



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - G.R. BATHLA & SONS CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Problems For Practice

1. Answer the following:

(i) What type of drug terfenadine (seldane) is ?

(ii) Give the names of some opium drugs.

(iii) What type of drug phenacetin is ?

(iv) Name the names chemical responsible for antiseptic properties of dettol.

(v) Give the name of first antibiotic.

(vi) Give the name with structure of a broad spectrum antibiotic.

(vii) Name the drug which is used to bring down body temperature

during fever.

(viii) What type of drug chloramphenicol is ?

(ix) What are tranquillizers ?

(x) What is aspartame and what is its use ?



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2. Answer the following :

(i) Name a drug in case of mental depression.

(ii) Write the names of some antacids.

(iii) Write the name of chemicals used in food.

(iv) Give four examples of anti-histamines.

(v) Name the medicines which can act as both analgesic as well as an antipyretic.

(vi) Name the main species responsible for malaria.

(vii) Which alkaloid is used for :

(a) Hypertension , (b) Malaria fever

(c) Severe pain , (d) Dilation of eyes

(viii) Write two examples of macromolecules that are chosen as drug

targets.

(xi) Name one estrogen which forms a part of an oral contraceptive. Give the composition of one oral contraceptive.



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3. Answer the following :

(i) What is the harmful effect of hyperacidity ?

(ii) With the help of an example explain how do tranquillizers control the feeling of depression ?

(iii) which type of drugs come under antimicrobial drugs ?

(iv) What is the commonality between the antibiotic arsphenamine and azo dyes ?

(v) Which site of an enzyme is called allosteric site ?

(vi) Dishwashing soaps are synthetic detergents. What is their chemical nature ?

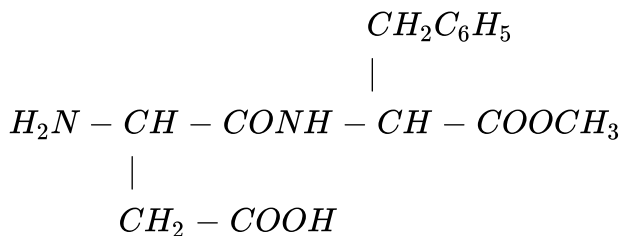
(vii) What type of forces are synthetic detergents. What is their chemical nature ? (viii) What is the difference between bathing soap and washing soaps ?

(ix) Both antacids and antiallergic drugs are antihistamines but they can not replace each other. Explain why ?

(x) Explain why some times foaming is seen in river water near the place where sewage water is poured after treatment ?

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4. Aspartame, an artificial sweetener, is a peptide and has the following structure



(i) Identify the four functional groups

(ii) write the Zwitter ionic structure

(iii) Write the structures of the amino acids obtained from the hydrolysis of aspartame

(iv) Which of the two amino acids is more hydrophobic ?

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Problems For Practice Matching Type

1. [A] Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Terramycin | (p) Disinfectant |
| (b) Bithional | (q) Antacid |
| (c) Sodium perbenzoate | (r) Anticeptic |
| (d) Chlorine | (s) Soap |
| (e) Potassium stearate | (t) Antibiotic |
| (f) Renitidine | (u) Milk bleaching agent |

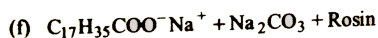
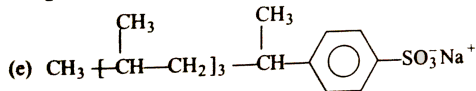
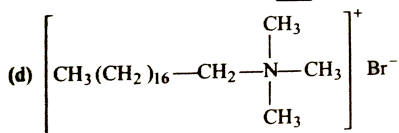
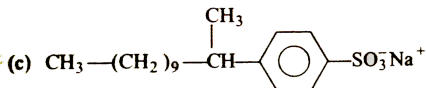
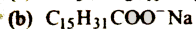
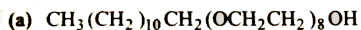
[B]

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Phenelzine | (p) Antiseptic |
| (b) Chloramphenicol | (q) Anti-fertility drug |
| (c) Dettol | (r) Antihistamine |
| (d) Salversan | (s) Tranquillizer |
| (e) Bromopheniramine | (t) Antimicrobial |
| (f) Mestranol | (u) Antibiotic |

