

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - VIKRAM PUBLICATION (ANDHRA PUBLICATION)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are drugs?



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2. When are the drugs called medicines?



3. Define the term chemotherapy.



4. Bame the marcomolecules that are chosen as drug targets.



5. What are enzymes and receptors?



6. Which forces are involved in holding the drug to the drug to active site of enzymes?



7. What are enzymes inhibitors?



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8. What is allosteric site?



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9. What are antagonists and agonnists?



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10. Why do we need to classify the drug in different ways?



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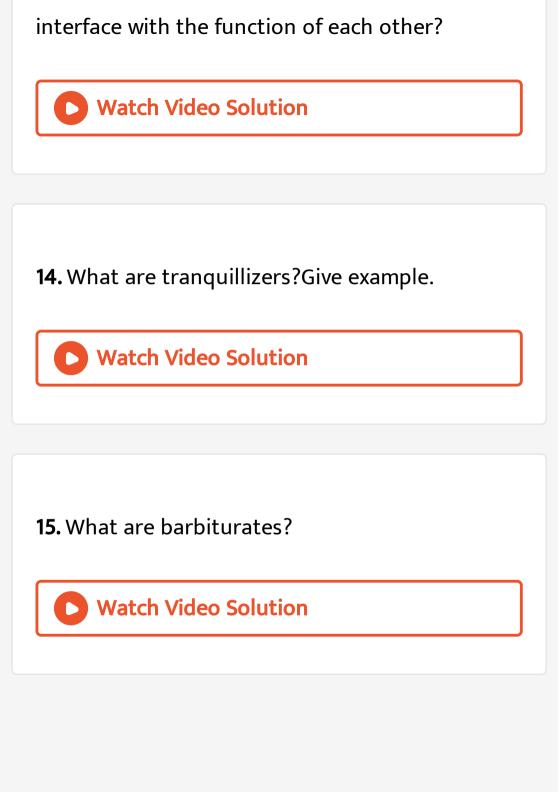
11. What are antacids? Give example.



12. What are antihistamines? Give example.



13. While antacids and antiallergic drugs interface with the function of histamines why not these



16. What are analgesics? How are they classified?



17. What are narcotic analgesics? Give example.



18. What are non-narcotic analgesics? Give example.



19. What are antimicrobials? **Watch Video Solution 20.** What are antibiotics? Give example. **Watch Video Solution 21.** What are antiseptics? Give examples. **Watch Video Solution**

22. What are disinfectants? Give example.



23. Name a substance which can be used as an antiseptic as well disindectant.



24. What is the difference between antiseptics and disinfectants?



25. What are the main constituents of dettol?



26. What is tincture of iodine? What is its use?



27. What are antifertility drug? Give example.



28. Why chemicals are added to food?



29. Name different catagories of food additives.



30. What are artificail sweerening agents? Give example.



31. Why do we require arificial sweetening agents?



32. Why is the use if aspartame limited to cold foods and drinks?



33. Name the sweetening agent used in the prepration of seets for a diabetic patient.



34. What problem does arise in using alitame as artificial sweetener?



35. What are food predervatives? Give example.



36. Name two most familiar antioxidants used as food additives.



37. What is saponification?



38. What are soaps chemically?



39. Why do soaps not work in hard water?

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40. What are synthetic detergents?



41. What is the difference between a soap and a syntheic detergent?



42. How are synthetic detergents better than soaps?



43. Name the different cataghhories of synthetic detergents.



44. Can you use soaps and synthetic detergents to check the hardness of water?



45. If water contains dissolved calcium hydrogen carbonate, out of soaps and synthetic detegents which one will you use for cleaning clothes and why?



Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the term target molecules or drug targets as used in medicinal chemistry.



2. Explain the catalytic action of enzyme as drug targets.



3. Explain the drug-Enzyme interaction.



4. Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate or magnesium hydroxide or aluminium hydroxide.



5. Low level of noradrenaline in the cause of depression. What type of drugs are needed to cure this problem? Name two drugs



6. What are analgesics? How are they classified?



7. What are different type of microbial drugs? Give one example for each.



8. Write the characteristic properties of antibiotics.



9. What is meant by the term broad spectrum antibiotics? Explain.



10. What are broad spectrum and narrow spectrum antibiotics? Give one example for each .



11. Write notes on antispeptics and sisinfectants.

12. How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants?

Does the same substance be used used as both?

Give one example for each.



13. What are the main categories of food additives?



14. Write notes on antioxidantas in food.



15. Name different type of soaps.



16. Explain the following terms with suitable examples:

(a) Cationic detergents (b) Anionic detergents



17. What are biodegradable and non-bio degrable detergents? Give one example for each .



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18. Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



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19. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.

ii) $CH_{3}(CH_{2})_{15}N^{+}(CH_{3})_{3}Br^{-}$ iii) $CH_{3}(CH_{2})_{16}COO(CH_{2}CH-(2)O)_{n}CH_{2}CH_{2}OH$

i) $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CH_2OSO_3^-Na^+$



i)serotonin ii)Bithionol iii)Chloramphenicol



20. Draw the structure of following:

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the classification of drugs into different classes.



2. Describe briefly the therapeutic action of different classes of drugs.



3. What are antimicrobials?



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4. Write notes on the following:

i)Artificial sweetening agents ii)Food preservatives iii)Antioxidants in food.



5. Write notes on the following:

i) soaps ii)synthetic detergents.

Intex Questions

1. Sleeping pills are recommended by doctors to the patients suffering from sleeplessness but is not advisable to take its doses without consultation with the doctor. Why?

Consider the effect of tranquilizers or antidepressants on the nervous system.



2. With reference to which classification has the statemenbt,"rantidine is an antacid"been given?



3. Why do we require arificial sweetening agents?



4. Write the chemical equation for preparing sodium from glyceryl oleate and glyceryl palmitate, structural formulae of these

compounds are given below.

i)
$$C_{15}H_{31}COO)_3C_3H_5$$
-Glyceryl palmitate ii)

 $C_{17}H_{32}COO)_3C_3H_5$ -glyceryl oleate.

Consider the following method.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} CH_2OCOR & CH_2OH \\ & & \\ \hline \\ CHOCOR + NaOH \longrightarrow & CHOH + RCOONa \\ & & \\ \hline \\ CH_2OCOR & & CH_2OH \\ \end{array}$$



5. Following type of non-ionic detergents are present in liquid detergents, emulsifying agents and wetting agents. Label the hydrophilic and

hydrophobic parts in the molecule Identify the functional group(s) present in the molecule.

$$C_9H_{19}$$
 O $(CH_2CH_2O)_x$ CH_2CH_2OH

$$(x = 5 \text{ to } 10)$$

