



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Question Bank

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

A. Of formation of insoluble salts

B. Of formation of complex salts

C. Of lower solubility of soaps in hard
water

D. None

Answer: A



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

A. Oils

B. Fat

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None

Answer: A



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3. Which statement about fast and oils is correct :

A. They may be edible 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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4. 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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5. 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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6. Formation of soap involves :

A. Hydrolysis

B. Polymerisation

C. Esterification

D. Condensation

Answer: A



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7. Structurally a biodegradable detergent should contain a :

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

Answer: A



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8. Paraffin waxes are :

A. Higher alkanes

B. Higher alkenes

C. Higher alkynes

D. None

Answer: A



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9. Oils and fats are :

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

Answer: B



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10. Metal lauryl sulphate acts as :

- A. Soap

B. Disinfectant

C. Antiseptic

D. Detergent

Answer: D



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11. 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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12. Which one is a phospholipid :

A. Lecithin

B. Cephalin

C. Kephalin

D. All

Answer: D



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13. Spermaceti is commonly used in :

A. Fermentation of cane sugar

B. Preparation of acetic acid

C. Birth control

D. Cosmetics and soaps

Answer: D



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14. Fat 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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15. Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by :

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

Answer: D



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16. 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 acid

Answer: D



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17. Hydrogenation of oils involves :

A. Saturation of unsaturated fatty acid

B. Reaction with oxygen

C. Conversion into fatty acid

D. Driving of the impurities in oil by
hydrogen gas

Answer: A



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18. 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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19. 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 become hard solid

Answer: D



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20. 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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21. Aspirin is obtained by the reaction of CH_3COCl with :

- A. Phenol
- B. Benzoic acid
- C. Salicylic acid
- D. Benzaldehyde

Answer: A::B::C::D



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22. Which of the following is molecular disease ?

A. Allergy

B. Cancer

C. German measles

D. Sickel- cell -anemia

Answer: B



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23. Salol can be used as :

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

Answer: A



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

A. Quinine

B. Aspirin

C. Analgin

D. Equanil

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: D



26. Morphine an alkaloid is :

A. Antimalaria

B. Analgesic

C. Antiseptic

D. Antibiotic

Answer: B



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27. 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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28. The formula of dettol contains :

A. Chloroxyleneol

B. Terpeneol

C. Alcohol

D. All of these

Answer: D



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29. Interferon is :

A. Tonic

B. Virus

C. Carbohydrate

D. Ore of iron

Answer: B



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30. The insecticide gammexane is a formulation for :

A. DDT

B. Benzene hexachloride

C. Parathion

D. Chloral

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: B



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32. Which of the following is / are insecticide(s) ?

A. Baygon

B. Saline

C. Methoxy chlor

D. All of these

Answer: D



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33. Penicillin is a :

A. Hormone

B. Antibiotic

C. Antipyretic

D. Vitamin

Answer: B



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34. Which one is a bacterial disease ?

A. Amoebic dysentery

B. Gonorrhoea

C. Cholera

D. Mumps

Answer: C



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35. Which of the following is an alkaloid ?

A. Nicotine

B. Piperine

C. Coniine

D. All of these

Answer: D



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36. Heroin is a derivative of

A. Cocaine

B. Morphine

C. Caffeine

D. Nicotine

Answer: B



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37. Which of the following is not antibiotic ?

A. Tetracylin

B. Neomycin

C. Carbomycin

D. Cyclohexane

Answer: D



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38. Phenacetin is used as :

A. Antipyretic

B. Antiseptic

C. Antimalarial

D. Analgesic

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

39. Cocaine is :

A. Vitamin

B. Poison

C. Medicine

D. Antipyretic

Answer: C



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40. 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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41. 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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42. 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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43. Which one of the following is known as broad spectrum antibiotic ?

A. Streptomycin

B. Ampicillin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Penicillin

Answer: C



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44. 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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45. 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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46. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of :

A. Jaundice

B. Typhoid

C. Syphilis

D. Cholera

Answer: C



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47. Paracetamol is :

A. Both antipyretic and analgesic

B. Analgesic

C. Antipyretic

D. Antimalaric

Answer: A



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48. 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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49. Acetoxy benzoic acid is :

A. Antiseptic

B. Aspirin

C. Antibiotic

D. Mordant dye

Answer: B



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50. Chemically soap is :

A. Base

B. Acid

C. Salt

D. None

Answer: C



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51. Aqueous solution of soap is :

A. Acid

B. Base

C. Neutral

D. Amphoteric

Answer: B



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52. 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. Ester 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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53. Waxes are long chain compounds belonging to the class:

A. Acids

B. Alcohols

C. Esters

D. Ethers

Answer: C



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54. Which one is not a glyceride :

A. Fat

B. Oil

C. Phospholipids

D. Soap

Answer: D



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55. 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



