



## CHEMISTRY

### JEE (MAIN AND ADVANCED) CHEMISTRY

#### CHEMISTRY IN EVERY DAY LIFE

##### Problems

1. What is the structural difference between morphine and codeine? Why codeine is more versatile ?

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2. Aspirin is used to prevent heart attack and transient ischemic attacks. Comment.

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3. A patient was suffering from urinary infection. What is the prescribed antibiotic ?



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4. What is the difference between disinfectants and antiseptics? Can the same chemical be used for both the purposes?



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5. Is ranitidine an antacid or antihistamine? Can it be used for both purposes ?



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6. What do you understand by mild tranquilizer? Give examples.



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7. Antioxidants are called sacrificial chemicals. Comment.



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8. Sodium benzoate is the most important food preservative. Suggest reason.



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9. Aspartame is less preferred than sucralose as sweetner. Why?



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10. Stright chain of a hydrocarbon is preferred over branched chain as a detergent. Why?



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11. The detergents used in olden days caused pollution in rivers and waterways. Comment.



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12. Detergents are advantageous over natural soaps. Explain.



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### Subjective Exercise 1

1. Define medicine. Give two examples.



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2. Define drug. Give two examples.



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3. What is the difference between drug and medicine? What happens when a drug is used in more than prescribed amounts ?



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4. What are analgesics? How are they classified? Give the preparation of codeine from morphine.



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5. Discuss the preparation of aspirin. Write the necessary equation.



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6. What are the differences between a sedative and a hypnotic ?



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7. Name any two compounds that are derivatives of barbituric acid. Give their structures.



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8. What are tranquilisers? Mention some derivatives of 2-phenylethylamine that act as tranquilisers.



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9. What are antimicrobials ? Give the general formulae and derivatives of penicillin.



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**10.** What are antihistamines and antacids ? Give examples.



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**11.** Define the following and give two examples for each.

a) Antibiotics b) Antacids c) Antihistamines



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**12.** Explain the action of following drugs :

a) Ibuprofen b) Luminal c) Phenelzine d) Norethindrone



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**13.** Define antifertility drugs and give two examples.



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14. Explain antiseptics and disinfectants.



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### Subjective Exercise 2 Very Short Type Question

1. What are food preservatives ? Give examples.



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2. Synthetic food colours are not advisable. Why ?



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3. What are the advantages of artificial sweetening agents?



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4. Write the structures of alitame and aspartame.



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### Subjective Exercise 3 Very Short Type Question

1. What are soaps chemically?



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2. Name different type of soaps.



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3. What is saponifications.



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4. Write the differences between soapes and detergents.



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5. What are synthetic detergents? How are they better than soapes.



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6. Can we use a detergent with hard water for the purpose of cleaning ?  
Explain.



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7. What are the types of detergents ? How are they prepared ?



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8. What are biodegradable detergents ?



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### Objective Exercise 1 Chemistry In Medicine

1. The treatment of diseases by using drugs is known as

- A. physiotherapy
- B. magneto therapy
- C. chemotherapy
- D. occupuncture

**Answer: C**



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2. The classification of drugs in the following manner is most convenient for doctors

- A. Based on pharmacological effect
- B. Based on drug action
- C. Based on chemical structure
- D. Based on molecular targets

**Answer: A**



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3. Molecular mass of drugs usually is in the range of

- A.  $10 - 100\mu$
- B.  $100 - 500$
- C.  $500 - 1000$
- D.  $1000 - 10000\mu$

**Answer: B**



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**4. An ideal drug should not have the following**

- A. quality
- B. Be toxic
- C. Be localised at invading gland.
- D. Have to toierable side effects

**Answer: A**



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**5. The following can be a drug target**

- A. Nucleic acid

B. Paracetmol

C. Omeprazole

D. Terfenadine

**Answer: A**



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### Objective Exercise 1 Antacids

1. Secretion of HCl in the stomach is stimulated by

A. Histamine

B. Dopamine

C. Noradrenaline

D. Serotonine

**Answer: A**



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2. The following anti histamine does not act as antacid

- A. Terfenadine
- B. Lansoprazole
- C. Cinitidine
- D. Rantidine

**Answer: A**



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### Objective Exercise 1 Tranquilisers

1. Barbituric acid and its derivatives are well known as

- A. Tranquillizers

B. Antiseptics

C. Antibiotics

D. Analgesics

**Answer: A**



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2. The substances which affect the central nervous system and induce sleep are called

A. antipyretics

B. tranquilizers

C. analgesics

D. anti septic

**Answer: B**



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3. The enzyme which catalyses the degradation of noradrenaline can be inhibited by

- A. Iproniazid
- B. KBT
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Barbituric acid

**Answer: A**



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4. Which of the following is not a tranquilizer

- A. Luminal
- B. Seconal
- C. Valium

D. Alitame

**Answer: D**



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5. Which of the following substance may be used as antiseptic as well as disinfectant

A. formal dehyde

B. chlorine

C.  $KMnO_4$

D. Phenol

**Answer: D**



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6. The condensation product of malonyl dichloride and urea in presence of  $POCl_3$ .....

- A. Barbituric acid
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Codine
- D. Pencilline

**Answer: A**



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7. Barbiturates exert depressant action on .....

- A. Gut
- B. Heart
- C. Cerebrospinal axis
- D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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

A. Morphine

B. Diazepam

C. N- Acetyl para-aminophenol

D. Tetrahydrocatechol

**Answer: C**



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9. 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid can be used as

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Antipyretic
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Mordant dye

**Answer: B**



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**10. Substances which relieve body pains are termed as**

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

**Answer: C**



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11. The drug given during hyper tension is

- A. Streptomycin
- B. Chloroxylenol
- C. Equanil
- D. Aspirin

**Answer: C**



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12. Ibuprofen is a

- A. non-narcotic drug
- B. antibiotic drug
- C. analgesic drug

D. 1 and 3

**Answer: D**



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**13.** Which one of the following compounds gives aspirin on reacting with acetic anhydride in the presence of cone  $H_2SO_4$ ?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

**Answer: B**



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14. Substances which bring down the body temperature during fever are known as

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

**Answer: C**



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15. Paracetamol is

- A. acetyl derivative of orthohydroxy benzoic acid
- B. acetyl derivative of p-amino phenol
- C. acetyl derivative of benzoic acid
- D. acetyl derivative of para hydroxy benzoic acid

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Functional groups in aspirin are

A. carboxylic acid

B. ester

C. alcohol

D. 1 and 2

**Answer: D**



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**17.** The drug used for prevention of heart attacks

A. Aspirin

B. Valium

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Cephalosporin

**Answer: A**



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**18. Which of the following is a natural product ?**

A. Asparine 12

B. Ibuprofen

C. Morphine B

D. Paracetmol

**Answer: C**



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19. Which of the substance added to soap to make it antiseptic

- A. Iodine
- B.  $KMnO_4$
- C. Bithional
- D.  $CI_2$

**Answer: C**



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20. Which of the following is an addictive drug ?

