



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Chemical In Medicines Questions For Practice Multiple
Choice Type Questions

1. A drug that is antipyretic as well as analgesic is

A. chloroquine

B. penicillin

C. paracetamol

D. chlorpromazine hydrochloride

Answer: C



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2. The drug used to bring down fever are known as

A. analgesic

B. antibiotic

C. antipyretic

D. sulpha drugs

Answer: C



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3. Aspirin is

A. sedative

B. antipyretic

C. anti-biotic

D. Antiseptic

Answer: B



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4. Bithional is an example of

A. disinfectant

B. antiseptic

C. antibiotic

D. analgesic

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following is used as a "morning after pill"?

- A. Norethindrone
- B. Ethinylestradiol
- C. Mifepristone
- D. Bithional

Answer: C



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1. Drug used in bringing down the body temperature in high fever is called _____

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

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3. Give one example of analgesics and antipyretic.

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4. Name any two antipyretic drugs.



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5. Name a drug that acts both as an antipyretic and analgesic.



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6. Which analgesics are called opiates?



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7. Aspirin is pain relieving antipyretic drug but can be used to prevent heart attack. Give reason.



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8. Which class of drugs used in sleeping pills?



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9. Mercurochrome is used as an—.



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10. Write the name of two antiseptics.



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11. What are disinfectants? Give an example.



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



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13. What is tincture iodine ? What its use ?



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14. What is the main constituents of dettol ?



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15. The type of drugs come under antimicrobial drugs are,..... and



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



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17. To which class of drugs does salvarsan belong and for what disease it is used?



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18. Write the name of two antibiotic drugs.



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19. What are limited spectrum antibiotics? Give an example.

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20. Classify the following into bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics: Tetracycline, penicillin.

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21. What is the harmful effect of hyperacidity?

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22. Name the medicinal compounds that are used to treat high fever



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23. Name the medicinal compounds that are used to treat allergies



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Chemical In Medicines Questions For Practice Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define antiseptics. Give two name of antiseptic.



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2. How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants? Give one example for each.



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3. What is difference between antiseptic and disinfectants ?



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4. What are antibiotics? Writedown the name of two antibiotics.



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5. 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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6. 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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7. Both antacids and antiallergic drugs are antihistamines but they cannot replace each other. Why?



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

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9. Sulpha drugs work like antibiotics but they are not antibiotics. Give reason.

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10. Between sodium hydrogen carbonate and magnesium hydroxide, which is a better antacid and why?



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



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12. Why do paracetamol preferred over aspirin?



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13. How do antihistamines cure allergy in the body?



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

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

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16. Why are Cimetidine and Ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate or magnesium hydroxide?



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Chemical In Medicines Questions For Practice Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe functions of the Tranquilisers alongwith examples.



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2. Describe the : analgesics with example



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3. Describe functions of the Antibiotics alongwith examples.



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4. List two major classes of antibiotics and give one example in each case.



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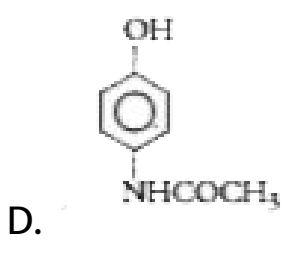
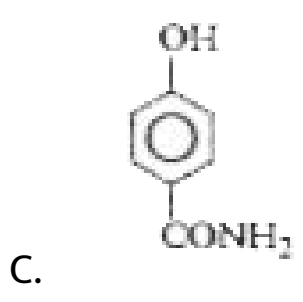
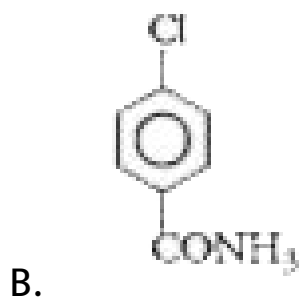
5. Give the function of wide spectrum antibiotics with an example.



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Chemical In Medicines Questions For Assessment Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which of the following is the correct structure of paracetamol



Answer:



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2. Which among the following is not an antibiotic ?

A. Penicillin

B. Oxytocin

C. Erythromycin

D. Tetracycline

Answer:



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3. Barbituric acid is used as

A. an antipyretic

B. an antiseptic

C. an antibiotic

D. a tranquilizer

Answer:



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Chemical In Medicines Questions For Assessment Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give the structure of penicillin G

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2. Name the scientist who won the Nobel Prize for the development of penicillin.

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3. Write the name of an antacid which is often used as medicine.

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4. The structural formula of sulphanilamide is.....



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Chemical In Medicines Questions For Assessment Short Answer Type Questions

1. Salvarsan is toxic in human beings. Which linkage made it toxic?



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2. What is the cause of depression in human beings?



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



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4. What are barbiturates?



