



# CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

### CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

#### Excercise

1. Morphine is a

A. Antiseptic

B. Antibiotics

C. Analgesic

D. Antimalaria

**Answer: C**



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2. Heroin is a derivative of

A. Nicotine

B. Morphine

C. Coffine

D. Cocoine

**Answer: B**



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**3.** Substances used in bringing down the body temperature in high fevers are called:

A. Antiseptics

B. Pyretics

C. Antibiotics

D. Antipyretics

**Answer: A**



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**4. Novalgin is a common**

A. Analgesic

B. Antibiotic

C. Antipyretic

## D. Antimalaria

**Answer: A**



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

A. Morphine

B. N - acetyl para - aminophenol

C. Diazepam

D. Tetrahydrocannabinol

**Answer: B**



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**6. The drug used against AIDS is**

A. Enovid E

B. AZT

C. BHA

D. LSD

**Answer: B**



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

A. 

B. 

**Answer: B**



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8. Aspirin is a common

A. Antibiotic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antiseptic

D. none of these

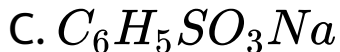
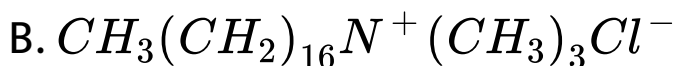
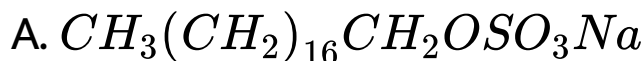
**Answer: B**



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9. Which of the following is an anionic detergent?



D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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10. The detergent which is used as a germicide is

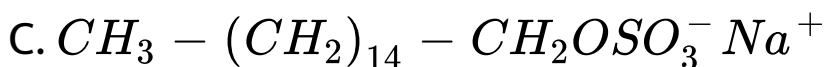
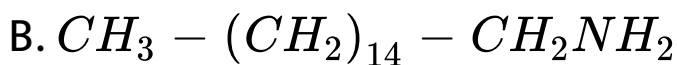
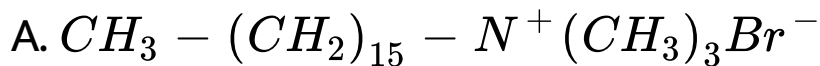
- A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- B. Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride
- C. Lauryl alcohol ethoxylate
- D. Sodium - 2 - do decylbenzenesulphonate

**Answer: B**

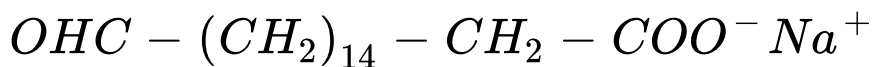


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11. Which of the following is not a surfactant?



D.



**Answer: B**



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12. D.D.T is used as

A. Disinfectant

B. Insecticide

C. Anesthetic

D. Anitpyretics

**Answer: A**



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13. Chloroquine is a drug to control pneumonia.

A. Pneumonia

B. Malaria

C. Ordinary fever

D. Pain

**Answer: B**



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14. Medicine which is an antibiotic is

A. ampicilin

B. aspirin

C. calmpose

D. chloroquine

**Answer: A**



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15. A detergent is -

A. drug

B. catalyst

C. surface active agent

D. soap

**Answer: C**



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**16.** Soaps do not form froths easily from hard water because :

A. Of formation if insoluble salts

B. Of formation of complex salts

C. Of lower solubility of soaps in hard  
water

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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17. Which contains larger proportion of glycerides of unsaturated fatty acid :

A. Oils

B. Fats

C. Both(a) and (b)

D. None

**Answer: A**



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18. Which statement about fast and oils is correct :

A. They may be edible as well as inedible:

B. Vegetable oils are different than essential oils

C. Soyabean oil, corn oil, olive oil,etc., are edible oil

D. All

**Answer: D**



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19. An alkali salt of palmitic acid is known as :

A. An Alkoxide

B. An ester

C. A soap

D. An epoxide

**Answer: C**



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20. What happens when drying oils are exposed to light and moist air :

A. Polymerisation

B. Fermentation

C. Hardening

D. Isomerisation

**Answer: C**



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21. Formation of soap involves :

A. Hydrolysis

B. Polymerisation

C. Esterification

D. Condensation

**Answer: A**



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22. Structurally a biodegradable detergent should contain a :

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

**Answer: A**



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**23.** Paraffin waxes are :

A. Higher alkanes

B. Higher alkenes

C. Higher alkynes

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**24.** Oils and fats are :

