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Question # 63

What are substrates?

Answer:-

A substrate is a surface on which a plant or animal grows or is attached.

pH= -log [H⁺]

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**Question # 64**

What happens when quarks and anti-quarks collide?

Answer:-

They explode it with protons and anti-protons, neutrons and anti-neutrons, electrons and positrons.

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Question # 65

What kind of bond does HCl have?

Answer:-

The bond between hydrogen and chlorine in HCl is polar covalent bond because of large electro negativity difference between the two bonded atoms.

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Question # 66

What is the molar mass of chlorine?

Answer:-

The Molar Mass Of chlorine should be 35.453 or simply 35 if you care to round

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Question # 67

Why do some medications contain hcl?

Answer:-

HCl is the chemically abbreviated form of Hydrochloride. It is the way that the medications are put into solid form. Many liquid or oral suspension formulas contain HBr, hydro bromide. Some medications contain Fumigate, some contain Male ate, and it is a medium to put the substances into or dilute them.

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Question # 68

What is the dipole moment direction for methanol?

Answer:-

The direction is towards the oxygen since the Oxygen atom has a much higher electronegative than either of the three Hydrogen atoms or the Carbon atom itself.

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Question # 69

What is Na₂HPO₄?

Answer:-

Sodium Phosphate

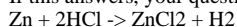
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Question # 70

What is the product of HCl Zn?

Answer:-

If this answers, your question HCl Zn is hydrogen, chloride, and zinc.



HCl is also known hydrochloric acid. It reacts with zinc to produce Zinc Chloride (a white crystalline solid) and hydrogen gas.

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Question # 71

Two common isotopes of carbon are carbon-12 and carbon-14. How are atoms of the isotopes different from one another?

Answer:-

The nucleus of the carbon-12 atom contains six neutrons, whereas the carbon-14 atom has eight neutrons.

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Question # 72

What types of insulators are there?

Answer:-

There are many different types of insulators. Fleece is probably the best insulator and Wool is next. Wool had rayon in it, so pure wool might come out with different results. Cotton and vinyl are also good insulators. Burlap had so many holes in the material that it was not a very good insulator.

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Question # 73

What is the secondary structure of proteins?

Answer:-



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The secondary structure of a protein is a property of an individual polypeptide chain. The chain of amino acids acquires the conformation.

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Question # 74

Can a protein act as a buffer?

Answer:-

The answer is yes! Proteins are made up of amino acids and a typical amino acid has two H- (hydrogen) connected to a Nitrogen and grabs on to a carbon which holds a H another carbon which double bonds with an O+ (Oxygen) and an OH. The last bond the middle carbon creates to fill its valence shell is to an "R" or a radical variable side change.

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Question # 75

What is the difference between hcl acid and hcl gas?

Answer:-

HCl gas is molecular HCl in the gaseous phase, HCl acid is HCl in solution with water, and can be said to be in the form $H^+ Cl^-$. (Alternatively, to be a pendant, $H_3O^+ Cl^-$ as technically protons does not exist on their own in solution.) It is this dissociation of the molecule into constituent ions, which gives an acid its properties. On a physical level, HCl gas is a yellow/green gas, and HCl acid is a clear solution.

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Question # 76

What is the pH of an Alkyl Halide?

Answer:-

The pH is usually on acidic side (i.e. $pH < 7$). The reason being, some of the alkyl halides tend to decompose via beta hydride elimination process generating hydro-halo acids that impart acidity, e.g. tertiary butyl chloride decomposes to produce HCl or hydrochloric acid.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 77

What are the benefits of doing your own chemistry homework?

Answer:-

It is very beneficial to do your own chemistry homework because chemistry is a complex science that requires a lot of practice to get good. Try reading the book and doing simpler examples if you have trouble with more difficult problems.

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Question # 78

What are 5 common uses of nitrogen?

Answer:-

One use of nitrogen is ammonia. Another use for nitrogen is food preservatives.

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Question # 79

How do you test a gas to see if it was hydrogen?

Answer:-

You first must collect it. This can be done by piping it through a tube, which comes out under a bowl of water with an upside down test tube above it. Now after collecting the gas cork it.

