



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS

CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Conceptual Questions

1. Why is bithional added to soap ?

Which class of drung is used in sleeping pills

?



Watch Video Solution

2. (i) Which class of drug is ranitidine ?

(ii) Which of the following is a disinfectant.

0.2% phenol , 1% phenol .



Watch Video Solution

3. Pick out the odd one from among the following compounds on the basis of their

medicinal properties mentioning the reasons :

Luminal , seconal , phenacetin , equanil.



Watch Video Solution

4. Pick the odd one amongst the following on the basis of their medicinal properties.



Watch Video Solution

5. Name a broad spectrum antibiotic and two diseases for which it is prescribed .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Which chemical is responsible for the antiseptic properties of dettol ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name a class of antimicrobial drugs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Why do antihistamines not affect the secretion of acid in stomach ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Why are metal hydroxides better alternative than sodium hydrogen carbonate

in antacid ?



Watch Video Solution

11. Why is aspirin used in the prevention of heart attacks ?



Watch Video Solution

12. Give an example of a sulpha drug.



Watch Video Solution

13. A pain reliver used form sever pain like post

- operative pain or pain due to terminal cancer

:



Watch Video Solution

14. Name one substance which can act as both

:

(i) Analgesic and antipyretic .

(ii) Antiseptice and disinfectant .



Watch Video Solution

15. What are the main constituents of dettol ?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

17. Giving one example of each analgesics and tranquilizers.



Watch Video Solution

18. Sleeping pills are recommended by doctors to the patients suffering from sleeplessness but it is not advisable to take its doses without consultation with the doctor. Why?



Watch Video Solution

19. Name the first antibiotic discovered and by whom.



Watch Video Solution

20. Name the medicine which reduces fever.



Watch Video Solution

21. Given the name of one neurotransmitter.



Watch Video Solution

22. Which one of the following is a food preservative ? Equanil, Morphine, Sodium benzoate.



Watch Video Solution

23. Give one example of artificial sweetening agent.



Watch Video Solution

24. Give one example of a non-ionic detergent.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Give the structure of an alkyl benzene sulphonate detergent.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. What is BHA and BHT?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. What are the consequences of using non-biodegradable detergents ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. Why the detergents with straight hydrocarbon groups are better than the detergents with branched chain hydrocarbon groups ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. Name two artificial sweeteners used in food materials.



Watch Video Solution

30. Give one example each of cationic and anionic detergent.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

32. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents ?



Watch Video Solution

33. Give one example for each of the following:

(i) An artificial sweetener whose use is limited to cold drinks.

(ii) A non - ionic detergent .



Watch Video Solution

34. Among the following which one acts as a food preservative ?

Aspartame, Aspirin, Sodium benzoate ,

Paracetamol .





[Watch Video Solution](#)

Ncert File In Text Questions

1. Sleeping pills are recommended by doctors to the patients suffering from sleeplessness but it is not advisable to take its doses without consultation with the doctor. Why?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. With reference to which classification has the statement, “ranitidine is an antacid” been given?



Watch Video Solution

3. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents ?



Watch Video Solution

4. Write the chemical equation for preparing sodium soap from glyceryl oleate and glyceryl palmitate. Structural formulae of these compounds are given below.

(i) $(C_{15}H_{31}COO)_3C_3H_5$ - Glyceryl palmitate

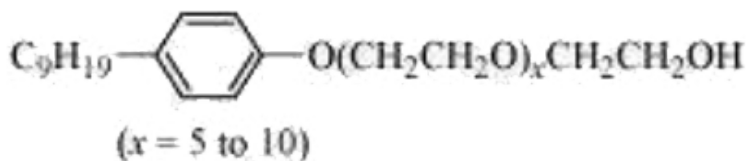
(ii) (i) $(C_{17}H_{32}COO)_3C_3H_5$ - Glyceryl oleate



Watch Video Solution

5. Following type of non-ionic detergents are present in liquid detergents, emulsifying

agents and wetting agents. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the molecule. Identify the functional group(s) present in the molecule.



Answer



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Ncert File Text Exercise

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



Watch Video Solution

2. Explain the term, target molecules or drug targets as used in medicinal chemistry.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

4. Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors ?



Watch Video Solution

5. Define the term chemotherapy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. While antacids and antiallergic drugs interfere with the function of histamines but why do these not interfere with the functions of each other?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. What is meant by the term 'broad spectrum antibiotics? Give example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

11. Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogencarbonate or magnesium or aluminium hydroxide ?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

13. What are the main constituents of Dettol ?



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. What are food preservatives ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What are artificial sweetening agents ? Give two examples.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

20. How are synthetic detergents better than soaps ?



Watch Video Solution

21. Explain the following terms with suitable examples

(i) cationic detergents

(ii) anionic detergents and

(iii) non-ionic detergents.



Watch Video Solution

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





[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Why do soaps not work in hard water ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



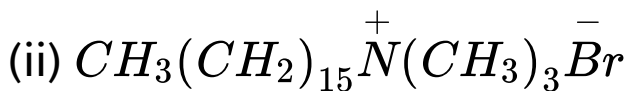
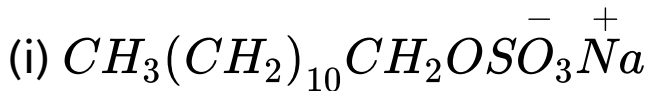
Watch Video Solution

26. If water contains dissolved calcium hydrogencarbonate, out of soaps and synthetic detergents which one will you use for cleaning clothes ?

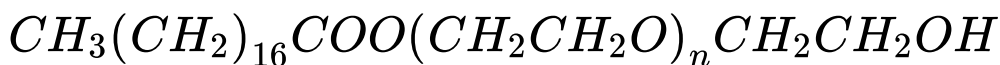


Watch Video Solution

27. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic parts in the following compounds.



(iii)



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Ncert Multiple Choice Question Type I

1. Which of the following statements is not correct?

A. Some antiseptics can be added to soaps.

B. Dilute solutions of some disinfectants can be used as antiseptic.

C. Disinfectants are antimicrobial drugs.

D. Antiseptic medicines can be ingested

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

2. Which is the correct statement about birth control pills?

A. Contain estrogen only

B. Contain progesterone only

C. Contain a mixture of estrogen and progesterone derivatives

D. Progesterone enhances ovulation

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Which statement about aspirin is not true?