[C]

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) Antagonists | (p) Transferring of nerves message |
| (b) Agonists | (q) Communicate message between two neur... |
| (c) Neurotransmitters | (r) Inhibit activities of enzymes |
| (d) Chemical messenger | (s) Imitate the natural messenger |
| (e) Inhibitors | (t) Crucial to body communication process |
| (f) Receptors | (u) Bind to the receptor site and inhibit its na... |

[D]



(p) Anionic detergent

(q) Laundry soap

(r) ABS detergent

(s) Non-ionic detergent

(t) Cationic detergent

(u) Soap



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Objective Questions Level A

1. The first discovered antibiotic is :

A. penicillin

B. streptomycin

C. chloramphenicol

D. tetracyclin

Answer: A



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2. Which of the following is used as antipyretic?

- A. Paracetamol
- B. Chloroquine
- C. Chloramphenicol
- D. LSD

Answer: A



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3. Aspirin is a/an :

- A. antihistamine

B. analgesic

C. antimalarial

D. antibiotic

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following is not an antacid?

A. Iproniazid

B. Salvarsan

C. Zantac

D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: C



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5. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) is:

- A. sweetening agent
- B. synthetic fibre
- C. psychedelic drug
- D. antibiopic

Answer: C



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6. The antibiotic used for the treatment of typhoid is :

- A. penicillin
- B. chloramphenicol
- C. terramycin
- D. sulphadiazine

Answer: B



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7. Reserpine is :

A. tranquillizer

B. antibiotic

C. vitamin

D. hormone

Answer: A



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8. Ibuprofen contains :

A. only S-enantiomer

B. only R-enantiomer

C. racemic mixture of both R and S enantiomer

D. both R and S enantiomer are active pain killers

Answer: A

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9. Saccharin, an artificial sweetener, is manufactured from :

A. cellulose

B. toluene

C. cyclohexane

D. starch

Answer: C

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10. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of :

- A. jaundice
- B. typhoid
- C. syphilis
- D. cholera

Answer: C



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11. Drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function are called :

- A. enzymes
- B. molecular targets
- C. antagonists
- D. agonists

Answer: C

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12. Hydrazine as a drug is used in the treatment of :

A. malaria

B. typhoid

C. cholera

D. tuberculosis

Answer: D

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13. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganism. Identify which of the following statements is not true :

- A. Dilute solutions of boric acid and hydrogen peroxide are strong antiseptics
- B. Disinfectants harm the living tissues
- C. A 0.2 % solution of phenol is an antiseptic while 1 % solution acts as a disinfectant
- D. Chlorine and iodine are as strong disinfectants

Answer: A



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14. The drug while is effective in curing malaria is :

- A. quinine
- B. aspirin
- C. salol
- D. analgin

Answer: A



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15. A substance which can act both as an antiseptic and disinfectant is :

A. aspirin

B. phenol

C. analgin

D. sodium pentothal

Answer: B



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16. The substances which relieve anxiety, reduce mental tension and induce sleep are called :

- A. analgesics
- B. antipyretics
- C. tranquillizer
- D. anaesthetics

Answer: C

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17. Which one of the following can be used as an anaesthetic?

- A. N_2
- B. N_2O
- C. CH_4
- D. CO_2

Answer: B

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18. Dettol (an antiseptic) consists of :

- A. cresol + ethanol
- B. xylenol + terpineol
- C. chloroxylenol + terpineol
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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19. Heroin is a derivative of :

- A. morphine
- B. nicotine
- C. cocaine

D. caffeine

Answer: A



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20. The pupils of eyes are dilated with a very dilute solution of an alkaloid which is :

A. adrenaline

B. atropine

C. equanil

D. ephedrine

Answer: B



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21. Broad spectrum antibiotic is that which

- A. Procaine
- B. Plasmoquin
- C. Aspirin
- D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: D



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22. How many times oxyhaemoglobin is less stable than carboxy haemoglobin ?

