



### **CHEMISTRY**

# **BOOKS - OMEGA PUBLICATION**

# **CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE**

Questions

**1.** What are drugs?



**3.** In the Rydberg equation , a spectral line corresponds to n1 = 3 and n2 = 5. Calculate the wavelength and frequency of this spectral line



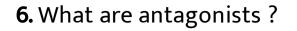
4. How do drngs prevent attachment «if

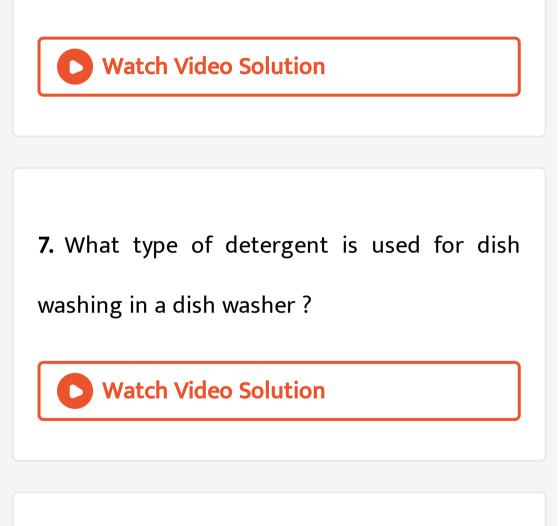
natural substrate on active site



**5.** What are hormones? Why are they called chemical messengers? What are the general properties of hormones?

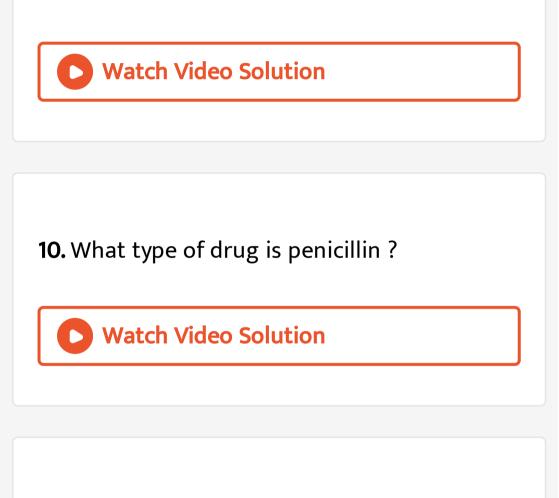






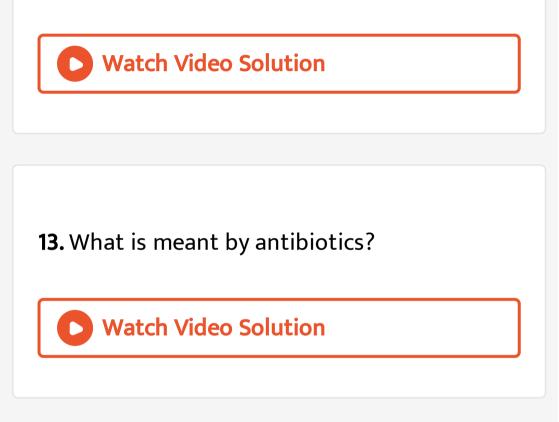
8. What is a medicine ?

9. What type of drug is chloroamphenicol.



**11.** What type of drug is quinine ?

**12.** What are analgesics ? Give two examples.



**14.** Name any three antihistamine drugs?

**15.** What are difference between narrow

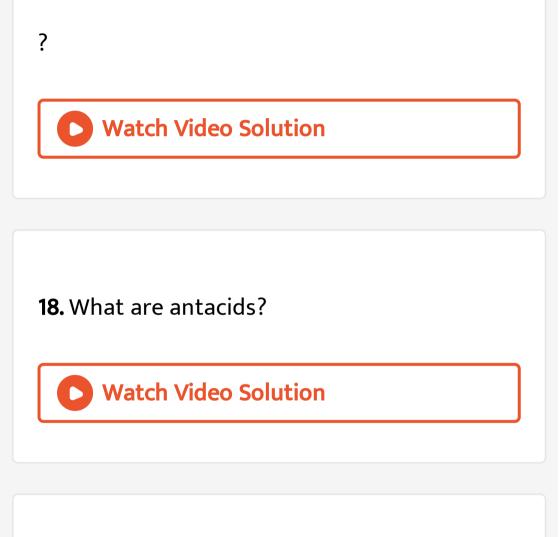
spectrum and broad spectrum antibiotics.