A. Aspirin belongs to narcotic analgesics.

B. It is effective in relieving pain.

C. It has antiblood clotting action.

D. It is a neurologically active drug.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. The most useful classification of drugs for medicinal chemists is _____.

A. on the basis of chemical structure.

B. on the basis of drug action.

C. on the basis of molecular targets.

D. on the basis of pharmacological effect.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Some tranquilisers function by inhibiting the enzymes which catalyse the degradation of noradrenaline.

B. Tranquilisers are narcotic drugs.

C. Tranquilisers are chemical compounds that do not affect the message transfer from nerve to receptor.

D. Tranquilisers are chemical compounds that can relieve pain and fever.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. Salvarsan is arsenic containing drug which was first used for the treatment of _____.

A. syphilis

B. typhoid

C. meningitis

D. dysentry

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

7. A narrow spectrum antibiotic is active against

A. gram positive or gram negative bacteria.

B. gram negative bacteria only.

C. single organism or one disease.

D. both gram positive and gram negative bacteria.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. The compound that causes general antidepressant action on the central nervous system belongs to the class of

A. analgesics

B. tranquilizers

C. narcotic analgesics

D. antihistamines

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

9. Compound which is added to soap to impart antiseptic properties is

A. sodium laurylsulphate

B. sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate

C. bithional

D. rosin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

10. Equanil is an example of

A. artificial sweetener

B. tranquilizer

C. antihistamine

D. antifertility drug

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

11. Which of the following enhances leathering property of soap?

A. Sodium carbonate

B. Sodium rosinate

C. Sodium stearate

D. Triosdium phosphate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. Glycerol is added to soap. It function:

A. as a filler

B. to increase leathering

C. to prevent rapid drying

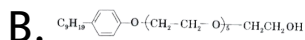
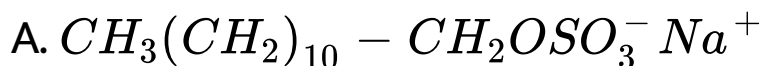
D. to make soap granules

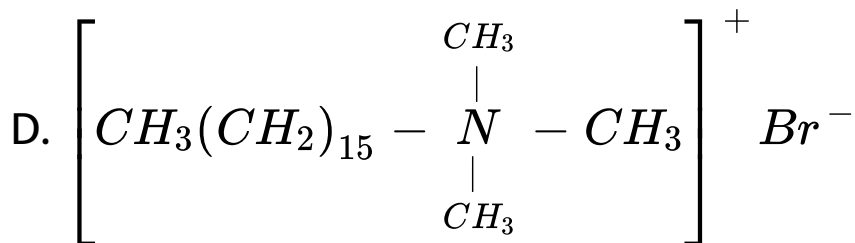
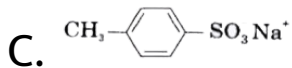
Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

13. Which of the following is an example of liquid dishwashing detergent ?





Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. Polyethylene glycols are used in the preparation of which type of detergent ?

A. Cationic detergents

B. Anionic detergents

C. Non-ionic detergents

D. Soaps

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

15. Which of the following is not a target molecule for drug function in body ?

A. Carbohydrates

B. Lipids

C. Vitamins

D. Proteins

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

16. Which of the following statements is not true about enzyme inhibitors ?

A. Inhibit the catalytic activity of the enzyme.

B. Prevent the binding of substrate.

C. Generally a strong covalent bond is formed between an inhibitor and an enzyme.

D. Inhibitors can be competitive or non-competitive.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

17. Which of the following chemicals can be added for sweetening of food item at cooking temperature and does not provide calories?

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Aspartame

D. Sucralose

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

18. Which of the following will not enhance nutritional value of food ?

A. Minerals

B. Artificial sweeteners

C. Vitamins

D. Amino acids

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Ncert Multiple Choice Question Type II

1. Which of the following statements are incorrect about receptor proteins?

A. Majority of receptor proteins are embedded in the cell membranes.

B. The active site of receptor proteins opens on the inside region of the cell.

C. Chemical messengers are received at the binding sites of receptor proteins.

D. Shape of receptor doesn't change during attachment of messenger.

Answer: B::D



Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following are not used as food preservatives?

A. Table salt

B. Sodium hydrogencarbonate

C. Cane sugar

D. Benzoic acid

Answer: B::C



Watch Video Solution

3. Compounds with antiseptic properties are _____ .

A. $CHCl_3$

B. CHI_3

C. Boric acid

D. 0.3 ppm aqueous solution of Cl_3

Answer: B::C



Watch Video Solution

4. Which of the following statements are correct about barbiturates

(a) Hypnotics or sleep producing agents

(b) These are tranquilizers

(c) Non-narcotic analgesics

(d) Pain reducing without disturbing the nervous system

A. Hypnotics or sleep producing agents.

B. These are tranquilizers.

C. Non-narcotic analgesics.

D. Pain reducing without disturbing the nervous system.

Answer: A::B





[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Which of the following are sulpha drugs?

A. Sulphapyridine

B. Prontosil

C. Salvarsan

D. Nardil

Answer: A::B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Which of the following is not antidepressants ?

