CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - U-LIKE CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Ncert Intext Questions

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

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

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

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3. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents ?

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4. Write the chemical equation for preparing sodium soap from glyceryl oleate and glyceryl palmitate. Structural formulae of these compounds are given below :

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

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

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5. Following type of non-ionic detergents are present in liquid detergents, emulsifying agents and wetting agents. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the molecule. Identify the functional group(s) present in the molecule.

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Ncert Textbook Exercises

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

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

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3. Name the macromolecules that are chosen as drug targets.

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4. Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors ?

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5. Define the term chemotherapy.

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

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

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

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

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

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11. Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate or magnesium or aluminium hydroxide ?

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

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13. What are the main constituents of dettol ?

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14. What is tincture of iodine ? What is its use ?

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15. What are food preservatives ?

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

View Text Solution

17. What are artificial sweetening agents ? Give two examples.

View Text Solution

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

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19. What problem arises in using alitame as artificial sweetener ?

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20. How are synthetic detergents better than soaps ?

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21. Explain the following terms with suitable examples :

(i) Cationic detergents

(ii) Anionic detergents and

(iii) Non-ionic detergents.

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22. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents ? Give one example of each.

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23. Why do soaps not work in hard water ?

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24. Can you use soaps and synthetic detergents to check the hardness of water ?

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25. Explain the cleansing action of soaps.

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

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27. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds :

(i) $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CH_2OSO_3^- Na^+$

(ii) $CH_3(CH_2)_{15} - \overset{+}{N}(CH_3)_3 Br^-$

(iii)

$CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COO(CH_2CH_2O)_nCH_2CH_2OH$

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Case Based Source Based Integrated Questions

1. Over production of acid in the stomach causes irritation and pain. In severe cases, ulcers are developed in the stomach. Until 1970, only treatment for acidity was administration of antacids, such as sodium hydrogencarbonate or a mixture of aluminium and magnesium hydroxide. However, excessive hydrogencarbonate can make the stomach alkaline and trigger the production of even more acid. Metal hydroxides are better alternatives because of being insoluble, these do not increase the pH above neutrality. These

treatments control only symptoms, and not the cause. Therefore, with these metal salts, the patients cannot be treated easily. In advanced stages, ulcers become life threatening and its only treatment is removal of the affected part of the stomach. A major breakthrough in the treatment of hyperacidity came through the discovery according to which a chemical, histamine stimulates the secretion of pepsin and hydrochloric acid in the stomach. The drug cimetidine (Tegamet), was designed to prevent the interaction of histamine with the receptors present in the

stomach wall. This resulted in release of lesser amount of acid. The importance of the drug was so much that it remained the largest selling drug in the world until another drug, ranitidine (Zantac), was discovered.

What happens in serious case of over production of acid in the stomach ?

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Which of the two treatments to heal acidity, hydrogencarbonate and metal hydroxide, is better and why ?

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What happens in advanced cases to the patients of hyperacidity ?

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Why is acidity caused in the stomach ?

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Name two drugs that have helped check acidity without causing damage to the stomach.

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6. Natural sweeteners, e.g., sucrose add to calorie intake and therefore many people prefer to use artificial sweeteners. Ortho-sulphobenzimide, also called saccharin, is the first popular artificial sweetening agent. It has been used as a sweetening agent ever since it was discovered in 1879. It is about 550 times as sweet as cane sugar. It is excreted from the body in urine unchanged. It appears to be entirely inert and harmless when taken. Its use is of great value to diabetic persons and people who need to control intake of calories.

Aspartame is the most successful and widely used artificial sweetener. It is roughly 100 times as sweet as cane sugar. It is methyl ester of dipeptide formed from aspartic acid and phenylalanine. Use of aspartame is limited to cold foods and soft drinks because it is unstable at cooking temperature. Alitame is high potency sweetener, although it is more stable than aspartame, the control of sweetness of food is difficult while using it. Sucralose is trichloro derivative of sucrose. Its appearance and taste are like sugar. It is stable at cooking temperature. It does not provide

calories.

What is the chemical name of saccharin ?

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What is the utility of sweeteners in general ?