- A. Glyceryl esters of all acids
- B. Glyceryl esters of higher fatty acids
- C. Salts of palmtic acid
- D. Salts of palmitic and stearic acids

**Answer: B**



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**25. Metal lauryl sulphate acts as :**

- A. Soap



B. Disinfectant

C. Antiseptic

D. Detergent

**Answer: D**



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**26.** Lipids being soluble in organic solvents and insoluble in water include the class :

A. Trihydric alcohols

B. Fats

C. Soaps

D. Paraffin wax

**Answer: B**



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**27. Which one is a phospholipid :**

A. Lecithin

B. Cephalin

C. Kephalin

D. All

**Answer: D**



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**28. Spermaceti is commonly used in :**

A. Fermentation of cane sugar

B. Preparation of acetic acid

C. Birth contro

D. Cosmetics and soaps

**Answer: D**



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**29.** Fast and oils serve as :

A. Reserve food for the body

B. Immediate source of energy

C. Nitrogenous food

D. Control material of metabolism

**Answer: A**



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**30. Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by :**

- A. Diffusion
- B. Protection
- C. Peptization
- D. Emulsification

**Answer: D**



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31. A glyceride is :

- A. A compound of glycerol with a metal
- B. A molecular compound of glycerol with a metal salt
- C. An ether formed by glycerol
- D. An ester of glycerol with fatty acids

**Answer: D**



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32. Hydrogenation of oils involves :

A. Saturation of unsaturated fatty acids

B. Reaction with oxygen

C. Conversion into fatty acids

D. Driying of the impurities in oil by  
hydrogen gas

**Answer: A**



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**33.** Tributyrin is a fat present in butter . It is formed by combination of butyric acid with :

A. Glycerol

B. Oleic acid

C. Stearic acid

D. Chloroform

**Answer: A**



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**34.** Drying oil are so called because they :

A. Are volatile and so evaporate rapidly

B. Are hydroscopic and so absorb moisture  
from the surroundings

C. Are easily hydrolysed by atmospheric  
moisture to give solid products

D. Are highly unsaturated and so undergo  
atmospheric oxidation to yield resinous  
residue and becomed hard solid

**Answer: D**



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**35.** Hydrolysis of fats and oils in the body produce :

A. A carboxylic acid

B. Carbon dioxide

C. A lipase

D. An ester

**Answer: A**



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**36.** Aspirin is obtained by the reaction of  $CH_3COCl$  and ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

**Answer: C**



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**37. Which of the following is molecular disease ?**

A. Allergy

B. Cancer

C. German measles

D. Sickel-cell-anaemia

**Answer: B**



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**38. Salol can be used as :**

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Antipyretic
- C. Analgesic
- D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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39. The drug which is effective in curing malaria, is :

A. Quinine

B. Aspirin

C. Analgin

D. Equanil

**Answer: A**



40. A substance which can act both as antiseptic and disinfectant is :

- A. Aspirin
- B. Chloroxylenol
- C. Bithional
- D. Phenol

**Answer: D**



**41. Morphine an alkaloid is :**

A. Anaesthetic

B. Analgesic

C. Antiseptic

D. Antibiotic

**Answer: B**



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**42.** The first viral disease detected in human being was :

A. Cold

B. Influenza

C. Small pox

D. Yellow fever

**Answer: D**



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**43.** The formula of dettol contains :

A. Chloroxyleneol

B. Terpeneol

C. Alcohol

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**44.** Interferon is :

A. Tonic

B. Virus

C. Carbohydrate

D. Ore of iron

**Answer: B**



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45. The insecticide gammexane is a formulation for :

A. DDT

B. Benzene hexachloride

C. Hexachlorobenzene

D. Chloral

**Answer: B**



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**46.** Measles is a disease which belong to the category of :

- A. Bacterial disease
- B. Viral disease
- C. Veneral disease
- D. Protozoan disease

**Answer: B**



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47. Which are insecticides ?

A. Baygon

B. Savine

C. Methoxy chlor

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**48.** Penicillin is a :

A. Hormone

B. Antibiotic

C. Antipyretic

D. Vitamin

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Which one is a bacterial disease ?

A. Amoebic dysentery

B. Gonorrhoea

C. cholera

D. Mumps

**Answer: C**



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50. Which of the following is an alkaloid ?

A. Nicotine

B. Piperine

C. Coniine

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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51. Heroin is a derivative of

A. Cocaine

B. Morphine

C. Caffeine

D. Nicotine

**Answer: B**



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52. Which of the following is not antibiotic ?