A. Iproniazid

B. Phenelzine

C. Equanil

D. Salvarsan

Answer: A::B::C



Watch Video Solution

7. Which of the following statements are incorrect about penicillin?

A. An antibacterial fungus.

B. Ampicillin is its synthetic modification.

C. It has bacteriostatic effect.

D. It is a broad spectrum antibiotic.

Answer: C::D



Watch Video Solution

8. Which of the following compounds are administered as antacids :

- (a) Sodium carbonate
- (b) Sodium hydrogen carbonate
- (c) Aluminium carbonate
- (d) Magnesium hydroxide

- A. Sodium carbonate
- B. Sodium hydrogencarbonate
- C. Aluminium carbonate
- D. Magnesium hydroxide

Answer: B::D



Watch Video Solution

9. Amongst the following antihistamines, which are antacids?

A. Ranitidine

B. Brompheniramine

C. Terfenadine

D. Cimetidine

Answer: A::D



Watch Video Solution

10. Veronal and luminal are derivatives of barbituric acid which are

- A. Tranquilizers
- B. Non-narcotic analgesic
- C. Antiallergic drugs
- D. Neurologically active druge

Answer: A::D



Watch Video Solution

11. Which of the following are anionic detergents ?

A. Sodium salts of sulphonated long chain alcohol.

B. Ester of stearic acid and polyethylene glycol

C. Quaternary ammonium salt of amine
with acetate ion .

D. Sodium salts of sulphonated long chain
hydrocarbons.

Answer: A::D



Watch Video Solution

12. Which of the following statements are
correct ?

A. Cationic detergents have germicidal properties

B. Bacteria can degrade the detergents containing highly branched chains

C. Some synthetic detergents can give foam even in ice cold water .

D. Synthetic detergents are not soaps .

Answer: A::C::D



Watch Video Solution

Ncert Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the average molecular mass of drugs ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Write the uses of medicines.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. What are antiseptics ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Which type of drugs come under antimicrobial drugs?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Where are receptors located ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What is the harmful effect of hyperacidity ?



Watch Video Solution

7. Which site of an enzyme is called allosteric site ?



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. What is the commonality between the antibiotic arsphenamine and azodye ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Which class of drugs is used in sleeping pills ?



Watch Video Solution

11. Aspirin is pain relieving antipyretic drug but can be used to prevent heart attack. Explain.



Watch Video Solution

12. Both antiacids and antiallergic drugs are antihistamines but they are antihistamines but they cannot replace each other . Explain why ?



Watch Video Solution

13. What is a soft soap ?



Watch Video Solution

14. If soap has high alkali content it irritates skin. How can the amount of excess alkali be determined ? What can be the source of excess alkali ?



Watch Video Solution

15. Explain why some times foaming is seen in river water near the place the place where sewage water is poured after treatment ?



Watch Video Solution

16. Which category of the synthetic detergents is used in toothpaste ?



Watch Video Solution

17. Hair shampoos belong to which class of synthetic detergent ?



Watch Video Solution

18. Dishwashing soaps are synthetic detergents. What is their chemical nature ?



Watch Video Solution

19. Draw the diagram showing micelle formation by the following detergent .



Watch Video Solution

20. How does the branching of hydrocarbon chain of synthetic detergents affect their biodegradability ?



Watch Video Solution

21. Why is it safer to use soap from the enviromental point of view ?



Watch Video Solution

22. ANALGESICS



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Which of the following is scientific explanation of depression ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. What is the basic difference between antiseptics and disinfectants ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Between sodiumhydrogen carbonate and magnesium hydroxide , which is a better antacid and why ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. Which anaglesis are called opiates ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. What is the medicinal use of narcotic drugs ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. What are antagonistic drugs ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. What is the mode of action of antimicrobial drugs?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

30. What is the side product of soap industry ?

Give reactions showing soap formation.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

31. Bathing soaps are potassium salts of long chain fatty acids while washing soaps are sodium salts of long chain fatty acids .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. How are transparent soaps manufactured ?



Watch Video Solution

33. What is the advantage of using antihistamines over antacids in the treatment of acidity ?



Watch Video Solution

34. What are the functions performed by histamine in the body ?



Watch Video Solution

35. With the help of an example explain how do tranquilizers control the feeling of depression ?



Watch Video Solution

36. Why are certain drugs called enzyme inhibitors ?



Watch Video Solution

37. What are fillers and what role these fillers play in soap ?



Watch Video Solution

38. Sugar is the main source of energy as it produces energy on metabolic decomposition. But these days low calorie drinks are more popular, why ?



Watch Video Solution

39. Pickles have a long shelf life and do not get spoiled for months, Why ?



Watch Video Solution

40. What is the difference between saccharin and saccharin acid ?



Watch Video Solution

41. Name an artificial sweetener which is derivative of sucrose .



Watch Video Solution

42. Name two α -amino acids which form a dipeptide which is 100 times more sweet than cane sugar ?



Watch Video Solution

43. Aspartame is unstable at cooking temperature, where would you suggest aspartame to be used for sweetening ?



Watch Video Solution

44. Benzoic acid, sorbin acid , propanoic acid .



View Text Solution

45. Explain the role of allosteric site on enzyme inhibition ?



Watch Video Solution

46. How are receptor protein located in the cell membrane ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. What happens when the bond formed between an enzyme and an inhibitor is a strong covalent bond?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Ncert Matching Type Questions

1. Match the medicine given in Column I with their use given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Ranitidine	(i) Tranquilizer
(b) Furacine	(ii) Antibiotic
(c) Phenelzine	(iii) Antihistamine
(d) Chloramphenicol	(iv) Antiseptic
	(v) Antifertility drug



Watch Video Solution

2. Match the soaps given in Column I with items given in column II.

Column I	Column II
A. Soap chips	1. dried miniature soap bubbles
B. Soap granules	2. small broken pieces of soap formed from melted soaps
C. Soap powder	3. soap powder + abrasives + builders ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$)
D. Scouring soap	4. soap powder + builders like Na_2CO_3 and Na_3PO_4



Watch Video Solution

3. Match structures given the in Column I with items given in Column II .

Column I	Column II
(a) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	(i) Cationic detergent
(b) $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COO}^-\text{Na}^+$	(ii) Anionic detergent
(c) $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3^-\text{Na}^+$	(iii) Non-ionic detergent
(d) $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{15}-\text{N}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \right]^+\text{Br}^-$	(iv) Soap



Watch Video Solution

4. Match the detergents given in Column I with their uses given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) $\left[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{15} \text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3 \right]^+ \text{Br}^-$	(i) Dishwashing powder
(b) $\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_{11}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{SO}_3^- \text{Na}^+$	(ii) Laundry soap
(c) $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COONa} + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Rosin}$	(iii) Hair conditioners
(d) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	(iv) Toothpaste

 **View Text Solution**

5. Match the class of compounds given in Column I with their functions given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Antagonists	(i) Communicate message between two neurons and that between neurons to muscles
(b) Agonists	(ii) Bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function
(c) Chemical messenger	(iii) Crucial to body's communication process
(d) Inhibitors	(iv) Mimic the natural messenger
(e) Receptors	(v) Inhibit activities of enzymes.

