



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - GR BATHLA & SONS CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN DAILY LIFE

Only One Correct Answer Q 1 To Q 25

1. Indigo belongs to :

- A. vat dyes
- B. mordant dyes
- C. direct dyes
- D. ingrain dyes

Answer: A



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2. Substances used in bringing down the body temperature in high fevers are called :

- A. antiseptics
- B. pyretics
- C. antibiotics
- D. antipyretics

Answer: D



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3. Medicine which is an antibiotic is :

- A. ampicillin
- B. aspirin

C. compose

D. chloroquin

Answer: A

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4. Detergents are prepared by the action of H_2SO_4 followed by neutralization by starting with :

A. cholesterol

B. lauryl alcohol

C. cyclohexanol

D. p-nitrophenol

Answer: B

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5. Which of the following compounds is aspirin?

- A. Methyl salicylate
- B. Acetyl salicylic acid
- C. Phenyl salicylate
- D. Salicylic acid

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C

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7. Soaps are classified as :

- A. ether
- B. salts of fatty acids
- C. carbohydrates
- D. none of these

Answer: B

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8. Structurally biodegradable detergent should contain :

- A. normaly alkyl chain

B. branched alkyl chain

C. phenyl side chain

D. cyclohexyl side chain

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following is an azo dye ?

A. Orange-I

B. Phenolphthalein

C. Malachite green

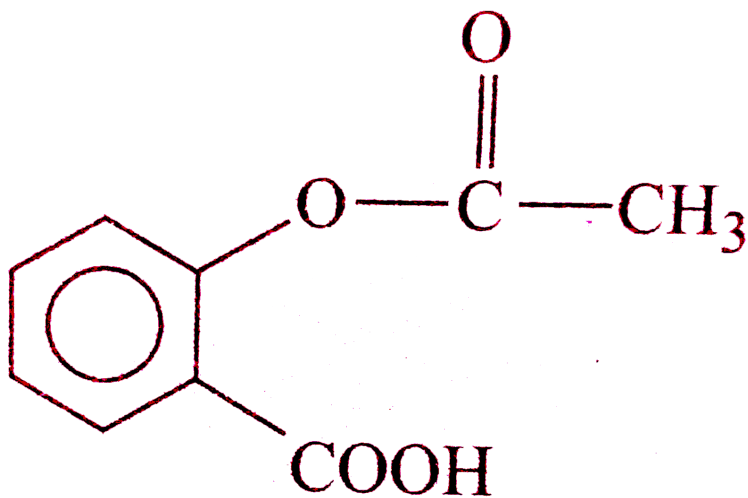
D. Methylene blue

Answer: A



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10. The following compound is used as :



- A. an anti-inflammatory compound
- B. analgesic
- C. antipyretic
- D. antimalaric

Answer: B



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11. Paracetamol is/are :

- A. both antipyretic and analgesic
- B. analgesic
- C. antipyretic
- D. antimalaric

Answer: A



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

- A. Morphine
- B. N-Acetylparaaminophenol
- C. Diazepam
- D. Tetrahydrocannabinol

Answer: B



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13. Acetoxybenzoic acid is :

- A. antiseptics
- B. aspirin
- C. antibiotics
- D. mordant dye

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following is a basic dye?

- A. Alizarin Phthalein dye

B. Paracetamol

C. Aniline yellow

D. Orange-I

Answer: C

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15. Which of the following is antipyretic?

A. Quinine

B. Paracetamol

C. Luminol

D. Paprazine

Answer: B

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16. Substances which bring body temperature down are known as :

- A. antipyretics
- B. analgesics
- C. antibiotics
- D. hypnotics

Answer: A



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17. Aspirin is an acetylation product of :

- A. p-dihydroxybenzene
- B. o-hydroxybenzoic acid
- C. o-dihydroxybenzene
- D. m-hydroxybenzoic acid

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following is an antidiabetic drug?

- A. Insulin
- B. Penicillin
- C. Chloroquine
- D. Aspirin

Answer: A



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19. Aspirin is a/an :

- A. antibiotic

B. antipyretic

C. antiseptic

D. none of these

Answer: B



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20. Amoxillin is semi-synthetic modification of :

A. penicillin

B. streptomycin

C. tetracycline

D. chloroamphenicol

Answer: A



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21. A broad spectrum antibiotic is :

- A. paracetamol
- B. Penicillin
- C. aspirin
- D. chloramphenicol

Answer: D



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22. An example of anthraquinone dye is :

- A. alizarin
- B. basic acid
- C. methylene blue
- D. phenolphthalein

Answer: A



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23. Which of these is a hypnotic?

- A. Metaldehydye
- B. Acetaldehyde
- C. Paraldehyde
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following is used as an antiseptic?