A. Tetracyclin

B. Neomycin

C. Carbomycin

D. Cyclohexane

**Answer: D**



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**53.** Phenacetin is used as :

A. Antipyretic

B. Antiseptic

C. Antimalarial

D. Analgesic

**Answer: A**



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**54. Cocaine is :**

A. Vitamin

B. Poison

C. Medicine

D. Antipyretic

**Answer: C**



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55. Sulpha drugs are used for :

- A. Precipitating bacteria
- B. Removing bacteria
- C. Decreasing the size of bacteria
- D. Stopping the growth of bacteria

**Answer: D**



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56. Aspirin, an antipyretic drug is chemically :

- A. Methyl Salicylate
- B. Ethyl salicylate
- C. Acetyl salicylic acid
- D. o-hydroxy benzoic acid

**Answer: C**



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57. The name of the organic compounds DDT is

:

- A. Dichloro diphenyl toluene
- B. Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane
- C. Diphenyl dichloro trichloroethane
- D. Dichloro diphenyl thiosemicarbazide

**Answer: B**



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58. Which one of the following is known as broad spectrum antibiotic ?

A. Streptomycin

B. Ampicilin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Pencillin G

**Answer: C**



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59. Which of the following compounds is used as refrigerant ?

A. Carbon tetrachloride

B. Acetone

C. Carbon tetrafluoride

D. Dichlorodifluoromethane

**Answer: D**



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60. Which statement is false :

A. Some disinfectants can be used antiseptics at low concentration.

B. Sulphadiazine is a synthetic antibacterial.

C. Ampicillin is a natural antibiotic.

D. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic both.

**Answer: C**



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**61.** Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of :

A. Jaundice

B. Typhoid

C. Syphilis

D. Cholera

**Answer: C**



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**62. Paracetamol is :**

A. Both antipyretic and analgesic

B. Analgesic

C. Antipyretic

D. Antimalaric

**Answer: A**



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

A. Morphine

B. N-acetylparaminophenol

C. Diazepam

D. Tetra Hydrocatenol

**Answer: B**



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**64.** Acetoxy benzoic acid is :

A. Antiseptic

B. Aspirin

C. Antibiotic

D. Mordant dye

**Answer: B**



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**65.** Chemically soap is :

A. Base

B. Acid

C. Salt

D. None

**Answer: C**



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**66.** Aqueous solution of soap is :

A. Acid

B. Base

C. Neutral

D. Amphoteric

**Answer: B**



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**67.** During hydrogenation of oils vegetable ghee is formed. In this process :

A. Hydrogen is dissolved in the oil

B. Hydrogen combines with oxygen of the  
oil

C. Esters of unsaturated fatty acids are  
reduced to those of saturated acids

D. Hydrogen drives off the impurities from  
the oil

**Answer: C**



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**68.** Waxes are long chain compounds belonging to the class:

A. Acids

B. Alcohols

C. Esters

D. Ethers

**Answer: C**



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**69.** Which one is not a glyceride :

A. Fat

B. Oil

C. Phospholipid

D. Soap

**Answer: D**



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70. The number of milligram of KOH required to neutralize 1 g of the oil or fat is called :

A. Saponification value

B. Iodine value

C. Acetyl Value

D. Acid value

**Answer: A**



71. Detergents are better cleansing agent than soaps because :

- A. They wash clothes better
- B. Absorb the hardness of water
- C. They are less affected by hard water
- D. They are less soapy

**Answer: C**



72. Which is not characteristic of soap :

A. They are colourless when pure

B. They are lighter than water

C. They are immiscible with organic solvents

D. They form emulsions with water

**Answer: C**



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**73.** Metallic soaps are :

- A. Salts of fatty acids with other metals except Na,K
- B. Not used for cleansing purposes
- C. Used as lubricant,driers,adhesives,etc.
- D. Possess all these

**Answer: D**



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74. Animal and vegetable fats are natural:

A. Polymers

B. Soaps

C. Esters

D. Acids

**Answer: C**



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75. They lye is :

A. 10% solution of NaOH

B. 10% Solution of KOH

C. 10% solution of NaCl

D. 10% solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

**Answer: A**



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**76. Oils are :**

A. Phospholipids

B. Liquid fats

C. Steroids

D. All

**Answer: B**



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77. Detergents are usually made from products obtained by cracking of petroleum like :

A. Chloroalakanes

B. Sulphur compounds of benzene

C.  $H_2S$

D. Polyethylene derivatives

**Answer: B**



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**78.** Oils contain a higher percentage of :

A. Stearin

B. Butyrin

C. Olein

D. Palmtin

**Answer: C**



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**79.** Bee.s wax is :