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5. Why is tincture of iodine used as an antiseptic?





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6. Some persons are hypersensitive towards some drugs, dust, pollen grains. What type of drugs are used to cure this problem? Name two drugs.



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7. What do you mean by antihistamines?



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8. Pick out odd ones from the following compounds on the basis of their medicinal properties. Luminal, seconal, phenacetin, equanil.



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9. What are narcotics? Why they are used as medicines?



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10. How does aspirin act as analgesics?



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11. Why does tranquilizers are called neurologically active drugs?



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12. How does drugs differ from medicines?



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13. Discus beoad spectrum antibiotics and narrow spectrum antibiotics with example.



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14. What type of drug is ranitidine?

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15. Give an example of the different classes of medicines and draw its structure.

(i) Antacids (ii) Antihistamines (iii) Tranquilisers

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1. What are antibiotics? How are antibiotics useful to the human system?



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2. Give a brief account of penicillin and streptomycin.



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Practice Multiple Choice Type Questions

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

- A. Minerals
- B. Artificial sweeteners
- C. Vitamins
- D. Amino acids

Answer: B



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2. Saccharin, an artificial sweetener, is manufactured from

A. toluene

B. cyclohexane

C. starch

D. cellulose

Answer: A



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3. To which of the following class of organic compounds soap belongs

A. Ester

B. Amine

C. Aldehyde

D. Salt of organic acid

Answer: D



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4. A detergent is -

A. drug

B. catalyst

C. soap

D. surface active agent

Answer: D



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are food preservatives?

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2. Which of the following is food preservative, equanil, morphine, sodium benzoate?

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3. Pickles have a long shelf life and do not get spoilt for months. Why?

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4. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents?



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5. The sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient is.....



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



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7. Aspartame is unstable at cooking temperature, where would you suggest, aspartame to be used for sweetening?



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8. Name two α -amino acids which form a dipeptide which is 100 times more sweet than cane sugar.



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



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10. Sodium or potassium salts of higher fatty acids are called



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11. What is soap?

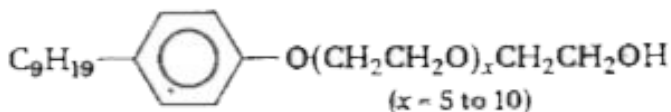


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12. The category of the synthetic detergents used in toothpaste is

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13. 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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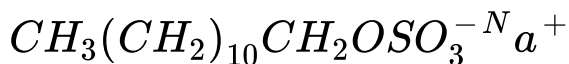
14. Why sometimes foaming is seen in river water near the place, where sewage water is poured after treatment?

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15. What is the structural difference between soap and detergent?

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16. Draw the diagram showing the micelle formation by the following detergent.



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Practice Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the difference between saccharin and saccharic acid?



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2. If soap has high alkali content, it irritates skin. How can the amount of excess alkali be determined? What can be the source of excess alkali?



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



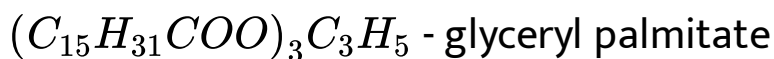
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4. Why do soaps not work in hard water?



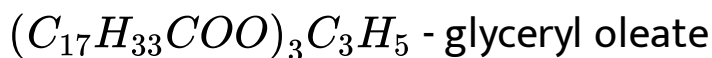
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5. Write the chemical equation for preparing sodium soap from glyceryl palmitate and glyceryl Oleate. Structural formulae of these compounds are given below:



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6. Write the chemical equation for preparing sodium soap from glyceryl Oleate. Structural formulae of these compounds are given below:



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7. Correctly match List I with List II.

List I	List II
A. Ampicillin	(I) Detergent
B. Bakelite	(II) Antipyretic
C. Crocin	(III) Polymer
D. Surf	(IV) Antiseptic
	(V) Antibiotic



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



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9. What is difference between soap and detergent ?



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10. What are soaps and detergents?



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11. If water contains dissolved calcium hydrogen carbonate (or Ca^{2+} ions) out of soaps and synthetic detergents, which one will you use for cleansing clothes ?



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Practice Short Answer Type Ii Questions

1. Account for the:

Some builders are added to soap.



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2. Account for the:

Using soap is safer than detergents from the environmental point of view.



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3. Account for the:

Ethanol is added to soaps.



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4. Explain the Cationic detergents with suitable examples.



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5. Explain the Anionic detergents with suitable examples.



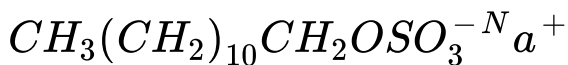
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6. Explain the Non-ionic detergents with suitable examples.