Remove the cork and put in a light splint. If it is hydrogen, it will burn with a squeaky pop.

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Question # 80

Draw the Lewis Dot Structure for CH_4O .

Answer:-

Lewis dot structure of CH_4O consists of the Carbon atom being bonded to three of the Hydrogen atoms, and the Oxygen atom. The Oxygen atom then is bonded to the remaining Hydrogen (as it is an OH group) and the electrons to fill O's octet are then drawn in.

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Question # 81

What is Chemical formula for glass?

Answer:-

Silica is one of the main components in glass. The chemical formula for Silica is SiO_2 .

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Question # 82

What is an example of a polysaccharide?

**Answer:-**

Glycogen, cellulose, starches

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Question # 83

Explain the term distribution coefficient in organic chemistry.

Answer:-

Well let us take an example that we have and a container with both oil and water in it.

These are immiscible, now, let us say there is elemental iodine I₂ in this container, iodine is non-polar, so there will be more dissolved in the oil (an organic non-polar solvent) than the water (a non-organic polar solvent). However, there will be a trace amount of iodine dissolved in the water.

$K = \frac{\text{concentration in mol/L of I}_2 \text{ in oil}}{\text{concentration in mol/L of I}_2 \text{ in water}}$

The distribution constant describes the ratio of iodine concentration in the organic layer to that in water.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 84

What is an isomer?

Answer:-

An isomer is a molecule or compound that has the same number of atoms as another but a different structure.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 85

What are the isomers of heptane?

Answer:-

2-methyl hexane ; 3-methyl hexane ; 2,3-dimethyl pentane ; 2,4-dimethyl pentane ; 2,2,3-trimethyl butane.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 86

Is Freon an element and if not what is it?

Answer:-

If a substance does not appear in the Periodic Table, it is not an element, but rather a compound of other elements. Some elements have more than one name, especially radioactive ones. While the names for an element may vary in different languages, it will always have the same Symbol. (see related link for the Periodic Table)

Freon is a patented trade name for refrigerants produced by the DuPont Corporation, all of which are "fluorocarbons" or "hydro fluorocarbons" belonging to the class of compounds known as "haloalkenes". It contains the "halogen" elements Chlorine (Cl), Fluorine (F), as well as the element Carbon (C).

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 87

What is the atomic number and what does it tell you about the number of protons in an atom?

Answer:-

The number of protons in an atom is the atomic number. The number of protons is equal to the atomic number of an atom. It is very important in knowing the number of electrons that surround the nucleus of an atom. In an atom, the electrical charge is neutral, due to the equal number of positive (protons) and negative (electrons) charges. The atomic number represents the protons in an atom and identifies the element. Hydrogen has one proton. No other atom has just one proton. Helium has two protons and no other element has only two protons. Lithium has three protons and so on.

The atomic number is equal to the number of protons in the nucleus, and for neutral atoms, it is the same as the number of electrons.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 88

How many valence electrons does each of the elements in the periodic table have?

Answer:-

This all depends on the element's atomic number (number of protons). Since atoms have the same number of protons as they do electrons, the atomic number is essentially equal to the number of electrons as well.

For example, Aluminum atomic number of 13 in the first electron cloud it will only have 2 so then it will have 8 in the other layers until there are not enough electrons. So the first will have 2 electrons, the second layer will have 8 electrons and the last layer will have 3 electrons because there are not enough electrons to make another full layer of 8 electrons. Therefore, Aluminum has 3 valence electrons.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 89

Why are elements arranged as they are in the periodic table?

Answer:-

Elements in the periodic table are arranged in order of increasing atomic number (which is just the number of protons found in the nucleus of that element). Starting with hydrogen (H) with only 1 proton and reading left to right and then down, the atomic number goes up one for each element until you reach the highest atomic number of 106.

The reason the periodic table is the shape that it is has to do with the electronic configurations of the elements. The periodic table is arranged so that all the elements in each period (row) have similar electronic configurations to the other elements in that period. That also often means that elements in the same group (column) show similar chemical reactivity. Electrons in atoms are arranged in different orbitals (named "s", "p", "d", and "f").

