

## **CHEMISTRY**

# **BOOKS - BETTER CHOICE PUBLICATION**

### **CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE**

Questions

1. What is a medicine?



**2.** What do you understand by the term chemotherapy?



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**3.** What do you understand by the term chemotherapy?



**4.** Write the structure and IUPAC name of Aspirin.



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**5.** Define antipyretic with examples.



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**6.** Define analgeseic with examples.



7. What are Tranquillizers? Give examples.



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**8.** Define anti-depresents with example.



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9. What are antacids?



10. Define anti-malarials with example.



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**11.** Name one '(a) antiseptic (b) disinfectant (c) analgesic.



**12.** Ranitidine is antacid. With reference to which IT classification this statement has been given?



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



**14.** Name a substance which canbe used both as an antipyretics and as analgesics.



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**15.** What are disinfectants ? Give some examples.



16. What are antibiotics? Give two examples.

Name the first antibiotic discovered.



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**17.** Explain the following with suitable examples.

**Antimicrobials** 



**18.** Explain the following with suitable examples.

**Antihistamines** 



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**19.** Explain the following with suitable examples.

**Antiseptics** 



**20.** What are main constituents of dettol?



21. What is the role of renin?



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



**23.** Why do we need to classify the drugs in different ways?



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**24.** Write the name of medicine used for the treatment of asthma.



**25.** Write the name of the medicine used for the treatment of phenumonia.



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**26.** Write the structure of a medicine which is used for the prevention of heart attacks



**27.** Name the biomolecules that are chosen as drug targets ?



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**28.** Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors?



**29.** Which forces are involved in holding the drugs to the active site of enzymes?



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**30.** What are difference between narrow spectrum and broad spectrum antibiotics.



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**31.** What is meant by bacteriocidal antibiotics?



**32.** What is meant by bacteriostatic antibiotics



**33.** Low level of noradrenaline is the cause of depression. What type of drugs are needed to cure this problem? Name two drugs.



**34.** A broad spectrum antibiotic is:



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35. Name one broad-spectrum antibiotic.



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**36.** Define narrow specutrum antibiotics with suitable examples.



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37. Define non-narcotic analgesics and narcotic analgesics with suitable examples.



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**38.** How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants?



<b>39.</b> What type of drug is chloroamphenicol.
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<b>40.</b> What type of drug is penicillin?
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<b>41.</b> What type of drug is quinine?
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**42.** Write the name of medicine used for the treatment of tuberculosis ?



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



**44.** Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate or

magnesium or aluminium hydroxide?



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**45.** What are antifertility drugs?



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**46.** The class of drugs used for the treatment of cut or wound is :

A. Tranquilizers

- B. Antiseptic
- C. Antihistamine
- D. antipyretic

#### Answer: d



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



48. What are food preservatives?



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**49.** is the use of contraceptive justified?



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**50.** What are differences between preservatives and antioxidants?



51. What is aspartame and what is its use?



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**52.** What are artificial sweetners?



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**53.** Name a sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient.



**54.** What problem arises in using alitame as artificial sweetener?



**55.** What are differences between preservatives and antioxidants ?



56. Why can't disinfectant be used as an antiseptic?



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**57.** The chemical name of Vitamin E is\_\_\_\_\_



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**58.** What are soaps? Give its disadvantage.



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



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**60.** Differntiate between soaps and synthetic detergent



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



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



**63.** What are synthetic detergents?



**64.** Explain the following terms with suitable examples.

Cationic detergents



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**65.** Explain the following terms with suitable examples.

Anionic detergents



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**66.** Explain the following terms with suitable examples.

Non-ionic detergents



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**67.** Give the structure of alkyl bezene sulphonrate detergent.



**68.** Explain cationic and anionic detergents with suitable examples.



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**69.** What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents?



**70.** What are biodegradable polymers? Give chemical equation for the preparation of any one biodegradable polymer.



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



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



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



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



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**75.** Explain the mechanism of the cleansing action of soaps



**76.** If water contains calcium hydrogen carbonate, out of soap and synthetic detergents which one will you use for cleansing clother?

