



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Question Bank

1. Write names of analgesic drugs ?



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2. What is "sulpha drugs" ?



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3. Define the term antipyrtics.



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4. What is chemical name og aspirin ?



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5. Antiseptics belong to which class of drug .



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6. What is the name of the first effective antibacterial agent ?



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7. What is the name of most effective sulpha drug ?



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8. Name two bactericidal antibiotics.



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9. Name two bacteriostatic antibiotics.



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10. Name two broad spectrum antibiotics.



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11. What is the action of salivone ?



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12. What is the action of gentian violet ?



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13. Name two tranquilizers.



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15. Give two example of antihistamine drug.



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16. Name the drug used in case of mental depression.



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17. Name two artificial sweeteners.



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18. Give two example of food preservatives.



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19. Give the chemical names of two compounds acting as soap.



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20. Give the chemical names of two detergents.



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21. Streptomycin is used to _____.



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22. Tetracycline and chloroamphenicols are _____.



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23. Ampicillin is _____.



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24. Chemicals which prevent the growth of microorganisms are called _____.



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25. $C_8H_9NO_2$ is an _____ drug .



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26. Bakelite is formed by the chemical combination of phenol and _____.



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27. Aspirin and Analgin are ____ drugs.



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28. Most successful and widely used artificial sweetner is _____.



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29. Sodium benzoate is used as ____.



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38. Write four name of antibiotics.



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41. Define "Soap" .



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A. Sodium salts of fatty acids

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excess of free alkali

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no of free alkali

D. Calcium salts of fatty acids

Answer: B



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B. Pine tree

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D. Lemon tree

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A. In making candles

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C. In greases

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A. In the manufacture of paints

B. In the manufacture of varnishes

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82. Essential oils are

A. Mixture of various hydrocarbons

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83. The function of fat in the body is to act

A. Reserve food

B. as thermal insulator and to protect the
body from loss of heat

C. To absorb and carrying vitamin A and D
In the body

D. All

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84. Wax used in gramophone records

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85. Vegetables oils are

- A. Essential oils abstained from plants
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- D. Glycerides of unsaturated fatty acids

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- A. Al salts of higher fatty acids
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87. Washing soap can be prepared by saponification with alkali and

A. Rose oil

B. Paraffin oil

C. Groundnut oil

D. Kerosene oil

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

A. Esters

B. Amines

C. Salts of organic acids

D. Aldehydes

Answer: C



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89. Wool wax contains

A. fatty acid ester

B. Paraffin wax

C. Cholesterol ester

D. None

Answer: C



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90. Hydrolytic reaction of fats with is an ester

A. Esterification

B. Saponification

C. Acetylation

D. Carboxylation

Answer: D



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91. Which of the following is as ester

A. Coconut oil

B. Kerosene

C. Soap

D. Glycerine

Answer: A



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92. A soap can be obtained by the saponification of

A. Liquid paraffin

B. Coconut oil

C. Lemongrass oil

D. sandal wool

Answer: B



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93. paints and varnish contain

A. Coconut oil

B. mustard oil

C. Linseed oil

D. Kerosene

Answer: C



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94. Fats and oil are formed from

A. Glycerol and long chain unsaturated acids only

B. Glycerol and long chain saturated acids only

C. Glycerol and long chain saturated and unsaturated acids

D. Ethylene glycol and long chain saturated and unsaturated acids

Answer: C



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95. One gram of fat gives

A. Same amount of energy as one gram of carbohydrate

B. Same amount of energy as one gram of protein

C. More than twice the energy as one gram of carbohydrate or protein

D. None

Answer: C



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96. Rancidity of oils is the effect of

- A. Exposure to light
- B. Exposure to oxygen of the atmosphere
- C. Exposure to moisture and oxygen of atmosphere
- D. Variation of atmosphere temperature

Answer: A



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97. Rancidity of butter is due to the formation of

- A. Butyric acid
- B. Formaldehyde
- C. Acetic acid
- D. Benzoic acid

Answer: C



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98. Penicillin was first discovered by

A. A. Fleming

B. Tence and salken

C. S.A.Waksna

D. Lewis Pasteur

Answer: A



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99. Chloramphenicol is used as an