Elements in the same group all have the same number of electrons in each orbital. For instance, the alkali metals in the first column (Lithium, Sodium, Potassium,



Rubidium, Caesium, and Francium) all have 1 electron in their outermost shell/layer (it turns out there are many shells, each one bigger than the previous one -- Lithium has 2 shells while bigger atoms like Caesium have 6 shells). What matters is that they all have a single electron in that outermost shell regardless of how many shells they have in total. This same trend is observed in each group of the table, excluding most of the transition metals.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 90

What do centrioles do?

Answer:-

Scientists believe that centrioles have something to do with cell division and spindle formation, but the exact function is unknown, especially because plants do not have centrioles and they form astral spindle fibers (cytoplasmic strands or microscopic tubules) and undergo cytokinesis by cell-plate formation.

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Question # 91

What is a triglyceride?

Answer:-

A triglyceride is a glyceride occurring naturally in animal and vegetable tissues; it consists of three individual fatty acids bound together

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 92

What is the function of mitochondria?

Answer:-

Also known as the powerhouse of the cell, the mitochondria provide the location for the production of ATP (adenosine tri-phosphate). ATPs are produced by glycolysis, Krebs cycle, and electron transport. ATP in turn provides energy for the cell at the molecular level. They break down food and release energy

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 93

What are enzymes?

Answer:-

Enzymes are biological catalysts, mainly proteins, generated by your body to speed up chemical reactions in the body. They have an active site on which the substrate is attached, and then broken up or joined.

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 94

What is a hydrogen bond?

Answer:-

A hydrogen bond is a special type of attractive interaction (perhaps a variation of a dipole-dipole bond) that exists between an electronegative atom and a hydrogen atom bonded to another electronegative atom. This type of bond always involves a hydrogen atom, thus the name. Hydrogen bonds can occur between molecules (intermolecular) or within different parts of a single molecule (intramolecularly). The typical hydrogen bond is stronger than van-der-Waals forces, but weaker than covalent or ionic bonds.

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Question # 95

What are the properties of carbohydrates?

Answer:-

Some physical properties are mass/size, color, smell, attraction to magnets, boiling point, melting point, texture, ductility, malleability, buoyancy, density, solid, liquid, or gas.

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Question # 96

What is the function of a monosaccharide?

Answer:-

Monosaccharide is the simplest form of sugar, called glucose when it is in the blood. It is the result of carbohydrate breakdown, which is the body's preferred source of energy. Therefore, you could say the monosaccharides are the fuel of the body.

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Question # 97

The ideal fuel for fuel cell use is:

Answer:-

1. compressed natural gas
2. reformulated gasoline
3. hydrogen
4. methanol

Answer: HYDROGEN



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Question # 98

Out of the following choices, which is the correct name for N_2O_3 :

Answer:-

1. dinitrogen oxide
2. dinitrogen dioxide
3. dinitrogen trioxide
4. dinitrogen tetroxide

Answer: DINITROGEN TRIOXIDE

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 99

Which of the following is an example of a buffer system:

Answer:-

1. H_2CO_3 and water
2. H_2CO_3 and $NaHCO_3$
3. NH_3 and N_2
4. $NaCl$ and KCl

Answer: H_2CO_3 AND $NaHCO_3$

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 100

Which of the following is the best example of a polysaccharide:

Answer:-

1. glucose
2. galactose
3. sucrose
4. cellulose

Answer: CELLULOSE

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Question # 101

Which of the following dominates the gasses in the Earth's atmosphere, making up some 78% of the air by volume:

Answer:-

1. nitrogen
2. oxygen
3. helium
4. hydrogen

Answer: NITROGEN

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 102

Which of the following is an organic molecule:

Answer:-

1. $CaSO_4$
2. CH_4
3. NH_3
4. H_2O

Answer: CH_4

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 103

Which one of the following has the greatest tendency to lose an electron?