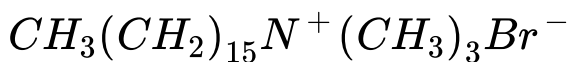
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7. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.



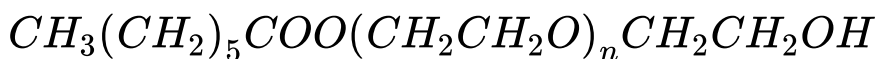
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8. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.



Watch Video Solution

9. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.



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10. Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Practice Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write short notes on Analgesics

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2. Write short notes on Antioxidants

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3. Write short notes on Anionic and cationic detergents



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Assessment Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. The safest and the most common alternative of sugar is

A. glucose

B. dulcin

C. cyclodextrin

D. aspartame

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following is a germicide also?

A. Cationic detergent

B. Anionic detergent

C. Non-ionic detergent

D. None of these

Answer: A



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Assessment Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The full form of BHT is



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2. Name an artificial sweetener which has sweetness value equals to 100.

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3. Name the soap which uses better grade of fats and oils in excess of alkali.

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4. The cleansing agent which can be used in acidic medium is

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5. Name a substance added to soap to enhance their foaming capacity.

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6. Give an example of an anionic detergent that is used in toothpastes.

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Chemical In Industries Questions For Assessment Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why are antioxidants used in the food?



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2. Why does sodium benzoate used as a food preservative?



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3. What is aspartame and what is its use?



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4. How the soaps can be formed experimentally?



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5. How does soap is precipitated from the solution?



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6. Why do the hair washed with hard water looks dull?



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Chemical In Industries Questions For Assessment Short Answer Type Ii Questions

1. What are food preservatives ? Give an example.

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2. Explain the different types of soaps.

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3. Differentiate between anionic and cationic detergents.



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4. Give the structure of the Butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA) and write its one use.

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5. Give the structure of the Saccharin and write its one use.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Give the structure of the Alitame and write its one use.

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7. Write about anionic, cationic and non-ionic detergents. Give one use of each.

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**Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Multiple Choice
Type Questions**

1. The oils from which soaps are prepared belong to a class of compounds known as

A. amine

B. acid

C. hydrocarbon

D. ester

Answer: D



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2. Novalgin is a common

A. analgesic

B. antibiotic

C. antipyretic

D. antimalarial

Answer: A



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3. Equanil is a drug to control

A. pneumonia

B. malaria

C. ordinary fever

D. mental disease

Answer: D



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4. Medicine which is an antibiotic is

A. ampicillin

B. aspirin

C. calmpose

D. chloroquine

Answer: A



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5. A detergent is -

A. drug

B. catalyst

C. surface active agent

D. soap

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following is used as a preservative to protect processed food?

A. Saccharin

B. BHT

C. Sodium sulphate

D. Sodium metabisulphite

Answer: D



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7. The drugs used to get relief from pain are called

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Antipyretics
- C. Analgesics
- D. Antiseptics

Answer: C



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8. Which of the following is not an antihistamine drug?

A. Ciprofloxacin

B. Chloroquine

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Chlorpheniramine maleate

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following is a tranquilizer?

A. Morphine

B. Seconal

C. Phenacetin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: B



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10. 2-acetoxybenzoic acid is called

A. mordant dye

B. aspirin

C. antiseptic

D. antibiotic

Answer: B



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11. Morphine is a

A. antiseptic

B. antibiotics

C. analgesic

D. antimalarial

Answer: C



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12. Heroin is a derivative of

A. nicotine

B. morphine

C. caffeine

D. cocaine

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following is a germicide also?

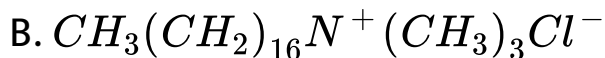
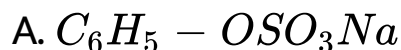
- A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- B. Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride
- C. Lauryl alcohol ethoxylate
- D. Sodium-2-dodecylbenzene sulphonate

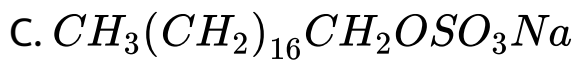
Answer: B



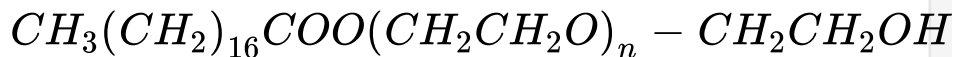
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14. Which of the following is an anionic detergent?





D.



Answer: C



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15. The oxidant which is used as an antiseptic is



D. KNO_3

Answer: A



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16. Which of the following is used as a "morning after pill"?

A. Norethindrone

B. Mifepristone

C. Promethazine

D. Bithional

Answer: B



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17. Tincture of iodine is

A. aqueous solution of I_2

B. alcoholic solution of I_2

C. aqueous solution of KI

D. solution of I_2 in aq. KI

Answer: B



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18. Pick out the wrong statement.