- A. Phenol

B. Benzaldehyde

C. Benzalamine

D. Malic anhydride

Answer: A



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25. One of the oxidants used with liquid propellants is :

A. ammonium perchlorate

B. nitrocellulose

C. sulphuric acid

D. dinitrogen tetroxide (N_2O_4)

Answer: D



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1. Parathion is :

- A. an organic phosphorus compound
- B. chlorinated aromatic compound
- C. chlorinated aliphatic compound
- D. benzene derivative

Answer: A



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2. Drug which helps to reduce anxiety and brings about calmnes is :

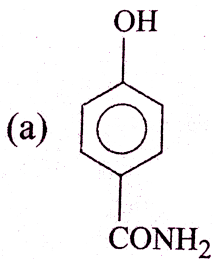
- A. tranquillizer
- B. diuretic
- C. analgesic

D. antihistamine

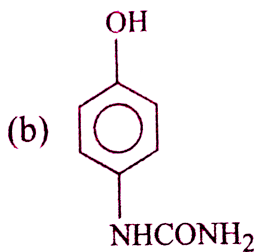
Answer: A

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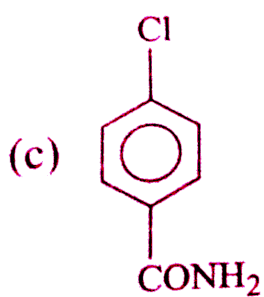
3. The correct structure of the paracetamol is :



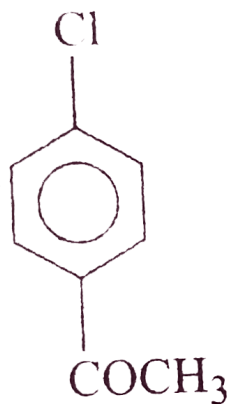
A.



B.



C.



D.

Answer: B

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4. An ester used as medicine is :

A. ethyl acetate

B. methyl acetate

C. methyl salicylate

D. ethyl benzoate

Answer: C



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5. A drug that is antipyretic as well as analgesic is :

A. chlorpromazine hydrochloride

B. para-acetamidophenol

C. Chloroquine

D. physiotherapy

Answer: B



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6. The use of chemicals for treatment of diseases is called as :

- A. homoeotherapy
- B. isothermotherapy
- C. chemotherapy
- D. chemotherapy

Answer: D



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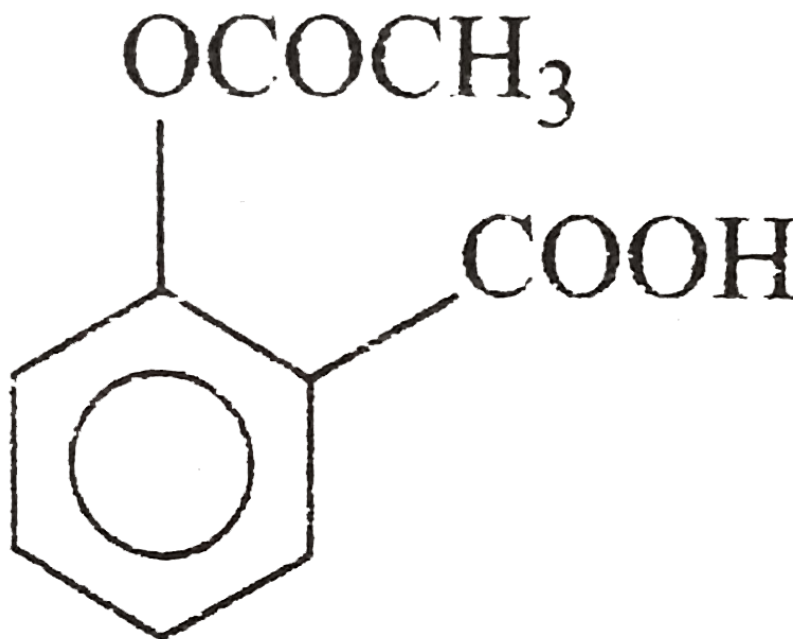
7. Tranquillizers are substances used for the treatment of :

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

Answer: C

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8. The compound



is used as :

A. antiseptic

B. antibiotic

C. analgesic

D. pesticide

Answer: C



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9. Methyl orange is an example of :

A. acid dye

B. azo dye

C. mordant dye

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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10. Aspirin is :

- A. acetylsalicylic acid
- B. 2-methoxybenzoic acid
- C. acetyloxalic acid
- D. methylbenzoic acid

Answer: A

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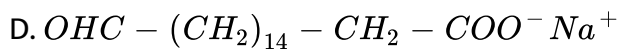
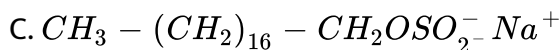
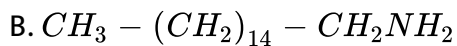
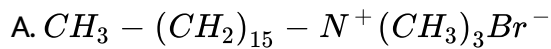
11. Which of the following could act as a propellant for rockets?