 **Watch Video Solution**

6. Match the classes of drugs given in Column I with their action given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
A. Analgesics	1. Inhibit the growth of microorganisms can be given orally
B. Antiseptics	2. Treatment of stress
C. Antihistamines	3. Applied to inanimate objects
D. Antacids	4. Prevents the interaction of histamine with its receptor
E. Tranquilizers	5. Pain killing effect
F. Antibiotics	6. Applied to diseased skin surfaces
G. Disinfectants	7. Treatment of acidity



Watch Video Solution

Ncert Assertion And Reason Type Questions

1. Assertion (A) Penicillin (G) is an antihistamine.

Reason (R) Penicillin (G) is effective against gram positive as well as gram negative bacteria.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. Assertion : Sulpha drugs contain sulphonamide group.

Reason : Salvarsan is a sulpha drug.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertio .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. Assertion : Receptors are crucial to body's communicational process.

Reason : Receptors are proteins.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. Assertion (A) Enzymes have active sites that hold substrate molecule for a chemical reaction.

Reason (R) Drugs compete with natural substrate by attaching covalency to the active site of enzyme.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

5. Assertion (A) Chemical messengers are chemicals that enable communications of message between tow neurons or between or between neurons and muscles.

Reason (R) Chemicals enter the cell through receptor.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is
wrong

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

6. Assertion (A) Transparent soaps are made by dissolving soaps in ethanol.

Reason (R) Ethanol makes things invisiable.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

7. Assertion (A) Sodium chloride is added to precipitate soap after saponification.

Reason (R) Hydrolysis of esters of long chain fatty acids by alkali produces soap in colloidal form.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

8. Assertion (A) Competitive inhibitors compete with natural substrate for their attachment on the active sites of enzymes.

Reason (R) In competitive inhibitor binds to the allosteric site of the enzyme.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

9. Assertion (A) Non-competative inhibitor inhibits the catalytic activity of enzyme by binding with its active site.

Reason (R) Non-competitive inhibitor changes the shape of the active site in such a way that substrate can't recognise it .

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is
wrong

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

10. Assertion (A) Chemical messenger gives message to the cell without entering the cell.

Reason (R) Chemical messenger is received at the binding site of receptor proteins.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

11. Assertion (A) Receptor protein show selectivity for one chemical messenger over the other.

Reason (R) Chemical messenger binds to the receptor site and inhibits its natural function.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

12. Assertion (A) All chemicals added to food items are called food preservatives.

Reason (R) All these chemicals increase the nutritive value of the food.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertio .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is wrong

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

13. Assertion (A) Preservative are added to food items.

Reason (R) Preservatives inhibit the growth of microorganisms.

A. Assertion , and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion .

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion .

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements .

D. Assertion is correct statement ,reason is
wrong

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. Assertion (A) : Artificial sweeteners are added to the food to control the intake of calories.

Reason (R) : Most of the artificial sweetness are inert and do not metabolise in the body.

A. Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason does not explain assertion

B. Assertion and reason both are correct and reason explains the assertion

C. Both assertion and reason are wrong statements

D. Assertion is correct statement, reason is wrong

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Quick Memory Test Say True Or False

1. Equanil, used as tranquilizer, is a derivative of barbituric acid.T/F



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Phenol acts both as antiseptic and disinfectant.T/F



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Chloroquine is used to cure typhoid.T/F



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Synthetic detergents work well even in hard water. T/F



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. In cleansing action of soaps, non-polar end is hydrophilic.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Saccharin and its salts are useful for diabetic patients.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. A 1% solution of phenol is used as an antiseptic. True/False



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Butylated hydroxy anisole is used as artificial sweetening agent. True/False



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Omeprazole and lansoprazole are most effective antacid drugs.T/F



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Mifepristone is used as antifertility drug.
True/False



[Watch Video Solution](#)

[Quick Memory Test Complete The Missing Links](#)

1. Aspirin acts as and



Watch Video Solution

2. Bithional is added to soaps to impart them
.....properties.



Watch Video Solution

3. Omeprazole is



Watch Video Solution

4. The antiseptic dettol is a mixture of
and



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Equanil is a



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Penicillin was discovered by





[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. The artificial sweetening agent sucralose is a
.....derivative of sucrose.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. are produced when a drug binds to
more than one type of receptor.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. The chemical substances which prevent the allergic reactions in body are called



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Chloramphenicol is a



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. The birth control pills are called
drugs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Amyl metacresol is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Quick Memory Test Choose The Correct Alternative

1. Phenaramine is used as antihistamine/antifertility drug.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. A 1% solution of phenol acts as antiseptic/disinfectant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Vallium is used as tranquilizer/antimicrobial.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. The drug which stimulates or activates the receptor to initiate a physiological response is called antagonist/ agonist.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Ormeloxifene is antifertility/antibiotic drug.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. The ionic part or polar part is hydrophobic / hydrophilic.



Watch Video Solution

7. Soaps are generally biodegradable/non-biodegradable.



Watch Video Solution

8. BHA is antimicrobial/antioxidant in food.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Soaps / Synthetic detergents can be used even in hard water.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Aspartame is more less stable than alitame during activate cooking .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Revision Exercise Multiple Choice Question

1. Barbiturates are

A. Antibiotics

B. antacids

C. hypnotics

D. artificial sweeteners

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following is not a tranquilizer ?