- A. analgesic
- B. anesthetic
- C. antibiotic
- D. antiseptic

Answer: C



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100. A medicine which promotes the secretion of urine is called

A. Uretic

B. Monouretic

C. Diuretic

D. Triuretic

Answer: C



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101. An example of a psychedelic agent is

A. DNA

B. LSD

C. DDT

D. TNT

Answer: B



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102. Vernal a barbiturate drug is used as

- A. Anesthetic
- B. Sedative
- C. Antiseptic
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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103. Further growth of cancerous cells in the body is arrested by:

- A. Physiotherapy
- B. Chemotherapy
- C. Electrotherapy
- D. Psychotherapy

Answer: B



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104. Which of the following drugs is an analgesic?

A. Sulphagunaine

B. Paludrin

C. Analgin

D. Iodex

Answer: C



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105. which of the following drugs is a tranquilizer and sedative?

A. Sulphdiazine

B. Papaverine

C. Equanil

D. Mescaline

Answer: C



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106. One of the most widely used drug in medicine,iodex is:

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

Answer: A



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107. Which of the following is a hypnotic drug?

A. Luminal

B. Salol

C. Catechol

D. Chemisol

Answer: A



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108. An antipyretic is:

A. Quinine

B. Paracetamol

C. Luminal

D. Piperazine

Answer: B



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109. Which of the following is a local anesthetic?

A. Diazepam

B. Procaine

C. Mescaline

D. None of these

Answer: B



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110. The drug used as an antidepressant is:

- A. Luminal
- B. Tofranil
- C. Mescaline
- D. Sulphadiazine

Answer: B



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111. Chloramine-T is a:

A. Disinfectant

B. Antiseptic

C. Analgesic

D. Antipyretic

Answer: B



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112. Which of the following is a hallucinogenic drug?

A. Methedrine

B. Calmpose

C. LSD

D. Secondly

Answer: C



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113. Chloromycetin (Chloramphenicol) is effective in the treatment of:

A. Tuberculosis

B. Malaria

C. Typhoid

D. Cholera

Answer: C



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114. Streptomycin is effective in the treatment of:

A. Tuberculosis

B. Malaria

C. Typhoid

D. Cholera

Answer: A



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115. Which of the following is not an antiseptic drug?

A. Iodoform

B. Dettol

C. Gammexane

D. Genatian violet

Answer: C



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116. which is used for sterilization of water in water supply system of cities?

A. Chlorine

B. Sulphurdioxide

C. Pitassium permaganate

D. DDT

Answer: B



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117. A drug effective in the treatment of pneumonia, bronchitis, etc, is:

A. Streptomycin

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Penicillin

D. Sulphaguanidine

Answer: C



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118. A good example of an unsaturated acid got by the hydrolysis of an oil is:

A. Palmitic acid

B. Stearic acid

C. Oleic acid

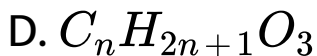
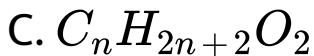
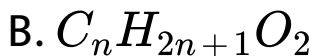
D. Lauric acid

Answer: C



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119. The molecular formula of a monobasic saturated fatty acid is:



Answer: A



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120. Rancidity of oils and fats is due to:

A. partial hydrolysis by the action of atmospheric moisture and oxidation of fatty acid to foul smelling products

B. Absorption of foul smelling ingredients from the air

C. Fermentation caused by micro-organisms

D. Slow decomposition of fatty acid

Answer: A



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121. A saturated fatty acid found in oil and fats is:

- A. palmitic acid
- B. Linolenic acid
- C. Oleic acid
- D. Linoleic acid

Answer: A



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122. Hydrolysis of fats oils yields

- A. Dihydride alcohol
- B. Trihydric alcohol
- C. Easters
- D. Unsaturated acids

Answer: B



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123. The unused fat presents in the body is:

A. Converted into carbohydrates

B. Removed as waste from the body

C. Reconverted into animal fat and stored
in different parts of the body

D. Easily destroyed by certain enzymes
present in the body

Answer: C



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124. Raw linseed oil is present in a paint as:

A. Drier

B. Vehicle

C. Lacquer

D. Thinner

Answer: B



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125. Which of the following statements are not true :