- A. 50
- B. 200
- C. 250
- D. 300

Answer: C



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23. Morphine an alkaloid is:

- A. antiseptic
- B. analgesic
- C. antibiotic
- D. anaesthetic

Answer: B



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24. Arsenic containing medicine used for the treatment of syphilis is :

- A. Erythromycin

B. Ofloxacin

C. Tetracycline

D. Salvarsan

Answer: D

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25. The artificial sweetener containing chlorine that has the appearance and taste as that of sugar and is stable at cooking temperature is :

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucrolose

D. Alitame

Answer: A

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26. Which of the following pairs are bactericidal antibiotics?

A. (i-iii)

B. (i-iv)

C. (ii-iv)

D. (iii-v)

Answer: A



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27. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer using codes

given below the list :

List I

- I.* Iodoform
- II.* Methyl salicylate
- III.* Diethyl ether
- IV.* Hexachlorocyclohexane

List II

- A.* Anaesthetic
- B.* Antiseptic
- C.* Insecticide
- D.* Detergent
- E.* Pain balm.

A. I-B, II-E, III-C, IV-D

B. I-D, II-B, III-A, IV-C

C. I-B, II-E, III-A, IV-C

D. I-C, II-A, III-D, IV-B

Answer: A



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28. Which of the following is not an artificial sweetener ?

A. Aspartame

B. Sucrolose

C. Sucrose

D. Alitame

Answer: A



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29. Tranquillizers are substances used for the treatment of :

- A. cancer
- B. AIDS
- C. mental diseases
- D. physical disorders

Answer: A



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30. Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever?

- A. Antipyretic
- B. analgesic
- C. antibiotic

D. Tranquillizer

Answer: A



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31. The drug, which is not a tranquillizer, is :

A. Equanil

B. Salvarsan

C. Veronal

D. Serotonin

Answer: B



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32. 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid is used as an:

- A. antimalarial
- B. antidepressant
- C. antiseptic
- D. antipyretic

Answer: D

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33. Which one of the following is not a broad spectrum antibiotic ?

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Chloramphenicol
- C. Penicillin
- D. None of these

Answer: C

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34. Terfenadine is commonly used as a/an:

- A. antibiotic
- B. antimicrobial
- C. tranquillizer
- D. antihistamine

Answer: D



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35. Antiseptic Chloroxylenol is

- A. 4-chloro-3,5-dimethyl phenol
- B. 3-chloro-4,5-dimethyl phenol
- C. 4-chloro-2,5-dimethyl phenol

D. 5-chloro-3,4-dimethyl phenol

Answer: A



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36. Narcotic analgesic is :

A. aspirin

B. paracetamol

C. codeine

D. zantac

Answer: C



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37. Which one of the following is employed as antihistamine ?

- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Norothindrone
- C. Diphenylhydramine
- D. Omeprazole

Answer: C

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38. Phenacetin is an example of

- A. Antipyretic
- B. antiseptic
- C. analgesic
- D. antimalarial

Answer: A

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39. Which of the following compounds is used as a body deodorant ?

A. Aspirin

B. Omeprazole

C. Indigosol-O

D. p-Chlorometaxyleneol

Answer: D



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40. Which of the following is bacteriostatic?

A. Penicillin

B. Erythromycin

C. Aminoglycodine

D. Ofloxacin

Answer: B

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41. The pair whose both species are used in acid medicinal preparation is:

A. $NaHCO_3$ and $Mg(OH)_2$

B. Na_2CO_3 and $Ca(HCO_3)_2$

C. $Ca(HCO_3)$ and $Mg(OH)_2$

D. $Ca(OH)_2$ and $NaHCO_3$

Answer: A

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42. Chloramphenicol is :

- A. narrow spectrum antibiotic
- B. broad spectrum analgesic
- C. broad spectrum antibiotic
- D. broad spectrum antibacterial

Answer: C



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43. Bithional is generally added to the soaps as an additive to function as a / an

- A. antiseptic
- B. buffering agent
- C. dryer
- D. softener

Answer: A

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44. Which of the following is used as a "morning after pill"?