- A. BHT is an antioxidant
- B. Alitame is an artificial sweetener
- C. Sodium alkyl sulphate is a cationic detergent
- D. Tetrazine is a harmful edible colour.

Answer: C



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19. Pick out the wrong statement for a detergent molecule.

A. It is not easily biodegraded.

B. It is sodium salt of fatty acid.

C. It is a source of active agent.

D. It has both non-polar organic part and a polar group.

Answer: B



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20. Detergents can be made biodegradable by taking

- A. cyclic hydrocarbon chain
- B. unbranched hydrocarbon chain
- C. benzenoid with hydrocarbons
- D. hydrocarbon with more branching

Answer: B



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**Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Very Short Answer
Type Questions**

1. Give the name of the first antibiotic.



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



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3. What are tranquilisers?



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4. What type of medicine chloramphenicol is?



Watch Video Solution

5. Name two antipyretic drugs.



Watch Video Solution

6. Name two analgesic drugs.



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7. Aspirin is an



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8. Streptomycin is a spectrum antibiotic.



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9. What is the name given to medicines used for getting relief from pain?



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10. Name the antibiotic used specifically for treatment of typhoid fever.



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11. Name one broad spectrum antibiotic.



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12. What is the difference between a preservative and an antioxidant?



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13. Name an antacid which prevents the formation of acid in the stomach.

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14. What structural unit makes detergents non-biodegradable?

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

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Give an example of a bactericidal antibiotic.



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17. In transparent soaps is used.



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18. Name two artificial sweetening agents.



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19. The sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient is.....



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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are detergents? Name one from each type of detergent.



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2. What is difference between soap and detergent ?

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3. What are broad spectrum antibiotics? Give two examples

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4. What are antipyretics? Give two examples.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Why do soaps not work in hard water?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What are antifertility drugs? Give one example.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What is the main constituents of dettol ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What are food preservatives? Give two examples.



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9. Why are Cimetidine and Ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate or magnesium hydroxide?



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



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



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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Short Answer Type li Questions

1. How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants? Give one example for each.



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2. What are soaps and detergents?



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3. Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



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4. Why does a detergent act even with hard water? Is it always biodegradable?



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5. Give the composition of one oral contraceptive.



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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What are detergents? Give their scheme of classification

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7. What are antioxidants? How do they differ from preservatives.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What is tincture iodine ? What its use ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

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

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions Long Answer Type Questions

1. What are food additives? Discuss briefly the various types of food additives.



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2. Give the advantages of detergents over soaps.



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3. Write short notes on: Antibiotics





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4. Write notes on Antacids



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5. Write short notes on Analgesics



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Chapter Practice Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Which of the following is bacteriostatic?

A. Penicillin

B. Erythromycin

C. Amino glycodine

D. Ofloxacin

Answer: B



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2. Many people prefer artificial sweeteners over natural sweeteners because

A. calorie intake is less in former than the latter

B. calorie intake is more in former than the latter

C. no role of calorie intake

D. this statement has no practical significance

Answer: A



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3. The compound, which is added to soap to impart antiseptic properties is

A. sodium lauryl sulphate

B. sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate

C. resin

D. bithional

Answer: D



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Chapter Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The class of drugs which are used as hypnotics is

.....



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2. What type of medicine chloramphenicol is?



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3. How does aspirin act as analgesics?



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4. How do tagamet and Zantac act as antacids?



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5. Why do chemicals added to food?



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Chapter Practice Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name a drug that is responsible for mood change.

How does it causes depression?



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2. Soaps dissolved in hard water causes hinderance

to good washing. Give reason.



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3. How are anionic detergents prepared? Why these are called anionic detergents?

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4. Why does brompheniramine and terfenadine not affect the secretion of acid in stomach?

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Chapter Practice Short Answer Type II Questions

1. What type of drugs are used to control microbial diseases and how?

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2. Name two antipyretic drugs.

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3. To which class of drugs sulphapyridine belongs?
Give two examples of such drugs.

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4. Mention one use for each of the following drugs:

(i) Veronal (ii) Codeine (iii) Iproniazid

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5. Why non-biodegradable detergents are considered to be environment unfriendly?

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6. Morphine narcotics are called opiates. Give reason.

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7. Give the chemical reactions involved in the formation of sodium lauryl sulphate.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Give the chemical reactions involved in the formation of non-ionic detergents.

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Chapter Practice Long Answer Type Questions

1. (a) With the help of an example explain how do tranquilizers act as antidepressants?



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2. (a) What is the difference between the term drug and medicine? (b) What are the consequences of using non-biodegradable detergents? (c) How does chlorine act as disinfectant?



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