A. Barbituric acid

B. Seconal

C. Luminal

D. Phenacetin

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. Sulphonamides act as

A. hypnotics

B. antidepressants

C. antimicrobials

D. antiseptics

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Dulcin

B. Alitame

C. Sodium benzoate

D. Aspartame

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Amoxillin is semi-synthetic modification of :

A. penicillin

B. streptomycin

C. tetracycline

D. chloramphenicol

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid is

A. antiseptic

B. antipyretic

C. antibiotic

D. mordant dye

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Antipyretics are medicinal compounds which

A. lower body temperature

B. relieve pain

C. control malaria

D. kill microorganisms

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. 0.2% solution of phenol is an

A. antibiotic

B. antiseptic

C. disinfectant

D. analgesic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

9. Which of the following is an analgesic?

A. Ranitidine

B. Aspirin

C. Penicillin

D. None of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. Acetyl salicylic acid is used as

A. an antiseptic

B. an antibiotic

C. an analgesic

D. a pesticide

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

11. Which is used as a preservative to protect processed food?

- A. Sodium sulphate
- B. Saccharin
- C. Sodium bicarbonate
- D. Sodium metabisulphite

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

12. Dettol is used as

A. disinfectant

B. antiseptic

C. analgesic

D. anti-allergic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

13. Penicillin is a/an

A. Hormone

B. Antibiotic

C. Antiseptic

D. Lipid

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. Paracetamol is

A. antiseptic

B. analgesic

C. antiseptic and analgesic

D. antibiotic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

15. Which of the following is used as artificial sweetener?

A. Saccharin

B. Second

C. Omeprazole

D. Pheniramine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

16. Which is not a tranquilizer ?

A. Luminal

B. Seconal

C. Valium

D. Bithional

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

17. Which of the following artificial sweeteners is methyl ester of dipeptide ?

A. Aspartame

B. Sucralose

C. Saccharin

D. Alitane

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

18. Which of the following can be used as an antacid ?

A. Ranitidine

B. Histamine

C. Equanil

D. Aspirin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

19. The class of drugs used for the treatment of cut or wound is .

A. Tranquilizers

B. antiseptic

C. antihistamine

D. Antipyretic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

20. What is tincture of iodine ?

A. 0.2 to 0.4 ppm aqueous solution of chlorine

B. 2 – 3 % aqueous solution of CH_3COOH

C. 2 – 3 % solution of iodine in alcohol – water

D. None of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

21. Match the drug (column I) with the class of drug (column II).

Column I	Column II
(i) Chlorpheniramine	(A) antibiotic
(ii) Prontosil	(B) antimicrobial
	(C) antihistamine
	(D) antiseptic

A. (i)- (C) , (ii) - (B)

B. (i) - (A) , (ii) - (B)

C. (i) - (C), (ii) - (D)

D. (i) - (B) , (ii) - (C)

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

22. Match the medicine (column I) with its use (column I) .

Column I	Column II
(i) Ofloxacin	(A) remove excess acid in stomach
(ii) Veronal	(B) treats stress or mental diseases
	(C) kills the micro-organisms
	(D) lowers body temperature

A. (i) - (A) , (ii) - (B)

B. (i) - (A) , (ii) - (D)

C. (i) - (C), (ii) - (D)

D. (i) - (C), (ii) - (B)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

23. Match the food additive (column I) with its class (column II).

Column I	Column II
(i) Aspartame	(A) food preservative
(ii) Butylated hydroxy anisole	(B) natural sweetener
	(C) artificial sweetener
	(D) antioxidant

A. (i) - (A), (ii) - (B)

B. (i) -(C), (ii) - (D)

C. (i) - (C), (ii) - (B)

D. (i) - (C) , (ii) - (A)

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. Match the type of antibiotic (column I) with its example (column I) .

Column I	Column II
(i) Bactericidal	(A) Tetracycline
(ii) Bacteriostatic	(B) Streptomycin
	(C) Omeprazole
	(D) Cimetidine

A. (i) - (A) , (ii) - (B)

B. (i) - (B) , (ii) - (D)

C. (i) - (B), (ii) - (A)

D. (i) - (C) , (ii) - (D)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

25. Match the detergent (column I) with its type (column II) .

Column I	Column II
(i) Trimethyl stearyl ammonium chloride	(A) Cationic
(ii) Sodium lauryl sulphate	(B) Anionic
	(C) Neutral
	(D) Biodegradable

A. (i) - (A) , (ii) - (B)

B. (i) - (C) , (ii) - (B)

C. (i) - (D), (iii) - (B)

D. (i) - (A) , (ii) - (C)

Answer: A



26. Match the class drug (column I) with its example (column II).

Column I	Column II
(i) Sedatives	(A) heroin
(ii) Narcotics	(B) seldane
	(C) valium
	(D) bithional

A. (i) - (C) , (ii) - (B)

B. (i) - (C) , (ii) - (A)

C. (i) - (B) , (ii) - (A)

D. (i) - (D) , (ii) - (A)

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercise Passage Based Questions

1. Soap the detergents are used as cleansing agents . Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of higher fatty acids which contain more than 12 carbon atoms . Detergents are sodium salts of alkyl hydrogen sulphates or alkyl benzene sulphonic acids . Ther detergenta may be

anionic , cationic cationic , or non - ionic detergents depending upon the anion , cation or non - ionic detergent depending upon the anion , cation or hydrogen bonding group at the soluble end of the chain . Soaps and detergents form emulsified oil droplets with oily or greasy part of the cloth and these oil droplets are then washed away by stream of water.

Give the structure of an alkyl benzene sulphonatic detergents .



Watch Video Solution

2. Soap the detergents are used as cleansing agents . Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of higher fatty acids which contain more than 12 carbon atoms . Detergents are sodium salts of alkyl hydrogen sulphates or alkyl benzene sulphonic acids . Ther detergenta may be anionic , cationic cationic , or non - ionic detergents depending upon the anion , cation or non - ionic detergent depending upon the anion , cation or hydrogen bonding group at the soluble end of the chain . Soaps and detergents form emulsified oil droplets with

only or greasy part of the cloth and these oil droplets are then washed away by stream of water.

Give an example of detergent used in hair shampoos.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Soap the detergents are used as cleansing agents . Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of higher fatty acids which contain more than 12 carbon atoms . Detergents are sodium salts

of alkyl hydrogen sulphates or alkyl benzene sulphonic acids . Their detergents may be anionic , cationic cationic , or non - ionic detergents depending upon the anion , cation or non - ionic detergent depending upon the anion , cation or hydrogen bonding group at the soluble end of the chain . Soaps and detergents form emulsified oil droplets with oily or greasy part of the cloth and these oil droplets are then washed away by stream of water .

Give one example of a non - ionic detergent .