Answer:-

1. Zn
2. Cl-
3. Br_2
4. A mixture of $PbSO_4$ and H_2O

Answer: ZN

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Question # 104

Which of the following is NOT a final product of the overall cell reaction in a hydrogen fuel cell:

Answer:-

1. heat



2. electric power
3. carbon dioxide
4. water

Answer: CARBON DIOXIDE

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 105

The use of electricity to decompose molten sodium chloride into its component elements is an example of:

Answer:-

1. electrolysis
2. galvanization
3. a voltaic cell
4. electroplating

Answer: ELECTROLYSIS

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Question # 106

Which of the following metals react violently with water to produce hydrogen gas:

Answer:-

1. sodium
2. zinc
3. platinum
4. silver

Answer: SODIUM

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 107

The wavelength of yellow light is 600 nanometers. What is the wavelength in centimeters:

Answer:-

1. 6.0×10^{-9}
2. 6.0×10^{-7}
3. 6.0×10^{-5}
4. 6.0×10^{-2}

Answer: C

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 108

Another name for heavy water is:

Answer:-

1. ice
2. salt water
3. deuterium
4. deuterium oxide

Answer: D

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 109

The Tyndall Effect can be demonstrated when light is passed through which of the following:

Answer:-

1. a colloidal suspension
2. supercritical water
3. aqueous solutions
4. mixtures of gasses

Answer: A

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Question # 110

Which of the following is true about the Kinetic Theory of Gases:

Answer:-

1. gas particles do not attract or repel each other
2. gas particles are attracted to the walls of the container they are in
3. the kinetic energy of gas particles is unrelated to temperature
4. gas particles attract and repel each other

Answer: A

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 111



What is the pH of a solution with a hydronium ion concentration of 1×10^{-8} moles/dm³?

Answer:-

1. 7
2. 6
3. 8
4. 7.5

Answer: C

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 112

Fish in an aquarium require oxygen to live, which is usually done by pumping air into the fish tank using a mechanical pump. If all other things remain constant, the most effective transfer of oxygen to water comes from:

Answer:-

1. small bubbles of air
2. large bubbles of air
3. bubbling of cold air
4. slow bubbling of air

Answer: A

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Question # 113

Which of the following are NOT carbonate minerals:

Answer:-

1. calcite
2. magnesite
3. dolomite
4. graphite

Answer: D

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Question # 114

Under which of the following conditions will iron rust:

Answer:-

1. in water
2. in water and oxygen
3. in oil
4. in oil and water

Answer: B

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 115

Which of the following is NOT true about the Periodic Table:

Answer:-

1. metals tend to gain electrons while nonmetals tend to lose electrons
2. metals tend to lose electrons while nonmetals tend to gain electrons
3. elements with metallic properties are found on the left side of the table
4. alkali metals are found in the vertical column that contains lithium

Answer: A

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Question # 116

The reaction of hydrocarbons with oxygen to produce carbon dioxide, water and heat is called:

Answer:-

1. fission
2. fusion
3. endothermic
4. combustion

Answer: D

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Question # 117

Until the early 1960s, what group of elements were called the inert gases:

Answer:-

Noble Gases

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Question # 118



What is the only known substance for which there is no triple point:

Answer:-

Helium

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Question # 119

What is the branch of chemistry that deals with the relationship between electricity and chemical reactions?

Answer:-

Electrochemistry

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Question # 120

Convert 673 Kelvin into degrees centigrade:

Answer:-

400 degree C

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 121

Convert -40oF into Centigrade:

Answer:-

-40oC

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 122

What is the concentration, in parts per billion, of a solution that contains 1 microgram of solute per liter?

Answer:-

1 PPB

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Question # 123

Never found uncombined on Earth, what element occurs abundantly in limestone, gypsum and fluorite:

Answer:-

Calcium

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Question # 124

To the nearest whole number, convert 0.300 atmosphere into millimeters of mercury, or torr:

Answer:-

228 Millimeters Of Mercury, Or Torr

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Question # 125

Round the following number to four significant figures and express the result in standard exponential notation: 0.006543210?

Answer:-

6.543 X 10⁻³

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Question # 126

Which element has the following ground-state electron configuration: 1s2s22p6?

