



# **CHEMISTRY**

## **BOOKS - KALYANI CHEMISTRY (ENGLISH)**

### **CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE**

**Exercise Part I Objective Questions Fill In The  
Blank**

1. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

The chemical name of aspirin is .....



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2. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid,

2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Analgesics are drugs which .....



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**3.** acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Substances produced by one microorganism are toxic to other microorganism are called

..... .



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4. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Tincture iodine is 2 to 3% solution of ..... in alcohol-water.



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5. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Aspirin acts as ..... and .....



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6. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Cimetidine is an..... .



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7. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid,

2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Tranquillizers are the chemicals used to treat  
..... .



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8. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-

terpineol, wide spectrum

Main constituents of dettol are ..... and .....



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9. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Chloramphenicol is a ..... antibiotic.



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10. acetyl salicylic acid, analgesic, antipyretic, antibiotics, relieve or decrease pain, antacid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, preservatives, synthetic detergent, aspartame, chloroxylenol, a-terpineol, wide spectrum

Sodium p-n decylbenzenesulfonate is a.....

.



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## Exercise Part I Objective Questions Multiple Choice Questions

1. An ester used in medicine is :

- A. ethyl acetate
- B. methyl acetate
- C. methyl salicylate
- D. ethyl benzoate

**Answer: C**

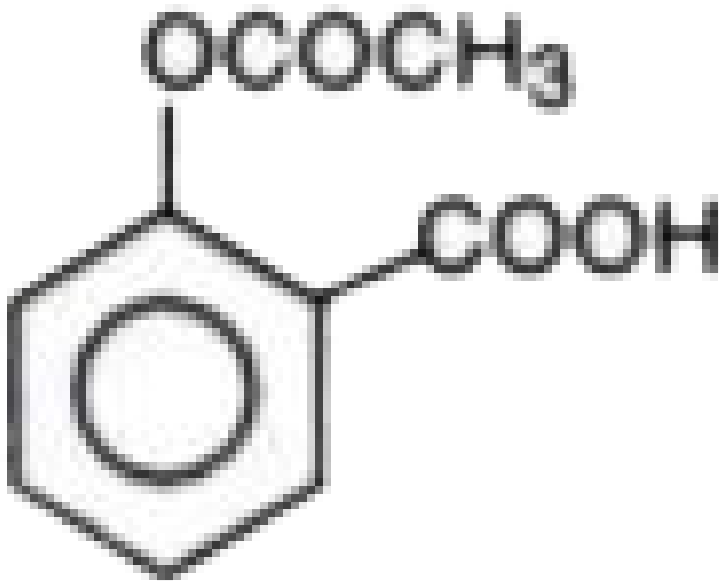


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2.

The

compound



is used

as

A. antiseptic

B. antibiotic

C. analgesic

D. pesticide

**Answer: C**



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**3. Aspirin is know as :**

A. Acetyl salicylic acid

B. 2-methoxybenzoic acid

C. Acetyl oxalic acid

D. Methylbenzoic acid

**Answer: A**



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**4. 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 biodegradable

C. It is a sodium salt of fatty acid

D. It is a surface active agent

**Answer: C**



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5. Artificial sweetener used by diabetic patients is :

A. aspartame

B. cellulose

C. fructose

D. glucose

**Answer: A**



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6. When salicylic acid is treated with acetic anhydride, we get :

A. aspirin

B. paracetamol

C. salol

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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7. Which of the following is bacteriostatic ?

A. Penicillin

B. Erythromycin

C. amino glycoside

D. ofloxacin



**Answer: B**



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**8.** Which of the following statements is not correct.

- A. Some antiseptics can be added to soaps
- B. Dilute solutions of some disinfectants can be used as antiseptic
- C. Disinfectants are antimicrobial drugs

D. Antiseptic medicines can be ingested.

**Answer: D**



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**9. Which is the correct statement about birth control pills ?**

A. Contain estrogen only.

B. Contain progesterone only

C. Contain a mixture of estrogen and progesterone derivatives

D. Progesterone enhances ovulation.

**Answer: C**



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**10. Which statement about aspirin is not true**

?

A. Aspirin belongs to narcotic analgesics

B. It is effective in relieving pain

C. It has antiblood clotting action

D. It is a neurologically active drug.

**Answer: A**



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**11.** The most useful classification of drug for medicinal chemists is . . . . .