A. Fats and oils are stored source of energy

B. They provide more energy than proteins or carbohydrates

C. They help in absorbing the vitamins A and D

D. Fats are soluble in water

Answer: D



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126. Linseed oil is:

- A. Used in soup formation
- B. Drying oil
- C. Acts as carrier for paints
- D. All

Answer: D



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127. Fats contain higher percentage of :

A. Unsaturated fatty acids

B. Saturated fatty acids

C. Free fatty acids

D. Glycerol

Answer: B



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128. A source of olives acid is:

A. Animal fat

B. Corn oil

C. Linseed oil

D. None

Answer: B



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129. In human beings and animals, the oils and fats are hydrolysed by the enzyme:

A. Diastase

B. Zymase

C. Lipase

D. None

Answer: C



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130. Surfactants and detergents have the same common property of _____ in them:

- A. Detergency
- B. Surface activity
- C. Viscosity
- D. None

Answer: B



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131. Washing soaps are potassium and sodium salts of :

A. Formic, acetic and maleic acid

B. Oleic, palmitic and stearic acid

C. Sulphur, chlorine and fluorine

D. Acetone, ketone and quinones

Answer: B



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132. Triglycerides which make up natural oils and fats can be broken down to glycerol and fatty acid using:

A. Diastase

B. Lipase

C. Trypsin

D. Pepsin

Answer: B



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133. Which is not an unsaturated acid:

- A. Oleic acid
- B. Linoleum acid
- C. Linolenic acid
- D. Myristic acid

Answer: D



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134. Oils and fats in our food not only provide us energy but also act as carriers of certain vitamins such as:

A. A and B

B. A and C

C. B and C

D. A and D

Answer: D



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135. An unsaturated acid found in natural oils and fats is:

A. Palmitic acid

B. Myristic acid

C. Linoleic acid

D. Lauric acid

Answer: C



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136. Hydrolysis of oils and fats gives glycerol and long chain fatty acids containing:

- A. Even number of carbon atoms
- B. Odd number of carbon atoms
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: C



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137. The main role of oil and fats as constituents in our foods is to:

A. Act as stored source of energy

B. To meet immediate energy needs of
body

C. To catalyse biochemical process

D. Form the structural material of tissues

Answer: B



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138. The detergent of a substance can be increased by addition of:

- A. Another detergent
- B. Builders like sodium tripoly phosphate
- C. Presence of other additive
- D. All

Answer: D



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139. Which is not essential oil:

A. Turpentine oil

B. Clove oil

C. Paraffin oil

D. thus oil

Answer: C



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140. Oleic, stearic and palmitic acid are:

A. Nucleic acids

B. Amino acids

C. Fatty acids

D. None

Answer: C



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141. Soap molecule has two parts, a polar part and a non-polar part. When soap added to water:

- A. Both parts dissolve in water
- B. Non-polar part dissolves in water
- C. Polar part dissolves in water
- D. Both parts remain undissolved in water and form a hydrocarbon layer

Answer: C





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142. The catalyst used in the hydrogenation of oils into fats is:

A. V_2O_5

B. Fe

C. Ni

D. Pt

Answer: C



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143. When vegetable oils react with hydrogen in presence of finely divided nickel catalyst we get:

- A. Saturated fat
- B. CO_2 and H_2O
- C. Washing soap
- D. None

Answer: A



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144. Purity of butter is determined in terms of:

A. Saponification value

B. Iodine value

C. Acetyl value

D. Rechert-Meissl value

Answer: D



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145. Which of the following is considered to be an anticancer species ?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: C



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D. Lemon tree

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B. As a coating on paper

C. In greases

D. As a stiffening agent in cosmetic creams

Answer: C



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C. Salts of organic acids

D. Aldehydes

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- C. Cholesterol ester
- D. None

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A. Esterification

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C. Acetylation

D. Carboxylation

Answer: D



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C. Soap

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Answer: A



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240. One gram of fat gives

A. Same amount of energy as one gram of carbohydrate

B. Same amount of energy as one gram of protein

C. More than twice the energy as one gram of carbohydrate or protein

D. None

Answer: C



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241. Rancidity of oils is the effect of