Answer:-

Neon

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Question # 127

According to Bronsted-Lowry definition, a base is:

Answer:-

1. a proton donor
2. an electron donor
3. a proton acceptor
4. an electron acceptor

Answer: C



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Question # 128

Which of the following represents the simplest chemical formula:

Answer:-

1. empirical formula
2. molecular formula
3. structural formula
4. primary formula

Answer: A

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Question # 129

Which of the following instruments would typically be used to measure the smallest quantities of mass:

Answer:-

1. double-pan balance
2. triple-beam hanging balance
3. triple-beam platform balance
4. analytic balance

Answer: D

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Question # 130

Which one of the following statements is true about the neutralization of an acid by a base:

Answer:-

1. the pH decreases when the base is added to the acid
2. a salt and water are end products
3. gas is an end product
4. organic compounds are end products

Answer: B

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 131

The property of water which permits an insect to walk on water is:

Answer:-

1. viscosity
2. surface tension
3. tensile strength
4. turgor pressure

Answer: B

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Question # 132

Magnesium can exist as three naturally occurring isotopes. These isotopes would all have the same:

Answer:-

1. atomic weight
2. number of neutrons
3. number of protons
4. nucleus

Answer: C

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Question # 133

In the chemistry lab, for safety reasons, when a concentrated acid is mixed with water:

Answer:-

1. the water is always added to the acid
2. the acid is always added to the water
3. these can only be mixed at cold temperatures
4. these can never be mixed

Answer: B

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Question # 134

Which of the following is NOT true of helium?

Answer:-

1. deep sea divers breath a mixture of helium and oxygen



- breathing helium causes a temporary change in the pitch and quality of one's voice
- helium gas is commonly used by dentists as a mild anesthetic
- a mixture of helium and neon gas produced the first gas laser

Answer: C

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Question # 135

Which of the following has the same electron configuration as neon:

Answer:-

- Ar
- F
- Cl-
- Na+

Answer: D

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 136

Which of the following is true of bases:

Answer:-

- they give rise to hydrogen ions when dissolved in water
- they are substances that accept or react with hydrogen ions
- they always contain the hydroxide ion in its structure
- they have a pH below 7

Answer: B

[Read More Answers.](#)

Question # 137

What element does the symbol Au stand for?

Answer:-

Gold

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Question # 138

What are the 4 physical states of matter?

Answer:-

Solid,
Liquid,
Gas,
Plasma

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Question # 139

The general term for the removal of salts from brackish water or seawater to make it usable is called:

Answer:-

Desalination

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Question # 140

What is the common name of the molecule dihydrogen dioxide?

Answer:-

Hydrogen Peroxide

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Question # 141

Knowing that Iron has an atomic number of 26, how many protons and how many electrons does Fe⁺² have?

Answer:-

26 Protons,
24 Electrons

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Question # 142

4.0 liters of oxygen are mixed with 8.0 liters of nitrogen. Identify the solute and solvent in this mixture:

Answer:-

Oxygen Is The Solute; Nitrogen Is The Solvent



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Question # 143

The reaction of an acid with an alcohol to form an ester and water is called:

Answer:-

Esterification

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Question # 144

Carbohydrates are made of what three elements?

Answer:-

Carbon,
Hydrogen,
Oxygen

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Question # 145

What are the two most common end-products of alcoholic fermentation?

Answer:-

Ethanol And Carbon Dioxide

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Question # 146

It is estimated that each person in the United States consumes an average of 100 pounds of sucrose each year. Which two simple sugars are linked to make a sucrose molecule?

Answer:-

Glucose And Fructose

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Question # 147

Which of the following is NOT true about cholesterol:

Answer:-

1. there is no cholesterol in plants
2. cholesterol is found in meats, milk and eggs
3. cholesterol is not synthesized in the human body
4. cholesterol is a component of cellular membranes

Answer: C

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Question # 148

If CO₂ is bubbled through distilled water at room temperature, which of the following will most likely occur:

Answer:-

1. the pH of the water increases
2. the pH of the water decreases
3. the pH of the water is unchanged
4. carbon will precipitate out of solution

Answer: B

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Question # 149

Ten grams of dietary fat contains how many food calories?