A. on the basis of chemical structure

B. on the basis of drug action

C. n the basis of molecular targets

D. on the basis of pharmacological effect.

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Some tranquillizers function by inhibiting the enzymes which catalyse the degradation of noradrenaline
- B. Tranquillizers are narcotic drugs
- C. Tranquillizers are chemical compounds that do not affect the message transfer from nerve to receptor
- D. Tranquillizers are chemical compounds that can relieve pain and fever.

**Answer: A**



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13. Salvarsan is arsenic containing drug which was first used for the treatment of \_\_\_\_\_

A. syphilis

B. typhoid

C. meningitis

D. dysentery

**Answer: A**



14. A narrow spectrum antibiotic is active against \_\_\_\_\_

- A. gram positive or gram negative bacteria
- B. gram negative bacteria only
- C. single organism or one disease
- D. both gram positive and gram negative bacteria.

**Answer: A**





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15. The compound that causes general antidepressant action on the central nervous system belongs to the class of

- A. analgesics
- B. tranquillizers
- C. narcotic analgesics
- D. antihistamines

**Answer: B**



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16. Compound which is added to soap to impart antiseptic properties is .....

A. sodium laurylsulfate

B. sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate

C. rosin

D. bithional

**Answer: D**



17. Equanil is . . . . .

A. artificial sweetener

B. tranquillizer

C. antihistamine

D. antifertility drug

**Answer: B**



**18.** Which of the following enhances leathering property of soap ?

A. Sodium carbonate

B. Sodium rosinate

C. Sodium stearate

D. Trisodium phosphate.

**Answer: B**



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19. Glycerol is added to soap. It functions-

A. as a filler

B. to increase lathering

C. to prevent rapid drying

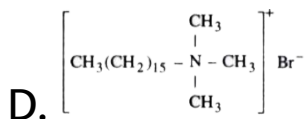
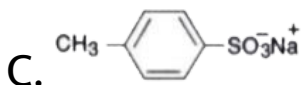
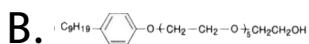
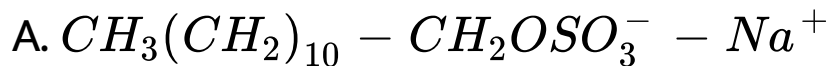
D. to make soap granules.

**Answer: C**



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20. Which of the following is correct is exple of liquid dishwashing detergent ?



**Answer: B**



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21. Polythyleneglycols are used in the preparation of which type of detergents ?

A. Cationic detergents

B. Anionic detergents

C. Non-ionic detergents

D. Soaps.

**Answer: C**



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22. Which of the following is not a target molecule for drug function in body?

A. Carbohydrates

B. Lipids

C. Vitamins

D. Proteins

**Answer: C**



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23. Which of the following statements is not true about enzyme inhibitors ?

A. Inhibit the catalytic activity of the enzyme

B. Prevent the binding of substrate

C. Generally a strong covalent bond is formed between an inhibitor and an enzyme

D. Inhibitors can be competitive or non-competitive.

**Answer: C**



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**24.** Which of the following chemicals can be added for sweetening of food itmes at cooking temperature and does not provide calories ?

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Aspartame

D. Sucrolose

**Answer: D**



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

A. Minerals

B. Artificial sweeteners

C. Vitamins

D. Aminoacids

**Answer: B**



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## Exercise Part I Objective Questions

1. Correct the following statements by changing the underlined part of the statement (Do not change the whole statement)

Phenacetin is a tranquillizer.



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2. Correct the following statements by changing the underlined part of the statement (Do not change the whole statement)

Equanil is a disinfectant.



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3. Correct the following statements by changing the underlined part of the

statement (Do not change the whole statement)

Chloramphenicol is a narrow spectrum antibiotic.



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4. Correct the following statements by changing the underlined part of the statement (Do not change the whole statement)

Synthetic detergents are easily biodegradable.



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5. Correct the following statements by changing the underlined part of the statement (Do not change the whole statement)

Vitamins act as target molecules for drug action in body.