- A. Norethindrone
- B. Ethynylestradiol
- C. Mifepristone
- D. Bithional

Answer: C

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45. Tincture of iodine is :

- A. aqueous solution of I_2
- B. alcoholic solution of I_2
- C. solution of I_2 in aqueous KI

D. aqueous solution of KI

Answer: B



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46. Aspirin an antipyretic drug is chemically :

A. methyl benzoate

B. ethyl salicylate

C. acety salicylic acid

D. o-hydroxy benzoic acid

Answer: C



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47. The drug Tegamet is :

A. analgesic

B. anaesthetic

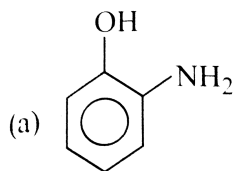
C. antidepressant

D. antacid

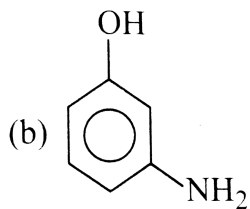
Answer: D

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48. Which of the following gives paracetamol on acetylation ?

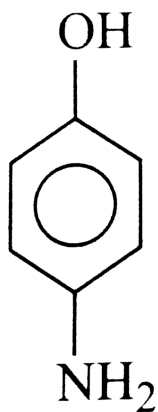


A.



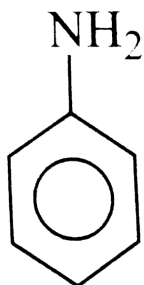
B.

(c)



c.

(d)



D.

Answer: C



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49. Chloramine-*T* is a:

A. disinfectant

B. antiseptic

C. analgesic

D. antipyretic

Answer: B



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50. Which of the following statements is not true ?

A. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptic at low concentration

B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial

C. Pheromones provide chemical means of establishing communication

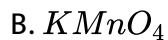
D. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic

Answer: D



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51. The oxidant which is used as an antiseptic is



Answer: B



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52. Which one of the following is employed as a tranquilizer ?

A. Naproxen

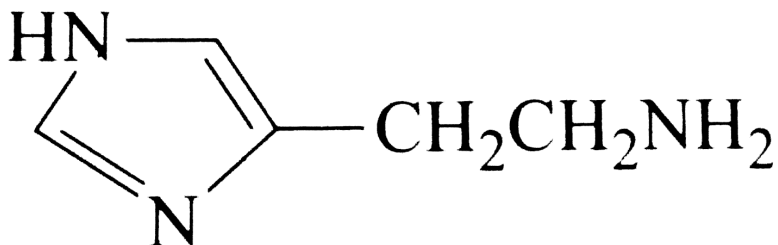
B. Tetracycline

C. Dettol

D. Equanil

Answer: D

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53. The drug

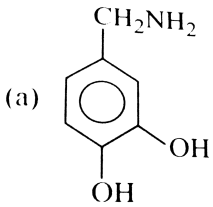
is used as :

- A. antacid
- B. analgesic
- C. antimicrobial
- D. none of these

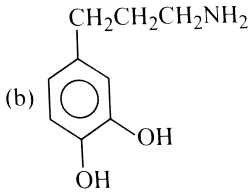
Answer: D

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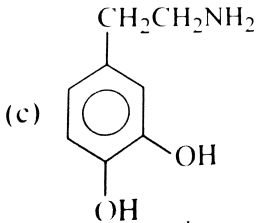
54. Parkinson's disease is linked to abnormalities in the levels of dopamine in the. The structure of dopamine is :



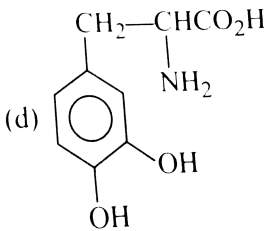
A.



B.



C.



D.

Answer: C

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55. Match the chemicals in column I with their uses in column II.

Column I	Column II
(A) Sodium perbenzoate	1. Disinfectant
(B) Chlorine	2. Antiseptic
(C) Bithional	3. Milk bleaching agent
(D) Potassium stearate	4. Soap

A. A=1, B=2, C=3, D=4

B. A=2, B=3, C=4, D=1

C. A=3, B=1, C=2, D=4

D. A=4, B=1, C=2, D=3

Answer: C

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56. Paracetamol is :

- A. methyl salicylate
- B. phenyl salicylate
- C. N-acetyl p-amino acid
- D. acetyl salicylic acid

Answer: C



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57. Salts of sorbic acid propionic acid are used as :

- A. food preservatives
- B. flavouring agents
- C. antioxidants
- D. nutritional supplements

Answer: A



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58. Artificial sweetner which is stable under cold conditions only is :

A. saccharine

B. sucrolose

C. aspartame

D. alitame

Answer: C



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59. Which of the following is a bacteriostatic drug ?