Watch Video Solution

4. Soap the detergents are used as cleansing agents . Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of higher fatty acids which contain more than 12 carbon atoms . Detergents are sodium salts of alkyl hydrogen sulphates or alkyl benzene sulphonic acids . Their detergents may be anionic , cationic cationic , or non - ionic detergents depending upon the anion , cation or non - ionic detergent depending upon the anion , cation or hydrogen bonding group at the soluble end of the chain . Soaps and

detergents form emulsified oil droplets with only or greasy part of the cloth and these oil droplets are then washed away by stream of water.

Why are synthetic detergents called soapless soaps ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Soap the detergents are used as cleansing agents . Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of higher fatty acids which contain more than

12 carbon atoms . Detergents are sodium salts of alkyl hydrogen sulphates or alkyl benzene sulphonic acids . Their detergents may be anionic , cationic , or non - ionic detergents depending upon the anion , cation or non - ionic detergent depending upon the anion , cation or hydrogen bonding group at the soluble end of the chain . Soaps and detergents form emulsified oil droplets with oily or greasy part of the cloth and these oil droplets are then washed away by stream of water.

Which out of soaps or detergents are biodegradable?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Revision Exercise Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion : Detergents are preferred to soaps for washing purposes.

Reason : Detergents having branched chain hydrocarbon are non-biodegradable.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Assertion : Aspirin can cause ulcer in stomach when taken empty stomach.

Reason : Aspirin gets hydrolysed to salicylic acid in stomach where pH is 2.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Assertion : Combinations of progesterone and estrogen are used as antifertility drugs.

Reason : These control the pregnancy.



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Assertion : Certain narcotics are used as analgesics.

Reason : Narcotics lower the body temperature in high fever.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Assertion : Pencillin has a narrow spectrum.

Reason : Antibiotics inhibit the growth or destroy micro-organisms.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Assertion : Pheniramine is used as an antihistamine.

Reason : Antimicrobials are used for treatment of malaria.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Assertion : 0.2 per cent solution of phenol is an antiseptic while its one percent solution is

disinfectant.

Reason : Antiseptics are also called disinfectant .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Assertion : Sodium-2-dodecyl benzene sulphonate is a biodegradable detergent.

Reason : Detergents having minium branching are biodegradable.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Assertion : Saccharin is an artificial sweetener.

Reason : It has a high calorific value.



Watch Video Solution

10. Assertion : Aspartame is used as artificial sweetener in cold drinks.

Reason : Aspartame is stable under cold conditions.



Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercise Very Short Answer Questions

1. A substance which can act both as an analgesic and antipyretic is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What type of drug is chloramphenicol?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Compound which is added to soap to impart antiseptic properties is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What are broad spectrum drugs ? Give one example ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Define antifertility drugs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Name the chemical responsible for the antiseptic properties of dettol.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Give the structure formula of aspirin . Give the IUPAC name .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What are anti - oxidants ? Give one example ?



Watch Video Solution

9. What are antibiotics? Give two examples.



Watch Video Solution

10. What is the role of bithional in toilet soaps ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Name two artificial sweeteners used in food materials.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Name a substance which can be used as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant and draw its structure.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. What are antimicrobials? Give an example.



Watch Video Solution

14. Give one example of sulpha drugs.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

16. What are antihistamines ? Give an example.



Watch Video Solution

17. What are tranquilizers? Give 2 examples.



Watch Video Solution

18. What are sweetening agents ? Name the sweetening agent used in the preparation of

sweets for a diabetic patient.



Watch Video Solution

19. What are the main constituents of dettol ?



Watch Video Solution

20. What are antacids?



Watch Video Solution

21. Define antiseptics and disinfectants.



Watch Video Solution

22. What are food preservatives?



Watch Video Solution

23. What are artificial sweeteners?



Watch Video Solution

24. What are analgesics? Give examples.



Watch Video Solution

25. What are anti-histamines? What they do.
Give one example.



Watch Video Solution

26. What is the purpose of adding a food preservative to a packaged food?



Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercise Short Answer Questions

1. Define with example .

(i) antipyretic drugs .

(ii) Antibiotics .

(iii) Analgesic drugs .



Watch Video Solution

2. Given one example each for the following :

(i) Antifertility drugs.

(ii) Narcotic analgesics .



Watch Video Solution

3. What are tranquilizers ?

Name one chemical responsible for the antiseptic property of Dettol .



Watch Video Solution

4. What are tranquilizers ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What are broad spectrum antibiotics?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Name a substance that can be used as an antiseptic as well as a disinfectant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Explain why we should not administer aspirin or paracetamol in empty stomach .



Watch Video Solution

8. Define the following with two examples each
:

(a) Antibiotics (b) Antihistamines .

(c) Tranquilizers .



Watch Video Solution

9. Differentiate between cationic and anionic detergents giving suitable examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. What type of drug is phenacetin ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. What are antioxidants ? What is the difference between preservatives and an

antioxidant ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Account how Aspirin drug helps in the prevention of heart attack .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Explain the following terms with one suitable example for each :

(i) A sweetening agent for diabetic patients

(ii) Enzymes

(iii) Analgesics



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. What are the following substances? Give one example of each one of them.

(i) Tranquilizers

(ii) Food preservatives

(iii) Synthetic detergents



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. What is the difference between soaps and detergents ?

What do you mean by food preservatives ?

Give names of any two food preservatives .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. What is food preservative ? Which one of the following is a food preservatives ? Equanil, Morphine , Sodium benzoate .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What are artificial sweetening agents ?

Write the structural formula of saccharin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. What are food preservation ? Give an example.

Mention a drug which can act , both as an analgesis as well as an antipyretic . Name an artificial sweetening agent .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Explain different types of neurologically active drugs and give example for each type



Watch Video Solution

20. (i) What are disinfectants ? Given an example.

(ii) Given two example of macro-molecules that are chosen as drug targets.

(iii) What are anionic detergents ? Give an example .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. (i) What are antiseptics and disinfectants?

Give an example .

(ii) Why is the use of aspartame limited to cold foods and soft drinks .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Give an example each of the following :

(i) Artificial sweetening agents .

(ii) Narcotic analgesics .