- A. Papaverine
- B. Pencilline
- C. Sulphadiazine
- D. Aspirin

**Answer: A**



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**21.** An example for coal tar analgesic

A. Acetanilide

B. Aniline

C. Analgin

D. Acetanilide + aniline

**Answer: D**



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**22.** Which of the following is an antacid

A.  $Mg(OH)_2$

B.  $Al(OH)_3$  gel

C.  $MgCO_3$

D. All

**Answer: D**



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## Objective Exercise 1 Antimicrobials

1. Tincture of iodine (2-3%  $I_2$  in water/alcohol) is

A. Antiseptic

B. Disinfectant

C. Analgesic

D. Antipyretic

**Answer: A**



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2. Sulpha drugs are derivatives of

- A. Benzene sulphonic acid
- B. Sulphanilic acid
- C. Sulphanilamide
- D. p- Aminobenzoic acid

**Answer: C**



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3. The following drugs cannot be considered as anti microbials

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Antipyretic
- C. Antibiotic

D. Disinfectant

**Answer: B**



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4. Biological specimens can be preserved in

A. Formalin

B. Dettol

C. Boric acid

D. Chlorine water

**Answer: A**



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5. Urinary infections can be cured by using

- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Novestrol
- C. Sulphadiazine
- D. Dysidazirine Chemicals in food

**Answer: A**



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**6. The anti oxidants for wine are**

- A.  $SO_2$  &  $SO_3^{-2}$
- B. *BHT* & *BHA*
- C. Citric acid
- D. Tetrazine

**Answer: A**



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7. Metabolism of  $C_6H_5COONa$  finally excreted as

- A. Benzene
- B. Hippuric acid
- C. BHT
- D. BHA

**Answer: B**



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8. The following substance is more reactive towards oxygen than food material

- A. Antioxidant
- B. Food colour
- C. Food sweetner

D. Food nutrients

**Answer: A**



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**9. Control of sweetness of food is difficult with**

A. Asparatame

B. Sucrolose

C. Fructose

D. Alitame

**Answer: D**



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**10. Sucrolose structure is similar to**

A. Saccharin

B. Sucrose

C. Fructose

D. Glucose

**Answer: B**



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**11. More number of peptide bonds are present in**

A. alitame

B. aspartame

C. saccharin

D. sucralose

**Answer: B**



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12. Acetylation of the two OH groups of Morphine with acetic anhydride gives

- A. Codeine
- B. Heroin
- C. Cocaine
- D. quinine

**Answer: B**



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13. Receptors are

- A. Proteins
- B. Lipids
- C. Carbohydrates

D. Nuclerlic acids

**Answer: A**



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**14.** Drugs which supplement or substitute for chemical messengers are

A. antagonists

B. agonists

C. blocking chemicals

D. All

**Answer: B**



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15. List-I contains the names of compounds and list-II contains their functions.

List - I

A) heroin

B) aspirin

C) analgin

D) barbituric acid

List - II

1) used as artificial sweetener

2) used as analgesic and antipyretic

3) to suppress headache, discomfort and fever due to cold

4) induces sleep in presence of pain

5) used to prepare sedatives and hypnotics

The correct match is

A. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
4	3	1	2

B. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
1	2	4	3

C. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
4	3	2	5

D. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
2	1	5	4

Answer: C



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16. The antiseptic used in good quality soaps is

- A. Lysol
- B. Bithional
- C. Boric acid
- D. Salol

**Answer: B**



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**17. Sulpha drugs are derivatives of**

- A. Benzene sulphonic acid
- B. Sulphanilic acid
- C. Sulphanilamide
- D. P- aminobenzoic acid

**Answer: C**



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18. The following drugs cannot be considered as anti microbials

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Antipyretic
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Disinfectant

**Answer: B**



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19. Tincture of iodine (2-3%  $I_2$  in water/alcohol) is

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- B. Disinfectant
- C. Analgesic

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**20.** Biological specimens can be preserved in

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D. Chlorine water

**Answer: A**



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**21.** Urinary infections can be cured by using

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Novestrol

C. Sulphadiazine

D. Dysidazirine

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Among the following compounds, which one is used as a flavouring agent in ice creams, chocolates and candies?

A. vanillin

B. valine

C. salicin

D. veronal

**Answer: A**

### Objective Exercise 1 Assertion And Reason Type

1. (A): Paracetamol is widely used as analgesic even it is an antipyretic.

(R): It is administered to aspirin sensitive patients.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: A**

2. (A): Same chemicals may be used as antiseptics as well as disinfectants.

(R): A chemical which destroys micro organism can be used as an

antiseptic in higher concentration and as disinfectant in lower concentration.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: C**



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**3. (A):** Morphine is an example for narcotic analgesic.

**(R) :** Narcotic drugs have no addictive properties but is limited to mild aches and pains.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: C**



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4. (A): A mixture of  $Mg(OH)_2$  is better antacid than  $NaHCO_3$ .

(R):  $NaHCO_3$  makes stomach alkaline and triggers the over production of acid where-as a mixture of  $Al(OH)_3$  and  $Mg(OH)_2$  does not increase the pH above 7 in stomach.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: A**



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5. (A) : Birth control pills suppress ovulation.

(R): Birth control pills contain progesterone.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: A**



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6. (A): Hair washed with soap and hard water looks dull.

(R): Calcium and magnesium salts soaps are 1 insoluble in water.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: B**



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7. (A): Bithional is added to soap for its beautification and solidification.

(R): Bithionol is a sulphadrug.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: D**



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8. (A): Synthetic detergents do not contain any soap but exhibit all the properties of soaps.

(R): Synthetic detergents give foam even in hard water.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: A**



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9. (A): Detergent containing more branches in the hydrocarbon part are water polluting.

(R) : Bacteria cannot degrade detergent containing highly branched hydro carbon chain.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: B**



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**10. (A):** The drugs which act on the central nervous system and help in reducing anxiety are called antibiotics.

**(R):** Pencillin is an antibiotic.

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: D**



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## Objective Exercise 2 Classification

1. Histidine can be converted into histamine by

- A. Decarboxylation of histidine
- B. Dehydration of histidine
- C. Decarboxylation of histamine
- D. Dehydrohalogenation of histamine

**Answer: A**



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2. Naturally occurring  $\alpha$ aminoacid, histidine is \_\_\_\_ in nature

- A. Acidic .
- B. Basic
- C. Amphoteric
- D. Neutral

**Answer: B**



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**3. Histidine can be converted into histamine by**

- A. Decarboxylation of histidine
- B. Dehydration of histidine
- C. Decarboxylation of histamine
- D. Dehydrohalogenation of histamine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Naturally occurring  $\alpha$ aminoacid, histidine is \_\_\_\_ in nature

- A. Acidic
- B. Basic
- C. Amphoteric
- D. Neutral

**Answer: B**



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5. Drugs possessing same structural features will have

- A) Same mechanism of action
- B) Similar physiological & psychological effect
- C) Similar pharmacological effect.

A. Only A and B are correct

B. Only B and C are correct

C. Only A and C are correct

D. A, B and C are correct

**Answer: D**



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**6.** The substrate will be binded to the active site of the enzyme through

a) Ionic binding

b) Hydrogen bonding

c) van der Waals interactions

d) Dipole-dipole interactions

Correct answer is

A. a, b and c only

B. b, c and d only

C. a, b and d only

D. a, b, c and d

**Answer: D**



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7. The chemical messengers transport message between

- a) Neuron to neuron
- b) Neuron to muscles
- c) Enzyme to receptor are
- d) Enzyme to enzyme

Correct answers are

- A. a only
- B. b only
- C. a and b
- D. a, b, c and d

**Answer: C**



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## Objective Exercise 2 Antacids

1. Histamine causes

- A. Allergic response to pollen
- B. Secrecion of acid in stomach
- C. Nasal congestion
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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2. Ranitidine is a

- A. Antihistamine

B. Antacid

C. Analgesic drug

D. Tranquiliser

**Answer: A**



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**3. Luminal, a barbiturate drug is used as a /an**

A. Antihistamine

B. Sedative

C. Antiseptic

D. Antimalarial

**Answer: B**



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4. For the relief of post operative pains, cardiac pains, suitable analgesic is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Codeine
- B. Aspirin
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Any non - addictive analgesics

