



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - R G PUBLICATION

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Exercise

1. What is the composition of tincture of iodine?



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2. Name one chemical responsible for the antiseptic property of dettol.



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3. Name one substance that can act both as analgesic as well as antipyretic.



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4. Give one example of sulpha drugs.



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5. Justify the following: Sleeping pills are recommended to patient suffering from sleeplessness but it is not advisable to take them without consulting the doctor.



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6. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents?



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7. Mention one advantage of the use of synthetic detergent over soap.



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8. Give one example of the following: A non-narcotic analgesic



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9. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents?



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10. What is Chemotherapy?



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11. What are antagonist and agonist drugs?



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12. Give one example each of bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics.



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13. What are Promoters?



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14. What are associated colloids? Briefly describe the cleansing action of soap



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15. Write what is meant by broad spectrum anti-biotics.



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16. Write how antiseptics differ from disinfectants.



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17. Identify one analgesic and one antacid from the following: Aspirin, Chloramphenicol, Cimetidine, Sulphanilamide.



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18. Give one example each of the following: A non-narcotic analgesic, An artificial sweetener, A food preservative chemical.



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19. What is tincture of iodine? Mention one use of tincture of iodine.



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20. What are antibiotics? Give an example of anti-bi-otics.



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21. What are antacids? Give one suitable example.



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22. Give one example of each of the following:

A tranquilizer, An antidepressant drug,

Narcotic Analgesic, An antiseptic.



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23. What is Chemotherapy?



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24. On the basis of Chemical structure give an example of a drug with structural formula.



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25. What is allosteric site of an enzyme?



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26. What is the function of Chemical messengers?



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27. What is the function of antacid?



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28. 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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29. What are tranquilizers?



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30. Give two examples of hypnotic



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31. How analgesics are classified? Give one example of each class.



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32. To destroy or inhibit the pathogenic action of microbes which type of drugs should be

selected. Give one example of such drug.



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33. Chloramphenicol is an example of antibiotic.



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34. Two percent iodine solution in alcohol-water mixture is called.



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35. Justify the following: Sleeping pills are recommended to patient suffering from sleeplessness but it is not advisable to take them without consulting the doctor.



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36. What is the role of birth control pill? Give example of such medicine.



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37. What are the main constituents of 'dettol'?



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38. Why Chemicals are added to food?



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39. Write the Chemical name of Saccharin.

What is its sweetness value?





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40. What are food preservatives?



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41. Write the constituents of shaving soap.



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42. Give an example of a hair conditioner detergent.



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



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44. How drugs are classified? Describe in brief.



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45. Describe the two different ways that a drug inhibit the attachment of substrate on active site of enzymes.



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46. When you suffer from cold, there is nasal congestion. Which chemical is associate with it? Write the function of terfenadine.





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47. Write the function of aspirin.



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48. Write the modern definition of antibiotics.

Who discovered penicillin? What is its effect on mi-crobes?



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49. Define broad spectrum, narrow spectur, anti-biotics. Classify the following drugs in accor-dance with above types of antibiotics. Erythromycin, dysidazirine, chloramphenicol, ofloxacin, ampicillin, penicillin G.



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50. What are disinfectants? Give two examples.



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51. Write the different components of soap.

Why do soaps not work in hard water?



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52. Mention one advantage of the use of synthetic detergent over soap.



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53. What are biodegradable & non-biodegradable detergents? Give one example of each.



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54. What are associated colloids? Briefly describe the cleansing action of soap



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55. Explain the following terms with suitable example: Cationic detergents.



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56. Explain the following terms with suitable example: Non-ionic detergents



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57. Match the two columns:

(Each correct answer carrying $1/2$ mark)

1. Equanil

(একুয়ানিল)

(i) Salvarsan

(হেলভথল)

2. Iodoform

(ii) Narcotic analgesic

- | | |
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| 3. Antacid
(প্রত্যক্ষ) | (iii) Sulphonilamide
(চালফ'নিলেমাইড) |
| 4. Codeine
(ক'ডেইন) | (iv) Bind to the receptor site
(গ্রাহীৰ স্থানত বান্ধ খাই থাকে) |
| 5. Saponification
(চাবোনীকৰণ) | (v) Food preservative
(খাদ্য সংৰক্ষণকাৰী) |
| 6. Histamine
(হিষ্টেমাইন) | (vi) Bactericidal
(বেক্টেৰীয়ানাশী) |
| 7. Amino Glycosides
(এমাইন' গ্লাইক'চাইডচ) | (vii) Antiseptic
(বীজাণুনাশক) |
| 8. Sodium benzoate
(চ'ডিয়াম বেনজ'ৰেট) | (viii) Hydrolysis of
esters of fatty acid
(ফেটিএচিডৰ এষ্টাৰৰ জল অপঘটন) |
| 9. Antagonist
(ঔষধ বিৰোধী) | (ix) Vasodilator
(বাহিকা বিস্তাৰক)। |
| 10. Sulpha drugs
(চালফা ঔষধ) | (x) Reducing hypertension
(বিষমতা হ্রাস কৰে)। |
| 11. Paul Ehrlich | (xi) Zantac (xii) Estrogen |



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