- A. Liquid nitrogen + liquid oxygen
- B. Liquid hydrogen + liquid nitrogen
- C. Liquid oxygen + liquid argon
- D. Liquide oxygen + liquid hydrogen

Answer: D

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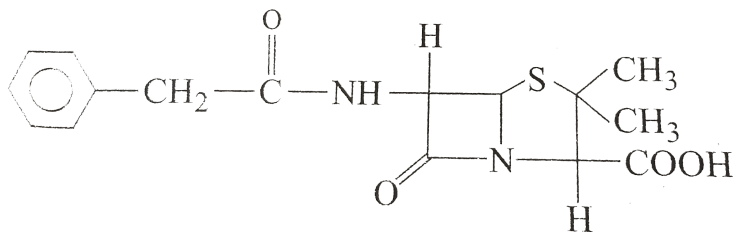
12. Which of the following is not a surfactant?



Answer: B

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13. The structure given below is known as :



A. penicillin-F

B. penicillin-G

C. penicillin-K

D. ampicillin

Answer: B



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14. The substances applied to fabrics before dyeing them is called :

A. mordant

B. chromatophores

C. indigo

D. anthocyanins

Answer: A



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15. Which of the following is a natural dye?

- A. Alizarin
- B. Malachite green
- C. Phenolphthalein
- D. Martius yellow

Answer: A



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16. 2-Acetoxybenzoic acid is used as :

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

Answer: D



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17. Which of the following is a basic dye?

- A. Congo red
- B. Aniline yellow
- C. Alizarin
- D. Indigo

Answer: B



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18. Which one of the following creates great thrust and high performance in a missile?

- A. Microalloyed gold
- B. Cryogenic liquid
- C. Carbon fibres
- D. Butylated hydroxy anisole

Answer: B

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

- A. Analgesic
- B. Antipyretic
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Tranquilliser

Answer: B

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20. Which of the following statements about fibres are correct?

1. They can be made from viscose rayon
2. They are used for making nose tips of missiles
3. They have low thermal conductivity and used as insulators

They are used for making components of bone plates

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 2 and 4

D. 1, 2 and 4

Answer: D



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21. 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: C

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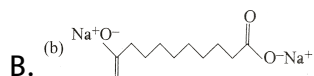
22. Which of the following is not a spectrum antibiotic?

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

Answer: A

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23. Which of the following can disperse benzene in water?



Answer: C

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24. Tincture iodine is :

A. aqueous solution of I_2

B. solution of iodine in aqueous KI

C. alcoholic solution of I_2

D. aqueous solution of iodine

Answer: B

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25. Choose the correct statement.

A. Saccharin is 650 times sweeter than sugar

B. Alitame is 2000 times sweeter than sugar

C. Sucralose is 160 times sweeter than sugar

D. Aspartame is 550 times sweeter than sugar

Answer: B

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1. Which of the following is bacteriostatic?

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

Answer: B



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2. Among the following sweeteners which one has the lowest sweetness value ?

- A. Alitame
- B. Aspartame
- C. Saccharin

D. Sucralose

Answer: C



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

A. Northindrone

B. Ethyenylestradiol

C. Promethazine

D. Bithional

Answer: C



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4. Detergents are known to pollute rivers and water ways. However, detergents can be made biodegradable and pollution free by taking :

- A. cyclic hydrocarbon chain
- B. shorter hydrocarbon chain
- C. unbranched hydrocarbon chain
- D. hydrocarbon with more branching

Answer: B



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5. Which among the following is not an antibiotic?

- A. Penicillin
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Erythronycin
- D. Ofloxacin

Answer: D



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6. Which of the following statement 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: B



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7. The oxidant which is used as antiseptic is :

A. $KBrO_3$

B. $KMnO_4$

C. CrO_3

D. KNO_3

Answer: B



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8. Which of the following statement is not true?

A. Pheromones are secreted outside the body by the insects

B. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic

C. Sucrose is dipeptide commonly known as aspartame

D. The DNA assists in the synthesis of RNA molecules

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. Allergic conditions are cured by antihistamines
- B. Hormones are continuously produced but not stored in the body
- C. The functions of the white blood cells is to protect the body against infections
- D. Catabolism involves degradation of molecules

Answer: B



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10. Aspirin an antipyretic drug is chemically :

- A. Methyl salicylate
- B. ethyl salicylate

C. acetyl salicylic acid

D. o-hydroxy benzoic acid

Answer: D



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11. Which of the following is not a bi-liquid propellant?

A. N_2O_4 + unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine

B. Nitroglycerine + nitrocellulose

C. Hydrazine + N_2O_4

D. Kerosene oil + liquid oxygen

Answer: B



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12. The dyes which are used in reduced state and are then oxidised in the fabric by air are called :

- A. azo dyes
- B. dispersed dyes
- C. basic dyes
- D. vat dyes

Answer: D



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13. Select the detergent that is used to prepare cosmetics.

