

Common Facts

Some Important Explosive

1. **Dynamite** : It was discovered Alfred Nobel in 1863. It is prepared by absorption of raw dust with Nitro-glycerine. In modern dynamite Sodium Nitrate is used in place of Nitro-glycerine.
2. Tri Nitro Toluene (TNT)
3. Tri Nitro Benzene (TNB)
4. **Tri Nitro Phenol (TNP)** : It is also known as picric acid
5. R.D.X is highly explosive known as plasticizer in which Aluminium powder is mixed to increase the temperature and the speed of fire.

Some Important Facts

1. Age of fossils and archeological excavation is determined by radioactive carbon (C^{14}).
2. Diamond has maximum refractive index and due to total internal reflection. It has lustre.
3. Chloroform in sunlight forms poisonous gas 'Phosgene' ($COCl_2$).
4. To decrease the basicity of soil gypsum is used.
5. In the preparation of Talcum powder theophyllite mineral is used.
6. Potassium chloride is most suitable for the removal of permanent hardness of water.
7. To avoid melting of ice gelatine is used.
8. When dry ice is heated it is directly converted into gas.
9. Saccharine is prepared from toluene.
10. Cream is a type of milk in which amount of fat is increased while amount of water decrease.
11. From one kilogram of honeybee 3500 calorie energy is produced.

12. N₂O is known as laughing gas.
13. Bones contain about 58% calcium phosphate.
14. Phosphine gas is used in voyage as Holmes signal.
15. Chlorine gas bleaches the colour of flower.
16. Red phosphorus is used in match industry.
17. Urea contains 46% nitrogen.
18. In the electroplating of vessel NH₄Cl is used.
19. Power alcohol is prepared from mixing pure alcohol n benzene which is used as rocket fuel.
20. Artificial perfumes are prepared from Ethyl acetate.
21. Urea was the first organic compound synthesised in Laboratory.
22. Vinegar contains 10% acetic acid
23. Acetylene is used for light production.
24. Ferric chloride is used to stop bleeding.
25. Barium is responsible for green colour in fireworks.
26. Cesium is used in solar cells.
27. Yellow phosphorus is kept in water.
28. Sea water contains iodine.
29. During cooking maximum vitamin is lost
30. For the preparation of silver mirror, glucose is used.
31. When cream is separated from milk, its density increases.
32. For artificial respiration mixture of oxygen and helium gas cylinder is used.
33. In cold places, to decrease the freezing point ethylene glycol is used.

34. Hydrogen peroxide is used for oil paintings.
35. Sodium is kept in kerosene oil.
36. The heaviest element is Osmium (Os).
37. The lightest element, least dense and most reductant is lithium (Li)
38. Flourine is the most oxidising agent.
39. Silver is the best conductor of electricity.
40. Radon is the heaviest gas.
41. Polonium has the maximum number of isotopes
42. Sulphuric acid is known as oil of vitriol
43. Noble metals — Ag, Au, Pt, Ir, Hg, Pd, R_h, Ru, and Os.