56. 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



57. Which is not characteristic of soap :

A. They are colorless 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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58. Metallic soaps are :

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

Answer: D



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59. Animal fats are natural :

A. Polymers

B. Soaps

C. Esters

D. acids

Answer: C



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60. They lye is :

A. 10% solution of NaOH

B. 10% solution of KOH

C. 10% solution of NaCl

D. 10 % solution of a Na_2CO_3

Answer: A



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61. Oils are :

A. Phospholipids

B. Liquid fats

C. Steroids

D. All

Answer: B



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

A. Chloroalkanes

B. Sulphur compounds of benzene

C. H_2S

D. Polyethylene derivative

Answer: B



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63. Oils contain a higher percentage of :

A. Stearin

B. Butyryn

C. Olein

D. Palmitin

Answer: C



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64. Bee.s wax is :

A. Tripalmitin

B. Acetyl palmitate

C. Myricyl palmitate

D. Myricyl ceorate

Answer: C



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

A. Saponification value

B. Iodine value

C. Acid value

D. Acetyl value

Answer: B



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66. A detergent is a :

A. Cleansing agent

B. Drug

C. Catalyst

D. Soap

Answer: A



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67. The sources of fats and oils are :

A. Polyhydric alcohols

B. Solid and liquid hydrocarbons

C. Lipids

D. Weak carboxylic acids

Answer: C



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68. 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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69. Commercial detergents contain mainly :



Answer: C



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70. 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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71. 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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72. 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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73. The substances which effect the central nervous system and induce sleep are called :

A. Tranquillizers

B. Antipyretic

C. Analgesic

D. None of these

Answer: A



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74. Which one is communicable disease ?

A. Scurvy

B. Diabetes

C. Beri- beri

D. Cholera

Answer: D



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

- A. Penicillin
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: D



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76. 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid is used as
a:

A. Fungicide

B. Insecticide

C. Herbicide

D. Moth repellent

Answer: C



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77. The antibiotic Streptomycin is obtained from

A. Tuberculosis

B. Typhoid

C. Malaria

D. AIDS

Answer: A



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78. Chloroquine is an example of :

A. Antipyretic

B. Antimalarial

C. Antibacterial

D. Antitubercular drug

Answer: B



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79. Bithional is an example of :

A. Disinfectant

B. Antiseptic

C. Antibiotic

D. Analgesic

Answer: A



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80. 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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81. Which of the following is not an antipyretic

?

A. Aspirin

B. Paracetamol

C. Barbituric acid

D. Phenacetin

Answer: C



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82. The insecticide containing 99% γ -isomer of benzene hexachloride is known as :

A. Lindane

B. TNT

C. Malathion

D. Methoxychlor

Answer: A



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83. Which of the following is not a chlorinated insecticide ?

A. DDT

B. Methoxychlor

C. Parathion

D. BHC

Answer: C



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84. Oil of winter green and salol are the esters of:

A. Salicylic acid

B. Lactic acid

C. Acetic acid

D. Sulphanillic acid

Answer: A



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85. Sulphaguanidine is used for :

A. Dysentery

B. Urinary infections

C. Antiseptic

D. Antipyretic

Answer: A



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86. Which is correct about vanillin ?

A. A flavouring agent having vanilla flavour

B. o- hydroxy-m-methoxy benzaldehyde

C. A food additive

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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87. Which is correct about saccharin ?

A. it is an organic compound

B. It is 600 times sweeter than sugar

C. It is used as sweetening agent

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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88. The rose odour from an ester is formed by the action of HCOOH on :

A. Pine oil

B. Olive oil

C. Geraniol

D. Turpentine oil

Answer: C



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89. Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever ?

A. Analgesic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antibiotic

D. Tranquilizer

Answer: B



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90. Fats and oils belong to the class of:

A. Alcohols

B. Acids

C. Esters

D. Hydrocarbons

Answer: C



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91. The sources of fats and oils are :

A. Milk

B. Butter

C. Cheese

D. All

Answer: D



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92. When fat is heated with NaOH the substances formed are :

A. oil and Na_2CO_3

B. Soap and glycerol

C. Soap and oil

D. Soapless detergent and water

Answer: B



93. Candles contain a mixture of :

- A. Bees wax and paraffin wax
- B. Bees wax and stearic acid
- C. Paraffin wax and stearic acid
- D. Higher fatty acid

Answer: C



94. The term LABS abbreviates as :

A. Laboratory

B. Lauryl acidic benzene sulphate

C. Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate

D. None

Answer: C



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95. Toilet soap is :

A. A mixture of calcium and sodium salts of higher fatty acids

B. A mixture of potassium stearate and glycerol

C. A mixture of sodium salts of higher fatty acids

D. A mixture of potassium salts of higher fatty acids

Answer: D



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96. Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate is used as a:

A. Pesticide

B. Soap

C. Fertilizer

D. Detergent

Answer: D



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97. Lipids are :

- A. Long chain fatty acid esters
- B. Long chain sulphonic acid esters
- C. Polymeric hydrocarbons
- D. Polymeric aldehydes

Answer: A



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98. In the following reaction sequence,

,

(##MBD_HKR_CHE_XII_P02_C16_E07_099_Q01.png"

width="80%"> The end product would be useful as :

A. A soap

B. A fertilizer

C. An explosive

D. A detergent

Answer: D



View Text Solution

99. All drying oils contain a large amount of :

A. Linoleic acid

B. Linolenic acid

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None

Answer: C



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

A. Of formation of insoluble salts

B. Of formation of complex salts

C. Of lower solubility of soaps in hard water

D. None

Answer: A



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

A. Oils

B. Fat

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None

Answer: A



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102. Which statement about fats and oils is correct :

A. They may be edible 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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D. An epoxide

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104. What happen when drying oils are exposed to light and moist air :

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- D. Solts of palmitic and stearic acid

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C. Kephalin

D. All

Answer: D



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B. Preparation of acetic acid

C. Birth control

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C. Nitrogenous food

D. Control material of metabolism

Answer: A



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A. Diffusion

B. Protection

C. Peptization

D. Emulsification

Answer: D



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115. 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 acid

Answer: D



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116. Hydrogenation of oils involves :

A. Saturation of unsaturated fatty acid

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B. Are hygroscopic and so absorb moisture
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C. Are easily hydrolysed by atmospheric
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C. A lipase

D. An Ester

Answer: A



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- A. Phenol
- B. Benzoic acid
- C. Salicylic acid
- D. Benzaldehyde

Answer: A::B::C::D



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121. Which of the following is molecular disease ?

A. Allergy

B. Cancer

C. German measles

D. Sickel- cell -anemia

Answer: B



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122. Salol can be used as :

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- B. Antipyretic
- C. Analgesic
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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

A. Quinine

B. Aspirin

C. Analgin

D. Equanil

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: D



125. Morphine an alkaloid is :

A. Anesthetic

B. Analgesic

C. Antiseptic

D. Antibiotic

Answer: B



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126. The first viral disease detected in human being was :

A. Cold

B. Influenza

C. Small pox

D. Yellow fever

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C. Alcohol

D. All of these

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B. Virus

C. Carbohydrate

D. Ore of iron

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129. The insecticide gammexane is a formulation for :

A. DDT

B. Benzene hexachloride

C. Hexachlorobenzene

D. Chloral

Answer: B



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

Answer: B



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131. Which are insecticides ?

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B. Saline

C. Methoxy chlor

D. All of these

Answer: D



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C. Chloramphenicol

D. Penicillin G

Answer: C



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A. Carbon tetrachloride

B. Acetone

C. Carbon tetrafluoride

D. Dichlorodifluoromethane

Answer: D



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144. 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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145. Arsenic drugs are mainly used in the treatment of :

A. Jaundice

B. Typhoid

C. Syphills

D. Cholera

Answer: C



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146. Paracetamol is :

A. Both antipyretic and analgesic

B. Analgesic

C. Antipyretic

D. Antimalaric

Answer: A



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147. 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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148. Acetoxy benzoic acid is :

A. Antiseptic

B. Aspirin

C. Antibiotic

D. Mordant dye

Answer: B



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149. Chemically soap is :

A. Base

B. Acid

C. Salt

D. None

Answer: C



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150. Aqueous solution of soap is :

A. Acid

B. Base

C. Neutral

D. Amphoteric

Answer: B



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151. Hydrogenation of oils involves :

A. Hydrogen is dissolved in the oil

B. Hydrogen combines with oxygen of the
oil

C. Ester 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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152. Waxes are long chain compounds belonging to the class:

A. Acids

B. Alcohols

C. Esters

D. Ethers

Answer: C



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153. Which one is not a glyceride :

A. Fat

B. Oil

C. Phospholipids

D. Soap

Answer: D



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154. 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



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155. 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



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156. Which is not characteristic of soap :

A. They are colorless 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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157. Metallic soaps are :

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

Answer: D



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158. Animal and plants are best protected in :

A. Polymers

B. Soaps

C. Esters

D. acids

Answer: C



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159. They lye is :

A. 10% solution of NaOH

B. 10% solution of KOH

C. 10% solution of NaCl

D. 10 % solution of a Na_2CO_3

Answer: A



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160. Oils are :

A. Phospholipids

B. Liquid fats

C. Steroids

D. All

Answer: B



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

A. Chloroalkanes

B. Sulphur compounds of benzene

C. H_2S

D. Polyethylene derivative

Answer: B



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162. Oils contain a higher percentage of :

A. Stearin

B. Butyryn

C. Olein

D. Palmitin

Answer: C



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163. Bee.s wax is :