- A. Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride
- B. LAS
- C. ADBS
- D. Polyethylene glycol

Answer: A



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14. Aspirin is known as :

A. acetyl salicylic acid

B. phenyl salicylate

C. acetyl salicylate

D. methyl salicylic acid

Answer: A



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

A. Cimetidine

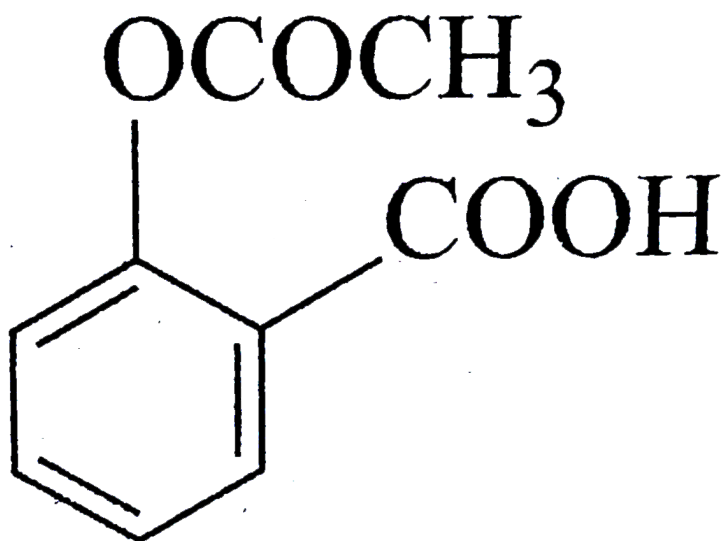
B. Phenelzine

C. Ranitidine

D. Aluminium hydroxide

Answer: B

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16.

is used as :

A. insecticide

B. antihistamine

C. analgesic

D. antacid

Answer: C



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

A. Analgesic

B. antipyretic

C. Antibiotic

D. Tranquillizer

Answer: B



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18. 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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19. Pick the odd one amongst the following on the basis of their medicinal properties.

- A. Chloroxylenol
- B. Phenol
- C. Chloramphenicol
- D. Bithional

Answer: C



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20. Antiseptics are different from disinfectants as :

- A. antiseptics merely inhibit the growth and disinfectant kill the microorganisms
- B. antiseptics are used against microorganisms while disinfectants are used against insects
- C. antiseptics are used only over skin while disinfectants can be taken orally also
- D. antiseptics are used over living tissues while disinfectants cannot be used over living tissues

Answer: D



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21. Among the following organic acids, the acid present in rancid butter is

:

A. pyruvic acid

B. lactic acid

C. butyric acid

D. acetic acid

Answer: C



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22. Which artificial sweetener contains chlorine?

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucralose

D. Alitame

Answer: C



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23. Carotene is :

A. a food preservative

B. an artificial sweetener

C. synthetic dye

D. natural dye

Answer: D



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24. Which of the following food additives is an antioxidant?

A. Butylated hydroxyanisole

B. Cyclamate

C. Sodium metabisulphite

D. Amaranth

Answer: A

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25. Sodium lauryl sulphate is a :

A. soap

B. detergent

C. both (a) and (b)

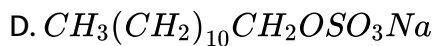
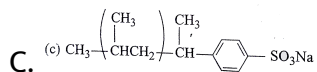
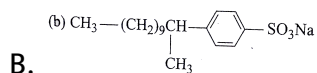
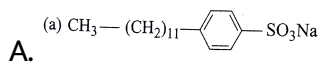
D. none of these

Answer: B

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Only One Correct Answer Q 76 To Q 100

1. Which of the following is an example of non-biodegradable detergent?



Answer:

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2. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide is a :

A. soap

B. anionic detergent

C. cationic detergent

D. None of these

Answer: C

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3. Which one of the following substances is a good detergent in water?

A. $C_{16}H_{33}N(CH_3)_3^+ Cl^-$ Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

B. $C_{16}H_{34}$ Hexadecane

C. $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$ Palmitic acid (hexadecanoic acid)

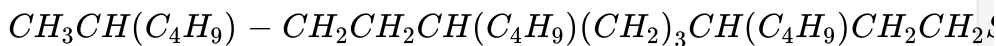
D. $C_{15}H_{31}\overset{O}{\parallel}C - OC_{16}H_{33}$ Cetyl palmitate (hexadecyl hexadecanoate)


Answer: D


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4. Which detergent can cause maximum pollution?

A.



B. (b) $CH_3(CH_2)_{11}$ -- SO_3Na

C. (c) - SO_3Na

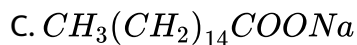
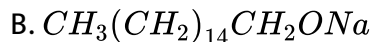
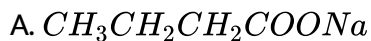
D. Detergents are always pollution free

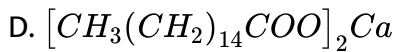
Answer: A



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5. Which of the following compounds is soap?





Answer: C

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

A. penicillin

B. chloramphenicol

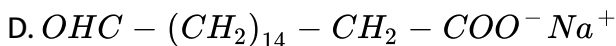
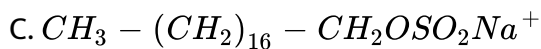
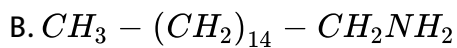
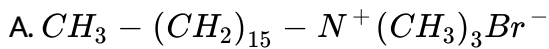
C. terramycin

D. sulphadiazine

Answer: B

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7. Which of the following is not a surfactant?