A. Tripalmitin

B. Cetyl Palamitate

C. Myricyl palmitate

D. Myricyl ceorate

**Answer: C**



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**80.** Degree of unsaturation in oils and fats is measured in terms of :

A. Saponification value

B. Iodine value

C. R/M value

D. Acetyl value

**Answer: B**



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**81.** A detergent is

A. Cleansing agent

B. Drug

C. Catalyst

D. Soap

**Answer: A**



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**82. Fats and oils are :**

- A. Polyhydric alcohols
- B. Solid and liquid hydrocarbons
- C. Lipids
- D. Weak carboxylic acids

**Answer: C**





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**83.** Hard soap are :

- A. Sodium salts of higher fatty acids
- B. Potassium salts of higher fatty acids
- C. Calcium salts of higher fatty acids
- D. Magnesium salts of higher fatty acids

**Answer: A**



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84. Commercial detergents contain mainly :



**Answer: C**



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**85.** Placedo. is often given to patients. It is :

- A. An antidepressant
- B. A broad spectrum antibiotic
- C. A sugar pill
- D. A tonic

**Answer: C**



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**86.** A large number of antibiotics have been isolated from :

A. Bacteria actinomycetes

B. Acids

C. Alkanals

D. Bacteria rhizobium

**Answer: A**



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**87.** Hydrazine as a drug is also used in the treatment of :

A. Typhoid

B. Cholera

C. Malaria

D. Tuberculosis

**Answer: D**



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**88.** The substances which effect the central nervous system and induce sleep are called :

A. Tranquillizers

B. Antipyretics

C. Analgesics

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**89.** Which one is communicable disease ?

A. Scurvy

B. Diabetes

C. Beri-beri

D. Cholera

**Answer: D**



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90. An antibiotic contains nitro group attached to aromatic nucleus . It is :

A. Pencillin

B. Streptomycin

C. Tetracycline

D. Chloramphenicol

**Answer: D**



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91. 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid is used as  
a:

A. Fungicide

B. Insecticide

C. Herbicide

D. Moth repellent

**Answer: C**



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92. The antibiotic Streptomycin is obtained from

A. Tuberculosis

B. Typhoid

C. Malaria

D. AIDS

**Answer: A**



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93. Chloroquine is an example of :

A. Antipyretic

B. Antimalarial

C. Antibacterial

D. Antitubercular drug

**Answer: B**



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94. Bithional is an example of

A. Disinfectant

B. Antiseptic

C. Antibiotic

D. Analgesic

**Answer: A**



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**95.** Various phenol derivatives, tincture of iodine (2 – 3 %  $I_2$  in water / alcohol) and some dyes like methylene blue are :

A. Antiseptics

B. Disinfectants

C. Analgesics

D. Antipyretics

**Answer: A**



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**96. Which of the following is not an antipyretic**

**?**

A. Aspirin

B. Paracetamol

C. Barbituric acid

D. Phenacetin

**Answer: C**



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**97. Novalgin acts as :**

A. Antibiotic

B. Antiseptic

C. Antimalarial

D. Analgesic

**Answer: D**



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**98.** During respiration , food is oxidised to carbon dioxide in the presence of oxygen . This process is called :

A. Aerobic

B. Anaerobic

C. Anabolism

D. Catabolism

**Answer: A**



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





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**100.** Natural rubber is a polymer of \_\_\_\_.

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**101.** A substance which can act both as analgesic and antipyretic is —

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**102.** Nature of morphine is \_\_\_.



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**103.** A mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol gives \_\_ properties of dettol.



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**104.** Morphine is used as \_\_.



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**105.** Streptomycin is used for the treatment of

\_\_.



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**106.** Pencillin has a \_\_ spectrum.



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**107.** Tetracycline and chloroamphenicols are

\_\_\_\_\_.



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**108.** Medicines against harmful micro organisms are called \_\_\_.



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**109.** Ampicillin is \_\_\_\_\_.



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110. Phenol is \_\_\_.



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111. Chemicals which prevent the growth of microorganisms are called \_\_\_\_\_.



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112. Acetyl salicylic acid is known as \_\_\_.



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**113.** The oil from which soaps are prepared belongs to a class of compound known as \_\_\_\_\_.



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**114.** Paracetamol is used as—.



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115. Mercurochrome is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.



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116. IUPAC name of paracetamol is \_\_\_\_\_.



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117.  $C_8H_9NO_2$  is an \_\_\_\_\_ drug .



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**118.** Dettol is a mixture of \_\_ and \_\_\_ in a suitable solvent.



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**119.** Quaternary ammonium salt is used in production of \_\_\_\_.