- A. Exposure to light
- B. Exposure to oxygen of the atmosphere
- C. Exposure to moisture and oxygen of atmosphere
- D. Variation of atmosphere temperature

Answer: A



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242. Rancidity of butter is due to the formation of

- A. Butyric acids
- B. Formaldehyde
- C. Acetic acid
- D. Benzoic acid

Answer: C



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243. Penicillin was first discovered by

A. A. Fleming

B. Tence and salken

C. S.A.Waksna

D. Lewis Pasteur

Answer: A



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244. Chloramphenicol is used as an

- A. analgesic
- B. anesthetic
- C. antibiotic
- D. antiseptic

Answer: C



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245. A medicine which promotes the secretion of urine is called

A. Uretic

B. Monouretic

C. Diuretic

D. Triuretic

Answer: C



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246. An example of a psychedelic agent is

A. DNA

B. LSD

C. DDT

D. TNT

Answer: B



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247. Vernal a barbiturate drug is used as

- A. Anesthetic
- B. Sedative
- C. Antiseptic
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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248. Further growth of cancerous cells in the body is arrested by:

- A. Physiotherapy
- B. Chemotherapy
- C. Electrotherapy
- D. Psychotherapy

Answer: B



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249. Which of the following drugs is an analgesic?

A. Sulphagunaine

B. Paludrin

C. Analgin

D. Iodex

Answer: C



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250. which of the following drugs is a tranquilizer and sedative?

A. Sulphiazine

B. Papaverine

C. Equanil

D. Mescaline

Answer: C



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251. One of the most widely used drug in medicine,iodex is:

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

Answer: A



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252. Which of the following is a hypnotic drug?

A. Luminal

B. Salol

C. Catechol

D. Chemisol

Answer: A



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253. An antipyretic is:

A. Quinine

B. Paracetamol

C. Luminal

D. Piperazine

Answer: B



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254. Which of the following is a local anesthetic?

A. Diazepam

B. Procaine

C. Mescaline

D. None of these

Answer: B



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255. Halogen used as an antiseptic is:

A. Luminal

B. Tofranil

C. Mescaline

D. Sulphadiazine

Answer: B



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256. Why copper-T is a popular contraceptive device?

A. Disinfectant

B. Antiseptic

C. Analgesic

D. Antipyretic

Answer: B



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257. Which of the following is a hallucinogen ?

A. Methedrine

B. Calmpose

C. LSD

D. Secondly

Answer: C



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258. Chloromycetin (Chloramphenicol) is effective in the treatment of:

A. Tuberculosis

B. Malaria

C. Typhoid

D. Cholera

Answer: C



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259. Streptomycin is effective in the treatment of:

A. Tuberculosis

B. Malaria

C. Typhoid

D. Cholera

Answer: A



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260. Which of the following is not an antibiotic ?

A. Iodoform

B. Dettol

C. Gammexane

D. Genatian violet

Answer: C



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261. which is used for sterilization of water in water supply system of cities?

A. Chlorine

B. Sulphurdioxide

C. Pitassium permaganate

D. DDT

Answer: B



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262. A drug effective in the treatment of pneumonia, bronchitis, etc, is:

A. Streptomycin

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Penicillin

D. Sulphaguanidine

Answer: C



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263. A good example of an unsaturated acid got by the hydrolysis of an oil is:

A. Palmitic acid

B. Stearic acid

C. Oleic acid

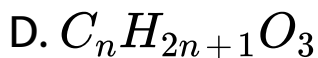
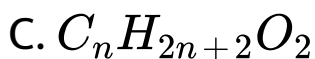
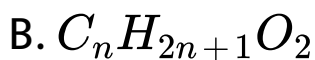
D. Lauric acid

Answer: C



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264. The molecular formula of a monobasic saturated fatty acid is:



Answer: A



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265. Oils and fats are :

A. partial hydrolysis by the action of atmospheric moisture and oxidation of fatty acid to foul smelling products

B. Absorption of foul smelling ingredients from the air

C. Fermentation caused by micro-organisms

D. Slow decomposition of fatty acid

Answer: A



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266. Protein found in hair and nail is:

- A. palmitic acid
- B. Linolenic acid
- C. Oleic acid
- D. Linoleic acid

Answer: A



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267. Hydrolysis of fats and oils in the body produce :

- A. Dihydride alcohol
- B. Trihydric alcohol
- C. Easters
- D. Unsaturated acids

Answer: B



268. The unused fat presents in the body is:

A. Converted into carbohydrates

B. Removed as waste from the body

C. Reconverted into animal fat and stored
in different parts of the body

D. Easily destroyed by certain enzymes
present in the body

Answer: C



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269. Raw linseed oil is present in a paint as:

A. Drier

B. Vehicle

C. Lacquer

D. Thinner

Answer: B



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270. Which of the following statements are true?

A. Fats and oils are stored source of energy

B. They provide more energy than proteins or carbohydrates

C. They help in absorbing the vitamins A and D

D. Fats are soluble in water

Answer: D



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271. Linseed oil is:

- A. Used in soup formation
- B. Drying oil
- C. Acts as carrier for paints
- D. All

Answer: D



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272. Fats contain higher percentage of :

- A. Unsaturated fatty acids
- B. Saturated fatty acids
- C. Free fatty acids
- D. Glycerol

Answer: B



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273. A source of olives acid is:

A. Animal fat

B. Corn oil

C. Linseed oil

D. None

Answer: B



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274. Oils and fats are :

A. Diastase

B. Zymase

C. Lipase

D. None

Answer: C



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275. Surfactants and detergents have the same common property of _____ in them:

- A. Detergency
- B. Surface activity
- C. Viscosity
- D. None

Answer: B



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276. Soft soaps are

- A. Formic, acetic and maleic acid
- B. Oleic, palmitic and stearic acid
- C. Sulphur, chlorine and fluorine
- D. Acetone, ketone and quinones

Answer: B



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277. Triglycerides which make up natural oils and fats can be broken down to glycerol and fatty acid using:

A. Diastase

B. Lipase

C. Trypsin

D. Pepsin

Answer: B



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278. Which is not an unsaturated acid:

- A. Oleic acid
- B. Linoleum acid
- C. Linolenic acid
- D. Myristic acid

Answer: D



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279. Oils and fats in our food not only provide us energy but also act as carriers of certain vitamins such as:

A. A and B

B. A and C

C. B and C

D. A and D

Answer: D



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280. Oils and fats are :

A. Palmitic acid

B. Myristic acid

C. Linoleic acid

D. Lauric acid

Answer: C



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281. Hydrolysis of oils and fats gives glycerol and long chain fatty acids containing:

- A. Even number of carbon atoms
- B. Odd number of carbon atoms
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: C



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282. The main role of oil and fats as constituents in our foods is to:

A. Act as stored source of energy

B. To meet immediate energy needs of
body

C. To catalyse biochemical process

D. Form the structural material of tissues

Answer: B



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283. The detergent of a substance can be increased by addition of:

- A. Another detergent
- B. Builders like sodium tripoly phosphate
- C. Presence of other additive
- D. All

Answer: D



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284. Which is not essential oil:

A. Turpentine oil

B. Clove oil

C. Paraffin oil

D. ground nut oil

Answer: C



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285. Oleic, stearic and palmitic acid are:

A. Nucleic acids

B. Amino acids

C. Fatty acids

D. None

Answer: C



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286. Soap molecule has two parts, a polar part and a non-polar part. When soap added to water:

- A. Both parts dissolve in water
- B. Non-polar part dissolves in water
- C. Polar part dissolves in water
- D. Both parts remain undissolved in water
and form a hydrocarbon layer

Answer: C



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287. Hydrogenation of oils involves :

A. V_2O_5

B. Fe

C. Ni

D. Pt

Answer: C



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288. What happens when propene is treated with hydrogen gas in presence of finely divided platinum catalyst ? Give equation.

A. Saturated fat

B. CO_2 and H_2O

C. Washing soap

D. None

Answer: A



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289. Polarity of DNA is determined by:

A. Saponification value

B. Iodine value

C. Acetyl value

D. Rechert-Meissl value

Answer: D



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290. Which of the following is not considered to be a pollutant ?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: C



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