



CHEMISTRY

JEE MAIN AND ADVANCED

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Example

1. Define chemotherapy.



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2. What are medicines drugs ?



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3. Distinguish antagonists and agonists.



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4. How drugs are enzyme inhibitor?



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5. What are allosteric sites ?



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6. What are tranquilizers ?



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7. Which are broad spectrum antibiotics ?



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8. Distinguish between antiseptic and disinfectant giving example of each.



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9. Why is bithional added to soap ?



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10. Sleeping pills are recommended by dictors to the patients suffering from sleeplessness

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



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11. With reference to which classification has the statement, "radingidine is an antacid". Been given ?



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12. What are antipyretic drugs ?



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13. Given example of antifertility drugs.



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14. Why do we require sweetening agents ?



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15. Write chemical equation for preparing sodium soap from glyceryl oleate and glyceryl palmitate. Structural formula of these compounds given below :

(i) $(C_{15}H_{31}COOH)_3C_3H_5$ - Glyceryl palmitate.

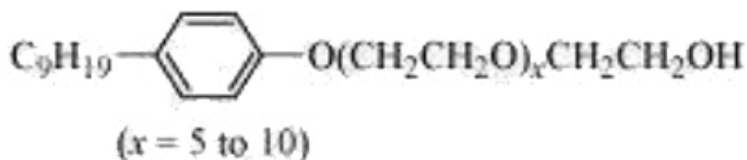
(ii) $(C_{17}H_{32}COO)_3C_3H_5$ - Glyceryl oleate.



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16. 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.



Answer



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17. Give examples of food preservatives.



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18. Why are builders added in soap, give their example?



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19. What type of detergents are used for dish washing ?



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20. Why are detergents preferred over soap?



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Try Yourself

1. Why are medicines used ?



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2. Define enzymes.



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3. Give composition of dettol.



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4. Give example of narcotic analgesics ?



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5. Give example of cationic detergents.



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6. What are limitations of problems arise using highly branched detergents ?



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Assignment Section A

1. Chemotherapy is

- A. Used of heat for therapeutic effect
- B. Use of chemical for therapeutic effect

C. Use of natural reagent for therapeutic effect

D. All of these

Answer: B



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2. How do enzymes catalyse the reaction ?

A. By holding the substrate molecule for chemical reaction

B. By providing functional groups which will attack the substrate to carry out chemical reaction

C. Both (1) & (2)

D. Neither (1) & (2)

Answer: C



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3. Drugs which compete with natural substrate for their attachment on the active sites of enzymes are called

- A. Enzyme Inhibitors
- B. Competitive Inhibitors
- C. Non-competitive Inhibitors
- D. Drug targets

Answer: B



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4. Drugs which interface with natural action of histamine by competing with histamine are called

A. Antidepressant

B. Antihistamines

C. Antimicrobial

D. Antipyretic

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following medicines are the derivatives of malonyl urea. (Barbituric acid)

A. Narcotic analgesic

B. Antiallergic

C. Transquilizers

D. Antimicrobial

Answer: C



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6. Non-narcotics includes all, except

A. ibuprofen

B. Paracetamol

C. Opiate

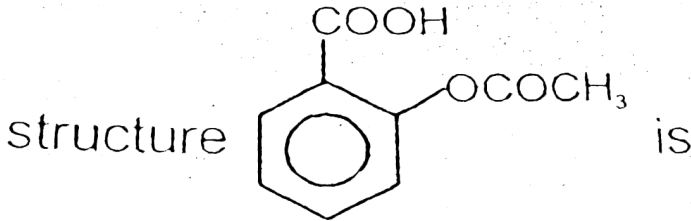
D. Diclofenac sodium

Answer: C



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7. Important function of the drug with the following



- A. Reducing fever
- B. Relieving pain
- C. Anti blood clotting action
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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8. The first antibiotic was _____ and was discovered by _____.

A. Ofloxacin - Ehrlich

B. Streptomycin - Alexander Fleming

C. Streptomycin - Ehrlich

D. Penicillin - Alexander Fleming

Answer: D



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9. Bacteriostatic drugs work by

A. Arresting the growth of organisms

B. By increasing immunity and resistance of
body to infection

C. By killing the organism in the body

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: A



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10. Which of the following pairs are bactericidal antibiotics?

A. Pencillin

B. Tetracycline

C. Ofloxacin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: B



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11. Antiseptic which is a mixture of chloroxylenol and α -terpineol is

A. Savlon

B. Dettol

C. Bithional

D. Salol

Answer: B



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12. Drugs which contain mixture of norethindrone and ethynylestradiol are

A. Antibiotics

B. Antifertility

C. Antiseptic

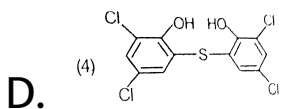
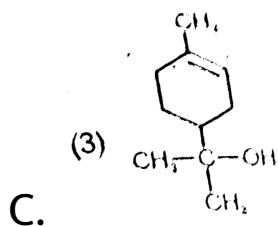
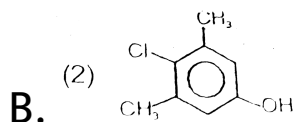
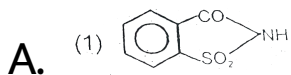
D. Antacid

Answer: B



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13. The correct structure of Bithional is

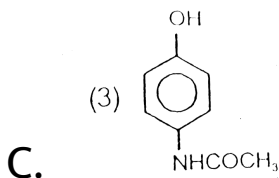
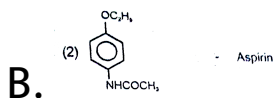
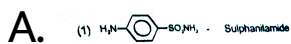


Answer: D



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14. Which is mismatched regarding the structure ?