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## 6. Match the following

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) $C_{11}H_{23}CH_2OSO_2Na$ | (a) Antihistamine      |
| (ii) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium  | (b) Antibiotic         |
| (iii) Ranitidine              | (c) Antiseptic         |
| (iv) Chloramphenicol          | (d) Cationic detergent |
| (v) Furacine                  | (e) Anionic detergent  |



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## Exercise Part II Descriptive Questions

1. What are medicines?



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2. What are drugs?



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3. What type of drug is phenacetin?



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4. What is the name given to the drugs which relieve or reduce pain?



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5. Pick out the odd one from amongst the following compounds on the basis of their medicinal properties mentioning the reason :  
luminal, seconal, phenacetin, equanil.



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6. Pick out the odd from amongst the following on the basis of their medicinal properties mentioning the reason.

Chloroxylenol, phenol, chloramphenicol, bithional.



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7. Give the name of the first antibiotic.



**Watch Video Solution**

8. What is sulfa drug? Name the key compounds of sulfa drugs.



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** What is the difference between antibiotic and sulfa drugs? Give one example of each.



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants?



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** What are antacids?



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Why antacids should not be given along with other drugs?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** What are the main constituents of dettol ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Name the medicine which can be used both as an analgesic as well as an antipyretic.



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Name a drug used in mental depression.



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** What type of drug is chloramphenicol ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Give an example of sulfa drug.



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Define a tranquillizer.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**



**21.** Mention two important uses of sulfanilic acid.



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** Name one medicinal compound each that is used to treat hypertension.



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Name one medicinal compound each that is used to treat general body pain.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Why is biothional added to toilet soap ?



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26. Give an example of narcotic which is used as an analgesic.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. List two major classes of antibiotics with an example of each class.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**28.** What are antiseptics ? Give an example.



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Define tranquillizers and give one example.



**Watch Video Solution**

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





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**31.** Describe and illustrate with an example, a detergent.



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**32.** Describe the following, giving a suitable example: Antioxidants



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



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** What is the cause of a feeling of depression in human beings ? Name a drug which can be useful in treating this depression



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** What is meant by narrow spectrum antibiotics?



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** Why is use of aspartame limited to cold foods and soft drinks?



**Watch Video Solution**

1. What is chemotherapy ? Write the chemical and IUPAC name of it. Mention its uses also.



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2. What are analgesics and antipyretics ? Give one example in each case.



**Watch Video Solution**



3. What are antibiotics and tranquilizers. Give one example in each case.



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4. What diseases are caused by streptococcus ? Name the chemical present in the drug which cures such infections.



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5. What are psychotherapeutic drugs? Give two examples.



**Watch Video Solution**

6. What are antibiotics? How do they differ from antipyretics?



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants ? Give two examples of each of the substances.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. What is an antibiotic ? Give the name of first antibiotic discovered.**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. What is tincture of iodine ? For what purpose is it used? Name two organic dyes that are used as antiseptics.



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Define antiseptics and give two examples. Write the structure of malachite green.



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** What are analgesics ? Give an example of a chemical used as an analgesic.



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogencarbonate or magnesium or aluminium hydroxide ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Give one example each of an analgesic and an antacid.



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Mention one side effect of paracetamol.



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Mention one use of oil of wintergreen.



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** What is the nature of compound present in common antacids?



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Mention one use of each of carbolic acid and oil of wintergreen.



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Give the functions of antibiotics and antiseptics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Explain the following terms and give one example of each : tranquilizers.



**Watch Video Solution**



**20.** Explain the following terms and give one example of each: disinfectant or antibiotics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** Distinguish between

Antipyretics and antiseptics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** Distinguish between

Antiseptics and disinfectants.



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Define antiseptics and disinfectants. How do these differ? Give one example of a substance which acts both as an antiseptic and disinfectant.



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** What are antifertility drugs? Give two examples.



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** What are antihistamines ? Give two examples.



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** What are antihistamines ? Discuss their working.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Name a broad spectrum antibiotic and state two diseases for which it is prescribed.



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Sulfa drugs work like antibiotics but they are not antibiotics. Is this a valid statement and why ? Give one example each for sulfa drugs and antibiotics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** What are broad spectrum antibiotics? Give two examples.



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** Mention two important use of each of the following ? Equanil.



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** What for is each of the following medicines used: Bithional.



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** Distinguish between Disinfectants and Antiseptics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** Distinguish between antiseptics and antipyretics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** List two major classes of antibiotics with an example of each class.