**Answer: A**



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5. Drug which helps to reduce anxiety

- A. Tranquiliser
- B. Diuretic
- C. Analgesic
- D. Antihistamine

**Answer: A**



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**6. Which of the following is used for inducing sleep?**

- A. Paracetamol
- B. Chloroquine
- C. Bithional
- D. Barbituric acid derivatives

**Answer: D**



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**7. Which of the following is the a tranquilizer?**

- A. Luminal

B. Seconal

C. Equanil

D. All the three

**Answer: D**



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## Objective Exercise 2 Analgesics

1. An antipyretic drug on prolonged usage causes irreversible kidney damage. It is

A. Aspirin

B. Paracetamol

C. Phenacetin

D. Penicillin

**Answer: C**



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**2. The antiseptic present in dettol is**

- A. codine
- B. Choloroxylenol
- C. bithional
- D. Iodine

**Answer: B**



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**3. Scouring soaps and soap powders contain soap along with**

- A. lime

B. powdered pumice

C.  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

D. all

**Answer: B**



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4. I) Aspirin is an acetyl derivative of o-hydroxy benzoic acid

II) In aspirin acetyl group is substituted in the place of phenolic hydrogen

A. only II is correct

B. I & II are correct

C. II is correct

D. both are false

**Answer: B**



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5. Shaving soaps give extensive lather due to

A. sodium rosinate

B.  $Na_2CO_3$

C. Borax

D. Glycerol

**Answer: A**



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6. An antipyretic drug on prolonged usage causes irreversible kidney damage. It is

A. Aspirin

B. Paracetmol

C. Phenacetin

D. Pencilline

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. The antiseptic present in dettol is

A. Codine

B. Chloroxylonol

C. Bithional

D. Iodine

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Scouring soaps and soap powders contain soap along with

A. Lime

B. Powdered pumice

C.  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

D. All

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. I) Aspirin is an acetyl derivative of o-hydroxy benzoic acid

II) In aspirin acetyl group is substituted in the place of phenolic hydrogen

A. Only II is correct

B. I & II are correct

C. II is correct

D. Both are false

**Answer: B**

LIST - 1

- A) Antipyretic
- B) Laxative
- C) Hypnotic
- D) Analgesic

LIST - 2

- 1) Epsom salt
- 2) Chloretone
- 3) Paracetamol
- 4) Aspirin

The correct match is

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1)	1	2	3	4	2)	3	1	2	4
3)	4	2	1	3	4)	4	3	2	1

10.

11. Shaving soaps give extensive lather due to

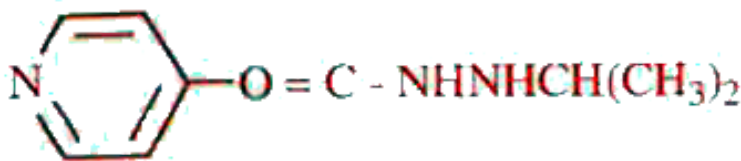
- A. Sodium rosinate
- B.  $Na_2CO_3$
- C. Borax

D. Glycerol

**Answer: A**



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12.

The drug is a

- A. Antacid
- B. Antiseptic
- C. Antidepressant
- D. Analgesic

**Answer: C**



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13. Match the following columns

List- I

A) Brompheniramine

B) Equanil

C) Veronal

D) Morphine

List-II

I) Narcotic analgesic

II) Tranquilizer

III) Control of  
hypertension

IV) Detergent

V) Antihistamine

	A	B	C	D
1)	II	III	IV	I
3)	V	III	II	I

	A	B	C	D
2)	V	III	IV	II
4)	III	IV	V	I



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## Objective Exercise 2 Antimicrobials

1. A class of drugs useful to inhibit the pathogenic action of microbes are called.

A. Antimicrobials

B. Analgesic

C. Antipyretics

D. Tranquilizers.

**Answer: A**



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2. The following antibiotic is Bacteriostatic.

A. Erythromycin

B. Amoxycillin

C. Boric acid

D. Tincture of Iodine

**Answer: A**



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3. The following is disinfectant under high concentration but antiseptic under low concentration.

- A. Phenol
- B. BHT
- C. HBA
- D. Novestrol

**Answer: A**



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4. Allosteric sites on an enzyme are

- A) those other than drug-active sites
- B) Those which change the shape of active sites
- C) those which don't change the shape of active site

A. AB

B. BC

C. ABC

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**5. Which one is a broad spectruin antibiotic ?**

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Penicillin G

C. Phenol

D. Formalin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. 0.2 percent solution of phenol is a/an

- A. antiseptic
- B. Disinfectant
- C. antibiotic
- D. antifertility drug

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Which of the following is not an antiseptic drug?

- A. furacine
- B. Dettol
- C. gammexane
- D. soframidine

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Antiseptic applied on the tissue is**

- A. Soframicine
- B. Novestrol
- C. Sulphanilamide
- D. Pencilline

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Very low concentrations of  $SO_2$  acts as**

- A. Antifertility drug

B. Artificial sweetening agent

C. Disinfectant

D. Antiseptic

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Amoxycillin is semi synthetic modification of**

A. Penicillin

B. Streptomycin

C. Tetracycline

D. Chloraampheniol

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. 0.2 percent solution of phenol is a/an

- A. antiseptic
- B. disinfectant
- C. antibiotic
- D. antifertility drug

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. Which of the following is not an antiseptic drug?

- A. furacine
- B. dettol
- C. gammexane
- D. soframidine

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13. Antiseptic applied on the tissue is**

- A. Soframicine
- B. Novestrol
- C. Sulphanilamide
- D. Pencillin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14. Very low concentrations of  $SO_2$  acts as**

- A. Antifertility drug

B. Artificial sweetening agent

C. Disinfectant

D. Antiseptic

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15. Amoxycillin is semi synthetic modification of**

A. Penicillin

B. Streptomycin

C. Tetracycline

D. Chloraampheniol

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

16. A class of drugs useful to inhibit the pathogenic action of microbes are called.

- A. Antimicrobials
- B. Analgesic
- C. Antipyretics
- D. Tranquilizers

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. The following antibiotic is Bacteriostatic.

- A. Erythromycin
- B. Amoxycillin
- C. Boric acid
- D. Tincture of Iodine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Streptomycin, a well known antibiotic, is a derivative of

A. Peptides

B. Carbohydrates

C. Purines

D. Terpenes

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Statement-I : Antiseptic are not injected into the body.

Statement-II : Antiseptic are intravenous drugs

- A. Both I and II are true
- B. Both I and II are false
- C. I is true, but II is false
- D. I is false but II is true

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** The following is disinfectant under high concentration but antiseptic under low concentration.

- A. Phenol
- B. BHT
- C. BHA
- D. Novestrol

**Answer: A**

**21.** Which one is a broad spectrum antibiotic ?

- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Penicillin G
- C. Phenol
- D. Formalin

**Answer: A**

**22.** The antibiotic having Beta-Lactam ring.

- A. Penicillin
- B. Chloramphenicol
- C. Streptomycin

D. Ciproflaxacin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Furacine is an

A. Antibiotic

B. Analgesic

C. Antihistamine

D. Antiseptic

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. More sweeteners among the following

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucralose

D. Alitame

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Which of the following artificial sweetener is a chloroderivative of disaccharide ?