Answer: B

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8. Which of the following is a narrow spectrum antibiotic?

A. Penicillin G

B. Ampicillin

C. Amoxicillin

D. Vancomycin

Answer: A

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9. The detergent which is used as a germicide is :

- A. sodium lauryl sulphate
- B. cetyltrimethylammonium chloride
- C. lauryl alcohol ethoxylate
- D. sodium-2-dodecylbenzenesulphonate

Answer: B



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10. Which of the following is a broad-spectrum antibiotic?

- A. Streptomycin
- B. Penicillin
- C. Ampicillin

D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: D



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11. Select the incorrect statement.

- A. Equanil is used to control depression and hypertension
- B. Norethindrone is an antifertility drug
- C. A 0.2% solution of phenol is an antiseptic while its 1.0% solution is a disinfectant
- D. A drug which kills the organism in the body is called bacteriostatic

Answer: D



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12. Barbiturates are used as :

- A. analgesics
- B. food preservatives
- C. antipyretics
- D. tranquillizers

Answer: D



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13. Which of the following artificial sweetening agents is the least sweet?

- A. Dulcin
- B. Sucralose
- C. Aspartame
- D. Alitame

Answer: C



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14. Which set has different class of compounds?

- A. Tranquillizers : Equanil, heroin, valium
- B. Antiseptics : Bithional, dettol, boric acid
- C. Analgesics : Naproxen, morphine, aspirin
- D. Bactericidal : Penicillin, aminoglycosides, ofloxacin

Answer: A



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15. Aspirin is an acetylation product of :

- A. p-dihydroxybenzene

B. o-hydroxybenzoic acid

C. o-dihydroxybenzene

D. m-hydroxybenzoic acid

Answer: B



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16. An ester used as medicine is :

A. ethyl acetate

B. methyl acetate

C. methyl salicylate

D. ethyl benzoate

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following is not an antipyretic?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Paracetamol
- C. Barbituric acid
- D. Phenacetin

Answer: C



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18. Which of the following drugs is an analgesic?

- A. Sulphaguanidine
- B. Paludrine
- C. Analgin
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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19. Antiallergy drugs are :

- A. antimicrobials
- B. antihistamines
- C. antivirals
- D. antifungals

Answer: B



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20. Aspartame is one of the good artificial sweeteners whose use is limited to col foods and soft drinks because :

- A. it has very low boiling point
- B. it get dissociated at cooking temperture
- C. it is sweetener at low temperture only
- D. it is insoluble at higher temperatures

Answer: B

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21. What chemical is added to washing powders to keep them dry?

- A. Sodium perborate
- B. Sodium carbonate
- C. Sodium sulphate
- D. None of these

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following is used as antipyretic?

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

Answer: A

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23. Which of the following antibiotic contains NO_2 group attached to aromatic nucleus in its structure?

- A. Penicillin
- B. streptomycin
- C. Chloramphenicol

D. All of these

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following is not an antacid?

A. Histamine

B. Ranitidine

C. Omeprazole

D. All of these

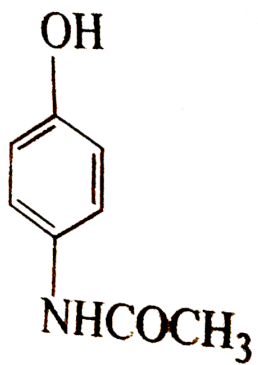
Answer: A



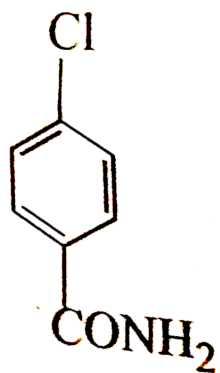
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25. The correct structure of the drug paracetamol is :

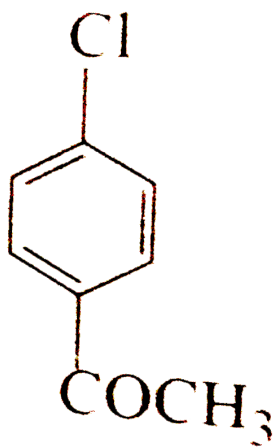
A. 



B.



C.



D.

Answer: B

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Only One Correct Answer Q 101 To Q 102

1. What should be the feature of detergent molecule structure so as to be biodegradable?

- A. It should be saturated
- B. It should be unsaturated
- C. Branching should be maximum
- D. Branching should be minimum

Answer: D

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

A. ibuprofen

B. veronal

C. luminal

D. seconal

Answer: A



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More Than One Correct

1. Which of the following pairs are bactericidal antibiotics?

A. Penicillin, vancomycin

B. Erythromycin, chloramphenicol

C. Ofloxacin, aminoglycosides

D. Tetracycline, chloramphenicol

Answer: A::C



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2. Which of the following can be used as antioxidant to preserve food?

A. BHT

B. BHA

C. Sucralose

D. Saccharin

Answer: A::B



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3. Which of the following are used as antihistamines?