(iii) What are cationic detergents ? Give an example .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Define antibiotics. How do bactericidal antibiotics differ from bacteriostatic antibiotics ? Give one example of each .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. What are antibiotic ? Write the name of first antibiotic discovered



Watch Video Solution

25. What are synthetic detergents ? Write any four reasons for which they are preferred over soaps .



Watch Video Solution

26. Give one example each of the following :

(i) A non - narcotic analgesis.

(ii) An artificial sweetener .

(iii) A food preservation chemical .



Watch Video Solution

27. Explain the cleansing action of soaps.



Watch Video Solution

28. (a) Explain with example :

(i) Food preservation (ii) Detergents .

(b) Write the name of a substance that can be used as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant.



Watch Video Solution

29. How are antiseptics distinguished from disinfectants ? Give one example of each .

OR

(i) What are food additives ?

(ii) What are antihistamines ?



Watch Video Solution

30. (i) What are tranquilizers ?

(b) Give one example each of bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics.



Watch Video Solution

31. What are antagonist and agonist drugs ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. Give one example of each of the following :

(i) A tranquilize .

(ii) An antidepressant durg.

(iii) Narcotic analgesic .

(iv) An antiseptic .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Antibiotics, antiseptics and disifectant are antimicrobial drugs. Explain any one of these with example.



Watch Video Solution

34. (a) Define analgesics .

(b) Define antipyretics .

(c) What is tincture of iodine ?



Watch Video Solution

35. Why are artificial sweetening agents needed ? Give two examples.



Watch Video Solution

36. (a) What are drugs ?

(b) Write an example for a drug classified based on its chemical structure .



Watch Video Solution

37. What are analgesics ?

Give one example of artificial sweetening agent .



Watch Video Solution

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

What are tranquilizers ? What is their use ?



Watch Video Solution

39. What are the main constituents of dettol ?



Watch Video Solution

40. (i) What type of drug is used in sleeping pills?

(ii) What type of detergents are used in toothpastes?

(iii) Why the use of alitame as artificial sweetener is not recommended?



Watch Video Solution

41. (i) Why is bithional added in soap ?

(ii) Why is magnesium hydroxide a better antacid than sodium bicarbonate ?

(iii) Why are soaps biodegradable whereas detergents are non - biodergradable ?



Watch Video Solution

42. Describe the fojlowing giving one example for each :

(i) Detergents

(ii) Food preservatives

(iii) Antacids



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. What is the cause of a feeling of depression in human beings ? Name a drug which can be useful in treating this depression

.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

44. (i) What class of drug is Ranitidine?

(ii) If water contains dissolved Ca^{2+} ions, out of soaps and synthetic detergents, which will you use for cleaning clothes?

(iii) Which of the following is an antiseptic?

0.2% phenol, 1 % phenol



Watch Video Solution

45. (i) Give an example of artificial sweetener that could have been recommended to

diabetic patients .

(ii) What type of analgesics are chiefly used for the relief of pain of terminal cancer .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. Define the following:

(a) Cationic detergents ItBrgt (b) Broad spectrum antibiotics

(c) Tranquilizers



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. Among the following , which one acts as a food preservative ?

Aspartame, Aspirin , Sodium Benzoate ,
Paracetamol .



Watch Video Solution

48. Why are metal hydroxides better alternative than sodium hydrogen carbonate in antacids ?



Watch Video Solution

49. Define the following terms with a suitable example of each :

(a) Traquilizers .

(b) Antibiotics .

(c) Non - ionic detergents .



Watch Video Solution

50. (a) Which of the following is disinfectant :

0.2% solution of phenol or 1 % solution of phenol ?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

51. Define the following terms with a suitable example of each :

(a) Antiseptics .

(b) Bactericidal antibiotics .

(c) Cationic detergents .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Higher Order Thinking Skills Hots

1. Amino acid serine , aspartic acid and phenylalanine are present on the active site of an enzyme . 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 .



Watch Video Solution

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

the other parts ? Explain with an example .



Watch Video Solution

3. Why are detergents called soapless soaps ?



Watch Video Solution

4. How does aspirin help in the prevention of heart attack ?



Watch Video Solution

5. Diabetic patients are advised to take artificial sweeteners . Explain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Why are detergents non - biodegradable while soap are biodegradable ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

[Competition File Multiple Choice Questions](#)

1. Antipyretics are medicinal compounds which

A. reliver pain

B. lower body temperature

C. control malaria

D. kill other harmful organisms.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. Aspirin is

A. bacbituric acid

B. seconl

C. chloroxylenol

D. acetyl salicylic acid.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following is not an antibiotic ?

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Sulphadiazine

C. Penicillin

D. Bithional

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. Which of the following is not an antipyretic

?

A. Paracetamol

B. Aspirin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. Phenacetin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Chloramphenicol is.

A. antipyretic

B. broad spectrum antibiotic

C. azo dye

D. tranquilizer.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. Aspirin is a

A. narcotic

B. antipyretic

C. antimalarial

D. antiseptic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Progestogens and oestrogens are used as

A. antacids

B. antifertility drugs

C. antimicrobials

D. antibiotic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

8. Benadryl is used as

A. antiseptic

B. disinfectant

C. analgesis

D. antihistamine.

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Mifepristone is used as .

- A. antimicrobial
- B. antimalarial
- C. antifertility drug
- D. tranquilizer

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Which of the following can possibly be used as analgesic without causing addiction and modification?