A. Alitame

B. Aspartame

C. Sucralose

D. Saccharine

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. The artificial sweetner aspartame is the methyl ester of the dipeptide**

- A. Glycylalanine
- B. Aspartyl phenyl alanine
- C. Phenyl alanyl aspartic acid
- D. Alanyl glycine

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4. The main bonding between enzyme and inhibitor is**

- A. Hydrogen bond

B. Ionic bond

C. van der Waals attraction

D. Strong covalent bond

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of

A. Jaundice

B. Typhoid

C. Syphilis

D. Cholera

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. In shaving soaps rapid drying is prevented by adding

- A. Rosin
- B. Glycerol
- C. Borax
- D. Finely divided sand

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Liquid dishwashing detergents contain

- A. non - ionic detergents
- B. catronic detergents
- C. anionic detergents
- D. sodium carbonate

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Salvarsan is having similarity in structure as that of**

- A. azodye
- B. penicillin
- C. ofloxacin
- D. chloramphenicol

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Structurally biodegradable detergent should contain**

- A. Unbranched alkyl chain

- B. Branched alkyl chain
- C. Phenyl side chain
- D. Cyclohexyl side chain

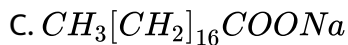
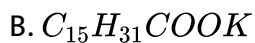
**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Which of the following represents a synthetic detergent ?**

A. Which of the following represents a synthetic detergent?



D. 

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. Anti allergy drugs are

- A. Antimicrobials
- B. Antihistamines
- C. Antivirals
- D. Antifungals

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. The following antihistamine, can acts as anti allergic

- A. Brompheniramine
- B. Cimitidine
- C. Rantidine

D. Paracetmol

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3.** The following has only one hetero cyclic ring

A. Barbituric acid

B. Serotanine

C. amphetamine

D. Paracetmol

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** Which of the following is not an antihistamine?

A. Chloropheniramine

B. Dimetap

C. Seldane

D. Equanil

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**5. Norethindrone is an example of**

A. synthetic testosterone

B. synthetic progesterone derivative

C. preservative

D. dye

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. The following opiate can be used as analgesic

- A. Codine
- B. Phenacetine
- C. Asparine
- D. Codine & Asparine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Which of the following is a acetyl derivative of morphine ?

- A. Heroin
- B. Codeine
- C. Phenacetine

D. Analgin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Morphine is used as an**

A. Antipyretic

B. antiseptic

C. Analgesic

D. Insecticide

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. A : Heroin is morphine diacetate

R : Morphine is an alkaloid

A. Both A & R are true, R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A & R are true, R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. The addictive property of narcotic drugs is mainly due to their ability to produce

A. Euphoria

B. Blood clotting

C. Mental disorder

## D. Hyper acidity

Answer: A



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11.

Set - I

Compound

A) Aspirin

B) Ibuprofen

C) Paracetamol

D) Phenacetin

Set - II

Chemical Name

1) p-nitrophenol

2) Salicylic acid acetate

3)  $\alpha$  methyl -4 -(methyl propyl) benzene acetic acid

4) N-acetyl para amino phenol

5) [N - (4 - ethoxy phenyl) acetamide

A. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
1	2	3	4

B. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
2	3	4	5

C. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
5	4	3	2

D. 

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
4	3	2	1

Answer: B



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12. Aspirin is acetyl salicylic acid, the pair of functional groups present in the compound is

- A. Hydroxyl, ester
- B. Carboxylic acid, hydroxyl
- C. Carboxylic acid, keto
- D. Carboxylic acid, ester

**Answer: D**



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13. Which of the following is used as a local anaesthetic agent ?

- A. Diazepam
- B. Ethyl chloride

C. Mescaline

D. Seconal

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** A substance produced by the micro organism which can inhibit the growth of other micro organism is called

A. Antiseptic .

B. Antibiotic

C. Antimicrobial

D. Disinfectant

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Microbes can be killed by using

- A. Penicillin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Chloramphenicol
- D. Vancomycin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** The drug that is effective in the treatment of typhoid is

- A. novalgin
- B. quinine
- C. chloramphenicol
- D. paracetamol

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Aqueous ethanolic solution of 2 – 3 % Iodine is

- a) Antiseptic
- b) Tincture of iodine
- c) Antihistamine
- d) Antifertility drug correct answers are

A. a & b

B. a & c

C. c & d

D. b & c

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Birth control pills essentially contains

- A. synthetic estrogen
- B. synthetic progesterone
- C. both (1) & (2)
- D. prontosil

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Medicine which is an antibiotic

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Aspirin
- C. Calpol
- D. Chloroquine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20. Phenol is used as**

- A. an antiseptic
- B. a disinfectant
- C. Both(1) and(2)
- D. a styptic

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21. A broad spectrum antibiotic is**

- A. Paracetamol

B. Penicillin-G

C. Aspirin

D. Chloramphenicol

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22. Which of the following is used as an anti septic**

A. Phenol

B. Benzaldehyde

C. Benzalamine

D. Malic anhydride

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Which of the following does not provide any calories and stable even at cooking temperature ?

- A. Sucrose
- B. Sucralose
- C. Aspartame
- D. Sodium benzoate

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** Most commonly used salt type preservative

- A. vegetable oil
- B. sodium benzoate
- C. sorbic acid
- D. sugar

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25. Which of the following is not an artificial sweetner ?**

A. Sucralose

B. Alitame

C. Saccharin

D. Sucrose 3

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**26. Transpraent soaps made by dissolving soap in**

A. rosin

B. sodium carbonate

C. trisodium phosphate

D. ethanol

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**27. Anionic detergent is a**

A. sodium lauryl sulphate

B. cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

C. glyceryl palmitate

D. glyceryl Oleate

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** The incorrect statement in the following

- A. To accomodate messenger, shape of the receptor site changes
- B. The chemical messenger gives message to the cell by entering into the cell
- C. Antagonists inhibit the natural function of receptor
- D. The drugs that imitate the natural messengers are called agonists

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** The incorrect statement in the following is

- A. floating soaps are obtained by beating tiny air bubbles before their hardening
- B. laundry soaps contain sodium resonate

C. colours and perfumes are added to the toilet soaps to make attractive

D. synthetic detergents are cleaning agents but not having properties of soap

**Answer: D**



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## Problem

1. What is the structural difference between morphine and codeine? Why codeine is more versatile ?



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2. Aspirin is used to prevent heart attack and transient ischemic attacks. Comment.



**Watch Video Solution**

3. A patient was suffering from urinary infection. What is the prescribed antibiotic ?



**Watch Video Solution**

4. What is the difference between disinfectants and antiseptics? Can the same chemical be used for both the purposes?



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Is ranitidine an antacid or antihistamine? Can it be used for both purposes ?



**Watch Video Solution**

6. What do you understand by mild tranquilizer? Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Antioxidants are called sacrificial chemicals. Comment.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Sodium benzoate is the most important food preservative. Suggest reason.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Aspartame is less preferred than sucralose as sweetner. Why?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. What are the amino acids produced on hydrolysis of alitame?



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Why cationic detergents are limited in use them anionic detergents ?



**View Text Solution**

12. The detergents used in olden days caused pollution in rivers and waterways. Comment.



**Watch Video Solution**

13. Straight chain of a hydrocarbon is preferred over branched chain as a detergent. Why?



**Watch Video Solution**

14. Detergents are advantageous over natural soaps. Explain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

### Subjective Exercise 1

1. Define medicine. Give two examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Define drug. Give two examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. What is the difference between drug and medicine? What happens when a drug is used in more than prescribed amounts ?



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4. What are analgesics? How are they classified? Give the preparation of codeine from morphine.



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Discuss the preparation of aspirin. Write the necessary equation.



**Watch Video Solution**

6. What are the differences between a sedative and a hypnotic ?



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Name any two compounds that are derivatives of barbituric acid. Give their structures.