D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: B



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15. Salvarson is an antimicrobial agent which is used for curing

A. Malaria

B. Allergy

C. Syphilis

D. Depression

Answer: C



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16. Antacids include

- A. Omeprazole
- B. Lansoprazole
- C. Sodium bicarbonate
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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17. Drugs can be classified on the basis of

A. Pharmacological effect

B. Drug action

C. Chemical structure

D. All of these

Answer: D



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18. Drawback of excess of hydrogen carbonate taking as antacid is

A. It is insoluble

B. It can make stomach alkaline and trigger
the production of even more acid

C. It causes ulcer

D. It causes pain and irritation

Answer: B



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19. Tranquilizers are prescribed for curing

A. Anxiety, stress, irritability

B. The growth of microorganism

C. Pain, fever

D. All of these

Answer: A



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20. Tincture of iodine is

A. Iodoform

B. 100% Iodine

C. 2-3% Iodine solution in alcohol-water

D. Iodobenzene

Answer: C



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21. 0.2% of solution of phenol and 0.2-0.4 ppm chlorine in aqueous solution respectively behave as

A. Antiseptic, Disinfectant

B. Disinfectant, Antiseptic

C. Disinfectant, Disinfectant

D. Antiseptic, Antiseptic

Answer: A



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22. Birth control pills essentially contains

A. Synthetic estrogen

B. Synthetic progesterone

C. Both (1) & (2)

D. Neither (1) nor (2)

Answer: C



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23. Which is mismatched regarding the examples ?

A. Broad spectrum Antibiotic -

Chloramphenicol

B. Narrow spectrum antibiotic - Ampicillin

C. Antiseptic -Furacine

D. Antifertility -Novestrol

Answer: B



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24. Chemicals are added to food for

A. Preservation

B. Enhancing the appeal

C. Adding nutritive value

D. All of these

Answer: D



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25. The first popular artificial sweetening agent is

A. Saccharin

B. Aspartame

C. Alitame

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: A



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26. The main disadvantage associated with use of aspartame is

- A. Its sweetening power is less
- B. It is unstable at cooking temperature
- C. It provide calories
- D. It is difficult to control its sweetness

Answer: B



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27. Which of the following can be used as food preservative ?

A. Vegetable oil

B. Table salt

C. Sodium benzoate

D. All of these

Answer: D



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28. Among the following, the maximum high potency sugar is

A. Saccharin

B. Alitame

C. Sucrolose

D. Aspartame

Answer: B



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29. The compound with structure



is used

as

- A. Food preservative
- B. Artificial sweetener
- C. Medicine
- D. Edible colour

Answer: B



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30. Soaps are sodium or potassium salt of long chain fatty acids like

A. Palmitic acid

B. Oleic acid

C. Stearic acid

D. All of these

Answer: D



31. Glycerylester of Stearic acid + \rightarrow Sodium stearate + 'A'

Product 'A' in the above reaction is

A. Acetone

B. Glycol

C. Methanol

D. Glycerol

Answer: D



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32. Soaps which are made by dissolving the soap in ethanol and then evaporating the excess solvent

A. Transparent soap

B. Shaving soap

C. Medicated soap

D. Toilet soap

Answer: A



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33. The filters that can be present in laundry soap is/are

A. Sodium rosinate

B. Borax

C. Sodium silicate

D. All of these

Answer: D



34. Name a sodium compound which is a constituent of many dry soap powders.

A. Trisodium phosphate

B. Finely dividend sand

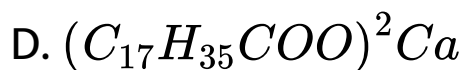
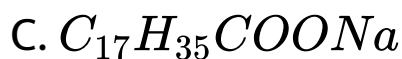
C. powdered pumice

D. All of these

Answer: A



35. Soaps on reaction with hard water forms insoluble scum due to the formation of



Answer: D



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36. Which type of detergents are preferably used in liquid dish washing ?

A. Cationic detergent

B. Anionic detergent

C. Non-ionic detergent

D. All of these

Answer: C



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37. Which of the following is incorrect ?

A. In anionic detergent, anionic part of the molecule is involved in cleansing action

B. Alkyl benzene sulphonate can be formed by neutralising alkyl sulphonic acid with alkali

C. Branched chain detergents are more easily biodegradable

D. All of these

Answer: C



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38. Glyceryl oleate can be represented by the formula



D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: B



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39. Which is correctly matched regarding the use ?

A. Anionic -Hair conditioners

B. Cationic detergent -Household work and
in toothpaste

C. Non-ionic detergent -Liquid diswashing

D. All of these

Answer: C



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40. Biodegradable detergent should have

A. Phenyl side chain

B. Aromatic side chain

C. Normal unbranched side chain

D. Branched side chain

Answer: C



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41. Which is incorrect regarding antioxidants ?

A. They retard the action of oxygen on food

B. Helps in food preservation for long time

C. Butylated hydroxy toluence and

Butylated hydroxy antiole are

important antioxidant

D. They are flavouring agent

Answer: D



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42. Which of the following enhances leathering property of soap?

A. Sodium carbonate

B. Sodium rosinate

C. Sodium stearate

D. Trisodium phosphate

Answer: B



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43. Which of the following is not used as an antidepressant ?

A. Iproniazid

B. Phenelzine

C. Salvarsan

D. Nardil

Answer: D



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44. Which of the following will not enhance nutritional value of food ?

A. Minerals

B. Artificial sweeteners

C. Vitamins

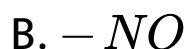
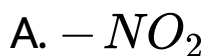
D. Amino acids

Answer: B



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45. The groups which are responsible for imparting colour to dyes is/are



D. All of these

Answer: D



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