A. Penicillin-G

B. Tetracycline

C. Ofloxacin

D. Ampicillin

Answer: B



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60. Saccharin an artificial sweetener, is manufactured from :

A. cellulose

B. starch

C. cyclohexane

D. toluene

Answer: D



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61. Which one of the following is not used as a filler in laundry soap ?

- A. Sodium silicate
- B. Glycerol
- C. Sodium rosinate
- D. Borax

Answer: B



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62. Which one of the following is a cationic detergent ?

- A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- B. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
- C. Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate
- D. Glyceryl palmitate

Answer: B

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63. Food preservatives prevent spoilage of food due to microbial growth.

The commonly used preservatives are :

A. table salt sugar

B. C_6H_5COONa

C. vegetable oils and sodium benzoate

D. all of the above

Answer: D

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64. Which of the following is not true ?

- A. Ampicillin is not a natural antibiotic
- B. Vancomycin is a broad spectrum antibiotic
- C. Erythromycin is a bacteriostatic antibiotic
- D. Prontosil is not converted into sulphanilamide in the body

Answer: D

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65. Which of the following compounds is not an antacid?

- A. Phenelzine
- B. Ranitidine
- C. Cimetidine
- D. Aluminium hydroxide

Answer: A

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66. Which of the following is an anionic detergent ?

- A. Sodium stearate
- B. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- C. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
- D. Glyceryl oleate

Answer: B



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67. Bactericidal antibiotic among the following is :

- A. ofloxacin
- B. erythromycin
- C. tetracycline

D. chloromphenicol

Answer: A

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68. Pickout the correct statement among the following :

- A. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate used in toothpaste is a cationic detergent
- B. Sodium lauryl sulphate forms an insoluble scum with hard water
- C. cetylmethyl ammonium bromide is a popular cationic detergent used in hair conditioner
- D. non-ionic detergents are formed when polyethylene glycol reacts with adipic acid

Answer: C

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Objective Questions Level B Set I This Set Contains The Questions With Single Correct Answer

1. DDT is an example of :

A. fungicide

B. herbicide

C. insecticide

D. rodenticide

Answer: C



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2. Which one of the following can be used as anaesthetic ?

A. N_2O

B. NO

C. NCl_3

D. NO_2

Answer: A

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3. Amoxillin is semi-synthetic modification of :

A. penicillin

B. streptomycin

C. tetracycline

D. chloramphenicol

Answer: A

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4. Role of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid is used as

- A. fungicide
- B. insecticide
- C. herbicide
- D. moth repellent

Answer: C



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5. Dettol (an antiseptic) consists of :

- A. xylenol + terpineol
- B. chloroxylenol + terpineol
- C. cresol + ethanol
- D. none of the above

Answer: B

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6. Which of the following chemicals is used as pain killer ?

- A. Phenyl acetate
- B. Methyl acetate
- C. Acety salicylic acid
- D. Salicylic acid

Answer: C

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7. A substance which can act both as an analgesic and antipyretic is

- A. analgin

B. aspirin

C. paracetamol

D. all of these

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following can possibly be used as analgesic without causing addiction and mood modification?

A. N-acetyl p-amino phenol

B. Morphine

C. Diazepam

D. Heroin

Answer: A



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9. Select the incorrect statement among the following

- A. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic both.
- B. Ampicillin is a natural antibiotic.
- C. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial.
- D. Some disinfectants can be used as antiseptics in lower concentration.

Answer: B



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10. Which of the following substance is not an organophosphorus insecticide ?

- A. Malathion
- B. Parathion
- C. Phosdrin

D. Rotenone

Answer: D

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11. Hypnotic chloretone is obtained by

- A. condensation of acetone with chloroform
- B. condensation of acetaldehyde with chloroform
- C. condensation of acetone with bleaching powder
- D. condensation of acetaldehyde with bleaching powder

Answer: A

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12. Tick mark the wrong match.