**Watch Video Solution**

8. What are tranquilisers? Mention some derivatives of 2-phenylethylamine that act as tranquilisers.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. What are antimicrobials ? Give the general formulae and derivatives of penicillin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. What are antihistamines and antacids ? Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Define the following and give two examples for each.

a) Antibiotics b) Antacids c) Antihistamines



[Watch Video Solution](#)

[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Define the following and give two examples

Antacids



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Define the following and give two examples

Antihistamines



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Define the following and give two examples

Antimicrobials



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**15.** Explain the action of following drugs :

Luminal



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Explain the action of following drugs :

Phenelzine



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Explain the action of following drugs :

Norethindrone



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Define antifertility drugs and give two examples.



**Watch Video Solution**

19. Explain antiseptics and disinfectants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

## Subjective Exercise 2 Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are food preservatives ? Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Synthetic food colours are not advisable. Why ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. What are the advantages of artificial sweetening agents?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Write the structures of alitame and aspartame.



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### Subjective Exercise 3 Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are soaps chemically?



Watch Video Solution

2. Name different type of soaps.



Watch Video Solution

3. What is saponifications.



Watch Video Solution

4. Write the differences between soapes and detergents.



Watch Video Solution

5. What are synthetic detergents? How are they better than soapes.



Watch Video Solution

6. Can we use a detergent with hard water for the purpose of cleaning ?

Explain.



Watch Video Solution

7. What are the types of detergents ? How are they prepared ?



Watch Video Solution

8. What are biodegradable detergents ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

### Objective Exercise 1 Chemistry In Medicine

1. The treatment of diseases by using drugs is known as

- A. physiotherapy
- B. magneto therapy
- C. chemotherapy
- D. occupuncture

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. The classification of drugs in the following manner is most convenient for doctors

- A. Based on pharmacological effect
- B. Based on drug action
- C. Based on chemical structure
- D. Based on molecular targets

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Molecular mass of drugs usually is in the range of

- A.  $10 - 100\mu$
- B.  $100 - 500\mu$
- C.  $500 - 1000\mu$
- D.  $1000 - 10000\mu$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4. An ideal drug should not have the following quality**

- A. Be toxic
- B. Be localised at invading gland.
- C. Have to toierable side effects
- D. Not injure host cells

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**5. The following can be a drug target**

- A. Nucleic acid

B. Paracetmol

C. Omeprazole

D. Terfenadine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Objective Exercise 1 Antacids Tranquilisers Antibiotics

1. Secretion of HCl in the stomach is stimulated by

A. Histamine

B. Dopamine

C. Noradrenaline

D. Serotonine

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. The following anti histamine does not act as antacid

- A. Terfenadine
- B. Lansoprazole
- C. Cimitidine
- D. Rantidine

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

- A. Pharmacological effect
- B. Drug action

C. Chemical structure

D. Molecular targets

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** Barbituric acid and its derivatives are well known as

A. Tranquillizers

B. Antiseptics

C. Antibiotics

D. Analgesics

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which of the following is a mild tranquilizer?

- A. Valium
- B. Meprobamate
- C. Bithional
- D. Norethindrone

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Which of the following is a disinfectant and in a diluted form act as an antiseptic as well?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Phenol
- C. Veronal
- D. Salol

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. The substances which affect the central nervous system and induce sleep are called

- A. antipyretics
- B. tranquilizers
- C. analgesics
- D. anti septic

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Dettol is a mixture of

- A. Chloroxylonol and terpineol
- B. Furacine, and soframicine
- C. Tincture of Iodine and Iodoform
- D. Boric acid and bithional

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Which of the following statements is true?**

- A) Some disinfectants can be used as anti septics at low concentration
- B) Ampicillin is semi synthetic antibiotic
- C) Aspirin is both analgesic and antipyretic

A. A only

B. B only

C. C only

D. All

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Which of the following is employed as Tranquilizer ?**

A. Equanil

B. Naproxen

C. Tetracyclin

D. Dettol

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11. Which of the following substance may be used as antiseptic as well as disinfectant**

A. Formaldehyde

B. Chlorine

C.  $KMnO_4$

D. Phenol

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Barbiturates exert depressant action on .....

A. Gut

B. Heart

C. Cerebrospinal axis

D. All the above

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

13. The enzyme which catalyses the degradation of noradrenaline can be inhibited by

- A. Iproniazid
- B. KBr
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Barbituric acid

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

14. Which of the following is not a tranquilizer

- A. Luminal
- B. Seconal
- C. Valium

D. Alitame

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Bactericidal antibiotics among the following

A. Tetracycline

B. Erythromycin

C. Ofloxacin

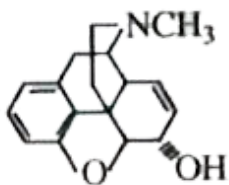
D. Chloramphenicol

**Answer: C**

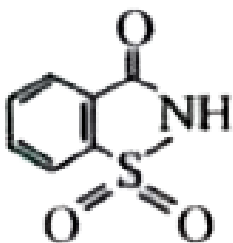


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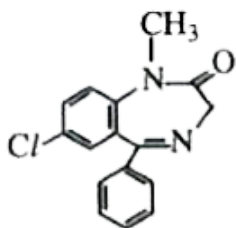
**16.** Identify an analgesic from the following



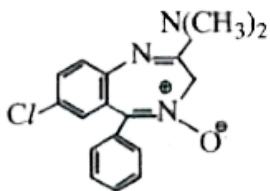
A.



B.



C.



D.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. Substances which relieve body pains are termed as

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Morphine
- B. Diazepam

C. Para-acetamol

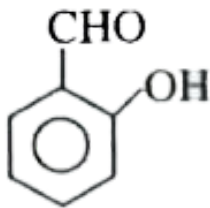
D. Tetrahydrocatechol

**Answer: C**

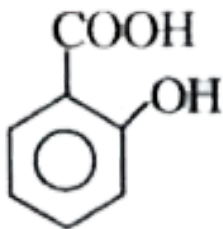


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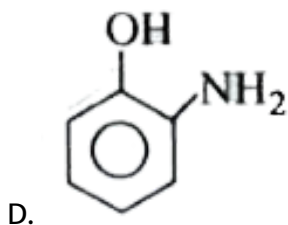
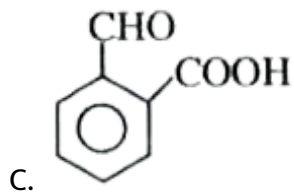
3. Which one of the following compounds gives aspirin on reacting with acetic anhydride in the presence of cone  $H_2SO_4$ ?



A.



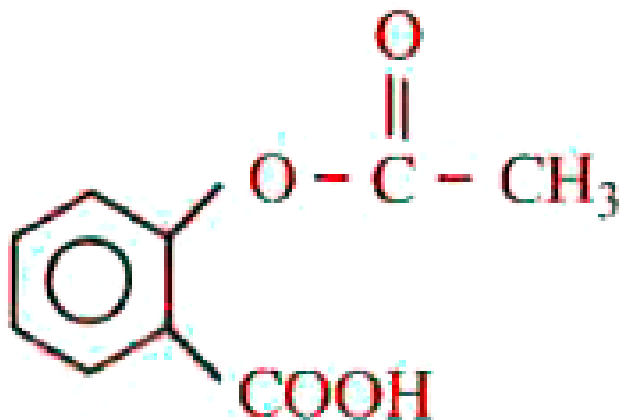
B.