Answer:-

1. 40 calories
2. 90 calories
3. 60 calories
4. 120 calories

Answer: B

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Question # 150

Which of the following is true of an oxidation reaction:

Answer:-

1. in an electrolytic cell, oxidation takes place at the cathode
2. in the following reaction, bromine is oxidized $\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{Br}^-$



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3. in a chemical reaction, the substance that is being oxidized is also known as the reducing agent

4. in a chemical reaction, the substance that is being oxidized is also known as the oxidizing agent

Answer: B

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Question # 151

Which one of the following statements is true about the specific gravity of a substance:

Answer:-

1. specific gravity is one of the few unitless values encountered in chemistry
2. the specific gravity of water is 1 gram per milliliter
3. specific gravity is calculated by dividing the density of water by the density of the substance
4. specific gravity is measured with an instrument called the densitometer

Answer: A

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Question # 152

Element A is a nonmetal with an electronegativity value of 3.0 and element B is a nonmetal with an electronegativity value of 2.5. What kind of bonding will occur between these two elements:

Answer:-

1. nonpolar covalent
2. polar covalent
3. ionic
4. fission

Answer: B

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Question # 153

Which of the following is a nonpolar molecule:

Answer:-

1. HCl
2. NaCl
3. CaCl
4. H₂

Answer: D

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Question # 154

If a human being were to be exposed suddenly to the surface of Mars, which of the following would most likely occur to the person's blood:

Answer:-

1. it would boil in a matter of seconds
2. it would freeze in a matter of seconds
3. it would coagulate in a matter of seconds
4. there would be no immediate change

Answer: A

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Question # 155

A patient in the Emergency Room required 20 grams of a clotbusting drug based on his body weight of 150 pounds. The weight per volume (w/v) of the drug solution is 10%. How many milliliters of the drug solution should be administered?

Answer:-

200 Milliliters

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Question # 156

How many milliliters of water would you add to 100 milliliters of a 0.350 molar solution to make a 0.100 molar solution?

Answer:-

250 Milliliters

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Question # 157

What molecule is characteristically prevalent in sour milk and tired muscles?

Answer:-

Lactic Acid

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**Question # 158**

Myoglobin binds oxygen in what tissue in the human body?

Answer:-

Muscle

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Question # 159

What is the term for the pH at which an amino acid or protein becomes electrically neutral?

Answer:-

Isoelectric Point

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Question # 160

Many of the groups of elements in the periodic table have acquired common names. The elements in Group IA, with the exception of hydrogen, are called what?

Answer:-

Alkali Metals

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Question # 161

How many significant figures are there in the number 0.0036:

Answer:-

2

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Question # 162

Name the two most abundant elements in the universe?

Answer:-

Hydrogen And Helium

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Question # 163

What gas was discovered by Daniel Rutherford in 1772 by placing a mouse inside a bell jar, removing all the oxygen in the jar by burning a substance in it, and demonstrating the asphyxiation of the mouse:

Answer:-

Nitrogen

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Question # 164

Cellulose is a polymer of repeating units of what molecule?

Answer:-

Glucose

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Question # 165

Give the symbol for the element that is derived from the Latin word Plumbum?

Answer:-

Pb

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Question # 166

In order to compare two different gas samples, scientists use what is called the STP. What does STP stand for?

Answer:-

Standard Temperature And Pressure

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Question # 167

Convert the molecular structure of the hydrocarbon C₅H₁₂ into its straight-chain Condensed Structural Formula:

Answer:-

CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃

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**Question # 168**

What colorless liquid was originally produced from the distillation of wood and is often referred to as wood alcohol:

Answer:-

Methanol

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Question # 169

What radioactive isotope of this alkaline earth element formed as a fission product of uranium and is of particular importance because it is assimilated in the body much like calcium:

Answer:-

Strontium

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Question # 170

An atom has 18 protons and 22 neutrons. What is its mass number:

Answer:-

40

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Question # 171

What is the acid anhydride of H_2CO_3 ?

Answer:-

CO_2

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Question # 172

Long chains of amino acids are linked together through what type of bond?

Answer:-

Peptide Bonds

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Question # 173

The disruption of the three-dimensional shape of a protein by factors such as heat, acids, bases, and organic solvents, is called what?

Answer:-

Denaturation

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Question # 174

This metal lies between silicon and tin in its chemical and physical properties and used extensively in the making of transistors:

Answer:-

Germanium

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Question # 175

The most current scientific thought on atomic structure is a model in which the electrons ---?

Answer:-

No Answer is Posted For this Question

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