A. morphine - narcotic

B. charas - hallucinogenic

C. cocaine - sedative

D. morphine - analgesic

Answer: C



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13. Gammexane is :

A. DDT

B. hexachlorobenzene (HCB)

C. benzene hexachloride (BHC)

D. chloral

Answer: C



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14. A drug which is structurally related to adrenaline is :

A. salbutamol

B. salvarsan

C. diazepam

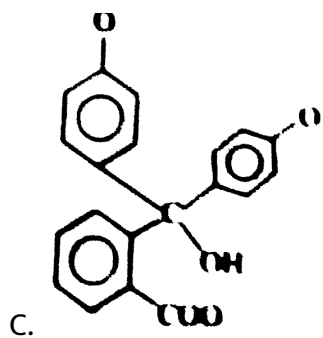
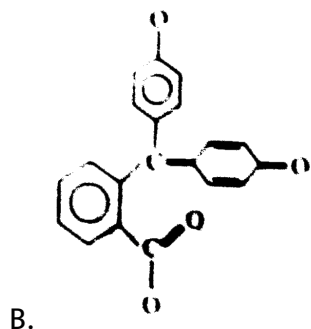
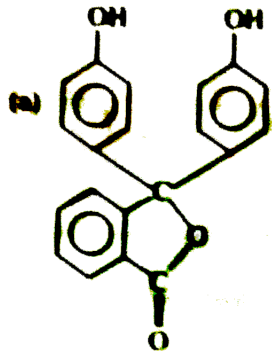
D. LSD

Answer: A



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15. Phenolphthalein is formed by condensation of phthalic anhydride and C_6H_5OH (phenol). Which of the following structures shows colour in basic medium ?



D. All of these

Answer: B

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16. Which of the following is an analgesic ?

- A. Streptomycin
- B. Chloromycetin
- C. Novalgin
- D. Penicillin

Answer: C

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Objective Questions Level B Set II This Set Contains The Questions With More Than One Correct Answers

1. Sulphadrugs are :

- A. salvarsan
- B. sulphanilamide

C. saccharin

D. sulphapyridine

Answer: B::D



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2. Which of the following are antacids ?

A. Omeprazone

B. Lansoprazole

C. Sodium bicarbonate

D. Triprolidine

Answer: A::B::C



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3. Antifertility drugs are

A. terfenadine

B. Mifepristone

C. Novestrol

D. Norethindrone

Answer: B::C::D



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4. Which of the following are antioxidants ?

A. BHT

B. BHA

C. BHC

D. HDPE

Answer: A::B



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5. Artificial sweetners are :

A. Aspartame

B. Alitame

C. Saccharin

D. Sucrolose

Answer: A::B::C::D



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6. Which of the following are analgesics ?

A. Diclofen

B. Phenacetin

C. Naproxen

D. Furacin

Answer: A::C



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7. Which of the following are antiseptics ?

A. Soframycin

B. Iodoform

C. Tincture of I_2

D. H_2O_2

Answer: A::B::C::D



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8. Which are antimicrobials ?

A. Methacetin

B. Veronal

C. Liminal

D. Seconal

Answer: B::C::D



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9. Which are broad spectrum antibiotics ?

A. Tetracycline

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Vancomycin

D. Penicillin

Answer: A::B::C

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10. Antihistamines are :

- A. Estrogen
- B. Chlorpheniramine
- C. Diphenyl hydramine
- D. Barbituric acid

Answer: B::C

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11. Which of the following are detergents ?

- A. Sodium alkyl benzene sulphonate

B. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide

C. Pentaerythritol mono stearate

D. Sodium stearate

Answer: A::B::C

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12. The reagent(s) used for softening the temporary hardness of water is (are):

A. $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$

B. $Ca(OH)_2$

C. Na_2CO_3

D. NaOCl

Answer: B::C

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13. Which of the following pairs are bactericidal antibiotics?

- A. Ofloxacin, tetracycline
- B. Penicillin, Erythromycin
- C. Erythromycin, chloramphenicol
- D. Tetracycline, chloramphenicol

Answer: C::D



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14. Which of the following are derivatives of barbituric acid ?

- A. Amytal
- B. Luminal
- C. Seconal
- D. Mapromate

Answer: A::B::C

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Assertion Reason Type Questions

1. (A) Analgesics bring down body temperature during high fever.

(R) Tetracyclin is a tranquillizer.