**Watch Video Solution**



**36.** What are antacids ? List some of the compounds, which are used as antacids.



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** What are preservatives and antioxidants used in food materials?



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** How are synthetic detergents better than soaps ?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** Answer the following questions :

(i) Why do soaps not work in hard water?

(ii) What are the main constituents of dettol?

(iii) How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants?



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



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** How do synthetic detergents differ from soaps ? Name any two synthetic detergents.



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** What are the advantages of synthetic detergents over soaps?



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** What are the other chemicals added to washing powders in addition to the detergent and what are their functions ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** How are the synthetic detergents prepared? What are the disadvantages of synthetic detergents ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** Give three examples of sulfa drugs and write their main uses.



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** Give one important use of each of the following: Bithional.



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** Give one important use of each of the following: Chloramphenicol.



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** Give one important use of each of the following: Streptomycin.



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** Give one important use of each of the following: Paracetamol.



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** Describe the following giving an example:  
Antifertility drugs.



**Watch Video Solution**



**52.** Describe the following with examples:  
Antipyretics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** Describe the following with examples:  
Biodegradable detergents.



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** Describe the following with examples:

Antimicrobials.



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** Name the medicines used for the treatment of the following diseases :

Tuberculosis.



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** Name the medicines used for the treatment of the following diseases : Typhoid.



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** State the function along with one example each of: Antihistamine.



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** State the function along with one example each of: Antioxidants.



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** Name a broad spectrum antibiotic and two diseases for which it is prescribed.



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** What are detergents ? How are they classified ? Why are detergents preferred over soaps ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** Mention two important use of each of the following ? Sucrose.



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** Mention two important use of each of the following ? Equanil.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** What is the problem with hard water for washing clothes with soap ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** Mention one use each of the following drugs : Ranitidine.



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Mention one use each of the following drugs : Paracetamol.



**Watch Video Solution**

**67.** Mention one use each of the following drugs : Tincture of iodine.



**Watch Video Solution**



**68.** How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants ? Give one example of each type .



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** What are anionic detergents ? Write their two main uses.



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** What are anionic detergents ? Write their two main uses.



**Watch Video Solution**

**71.** Define the following and give one example of Antihistamines.



**Watch Video Solution**

**72.** Define the following and give one example of Antacids.



**Watch Video Solution**

**73.** Define the following and give one example of Antibiotics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**74.** Define the following and give one example of Disinfectants.



**Watch Video Solution**

**75.** What are the following substances ? Give one example of each of them Cationic detergents.



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** What are the following substances ? Give one example of each of them Enzymes.



**Watch Video Solution**

**77.** What are the following substances ? Give one example of each of them Sweetening agents.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** Account for the following:

Aspirin drug helps in the prevention of heart attack.



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** Account for the following:

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** Account for the following:

Detergents are non-biodegradable while soaps are biodegradable.



**Watch Video Solution**

## Exercise Part II Descriptive Questions Long Answer Questions

1. What is chemotherapy ? Describe the following briefly with one example in each case: analgesics.



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2. What is chemotherapy ? Describe the following briefly with one example in each case: antipyretics.





**Watch Video Solution**

3. Explain the following with at least one example in each case: antiseptics.



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Explain the following with at least one example in each case: disinfectants.



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Explain the following with at least one example in each case: tranquilizers.



**Watch Video Solution**

6. What are antibiotics, sulfa drugs and anti-malarials ? Give one example in each case.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. (i) What are disinfectants ? Given an example.

(ii) Given two example of macro-molecules that are chosen as drug targets.

(iii) What are anionic detergents ? Give an example .



**Watch Video Solution**

9. What are antiseptics ? Give an example.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** Write a short note on chemotherapy.



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** What are food additives ? Give two examples of each type of additive and the role played by them.



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Explain the following terms with suitable example : Food preservatives.



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Describe the following with suitable example : Artificial sweeteners.



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** What are soaps and synthetic detergents ?

What are the advantages of synthetic detergents over soaps ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** What are detergents ? How are they classified ? Why are detergents preferred over soaps ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Explain the following terms with suitable examples

(i) cationic detergents

(ii) anionic detergents and

(iii) non-ionic detergents.



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Explain the following terms with suitable example : Broad spectrum antibiotics.



**Watch Video Solution**



**19.** Explain the following terms with suitable example : Food preservatives.



**Watch Video Solution**