#### 16. What are antiseptics? Give one example.

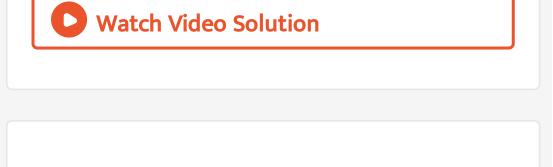


#### 17. What is meant by bacteriostatic antibiotics



19. Name the commonly used antacids with

their chemical formulae



**20.** Name the antacid which prevents the formation ofacid in stomach.

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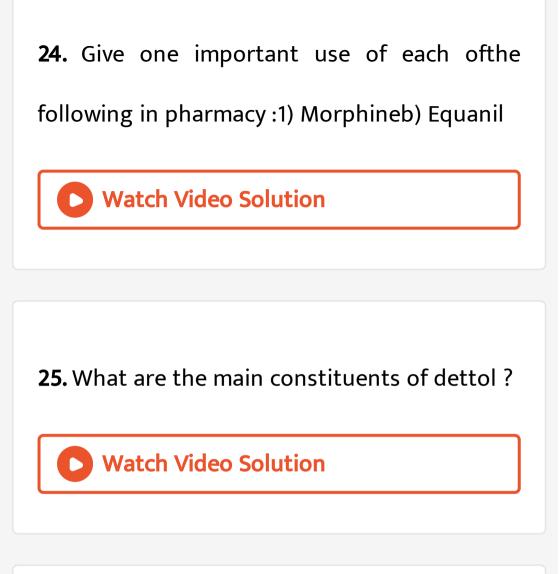
**21.** What is the nature of antacids?

22. Describe the tranqnillizers with suitable

examples

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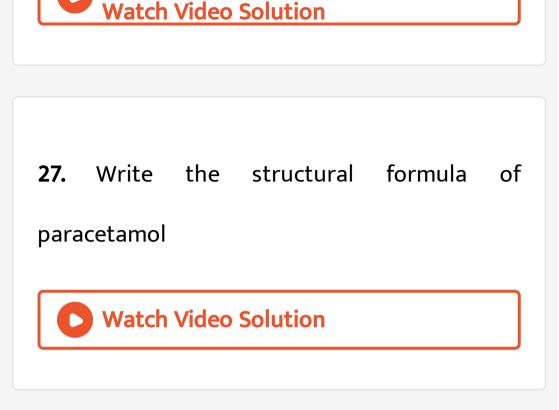
**23.** Pick out the odd one out from amongst the following on the basis of their medicinal properties mentioning the reason: Luminal, seconal, phenacetin, equanil



**26.** What is tincture of iodine and what is it

used for ?



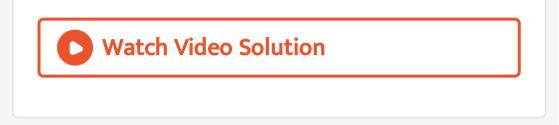


28. Write the structure and IUPAC name of

Aspirin.

29. How do analgesics differ from antipyretics

? Give one example of each.



30. Name a substance which canbe used both

as an antipyretics and as analgesics.

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**31.** Give the name of first antibiotic discovered.