A. Tripalmitin

B. Acetyl palmitate

C. Myricyl palmitate

D. Myricyl ceorate

Answer: C



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164. 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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165. A detergent is a :

A. Cleansing agent

B. Drug

C. Catalyst

D. Soap

Answer: A



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166. Fats and oils are :

A. Polyhydric alcohols

B. Solid and liquid hydrocarbons

C. Lipids

D. Weak carboxylic acids

Answer: C



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167. 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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168. Commercial detergents contain mainly :



Answer: C



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169. 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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170. 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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171. 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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172. The substances which effect the central nervous system and induce sleep are called :

A. Tranquillizers

B. Antipyretic

C. Analgesic

D. None of these

Answer: A



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173. Which one is communicable disease ?

A. Scurvy

B. Diabetes

C. Beri- beri

D. Cholera

Answer: D



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

- A. Penicillin
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: D



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175. 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid is used as

a:

A. Fungicide

B. Insecticide

C. Herbicide

D. Moth repellent

Answer: C



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176. The antibiotic Streptomycin is obtained from

A. Tuberculosis

B. Typhoid

C. Malaria

D. AIDS

Answer: A



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177. Chloroquine is an example of :

- A. Antipyretic
- B. Antimalarial
- C. Antibacterial
- D. Antitubercular drug

Answer: B



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178. Bithional is an example of :

A. Disinfectant

B. Antiseptic

C. Antibiotic

D. Analgesic

Answer: A



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179. 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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180. Which of the following is not an antipyretic ?

A. Aspirin

B. Paracetamol

C. Barbituric acid

D. Phenacetin

Answer: C



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181. The insecticide containing 99% γ -isomer of benzene hexachloride is known as :

A. Lindane

B. TNT

C. Malathion

D. Methoxychlor

Answer: A



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182. Which of the following is not a chlorinated insecticide ?

A. DDT

B. Methoxychlor

C. Parathion

D. BHC

Answer: C



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183. Oil of winter green and salol are the esters of :

A. Salicylic acid

B. Lactic acid

C. Acetic acid

D. Sulphanillic acid

Answer: A



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184. Sulphaguanidine is used for :

A. Dysentery

B. Urinary infections

C. Antiseptic

D. Antipyretic

Answer: A



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185. Which is correct about vanillin ?

A. A flavouring agent having vanilla flavour

B. o- hydroxy-m-methoxy benzaldehyde

C. A food additive

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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186. Which is correct about saccharin ?

A. 

B. It is 600 times sweeter than sugar

C. It is used as sweetening agent

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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187. The rose odour from an ester is formed by the action of HCOOH on :

A. Pine oil

B. Olive oil

C. Geranial

D. Turpentine oil

Answer: C



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188. Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever ?

A. Analgesic

B. Antipyretic

C. Antibiotic

D. Tranquilizer

Answer: B



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189. Fats and oils belong to the class of:

A. Alcohols

B. Acids

C. Esters

D. Hydrocarbons

Answer: C



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190. The sources of fats and oils are :

A. MILK

B. Butter

C. Cheese

D. All

Answer: D



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191. When fat is heated with NaOH the substances formed are :

A. oil and Na_2CO_3

B. Soap and glycerol

C. Soap and oil

D. Soapless detergent and water

Answer: B



192. Candles contain a mixture of :

- A. Bees wax and paraffin wax
- B. Bees wax and stearic acid
- C. Paraffin wax and stearic acid
- D. Higher fatty acid

Answer: C



193. The term LABS abbreviates as :

A. Laboratory

B. Lauryl acidic benzene sulphate

C. Linear alkyl benzene sulphate

D. None

Answer: C



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194. Toilet soap is :

A. A mixture of calcium and sodium salts of higher fatty acids

B. A mixture of potassium stearate and glycerol

C. A mixture of sodium salts of higher fatty acids

D. A mixture of potassium salts of higher fatty acids

Answer: D



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195. Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate is used as a:

A. Pesticide

B. Soap

C. Fertilizer

D. Detergent

Answer: D



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196. Lipids are :

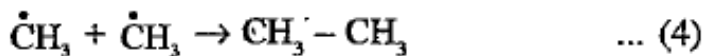
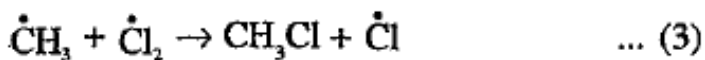
- A. Long chain fatty acid esters
- B. Long chain sulphonic acid esters
- C. Polymeric hydrocarbons
- D. Polymeric aldehydes

Answer: A



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197. In the following reaction sequence:



the termination step is :

A. A soap

B. A fertilizer

C. An explosive

D. A detergent

Answer: D



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198. All drying oils contain a large amount of :

- A. Linoleic acid
- B. Linolenic acid
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: C



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