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Why is it difficult to control the sweeteners of food with alitame ?

View Text Solution

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What is the advantage of using sucrolose ?

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What is the chemical composition of aspartame ?

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11. Basically all soaps are made by boiling fats or oils with suitable soluble hydroxide. Variations are made by using different raw materials.

Toilet soaps are prepared by using better grades of fats and oils and care is taken to remove excess alkali. Colour and perfumes are added to make these more attractive. Soaps that float in water are made by beating tiny air bubbles before their hardening. Transparent soaps are made by dissolving the soap in ethanol and then evaporating the excess solvent. In medicated soaps, substances of

medicinal value are added. In some soaps, deodorants are added. Shaving soaps contain glycerol to prevent rapid drying. A gum called, rosin is added while making them. It forms sodium rosinate which lathers well. Laundry soaps contain fillers like sodium rosinate, sodium silicate, borax and sodium carbonate. Soap chips are made by running a thin sheet of melted soap onto a cool cylinder and scraping off the soaps in small broken pieces.

What is the general procedure of making soap ?

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Why do we remove excess alkali from the soap ?

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Soap chips are made by running a thin sheet of melted soap onto a cool cylinder and scraping off the soaps in small broken pieces. Which additional materials are added in the preparation of laundry soap ?

View Text Solution

14. Basically all soaps are made by boiling fats or oils with suitable soluble hydroxide. Variations are made by using different raw materials.

Toilet soaps are prepared by using better grades of fats and oils and care is taken to remove excess alkali. Colour and perfumes are added to make these more attractive. Soaps that float in water are made by beating tiny air bubbles before their hardening. Transparent soaps are made by dissolving the soap in ethanol and then evaporating the excess solvent. In medicated soaps, substances of medicinal value are added. In some soaps, deodorants are added. Shaving soaps contain glycerol to prevent rapid drying. A gum called, rosin is added while making them. It forms

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Why do we add glycerol in the preparation of shaving soap ?

View Text Solution

15. Basically all soaps are made by boiling fats or oils with suitable soluble hydroxide. Variations are made by using different raw materials.

Toilet soaps are prepared by using better grades of fats and oils and care is taken to remove excess alkali. Colour and perfumes are added to make these more attractive. Soaps that float in water are made by beating tiny air bubbles before their hardening. Transparent soaps are made by dissolving the soap in ethanol and then evaporating the excess

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How do we prepare transparent soap ?

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Fill In The Blanks

1. Ampicillin and amoxycillin are synthetic modifications of penicillin and have _____.

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2. Over production of acid in the stomach causes _____ and _____.

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3. _____ was the first popular artificial sweetener.

View Text Solution

4. _____ stimulates the secretion of pepsin and hydrochloric acid.

View Text Solution

5. Histamine is responsible for nasal congestion associated with _____.

View Text Solution

6. Because of its anti blood clotting action, aspirin finds use in prevention of _____.

View Text Solution

7. Antibiotics have either _____ effect or _____ effect.

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8. Antiallergic and antacid drugs work on _____ receptors.

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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Which foods are protected from oxidation using sulphur dioxide and sulphites ?

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2. How do we make transparent soaps ?

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3. Why is the use of aspartame limited to cold foods and drinks ?

View Text Solution

4. What are tranquilisers ? Give an example.

View Text Solution

5. Give an example of artificial sweetener that could have been recommended to diabetic patients.

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6. What type of analgetics are chiefly used for the relief of pains of terminal cancer ?

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7. Name a substance that can be used as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant.

View Text Solution

8. Describe and illustrate with an example, a detergent.

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9. Describe the following type of substances, giving suitable example : antiseptics.

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10. Why is bithional added to toilet soap ?

View Text Solution

11. Sodium salts of some acids are used as food preservatives. Suggest a few such acids.

View Text Solution

12. How are antiseptics different from disinfectants ? Give one example of each of them.

View Text Solution

13. Write the formula and IUPAC name of aspirin. Why should it not be taken on empty stomach ?

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14. What are synthetic detergents ? Give one example.

View Text Solution

15. Name a food preservative which is most commonly used by food producers.

View Text Solution

16. Define the following and give one example :

Tranquilizers.