A. Aspirin

B. Zantac

C. Promethazine

D. Cimetidine

Answer: B::C::D



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Linked Comprehension Type

1. Tranquillizers are drugs that reduce emotional instability, tension, fear, anxiety and induce sleep. They are also used in relieving stress, anxiety and irritability-Barbituric acid and its derivatives, known as barbiturates (veronal, amytal, nembutal, luminal) serve as good tranquillizers. Other tranquillizers which are not barbituric acid derivatives are chlordi-azepoxide, equanilmeprobamate, valium (diazepam), etc. Opium alkaloids such as morphine and codeine are powerful analgesics (reduce pain).

Morphine is a very potent narcotic analgesic that is known to act on the central nervous system. Antimicrobials are substances that either kill microbes (microbiocidal) or prevent their growth (microbiostatic). These may be either sulpha drugs such as sulphapyridine, sulphadiazine, sulphaguanidine or antibiotics such as erythromycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol which inhibit or arrest the growth of microbes.

Which of the following tranquillizers is a derivative of barbituric acids?

A. Veronal

B. Equanil

C. Serotonin

D. Valium

Answer: A



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2. Tranquillizers are drugs that reduce emotional instability, tension, fear, anxiety and induce sleep. They are also used in relieving stress, anxiety

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Among the following, the narcotic analgesic is :

- A. morphine
- B. ibuprofen
- C. naproxen
- D. aspirin

Answer: A



3. Tranquillizers are drugs that reduce emotional instability, tension, fear, anxiety and induce sleep. They are also used in relieving stress, anxiety and irritability-Barbituric acid and its derivatives, known as barbiturates (veronal, amytal, nembutal, luminal) serve as good tranquillizers. Other tranquillizers which are not barbituric acid derivatives are chlordi-azepoxide, equanilmeprobamate, valium (diazepam), etc. Opium alkaloids such as morphine and codeine are powerful analgesics (reduce pain). Morphine is a very potent narcotic analgesic that is known to act on the central nervous system. Antimicrobials are substances that either kill microbes (microbiocidal) or prevent their growth (microbiostatic). These may be either sulpha drugs such as sulphapyridine, sulphadiazine, sulphaguanidine or antibiotics such as erythromycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol which inhibit or arrest the growth of microbes.

Which of the following are non-narcotic analgesics?

A. Aspirin

B. Acetaminophen

C. Naproxen

D. All of these

Answer: D



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4. Tranquillizers are drugs that reduce emotional instability, tension, fear, anxiety and induce sleep. They are also used in relieving stress, anxiety and irritability-Barbituric acid and its derivatives, known as barbiturates (veronal, amytal, nembutal, luminal) serve as good tranquillizers. Other tranquillizers which are not barbituric acid derivatives are chlordi-azepoxide, equanilmeprobamate, valium (diazepam), etc. Opium alkaloids such as morphine and codeine are powerful analgesics (reduce pain). Morphine is a very potent narcotic analgesic that is known to act on the central nervous system. Antimicrobials are substances that either kill microbes (microbiocidal) or prevent their growth (microbiostatic). These may be either sulpha drugs such as sulphapyridine, sulphadiazine, sulphaguanidine or antibiotics such as erythromycin, tetracycline,

chloramphenicol which inhibit or arrest the growth of microbes.

The bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics, respectively, are :

- A. tetracycline and penicillin
- B. penicillin and ofloxacin
- C. penicillin and chloramphenicol
- D. erythromycin and tetracycline

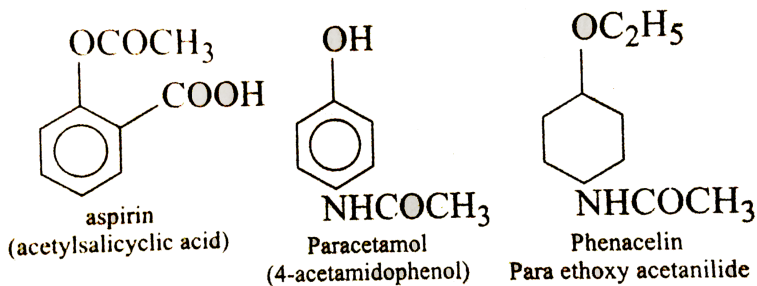
Answer: C



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5. The chemicals used to treat diseases and to reduce the suffering from pain are known as drugs or medicines. The chemicals used in chemotherapy are classified according to their action.

For example antipyretics are medicines used to lower the body temperature in high fever. The examples of antipyretics are para ethoxy acetamide and analgin.



Analgesics are medicines which relieve pain. They are of two types. (i) Narcotics are medicines which relieve pain by producing sleep and unconsciousness. They are morphine, morphine diacetate (heroin) and codeine. They are habit forming (ii) None narcotic analgesics are not habit forming and do not usually induce sleep. They are aspirin, brufen and butazolidine.