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**120.** Oils and fats are :





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121. Aspirin and Analgin are \_\_\_ drugs.



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122. Tincture iodine is \_\_\_ drugs.



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123. Crocin or Phencetin are \_\_\_\_.



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124. Novalgin is an \_\_\_ drug.



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125. Write four name of antibiotics.



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126. What is the origin of antibiotic?



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**127.** Name the process for manufacture of soap.



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**128.** What are fillers?



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**129.** What are hard and soft soap ?



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**130.** What is action of neem oil?



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**131.** What is a common detergent?



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**132.** What is cationic detergent?



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**133.** What is the action of Hg in the soap?



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**134.** Write the general formula of a soap.



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**135.** Why sodium silicate is used in making laundry soap?



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**136.** What oils are used for making of (i) hard soap (ii) soft soap



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**137.** Define "hard soap".



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**138.** Define "detergent".



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**139.** What are the differences between soft and hard soap ?



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**140.** Write names of analgesic drugs ?



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**141.** Write names of antiseptics.



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**142.** Write some names of antipyretics.



**Watch Video Solution**



**143.** What is composition of dettol?



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** What is LAS detergent?



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**145.** Discuss about antimalaria drugs.



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**146.** Discuss about tranquilizers.



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**147.** Give some examples of chemotherapeutic drugs.



**Watch Video Solution**

**148.** What are disinfectants?



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**149.** What is chloramphenicol or chloromycetin?



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**150.** Who discovered streptomycin? Write some of its uses.



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**151.** What is "sulpha drugs" ?



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**152.** Define the term antipyretics.



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**153.** Give the name of the first antibiotic.



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**154.** Terramycin used for treatment of typhoid fever.(True or False)



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**155.** What is chemical name og aspirin ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**156.** Which drugs are used to bring down the body temperature?



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**157.** Give some examples of anaesthetics.



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**158.** Write the name of two narcotics which are used as analgesics?



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



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**160.** By which process washing soap is prepared?



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**161.** What is the main constituents of dettol ?



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**162.** Name a sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for diabetic patients



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**163.** Why do we require artificial sweetening agents?



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**164.** Why is bithional added to soap?



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



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**166.** Name one medicinal compound which is used to treat general body pain.





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**167.** What are the forces involved in holding the drugs to the active site of enzymes ?



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**168.** What is the structure of chloramphenicol?  
what is its use for curing diseases?



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



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**170.** Name the chemical responsible for the antiseptic properties of dettol.



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**171.** Give one example of a non-ionic detergent.



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**172.** (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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**173.** Aspirin is pain relieving antipyretic drug but can be used to prevent heart attack. Give

reason.



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



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**175.** What is important use of (i)Equanil  
(ii)Sucralose



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



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**177.** State the function of (i) anti-histamines and (ii) antioxidants with examples



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**178.** Name the drugs used for treatment of  
(i) Tuberculosis (ii) Typhoid



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**179.** Describe Biodegradable detergents with examples.



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**180.** Write notes on Antifertility drugs





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**181.** Describe the antipyretics and antibiotics with examples.



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**182.** Give one use of bithional.



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**183.** Name the drug used in case of mental depression



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**184.** Write the formula of paracetamol. Also write its use.



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**185.** What are antipyretic drugs? Name one of them . Can it play any other role ?



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**186.** Pencillin has a \_\_ spectrum.



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**187.** Why do paracetamol preferred over aspirin?



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**188.** Name the drugs in (i)Typhoid  
(ii)Pneumonia



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**189.** Give two example of organic compounds used as antiseptics.



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**190.** What is tincture iodine ? What its use ?



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



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**192.** What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents? Give one example

of each.



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**193.** Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



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**194.** Explain cationic, anionic and non-ionic detergents.



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**195.** Explain antacids with examples.



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**196.** What is the main constituents of dettol ?



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**197.** Name a sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for diabetic patients



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**198.** Why do we require artificial sweetening agents?



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**199.** Why is bithional added to soap?



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



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**201.** what is Tranquilizer



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**202.** Explain the side effects of drugs.



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**203.** Explain cleaning action of soaps and detergents



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**204.** Explain the following with one example

(i) Antiseptic and Disinfectants (ii) Antifertility drugs (iii) Antihistamines



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**205.** Why are detergents non-biodegradable while soaps are biodegradable?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**208.** What is the structure of chloramphenicol? what is its use for curing diseases?



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**209.** What are soap and detergents ? How do they differ ?



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**210.** What do you mean by cationic and anionic detergents. Give one example of each.



**Watch Video Solution**