Answer: B

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. The following compound is used as



A. Antibiotic

B. Analgesic

C. Hypnotic

D. Antiseptic

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid can be used as

A. Antiseptic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antibiotic

D. Mordant dye

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. An antibiotic contains nitro group attached to aromatic nucleus in its structure. It is

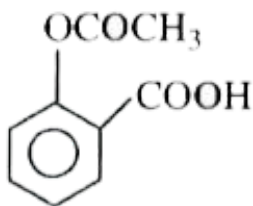
- A. pencillin
- B. sulphadiazine
- C. tetracycline
- D. chloramphenicol

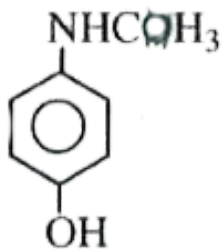
**Answer: D**



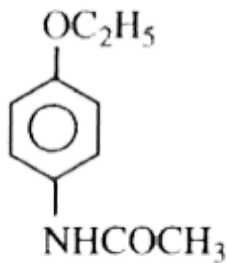
**Watch Video Solution**

7. The structure of paracetamol is

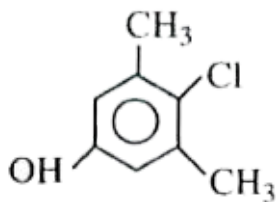




B.



C.



D.

**Answer: B**



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8. The drug given during hyper tension is

A. Streptomycin

B. Chloroxylenol

C. Equanil

D. Aspirin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Which of the following is a non-narcotic analgesic?**

A. Morphine

B. Codeine

C. Heroin

D. Aspirin

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Which of the following is a natural product ?

- A. Asparine
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Morphine
- D. Paracetmol

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Which of the substance added to soap to make it antiseptic

- A. Iodine
- B.  $KMnO_4$
- C. Bithional
- D.  $Cl_2$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12. Which of the following is an addictive drug ?**

A. Papaverine

B. Pencilline

C. Sulphadiazine

D. Aspirin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13. Substances which bring down the body temperature during fever are known as**

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14. Which of the following is an antacid**

- A. A only
- B. B only
- C. C only
- D. All

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. Paracetamol is

- A. orthohydroxy benzoic acid
- B. p-amino phenol
- C. benzoic acid
- D. para hydroxy benzoic acid

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

16. Functional groups in aspirin are

- A. carboxylic acid
- B. ester
- C. alcohol

D. 1 and 2

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** The drug used for prevention of heart attacks is

A. Aspirin

B. Valium

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Cephalsoprin

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. The following substance is more reactive towards oxygen than food material

- A. Antioxidant
- B. Food colour
- C. Food sweetner
- D. Food nutrients

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. The anti oxidants for wine are

- A.  $SO_2$  &  $SO_3^{-2}$
- B. BHT & BHA
- C. Citric acid
- D. Tetrazine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. Metabolism of  $C_6H_5COONa$  finally excreted as**

- A. Benzene
- B. Hippuric acid
- C. BHT
- D. BHA

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4. Control of sweetness of food is difficult with**

- A. Aspartame

B. Sucrolose

C. Fructose

D. Alitame

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**5. Sucrolose structure is similar to**

A. Saccharin

B. Sucrose

C. Fructose

D. Glucose

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. More number of peptide bonds are present in

- A. alitame
- B. aspartame
- C. saccharin
- D. sucralose

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

### Objective Exercise 1 Miscellaneous

1. Acetylation of the two OH groups of Morphine with acetic anhydride gives

- A. Codeine
- B. Heroin

C. Cocaine

D. Quinine

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**2. Receptors are**

A. Proteins

B. Lipids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Nuclerlic acids

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Which of the following is 100 times sweeter than sugar?

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

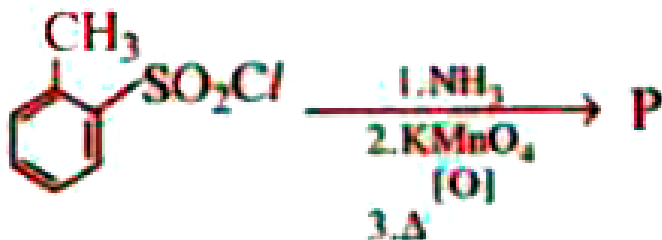
Answer: C

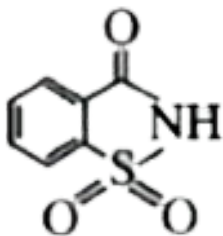


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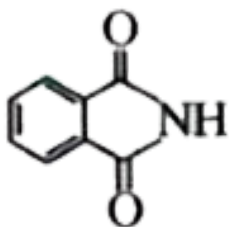
4. Artificial sweetening agent is prepared from the below strategy.

Identify the structure of final product

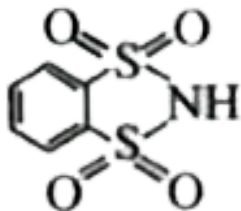




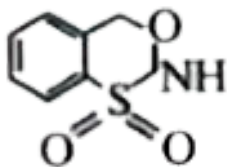
A.



B.



C.



D.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which of the following is used as an anaesthetic agent?

A.  $CH_4$

B.  $CO_2$

C.  $N_2O$

D.  $NO_2$

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Pencillin G contains

A. Phenyl group

B. Benzyl group

C. Benzo group

D. Benzal group

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. Match the following**

**1) Antibiotic**

**2) Antacid**

**3) Antipyretic**

**4) Anti microbial**

**a) Lysozyme**

**b) Bithional**

**c) Omeprazole**

**d) Analgin**

**e) Penicillin**

**A. 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b**

**B. 1-e, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a**

**C. 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c**

**D. 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-e**

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Objective Exercise 1 Soaps And Detergents

1. An example for cationic detergent is

- A. NaLS
- B. CTAB
- C. Trimethyl phosphate
- D. All

**Answer: B**



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2. Detergents are prepared by the action of  $H_2SO_4$  followed by neutralization by starting with

- A. Cholesterol
- B. Lauryl alcohol

C. Cyclohexanol

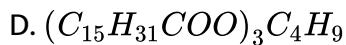
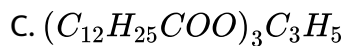
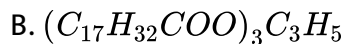
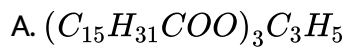
D. p-Nitrophenol

**Answer: B**



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**3. Which of the following is glyceryl oleate**



**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. The antiseptic used in good quality soaps is

- A. Lysol
- B. Bithional
- C. Boric acid
- D. Salol

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The antiseptic used in good quality soaps is

- A. Lysol
- B. Bithional
- C. Boric acid
- D. Salol

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. Scouring soaps and soap powders contain soap along with**

A. Lime

B. Powdered pumice

C.  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

D. All

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. Pick the correct statement among the following:**

- A. Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate used in tooth paste is a cationic detergent
- B. Non-ionic detergents is formed when polyetheylene glycol reacts with adipic acid
- C. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide is a popular cationic detergent used in hair conditioner
- D. Sodium lauryl sulphate forms an insoluble scum with hard water

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Which of the following is an anionic detergent ?**

- A. Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate
- B. Sodium palmitate
- C. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide

D. Sodium stearate

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Objective Exercise 2 Antacids Tranquillisers

1. Histamine causes

- A. Allergic response to pollen
- B. Secreation of acid in stomach
- C. Nasal congestion
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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2. Chemically Herion is

- A. Morphinediacetate
- B. Morphinmono acetate
- C. Morphine dibenzoate
- D. Morphinemonobenzoate

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Which of the following is not a bacterio static antibiotic ?