View Text Solution

17. List two major classes of antibiotics and give one example of each class.

View Text Solution

18. Give an example of a narcotic which is used as an analgesic.

View Text Solution

19. State an example and function of the following : wide spectrum antibiotics.

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20. Soap is a weak antiseptic. What may be added to soaps to improve its antiseptic action ?

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21. Why do soaps not work in hard water ?

View Text Solution

22. Write the uses of medicines.

View Text Solution

23. Which type of drugs come under antimicrobial drugs ?

View Text Solution

24. What is the harmful effect of hyperacidity ?

View Text Solution

25. What type of forces are involved in binding of substrate to the active site of enzyme ?

View Text Solution

26. Sodium salts of some acids are very useful as food preservatives. Suggest a few such acids.

View Text Solution

27. Name an artificial sweetener which is a derivative of sucrose.

View Text Solution

28. Name two α - amino acids which form a dipeptide which is 100 times sweeter than cane sugar.

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29. What is a soft soap ?

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30. Hair shampoos belong to which class of detergents ?

View Text Solution

31. Dishwashing soaps are synthetic detergents. What is their chemical nature ?

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32. Write the formula for sulphanilic acid and mention any one of its uses.

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33. What type of drug is chloramphenicol ?

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34. What are antiseptics ?

View Text Solution

35. Where are receptors located ?

View Text Solution

36. Which site of an enzyme is called allosteric site ?

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37. Which class of drugs is used in sleeping pills ?

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38. Which category of the synthetic detergents is used in toothpastes ?

View Text Solution

39. Draw the structure of saccharin. How many times is it sweeter than cane sugar ?

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40. How does the branching of hydrocarbon chain of synthetic detergents affect their biodegradability ?

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41. What is the average molecular mass of drugs ?

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42. What type of drugs kill or arrest the growth of microorganism ?

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43. What do you call the proteins which are crucial to communication system in the body ?

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44. Which chemicals have coded genetic information for the cell ?

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45. Name one type of bond that bind substrates to the active sites of the enzymes.

View Text Solution

46. Name the site other than the active site to which the drugs bind to the enzymes.

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47. What do we call the drugs that bind to the receptor sites and inhibit natural function ?

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48. What type of drugs mimic the natural messengers by switching on the receptor ?

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49. Which chemical is responsible for nasal congestion associated with common cold and allergic response to pollen ?

View Text Solution

50. Name a chemical which stimulates the secretion of pepsin and hydrochloric acid in the stomach.

View Text Solution

51. Name a drug for acidity which treats the cause of acidity.

View Text Solution

52. Name a drug which acts as antihistamine.

View Text Solution

53. What name is given to neurologically active drugs ?

View Text Solution

54. Name an antidepressant drug.

View Text Solution

55. Name a sweetener which is stable at cooking temperature.

View Text Solution

56. Name an oxidant for wine and beer.

View Text Solution

57. Name the process by which soaps are obtained by heating fat with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution.

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58. What kind of soaps are obtained by dissolving the soap in ethanol and then evaporating the excess solvent ?

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Short Answer Questions

1. (a) Why do soaps not work in hard water ?

(b) What are the disadvantages of using hard water ?

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2. (i) Why should antidepressant drugs not be taken without consulting a doctor ?

(ii) Give two examples of artificial sweeteners.

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3. (i) Name the sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient.

(ii) What are antidepressant drugs ? Give one example.

View Text Solution

4. (i) Why should antidepressant drugs not be taken without consulting a doctor ?

(ii) Give two examples of artificial sweeteners.

View Text Solution

5. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents ? Give one example of each class.

View Text Solution

6. Mention one important use of each of the following :

(i) Equanil

(ii) Sucrolose

View Text Solution

7. Describe the following with examples :

(i) Preservatives

(ii) Biodegradable detergents

View Text Solution

8. Give one important use of each of the following :

(i) Bithional

(ii) Chloramphenicol

(iii) Streptomycin

(iv) Paracetamol

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9. Pickles and jams have a long shelf life and do not get spoilt for a long time. Explain.