A. If both (A) and (R) correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. If both (A) and (R) correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

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2. Assertion : Aspirin can cause ulcer in stomach when taken empty stomach.

Reason : Aspirin gets hydrolysed to salicylic acid in stomach where pH is 2.

A. If both (A) and (R) correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. If both (A) and (R) correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A



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3. (A) Saccharin is an artificial sweetner.

(R) It has a high calorific value.

- A. If both (A) and (R) correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. If both (A) and (R) correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
- D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: C

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4. (A) Disinfectants kill microorganisms but are harmful to the human tissues.

(R) Thymol is a powerful disinfectant.

- A. If both (A) and (R) correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B. If both (A) and (R) correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: A



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5. (A) Sulphanilamide is an antimalarial.

(R) Malaria is a highly widespread infectious disease.

A. If both (A) and (R) correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B. If both (A) and (R) correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C. If (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

D. If (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer: D



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1. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
(a) Saccharin	(p) Sweeter than sugar
(b) Aspartame	(q) Unstable at cooking temperature
(c) Sucrolose	(r) Not biodegradable
(d) Alitame	(s) Stable at baking and cooking temperature
	(t) Chloroderivatives of sucrose

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2. Match the following :

Column I	Column II
(a) Penicillin	(p) Bacteriostatic
(b) Chloramphenicol	(q) Antibiotic
(c) Aspirin	(r) Bacteriocidal
(d) Ibuprofen	(s) Analgesic
	(t) Antipyretic

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1. Passage 1

Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soaps but they actually do not contain any soap. These can be used in both hard as well as soft water as they give foam even in hard water. All the detergents are not biodegradable and hence cause water pollution in rivers and other water ways.

Answer the following questions :

1. Which of the following are anionic detergents ?

- A. Quarternary ammonium salt of amine and acetate
- B. Sodium salts of sulphonated long chain hydrocarbons
- C. Lauryl alcohol ethoxylate
- D. Polyethylene glycol stearate

Answer: B



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2. Passage 1

Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soaps but they actually do not contain any soap. These can be used in both hard as well as soft water as they give foam even in hard water. All the detergents are not biodegradable and hence cause water pollution in rivers and other water ways.

2. Which of the following are cationic detergents ?

- A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- B. Pentaerythritol monosterate
- C. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
- D. Sodium tripolyphosphate

Answer: C



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3. Passage 1

Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soaps but they actually do not contain any soap. These can be used in both hard as well as soft water as they give foam even in hard water. All the detergents are not biodegradable and hence cause water pollution in rivers and other water ways.

3. Which of the following enhances lathering property of soap ?

- A. Sodium rosinate
- B. Sodium carbonate
- C. Sodium stearate
- D. Trisodium phosphate

Answer: A



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4. Passage 1

Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soaps but they actually do not contain any soap. These can be used in both hard as well as soft water as they give foam even in hard water. All the detergents are not biodegradable and hence cause water pollution in rivers and other water ways.

4. Which of the following are non-ionic detergents ?

- A. Lauryl alcohol ethoxylate
- B. Polyethylene glycol stearate
- C. Penta erythritol mono stearate
- D. Trimethyl stearyl ammonium bromide

Answer: D

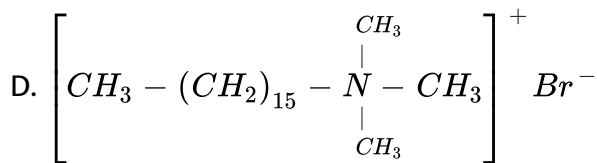
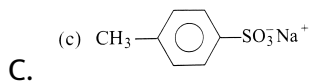
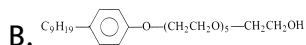
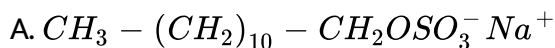


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5. Passage 1

Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soaps but they actually do not contain any soap. These can be used in both hard as well as soft water as they give foam even in hard water. All the detergents are not biodegradable and hence cause water pollution in rivers and other water ways.