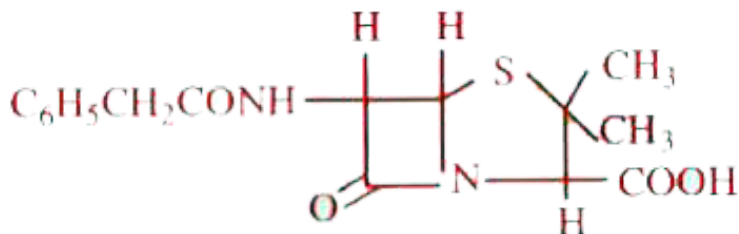
- A. Erythromycin
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Chloramphenicol
- D. Penicillin

Answer: D



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4. The structure given below is known as



A. Penicillin F

B. Penicillin G

C. Ampicillin

D. Sulphadiazine

Answer: B



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5.  $Mg(OH)_2 + Al(OH)_3$  Mixture is better antacid than  $NaHCO_3$  because
- A.  $NaHCO_3$  Solubility in water is less than  $Mg(OH)_2$  &  $Al(OH)_3$
  - B.  $Al(OH)_3$  and  $Mg(OH)_2$  are insoluble in water, these do not raise  $P^H$  beyond 7
  - C. Less acid will be produced due to excessive  $HCO_3^-$
  - D.  $NaHCO_3$  is stomach irritant

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Ranitidine is a

- A. Antihistamine
- B. Antifertile
- C. Analgesic drug

D. Tranquiliser

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Luminal, a barbiturate drug is used as a /an

A. Antihistamine

B. Sleep producing

C. Antiseptic

D. Antimalarial

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. For the relief of post operative pains, cardiac pains, suitable analgesic is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Codeine
- B. Aspirin
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Any non - addictive analgesics

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Which of the following drugs is a tranquilizer?

- A. Iodoform
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Equanil
- D. Pencillin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Drug which helps to reduce anxiety**

- A. Tranquiliser
- B. Diuretic
- C. Analgesic
- D. Antihistamine

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11. Which of the following is used for inducing sleep ?**

- A. Paracetamol

B. Chloroquine

C. Bithional

D. Barbituric acid derivatives

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12. Which of the following is the a tranquilizer?**

A. Luminal

B. Seconal

C. Equanil

D. All the three

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. Which of the following artificial sweetener is a chloroderivative of disaccharide ?

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

**Answer: C**



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2. The artificial sweetener aspartame is the methyl ester of the dipeptide

- A. Glycylalanine
- B. Aspartyl phenyl alanine

C. Phenyl alanyl aspartic acid

D. Alanyl glycine

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. More sweeteners among the following**

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucralose

D. Alitame

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. The main bonding responsible for blockgae of enzyme is

- A. hydrogen bond
- B. ionic bond
- C. van der Waals attractions
- D. strong covalent bond

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of

- A. Jaundice
- B. Typhoid
- C. Syphilis
- D. Cholera

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. Enzyme inhibitors may attack on**

- a) Active site of enzyme
- b) Allosteric site of enzyme
- c) Tongue
- d) Stomach walls

**Correct answers are**

- A. a only
- B. b only
- C. a and b
- D. a, b, c and d

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

List - I

A) Sucralose

B) Iodine

C) Sodium benzoate

D) Ranitidine

List - II

I) Antioxidant

II) Artificial sweetener

III) Antacid

IV) Antiseptic

V) Food preservative

The correct answer is

	A	B	C	D
1)	II	IV	I	III
2)	II	IV	V	III
3)	II	III	V	I
4)	II	I	III	IV

7.



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8. Artificial sweetener which is 600 times sweeter than sucrose is

A. Aspartame

B. Alitame

C. Sucralose

D. Saccharin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Objective Exercise 2 Soaps And Detergents

1. Liquid dishwashing detergents contain

- A. non-ionic detergents
- B. catronic detergents
- C. anionic detergents
- D. sodium carbonate

**Answer: A**



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2. Salvarsan is having similarity in structure as that of

- A. azodye
- B. penicillin
- C. ofloxacin
- D. chloramphenicol

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3. Structurally biodegradable detergent should contain**

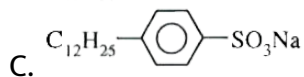
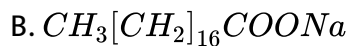
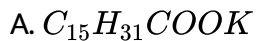
- A. Unbranched alkyl chain
- B. Branched alkyl chain
- C. Phenyl side chain
- D. Cyclohexyl side chain

**Answer: A**



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4. Which of the following represents a synthetic detergent ?



D. None of these

**Answer: C**



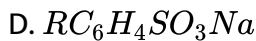
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5. The group commonly present in synthetic detergents is

A.  $RNa$

B.  $RONa$

C.  $RCOONa$



**Answer: D**



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**6. Which is not true for a detergent molecule?**

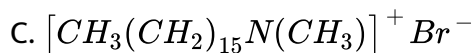
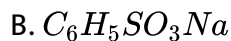
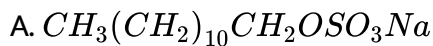
- A. It has a non-polar organic part and a polar group
- B. It is not easily biodegraded
- C. It is sodium salt of a fatty acid
- D. It is a surface active reagent

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. Which of the following is an anionic detergent ?**



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8.** In shaving soaps rapid drying is prevented by adding

A. Rosin

B. Glycerol

C. Borax

D. Finely divided sand

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

### Objective Exercise 3 Previous Neet Aipmt Questions

1. Methyl orange is the example of which type of dye

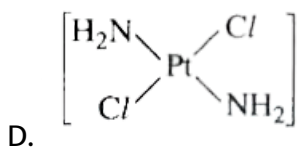
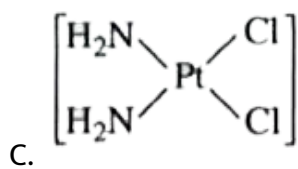
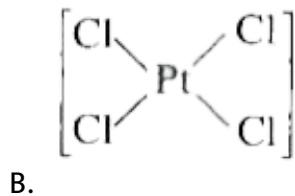
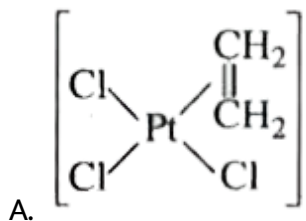
- A. Acid dye
- B. Mordant dye
- C. Azo dye
- D. Both a and c

**Answer: D**



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2. Which of the following is considered to be an anti cancer species.

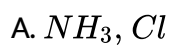


Answer: C



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3. The ligands in anticancer drug "cis-platin" are



B.  $NH_3$ ,  $H_2O$

C.  $Cl$ ,  $H_2O$

D.  $NO$ ,  $Cl$

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. The compound used in enrichment of uranium for nuclear power plant is

A.  $U_3O_8$

B.  $UF_6$

C.  $UO_2(NO_3)_2$

D.  $UCl_4$

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Chain transfer reagent is



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Which of the following is employed as Tranquilizer ?

A. Chlorophenamine

B. Equanil

C. Naproxen

D. Tetracycline

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. Which one of the following is employed its a tranquilizer drug ?**

A. Promethazine

B. Valium

C. Naproxen

D. Mifipristone

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Which one of the following is employed as antihistamine ?**

A. Omeprazole

- B. Chloramphenicol
- C. Diphenyl hydramine
- D. Norothindrone

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Chloroamphenicol is an**

- A. antifertility drug
- B. antibiotic broad spectrum
- C. antiseptic and disinfectant
- D. antihistamine

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganisms, Identify which of the following statements is not true.

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. buffering agent

B. antiseptic

C. softener

D. dryer

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12. Which of the following is an analgesic ?**

A. Streptomycin

B. Chloromycetin

C. Novalgin

D. Pencillin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

13. Mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol acts as

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

#### Objective Exercise 4 Assertion A Reason R Type Questions

1. (A): Paracetamol is widely used as analgesic even it is an antipyretic.

