



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD -HARYANA BOARD

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Objective Type Questions

1. Which enzyme converts sucrose into glucose and fructose ?

A. Invertase

B. Zymase

C. Diastase

D. Maltase

Answer: A



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2. Among the following which artificial sweetener one has the lowest sweetness value ?

A. Alitame

B. Aspartame

C. Saccharine

D. Sucralose

Answer: C



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3. Which of the following reduces fever ?

A. Analgesic

B. Antiseptic

C. Antibiotic

D. Antipyretic

Answer: D



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4. 0.2% solution of Phenol is an :

A. Antibiotic

B. Antiseptic

C. Disinfectant

D. Analgesic

Answer: B



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5. Which is used as a Tranquilizer ?

A. Equamine

B. Naproxin

C. Phenol

D. Tetracycline

Answer: A



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6. A broad spectrum antibiotic is :

A. Paracetamol

B. Ranitidine

C. Aspirin

D. Chloromphenicol

Answer: D



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7. Tincture of Iodine is :

A. 2-3% solution of I_2 in Alcohol

B. 0.2-0.4 ppm Chlorine in H_2O

C. Iodoform

D. 2-3% solution of I_2 in Water.

Answer: A



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8. Barbiturates are used as :

A. Antibiotic

B. Analgesic

C. Tranquilizer

D. Antiseptic

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following is an antacid?

A. Rantidine

B. Aspirus

C. Naproxen

D. Penicillin

Answer: A



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10. Chloromphenical is :

A. Antacids

B. Broad spectrum antibiotic

C. Tranquilizer

D. Artificial sweetening agent.

Answer: B



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11. Which drug is used to reduce acidity ?

A. Analgesic

B. Antiseptic

C. Antibiotic

D. Antacid

Answer: D



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12. Which of the following is not an artificial sweetening agent ?

A. Aspartame

B. Alitame

C. Sucrolose

D. Sodium benzoate.

Answer: A



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13. Which is a preservative ?

A. Phenol

B. NaOH

C. Toluene

D. Sodium benzoate.

Answer: D



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14. A broad spectrum antibiotic is :

A. Paracetamol

B. Rantidine

C. Aspirin

D. Chloromphenicol

Answer: D



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15. Which of the following is natural sweetner

?

A. Aspirin

B. Serotonin

C. Benzene

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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16. Dettol is used as :

A. Disinfectant

B. Antiseptic

C. Analgesic

D. Antiallergic

Answer: B



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17. 0.2% solution of Phenol is an :

A. Antibiotic

B. Antiseptic

C. Disinfectant

D. Analgesic

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following is an analgesic ?

A. Rantidine

B. Aspirin

C. Penicillin

D. None of these

Answer: B



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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Name one broad spectrum antibiotics.



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2. Why is biothional added to soap ?



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3. Barbituric acid is used as a



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4. Tincture of Iodine is



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5. Aspartame is used as



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6. Name one Tranquilizer.



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7. Name one artificial sweetener.



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8. What is use of Ranitidine ?



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9. The drugs used for allergic reactions are called.....



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10. Heroine is a Analgesic.



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11. What are analgesics ?



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12. What are antimicrobials ?



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



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14. What do you mean by the term chemotherapy ?



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15. Give the structural formula and IUPAC name of aspirin.



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



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17. What are tranquilizers ? Give two examples.



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18. Who discovered the first antibiotic ? Name the antibiotic discovered .





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19. Give the structure of equanil. Give its uses .



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20. Why detergents are called soapless soaps ?



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21. Why do soaps not work in hard water ?





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22. Can you use soaps and synthetic detergents to check the hardness of water ?



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23. What is the structure of chloromphenicol ?

What is its use for curing diseases ?



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24. Name the sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweet for a diabetic patient .



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25. Name the macromolecules that are chosen as drug targets.



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



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27. Define the term chemotherapy.



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28. Amino acids serine, aspartic acid and phenylalanine are present on the active site of an enzyme . Structure of these amino acids are given in the book. Explain which forces may be involved in binding the drug to the enzyme if

the drug inhibits the holding of substrate on the active site of enzyme/



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29. What are main constituents of dettol ?



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30. What is tincture of iodine ? What is its use ?



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31. Why is use of aspartame limited to cold foods and drinks ?



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Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are soaps ? What are hard and soft soaps ? Give the limitations of soaps ?



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2. Why are Sucralose and L-Glucose used as artificial sweeteners ?



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3. What is preservative ? How sodium metabisulphite act as preservative and in which food particles it is used ?



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4. What are artificial sweeteners ? Saccharin, an artificial sweetener is used by whom ? How many times it is more sweeter than sugar ?



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5. (a) What is meant by the term 'Broad spectrum antibiotics' ? Explain.

(b) What are artificial sweetening agents ?

Give two examples.

(c) What problem arises in using alitame as artificial sweetener ?



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6. Give one important use of each of the following :

(i) Bithional (ii) Chloromphenicol

(iii) Streptomycin (iv) Paracetamol.



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7. State the function along with one example each of :

(i) Antihistamines (ii) Antioxidants

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8. How do antiseptic differ from disinfectants ?

How does an antibiotic differ from these two

?

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9. Explain the following with suitable examples

:

(i) Tranquilizers (ii) Anaesthetics



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10. What are antibiotics ? Name any two antibiotics which are specific for certain diseases.



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11. Explain the following with examples :

(a) Antipyretics

(b) Analgesics



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



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13. Why do drugs designed to cure some ailments in one organ in the body not affect

the other parts ? Explain with an example.

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14. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents ? Give one example of each.

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15. If water contains dissolved calcium bicarbonate, out of soaps and synthetic

detergents which one will you use for cleaning clothes ?



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16. Why the medicines should not be taken without consulting doctors ?



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17. Why do drugs designed to cure some ailments in one organ in the body not affect

the other parts ? Explain with an example.



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18. Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium bicarbonate or magnesium or aluminium hydroxide ?



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19. What are food preservatives ? Give one example.



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20. Why detergents are called soapless soaps ?



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21. Explain target molecules or drug targets used in medicinal chemistry .



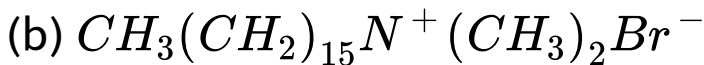
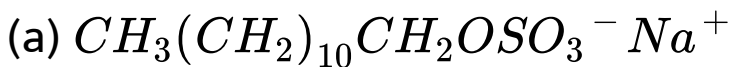
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22. What are Antagonists and Agonists drugs ?

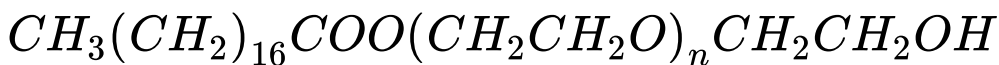


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23. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds:



(c)



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Long Answer Type Questions

1. Why do we need to classify drugs in different ways ?



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2. List main difference between soap and detergents.



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3. Explain the following terms with suitable examples :

(a) cationic detergents

(b) anionic detergents and

(iii) neutral detergents



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4. Discuss the cleansing action of soaps and detergents.



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5. Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



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