5. Which of the following is an example of liquid dishwashing detergents ?



Answer: B



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6. Passage 2

Antibiotics are the chemical substances which are produced by microorganisms like bacteria, fungi and moulds. Antibiotics can inhibit the growth or even destroy other microorganisms. Now-a-days, synthetic antibiotics are also available. The first successful antibiotic produced was penicillin. The antibiotics may be either bacteriocidal (kills the organism in the body) or bacteriostatic (inhibits the growth of organism). Ampicillin and amoxycillin are modified antibiotics. Broad spectrum antibiotics are effective against several types of harmful microorganisms.

Answer the following questions :

1. Chloramphenicol is :

- A. antipyretic
- B. broad spectrum antibiotic
- C. azo dye
- D. tranquillizer

Answer: B



7. Passage 2

Antibiotics are the chemical substances which are produced by microorganisms like bacteria, fungi and moulds. Antibiotics can inhibit the growth or even destroy other microorganisms. Now-a-days, synthetic antibiotics are also available. The first successful antibiotic produced was penicillin. The antibiotics may be either bacteriocidal (kills the organism in the body) or bacteriostatic (inhibits the growth of organism). Ampicillin and amoxycillin are modified antibiotics. Broad spectrum antibiotics are effective against several types of harmful microorganisms.

2. Which of the following is/are not an antibiotic ?

- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Sulphadiazine
- C. Penicillin
- D. Bithional

Answer: B::D



8. Passage 2

Antibiotics are the chemical substances which are produced by microorganisms like bacteria, fungi and moulds. Antibiotics can inhibit the growth or even destroy other microorganisms. Now-a-days, synthetic antibiotics are also available. The first successful antibiotic produced was penicillin. The antibiotics may be either bacteriocidal (kills the organism in the body) or bacteriostatic (inhibits the growth of organism). Ampicillin and amoxycillin are modified antibiotics. Broad spectrum antibiotics are effective against several types of harmful microorganisms.

3. Which among the following antibiotics is bacteriostatic ?

- A. Penicillin
- B. Ofloxacin
- C. Aminoglycosider
- D. Erythromycin

Answer: D



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9. Passage 2

Antibiotics are the chemical substances which are produced by microorganisms like bacteria, fungi and moulds. Antibiotics can inhibit the growth or even destroy other microorganisms. Now-a-days, synthetic antibiotics are also available. The first successful antibiotic produced was penicillin. The antibiotics may be either bacteriocidal (kills the organism in the body) or bacteriostatic (inhibits the growth of organism). Ampicillin and amoxycillin are modified antibiotics. Broad spectrum antibiotics are effective against several types of harmful microorganisms.

4. Which of the following antibiotics is/are the modification of penicillins ?

A. Ofloxacin

B. Ampicillin

C. Amoxycillin

D. Tetracycline

Answer: B::C



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10. Passage 2

Antibiotics are the chemical substances which are produced by microorganisms like bacteria, fungi and moulds. Antibiotics can inhibit the growth or even destroy other microorganisms. Now-a-days, synthetic antibiotics are also available. The first successful antibiotic produced was penicillin. The antibiotics may be either bacteriocidal (kills the organism in the body) or bacteriostatic (inhibits the growth of organism). Ampicillin and amoxycillin are modified antibiotics. Broad spectrum antibiotics are effective against several types of harmful microorganisms.

5. Which of the following antibiotics is effective against tuberculosis ?

A. Chloromycetin

B. Tetracycline

C. Penicillin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: D



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Single Integer Answer Type Questions

1. How many of the following are preservatives ?

Sodium benzoate, sodium sulphite, sodium metasilphite, sodium sulphate, sodium thiosulphate, sodium acetate, sodium stearate.



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2. Amongst the following, the number of artificial sweeteners is ____.

L-glucose, D-glucose, saccharin, cyclamate, D-fructose, alitame, aspartame,

sucralose, sucrose.

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3. How many of the following are antibiotics ?

Chloramphenicol, chloroxylenol, streptomycin, saccharin, primaquin, penicillin, penicillin, ampicillin, equanil, tetracyclin.

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4. How many of the following are antihistamine drugs ?

Salvarsen, streptomycin, promethazine, iproniazid, terfenadine, diclofenac sodium, bromopheniramine, lansoprazole, diphenyl hydramine.

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5. How many of the following are tranquillizers ?

Valium, seconal, diphenhydramine, primaquin, luminal, veronal, ranitidine,

barbituric acid, mifepristone, equanil.



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