



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - OMEGA PUBLICATION

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Questions

1. What are drugs?



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2. What do you mean by the term chemotherapy?



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3. In the Rydberg equation , a spectral line corresponds to $n_1 = 3$ and $n_2 = 5$. Calculate the wavelength and frequency of this spectral line .



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4. How do drngs prevent attachment «if natural substrate on active site



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



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6. What are antagonists ?



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7. What type of detergent is used for dish washing in a dish washer ?



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8. What is a medicine ?



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9. What type of drug is chloroamphenicol.



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10. What type of drug is penicillin ?



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11. What type of drug is quinine ?



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12. What are analgesics ? Give two examples.



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13. What is meant by antibiotics?



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14. Name any three antihistamine drugs?



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15. What are difference between narrow spectrum and broad spectrum antibiotics.



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16. What are antiseptics? Give one example.



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17. What is meant by bacteriostatic antibiotics ?



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18. What are antacids?



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19. Name the commonly used antacids with their chemical formulae



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20. Name the antacid which prevents the formation of acid in stomach.



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21. What is the nature of antacids?



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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



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24. Give one important use of each of the following in pharmacy :1) Morphine 2) Equanil



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25. What are the main constituents of Dettol ?



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26. What is tincture of iodine and what is it used for ?





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27. Write the structural formula of paracetamol



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28. Write the structure and IUPAC name of Aspirin.



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29. How do analgesics differ from antipyretics?
? Give one example of each.



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30. Name a substance which can be used both as an antipyretic and as an analgesic.



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31. Give the name of the first antibiotic discovered.



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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



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



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35. How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants? Give one example of each



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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.



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38. What are food preservatives ?



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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.



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



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42. Give the structure and sweetness value of any two artificial sweeteners



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43. What are antioxidants? Give one example.





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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 ?



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46. Explain the following terms with suitable examples.

Cationic detergents



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47. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents ?



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48. How do soaps differ from synthetic detergents ?



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49. Distinguish between soaps and detergents



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50. Why is cleansing effect of soap not effective in hard water?



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51. What is the role of bithionol in toilet soaps ?



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



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53. What are synthetic detergents ?



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Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. The drug used to get relief from pain are called

A. antipyetics

B. analgesics

C. antibiotics

D. antiseptics

Answer: D



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

A. Iodoform

B. Dettol

C. Gammexane

D. Gentian violet.

Answer: D



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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



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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



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8. Antipyretic is

A. quinine

B. paracetamol

C. luminal

D. piperazine

Answer: D



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9. Aspirin is an acetylation product of

- A. p-Dihydroxybenzene
- B. o-Hydroxybenzoic acid
- C. o-Dihydroxybenzene
- D. m-Hydroxybenzoic acid.

Answer: D



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10. Sodium benzoate is metabolised in body to

A. glucose

B. hippuric acid

C. benzene

D. benzoic acid.

Answer: D



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11. Which of the following is not antibiotic?

A. Penicillin

B. Ofloxacin

C. Soframycin

D. Paracetamol

Answer: D



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12. Chloramphenicol is used as

A. An analgesic

B. Atranquilizer

C. An antibiotic

D. An antiseptic

Answer: D



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

A. Luminal

B. Seconal

C. Valium

D. Bithional

Answer: D



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

A. Saccharin

B. Aspirin

C. Omeprazole

D. Pheniramine

Answer: D



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15. Which of the following is not antipyretic?

A. Paracetamol

B. Aspirin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Phenacetin

Answer: D



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16. Which of the following is not antibiotic?

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Sulphadiazine

C. Penicillin

D. Bithional

Answer: D



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17. Which of the following is used as analgesic?

A. Naproxen

B. Sulphodiazine

C. Dicofenac sodium

D. Serotonin

Answer: D



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18. Which of the following is not an artificial sweetener ?

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucrose

D. Sucrolose

Answer: D



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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



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20. Medicines used for the treatment of allergy are called

- A. Antacids
- B. Tranquilizers
- C. Antihistamines
- D. Antimicrobials

Answer: D



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