



# CHEMISTRY

## NCERT - NCERT CHEMISTRY(ENGLISH)

### CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

#### Exercise

1. Sleeping pills are recommended by doctors to the patients suffering from sleeplessness

but it is not advisable to take its doses without consultation with the doctor. Why ?



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2. With reference to which classification has the statement, “ranitidine is an antacid” been given?



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3. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents ?



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4. Write the chemical equation for preparing sodium soap 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

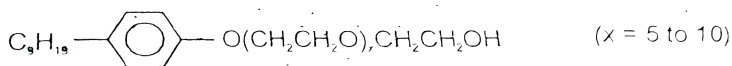
(ii) (i)  $(C_{17}H_{32}COO)_3C_3H_5$  - Glyceryl oleate





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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.



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6. Why do we need to classify drugs in different ways ?



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



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**8.** Name the macromolecules that are chosen as drug targets.



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**9.** Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors ?



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**10.** Define the term chemotherapy.



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11. Which forces are involved in holding the drugs to the active site of enzymes ?



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12. While antacids and antiallergic drugs interfere with the function of histamines, why do these not interfere with the function of each other ?





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



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**14.** What is meant by the term 'broad spectrum antibiotics' ? Explain.



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**15.** How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants ? Give one example of each.



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**16.** Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogencarbonate or magnesium or aluminium hydroxide ?



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**17.** Name a substance which can be used as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant.



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**18.** What are the main constituents of dettol ?



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**19.** What is tincture of iodine ? What is its use ?



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**20. What are food preservatives ?**



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**21. Why is use of aspartame limited to cold foods and drinks ?**



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**22.** What are artificial sweetening agents ?

Give two examples.



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**23.** Name the sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient.



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**24.** What is the problem faced while using alitame as artificial sweetner ?



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**25.** How are synthetic detergents better than soaps ?



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**26.** Explain the following terms with suitable examples

(i) cationic detergents

(ii) anionic detergents and

(iii) non-ionic detergents.



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**27.** What is the biodegradable polymer? Give an example of a biodegradable aliphatic polyester.





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**28.** Why do soaps not work in hard water ?



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**29.** What are soaps and synthetic detergents ?

What are the advantages of synthetic detergents over soaps ?



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**30.** Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



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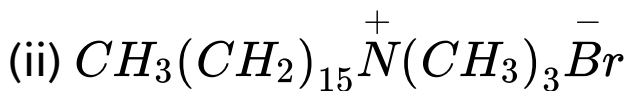
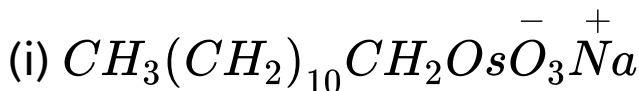
**31.** If water contains dissolved calcium hydrogencarbonate, out of soaps and synthetic detergents which one will you use for cleaning clothes ?



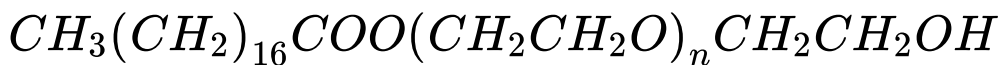
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**32.** Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.



(iii)



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