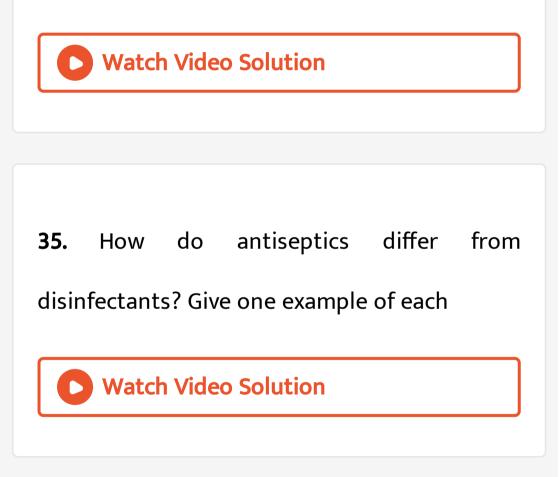
32. What are antibiotics? Give some examples

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**33.** Sulpha drugs work like antibiotics but these are not antibiotics. Is this a valid statement, if yes then why

34. Name a broad-spectrum antibiotic and

state two diseases for which it is prescribed.



36. Name the substance which can be used as

an antiseptic as well as disinfectant.

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37. Name one estrogen which forms a part of

an oral contraceptive.



38. What are food preservatives ?



#### **39.** Why is the use of aspartame limited to cold

foods and drinks?

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40. Name a sweetening agent used in the

preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient.

41. What problem arises in using alitame as

artificial sweetener ?



42. Give the structure and sweetness value of

any two artificial sweeteners

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**43.** What are antioxidants? Give one example.



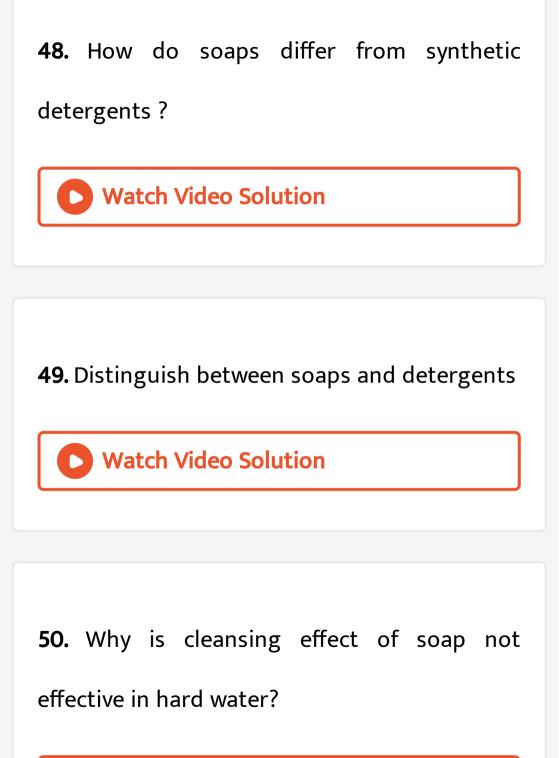


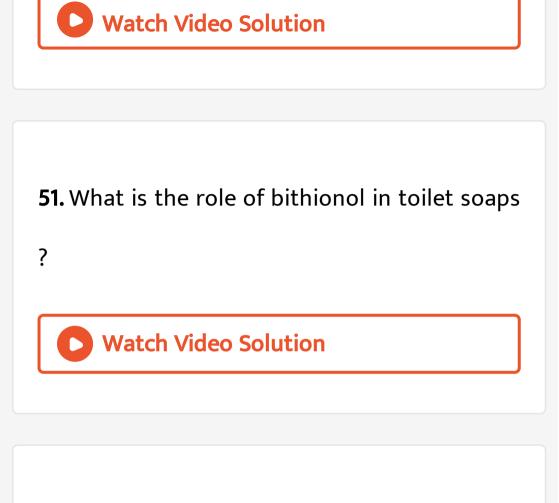
**44.** What are detergents ? Give their scheme of classification. Why are detergents preferred over soaps?

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**45.** Why detergents are called soapless soaps ?

46. Explain the following terms with suitable examples. **Cationic detergents** Watch Video Solution **47.** What are biodegradable and nonbiodegradable detergents ? Watch Video Solution





**52.** Which one of the soap and synthetic detergent can be used to check the hardness of water ?

**53.** What are synthetic detergents ?



Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

 The drug used to get relief from pain are called

A. antipyetics

**B.** analgesics

C. antibiotics

D. antiseptics

#### Answer: D



#### 2. Which of the following is not an antiseptic

drug?