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10. Write the formula of paracetamol. What is it used for in medicine ?

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11. Describe the following giving an example, Antifertility drugs.

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12. Give three examples of sulpha drugs and write their main uses.

View Text Solution

13. Name a drug used in case of mental depression.

View Text Solution

14. Define the following and give one example of each :

(i) Antipyretics,

(ii) Antibiotics

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15. What are antipyretic medicines ? Name one of them. Can it play any other role also ?

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16. In order to wash clothes with water containing dissolved calcium hydrogencarbonate, which cleaning agent would you prefer and why: soaps or synthetic detergents ? Give one advantage of soaps over synthetic detergents.

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17. What is the mode of action of antimicrobial drugs ?

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18. Which analgesics are called opiates ?

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19. What is the difference between bathing soap and washing soap ?

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20. Aspirin is a pain relieving antipyretic drug but can be used to prevent heart attack. Explain.

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21. What is the basic difference between antiseptics and disinfectants ?

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22. What is the medicinal use of narcotic drugs ?

View Text Solution

23. Explain why sometimes foaming is seen in river water near the place where sewage water is poured after treatment.

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24. What are antagonistic drugs ?

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Long Answer Questions I

1. (a) Why is bithional added to soap ?

(b) What is tincture of iodine ? Write its one use.

(c) Among the following, which one acts as a food preservative ?

Aspartame, Aspirin, Sodium Benzoate, Paracetamol

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2. Define the following :

(i) Anionic detergents.

(ii) Broad spectrum antibiotics.

(iii) Antiseptic.

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3. Define the following terms :

(a) Tranquilizer

(b) Limited spectrum antibiotics.

(c) Disinfectant.

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4. (i) Give two examples of macromolecules that are chosen as drug targets.

(ii) What are antiseptics ? Give an example.

(iii) Why is the use of aspartame limited to cold foods and soft drinks ?

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5. (i) What class of drug is Ranitidine ?

(ii) If water contains dissolved Ca^{2+} ions, out of soaps and synthetic detergents, which will

you use for cleaning clothes ?

(iii) Which of the following is an antiseptic ?

0.2% phenol, 1% phenol

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6. What are the following substances ? Give one example of each one of them.

(i) Tranquilizers

(ii) Food preservatives

(iii) Synthetic detergents.

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7. Describe the following giving one example for each :

(i) Detergents

(ii) Food preservatives

(iii) Antacids.

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8. What are the following substances ? Give one example of each.

(i) Food preservatives

(ii) Synthetic detergents

(iii) Antacids.

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9. What are analgesic medicines ? How are they classified and when are they commonly recommended for use ?

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10. Explain the following terms with one example in each case :

(i) Food preservatives

(ii) Enzymes

(iii) Detergents.

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11. (a) Justify the following :

(i) Sleeping pills are recommended to patients suffering from sleeplessness but it is not

advisable to take them without consulting the doctor.

(ii) Why do we require artificial sweetening agents ?

(b) Write the composition of Dettol.

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12. (i) Write the chemical equation for the preparation of soap.

(ii) Write notes on

(a) Toilet soap

(b) Medicinal soap

View Text Solution

13. Mention one use each of the following drugs :

(i) Ranitidine

(ii) Paracetamol

(iii) Tincture of iodine

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14. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents ? What are the consequences of using latter class of detergents ?

View Text Solution

15. Give one example for each of the following :

(a) An artificial sweetner whose use is limited to cold drinks.

(b) A non ionic detergent.

(c) A pain reliever used for relief from severe

pain like post-operative pain or pain due to terminal cancer.

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16. What are fillers and what role do they play in soap ?

View Text Solution

17. What are the functions performed by histamine in the body ?

View Text Solution

18. Classify synthetic detergents giving an example in each case.

View Text Solution

19. What is the advantage of using antihistamines over antacids in the treatment of acidity ?

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20. Account for the following :

(a) Aspirin drug helps in the prevention of heart attack.

(b) Diabetic patients are advised to take artificial sweeteners instead of natural sweeteners.

(c) Detergents are non-biodegradable while soaps are biodegradable.

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21. Why are certain drugs called enzyme inhibitors ?

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