Antiseptics are medicines which kill or prevent the growth of micro-organisms. Antiseptics are also used to reduce odours arising out of bacterial decomposition on the surface of the body. They are 2% solution of phenol, dettol (a solution of terpineol and chloro-xyleneol) savlon, bithional etc.

Tranquillizers are medicine used to relieve mental tension and an anxiety. They act on the nervous system and induce sleep. They may antidepressants (to elevate mood) such as methedrine and vitalin, sedatives (relieve mental agitation and violence) such as diazepam,

seconal, luminal and equanil.

Antibiotics are medicines produced by micro-organisms such as fungi, bacteria and moulds and are used to kill other microorganisms. They are penicillin (Treat sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia), streptomycin (active against tuberculosis, chloramphenicol treat typhoid, acute fever, urinary infection).

Which of the following compounds is aspirin ?

A. acetyl salicylic acid

B. Methyl salicylate

C. Phenyl salicylate

D. Salicylic acid

Answer: A

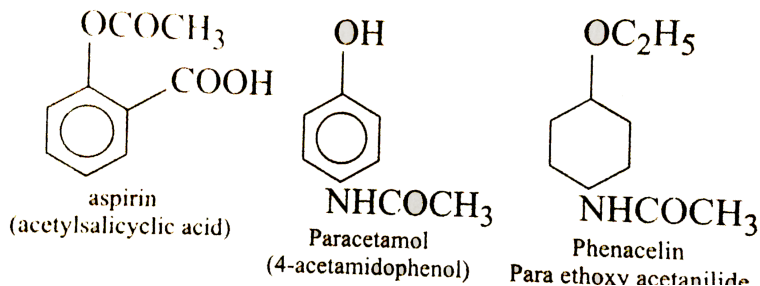


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Medicine which is antibiotic is :

- A. Aspirin
- B. Calmpose
- C. Chloroquine
- D. ampicillin

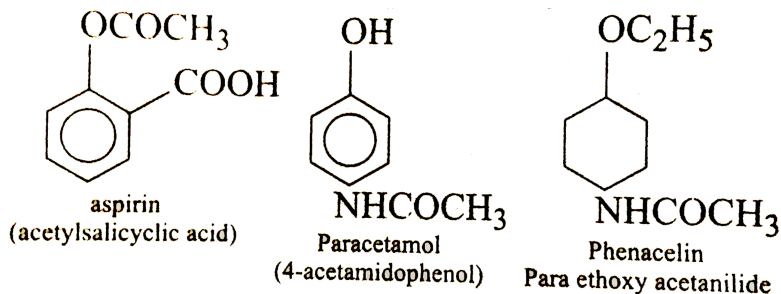
Answer: D



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Antiseptic action of dettol is due to :

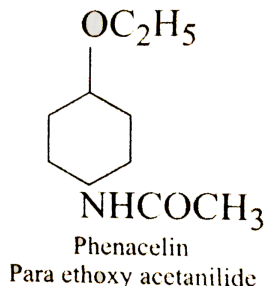
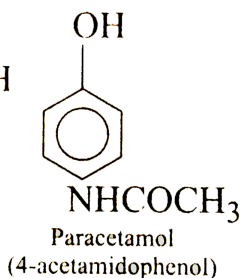
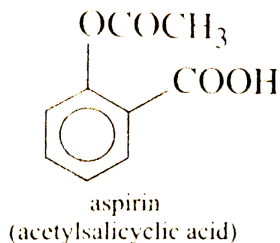
- A. Cyclohexanol
- B. Chloroxylenol
- C. Chloramphenicol
- D. None of these

Answer: B

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The drug methedrine belongs to the class of :

A. antipyretics

B. antidepressant

C. sedative

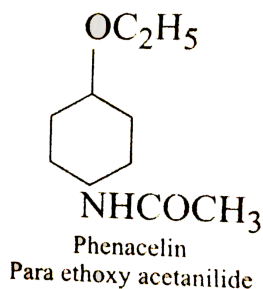
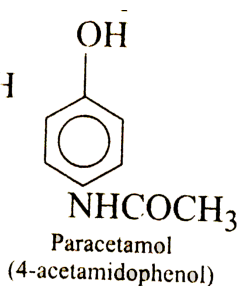
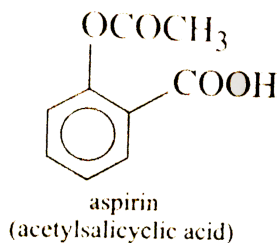
D. hypnotic

Answer: B

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against tuberculosis, chloramphenicol treat typhoid, acute fever, urinary infection.

Which of the following is antipyretic?

A. Phenacetin

B. Luminal

C. Seconal

D. Equanil

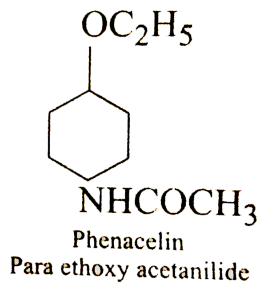
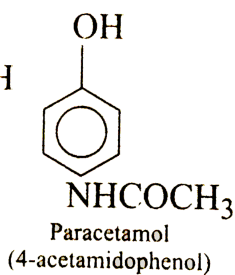
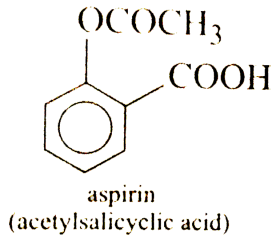
Answer: A



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Which of the following statements is false ?