A. lodoform

B. Deltol

#### C. Gammexane

D. Gentian violet.

#### Answer: D



#### 3. What is the nature of antacids?

A.  $Mn(OH)_2$ 

B. Veronal

C. Norethindrone

D. Lansoparazole

#### Answer: D

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# **4.** Which of the following is used as an antioxidant in food?

A. BTX

B. BHT

C. BHC

D. All the three

#### Answer: D

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# **5.** Drug which helps to reduce anxiety and brings about calmness is

A. tranquilizer

B. diuretic

C. analgesic

D. antihistamine

#### Answer: D

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#### 6. Sweetness value is the highest in

A. alitame

B. sucrose

C. aspartame

D. fructose

#### Answer: D



- **7.** The detergent which is used as a germicide is
  - A. sodium lauryl sulphate
  - B. cetyltrimethylammonium chloride
  - C. lauryl alcohol ethoxylate
  - D. sodium-2-dodecylbenzenesulphonate.

#### Answer: D

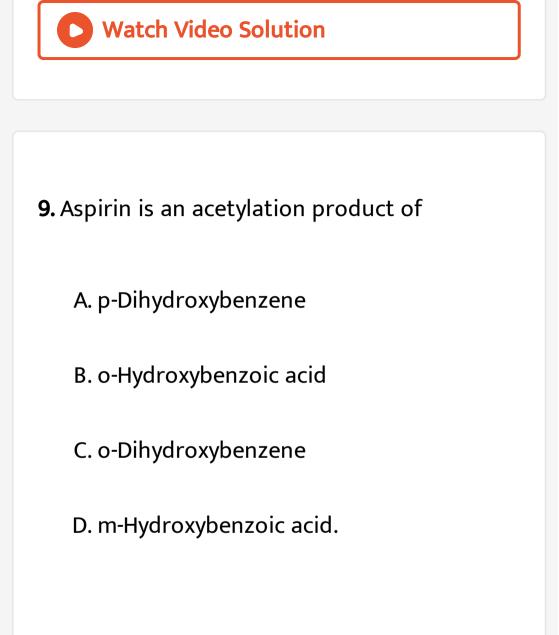


8. Antipyretic is

A. quinine

- B. paracetamol
- C. luminal
- D. piperazine

Answer: D



Answer: D



10. Sodium benzoate is metabolised in body to

A. glucose

B. hippuric acid

C. benzene

D. benzoic acid.

Answer: D

**11.** Which of the following is not antibiotic?

A. Penicillin

B. Ofloxacin

C. Soframycin

D. Paracetamol

Answer: D

12. Chloramphenicol is used as

A. An analgesic

B. Atranquilizer

C. An antibiotic

D. An antiseptic

Answer: D

**13.** Out of these which compound is not a tranquilizer?

A. Luminal

B. Seconal

C. Valium

D. Bithional

Answer: D

**14.** Which of the following is used as artificial sweetner?

A. Saccharin

B. Aspirin

C. Omeprazole

D. Pheniramine

Answer: D

**15.** Which of the following is not antipyretic?

A. Paracetamol

B. Aspirin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Phenacetin

Answer: D

**16.** Which of the following is not antibiotic?

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Sulphadiazine

C. Penicillin

D. Bithional

Answer: D

**17.** Which of the following is used as analgesic?

A. Naproxen

B. Sulphodiazine

C. Dictofenac sodium

D. Serotonin

Answer: D

18. Which of the following is not an artificial

sweetener?

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucrose

D. Sucrolose

Answer: D

19. Bithional is generally added to soaps as an

additive to function is a/an

A. Softener

B. Dryer

C. Buffering agent

D. Antiseptic

Answer: D

**20.** Medicines used for the treatment of allergy are called

A. Antacids

B. Tranquilizers

C. Antihistamines

D. Antimicrobials

Answer: D