(R): It is administered to aspirin sensitive patients.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. (A): Same chemicals may be used as antiseptics as well as disinfectants.  
(R): A chemical which destroys micro organism can be used as an antiseptic in higher concentration and as disinfectant in lower concentration.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. (A): Morphine is an example for narcotic analgesic.

(R) : Narcotic drugs have no addictive properties but is limited to mild aches and pains.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. (A): Hair washed with soap and hard water looks dull.

(R): Calcium and magnesium salts soaps are 1 insoluble in water.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of  
(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. (A): Sythetic detergents do not contain any soap but exhibit all the properties of soaps.

(R): Synthetic detergents give foam even in hard water.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. (A) Non-competitive inhibitors occupy allosteric site so that the substrate cannot attach at active site.

(R) Non-competitive inhibitors change the shape of active site of enzyme after binding at allosteric site.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. (A): Detergent containing more branches in the hydrocarbon part are water polluting.

(R) : Bacteria cannot degrade detergent containing highly branched hydro carbon chain.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. (A) The drugs which act on the central nervous system and help in reducing anxiety are called antibiotics.

(R) Morphine is an antibiotic

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. (A) Food preservatives prevent the growth of microorganisms.

(R) Antioxdants preserve food by retarding the action of oxygen on food.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. (A) Enzymes have active sites that hold substrate molecule for a chemical reaction.

(R) Drugs compete with natural substrate by attaching to the active site of enzyme are called antagonists.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** (A) Competitive inhibitors compete with natural substrate for their attachment on the active sites of enzymes.

(R) In competitive inhibition, inhibitor binds to the allosteric site of the enzyme.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. (A) Chemical messenger gives message to the cell without entering the cell.

(R) Chemical messenger is received at the binding site of receptor proteins.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** (A) All chemicals added to food items are called food preservatives.

(R) All the food preservatives increase the nutritive value of the food.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

14. (A) Artificial sweeteners are added to the food to control the intake of calories.

(R) Most of the artificial sweeteners are inert and do not metabolise in the body.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. (A) Ranitidine is used to control the attack of histamine.

(R) Ranitidine controls the secretion of acid.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** (A) Aspirin can causes ulcer in the stomach.

(R) The ester group in aspirin gets hydrolyzed to give salicylic acid which causes ulcer in the stomach.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. (A) Cimetidine is an antihistamine.

(R) It prevents the intraction of histamine with the receptors present in the stomach wall.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

18. (A) Drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function are called antagonists

(R) Drugs that mimic the natural messengers by switching on the receptor are called agonists.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

19. (A) A 0.2% solution of phenol is antiseptic while one percent solution is a disinfectant.

(R) Same substance can act as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant by varying the concentration.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20. (A)** A low level of noradrenaline in the body causes depression.

(R) Signal sending activity becomes low.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** (A) A person suffers from depression, in such situation antidepressant drugs are required.

(R) The drugs inhibit the enzymes which catalyse the degradation of noradrenaline.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

22. (A) Chlorodiazepoxide and meprobamate are mild tranquilizers.

(R) Analgesics are neurologically active drugs.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** (A) Chloramphenicol is a broad spectrum antibiotic.

(R) Antibiotics which kill (or) inhibit a wide range of gram positive and gram negative bacteria are said to be broad spectrum antibiotics.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** (A) Molecular mass of drugs is in the range of 100-500U.

(R) Chemicals of low molecular masses interact with macromolecular targets and produce biological response.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** (A) The substance which is responsible for the secretion of pepsin and HCl in the stomach and nasal congestion associated with common cold and allergic response to pollen is histamine.

(R) Anti allergic and antacid drugs work on different receptors.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** (A) Vancomycin and ofloxacin are the important broad spectrum antibiotics.

(R) Furacine and soframidine are antiseptics.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

27. (A) Detergents are preferred to soaps for washing purposes.

(R) Detergents having branched chain hydrocarbons are non-biodegradable.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

28. (A) Combination of synthetic progesterone and estrogen derivative are used as antifertility drugs

(R) Synthetic estrogen and progesterone are hormones.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29. (A)** Ortho sulphobenzimide is called saccharin.

(R) Aspartame is a dipeptide of aspartic acid and phenyl alanine

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** (A) Sucralose is trichloro derivative of sucrose.

(R) Sucralose tastes like sugar and is stable at cooking temperature.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

31. (A) Esters of fatty acids are hydrolysed by NaOH and the soap obtained remains in colloidal form. It is precipitated from the solution by adding NaCl.

(R) Precipitation of soap is due to common ion effect.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

32. (A) Branched chain detergents are non biodegradable and unbranched hydro-carbon detergents are biodegradable.

(R) Bacteria cannot degrade highly branched hydrocarbon chain.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** (A) Generally potassium soaps are soft to the skin than sodium soaps.

(R) Potassium salts of soaps are more soluble than sodium salts of soaps.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** (A) Transparent soaps are made by dissolving the soap in ethanol and then evaporating the excess solvent.

(R) Soaps that float in water are made by beating tiny air bubbles before their hardening.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

35. (A) Dye does not absorb evenly on cloth washed with soap using hard water.

(R) Insoluble calcium and magnesium soaps precipitate adheres on to the fibre of the cloth as gummy mass.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

36. (A) Veronal and amytal are neurologically active drugs.

(R) Veronal and amytal are derivatives of Barbituric acid.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

37. (A) Anionic detergents are used in tooth pastes.

(R) In anionic detergents, the anionic part of the molecule is involved in the cleansing action.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

- 38.** (A) Non-ionic detergents remove grease and oil by micelle formation.  
(R) Palmitic acid reacts with poly ethylene glycol and gives non-ionic detergent.
- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** (A) Large number of different receptors in the body interact with different chemical messengers.

(R) Receptors show selectivity for one chemical messenger over the other because their binding sites have different shape, structure and amino acid composition.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

40. (A) Message between two neurons and that between neurons to muscles is communicated through certain chemicals known as chemical messengers. (R) Chemical messengers gives message to the cell without entering the cell.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

41. (A) All receptors are proteins that are crucial to body communication process.

(R) Shape of the receptor changes after attachment of chemical messenger and receptor regains structure after removal of chemical messenger.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** (A) Histadine on enzymatic decarboxylation gives histamine.

(R) Histamine is an amino acid.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** (A) Sulpha drugs work like antibiotics but they are not antibiotics.

(R) Sulpha drugs can kill or prevent the growth of micro organisms like antibiotics but they are not antibiotics in the sense that these are not produced by micro organisms.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** (A) Sodium Benzoate is used as food preservative.

(R) Sodium Benzoate metabolize to give Hippuric acid.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

45. (A) Cationic detergents have long hydro carbon part and a positive charge on nitrogen atom.

(R) Cationic detergents are quarternary ammonium salts of amines with acetates or chlorides or bromides.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

46. (A) Food preservatives prevent spoilage of food due to microbial growth.

(R) Table salt is the most common food preservative.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** (A) Chloramphenicol is broad spectrum antibiotic.

(R) It is rapidly absorbed from the gastro intestinal track.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** (A) Sucralose is less sweeter than alitame.

(R) Sucralose contains amide functional group whereas alitame contains acid as functional group.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** (A) Penicillin-G is a narrow spectrum antibiotic.

(R) This drug kills (or) inhibits gram positive and gram negative bacteria

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** (A) Sulphonamide drugs have same mechanism of action on targets.

(R) The drugs have same structural feature have same mechanism of action.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

51. (A) Aspartame is used only for cold foods and soft drinks

(R) Aspartame is unstable at cooking temperatures.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

52. (A) Chloramphenicol is a broad spectrum antibiotic.

(R) Chloramphenicol is effective against gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



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