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

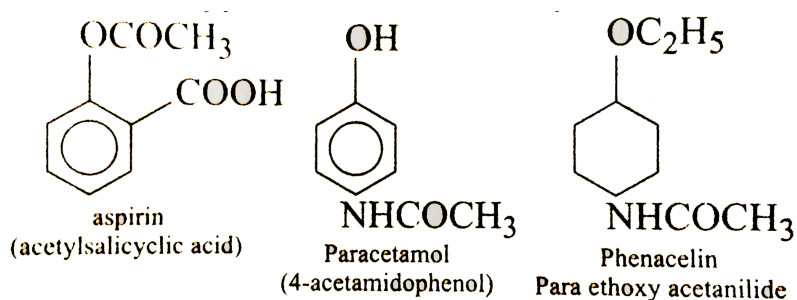
Answer: C



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Aspirin :

- A. does not precipitate in stomach but precipitates in intestine
- B. precipitates in stomach but not in intestine
- C. does not precipitate in stomach and intestine
- D. none of above

Answer: A



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12. Soaps are the detergents used since long. Soaps used for cleansing purpose are sodium or potassium salts of long chain fatty acids such as stearic acid, palmitic acid. These cannot be used with hard water. Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soap but which actually do not contain any soap. These can be used both in soft water and hard water as they give foam even in hard water.

Which is not true for a detergent molecule ?

- A. It has a non polar organic part and a polar group
- B. It has a surface active reagent
- C. It is a sodium salt of a fatty acid
- D. It is not easily biodegraded

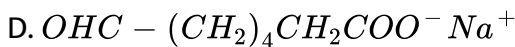
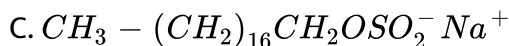
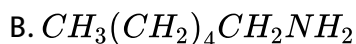
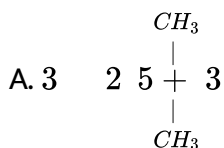
Answer: C





13. Soaps are the detergents used since long. Soaps used for cleansing purpose are sodium or potassium salts of long chain fatty acids such as stearic acid, palmitic acid. These cannot be used with hard water. Synthetic detergents are cleansing agents which have all the properties of soap but which actually do not contain any soap. These can be used both in soft water and hard water as they give foam even in hard water.

Which one of the following is not a surfactant?



Answer: B



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Which of the following is called invert soap?

- A. Sodium stearate
- B. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
- C. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- D. Tetraethyl ammonium chloride

Answer: B



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Match The Column

1. Match the drug categories with their example.

Column I	Column II
(a) Antioxidant	p. Naproxen
(b) Antihistamine	q. Veronal
(c) Analgesic	r. Cimetidine
(d) Tranquillizer	s. BHA

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2. Match the detergent with their types.

Column I	Column II
(a) Stearic acid + polyethylene glycol	p. Cationic
(b) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride	q. Anionic
(c) Sodium lauryl hydrogen sulphate	r. Non-ionic
(d) Linear alkylbenzene sulphonic acid	s. Biodegradable

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3. Match the modes of action with their drugs.

Column I	Column II
(a) Neurotransmitter	p. Aspirin
(b) Non-narcotic analgesic	q. Bithional
(c) Natural sweetener	r. Dopamine
(d) Antiseptic	s. Sucrose

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Column I	Column II
(a) Pencillin	p. Antiseptic
4. (b) Chloramphenicol	q. Antibiotic
(c) Phenol	r. Bactericidal
(d) Chloroxylenol	s. Disinfectant

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5. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
(a) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride	p. Hormone
(b) Norepinephrine	q. Neurotransmitter
(c) Acetyl choline	r. Germicide
(d) Adrenaline	s. Cationic detergent

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Integer Answer Type Problems

1. Amongst the following the maximum number of antacids is ____.

Ranitidine, cimetidine, omeprazole, chloramphenicol, chlorpheniramine.

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2. Among the following compounds, the number of food preservative is

_____.

Propyl gallate, butylated hydroxyl anisole, saccharin, butylated hydroxyl toluene, xylitol, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium benzoate

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3. 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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4. How many of the following are used as artificial sweeteners?

Sucrose, Sucralose, D fructose, D glucose, Aspartame, Alitame

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5. How many of the following are used as antacids?

Valium, meprobamate, ranitidine, phenolzine, cimetidine, omeprazole,

pencilline, chloroamphenicol, chloropheniramine.

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6. How many of the following are preservatives?

Sodium sterate, sodium benzoate, sodium sulphate, sodium thiosulphate.

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7. Amongst the following, the number of drugs used as tranquillizers are :

Brufen, diclofenac, sodium veronal, valium, serotonin, equanil, secronal, cispiren.

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