A. Morphine

B. N-Acetyl - paraaminophenol

C. Diazepam

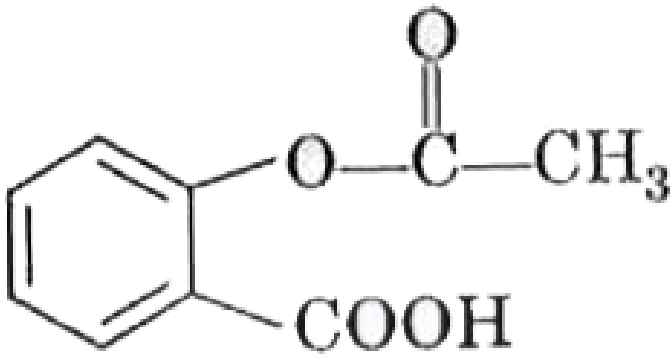
D. Tetrahydrocatenol

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

11. The following compound is used as .



A. an anti - inflammatory compound

B. analgesic

C. hypnotic

D. antiseptic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. A broad spectrum antibiotic is :

A. Paracetamol

B. penicillin

C. aspirin

D. chloramphenicol.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

13. Which of the following is used as an antioxidant in foods ?

A. Saccharin

B. Methylated hydroxy anisole

C. Ormeloxifene

D. Cochineal .

Answer: B



14. Which of the following is used as a preservative to protect processed food ?

- A. Sodium sulphate
- B. Saccharin
- C. Alitame
- D. Sodium metabisulphite

Answer: D



15. Which of the following is artificial sweetening agent ?

A. Butylated hydroxy toluene

B. Alitame

C. Sodium benzoate

D. Terpeneol

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

16. Which of the following is used as antioxidant in foods ?

A. Saccharin

B. Methylated hydroxy anisole

C. Ormeloxifene

D. Alitane

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

17. Pick the correct statement among the following :

A. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate used in tooth paste is cationic detergent .

B. Sodium lauryl sulphate forms an insoluble scum with hard water.

C. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide is a popular cationic detergent used in hair conditioners .

D. Non - ionic detergents are formed when polyethylene glycol reacts with adipic acid .

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. Which among the following detergents is non-ionic in character ?

A. sodium lauryl sulphate

B. Pentaerythritol stearate

C. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

D. Sodium n - dedecyl benzene - sulphonate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Which of the following is not a food preservative ?

A. Sodium chloride

B. Sodium benzoate

C. Sodium stearate

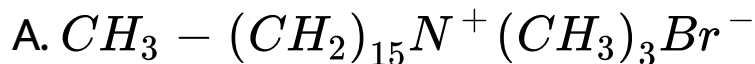
D. Sodium metabisulphite

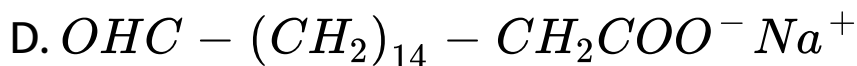
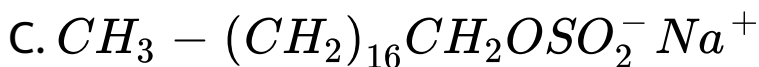
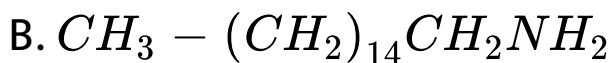
Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

20. Which one of the following is not a surfactant?





Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

21. Which one of the following is employed as a tranquilizer ?

A. Naproxen

B. Tetracycline

C. Chloropheniramine

D. Equanil

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

22. Which one of the following is employed as antihistamine ?

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Diphenylhydramine

C. Norothindrone

D. Omerprazole

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

23. Terfenadine is commonly used as a/an:

A. Tranquilizers

B. antihistamine

C. antimicrobial

D. antibiotic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. Which one of the following is an antacid .

A. Iproniazid

B. Salvarsan

C. Zantac

D. chloramphenicol.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

25. Drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function are called :

A. antagonists

B. agonists

C. enzymes

D. molecular targets

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

26. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganisms. Identify which of the following statements is not true:

A. Dilute solutions of boric acid and hydrogen peroxide are strong

antiseptics

B. Disinfectants harm the living tissues

C. A 0.2% solution of phenol is an antiseptic while 1% solution acts as a disinfectant .

D. Chlorine and iodine are used as strong disinfectants .

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

27. Artificial sweetner which is stable under cold conditions only is :

A. Saccharin

B. sucalose

C. aspartame

D. alitame

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

28. Why is bithional added to soap ?

A. buffering agent

B. Antiseptic

C. Softener

D. dryer

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

29. The drug Tegamet is :

A. analgesis

B. antidepressants

C. anaesthetic

D. antacid

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

30. Which one of the following is a cationic detergent ?

- A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- B. Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide
- C. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphoante
- D. Glyceryl oleate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

31. Which of the following is an analgesis ?

- A. Streptomycin

B. Chloromycetin

C. Novalgin

D. Penicillin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

32. Mixture of chloroxylenol and terpineol acts

as :

A. antiseptic

B. antipyretic

C. antibiotic

D. analgesic

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

33. Among the following, the narrow spectrum antibiotic is

A. chloramphenicol

B. penicillin G

C. ampicillin

D. amoxicillin

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

34. Which of the following is not an analgesic

?

A. Ibuprofen

B. Naproxen

C. Aspirin

D. Valium

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Aspartame

B. Suralose

C. Surcose

D. Alitame

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

36. The class of drugs used for the treatment of stress is

A. analgesics

B. antiseptic

C. antihistamine

D. tranquilizers

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

37. The artificial sweetener containing chlorine that has the appearance and taste as the of sugar and is stable is stable at cooking temperature is .

A. Aspartame

B. Saccharin

C. Sucalose

D. Alitame

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

38. The cationic detergent that is used in hair conditioners is

A. sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate

B. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

C. tetramethyl ammonium chloride

D. sodium stearyl sulphate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

39. Salts of sorbic acid propionic acid are used

as :

A. antioxidants

B. flavouring agents

C. food preservatives

D. nutritional supplements

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

40. The first discovered antibiotic is :

A. streptomycin

B. penicillin

C. chloramphenicol

D. tetracycline

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

41. Which of the following is antipyretic as well as analgesic ?

A. Sulphaguanidine

B. Paracetamol

C. Penicillin

D. Phenol

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

42. Aspirin is known as

A. phenyl salicylate

B. acetyl salicylate

C. methyl salicylic acid

D. acetyl salicylic acid

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

43. Oils are liquids at room temperature since they contain higher percentage of :

A. oleates

B. palmitates

C. stearates

D. myristates

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

44. Butylated hydroxy toluene as a food additive acts as

A. antioxidant

B. flavouring agents

C. colouring agent

D. emulsifier

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

45. Which among the following detergents is non-ionic in character ?

A. Sodium lauryl sulphate

B. Pentaerythrityl stearate

C. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium chloride

D. Sodium n - dodecyl benzene sulphonate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

46. Which among the following is a tranquilizer?

A. Aspirin

B. Valium

C. Penicillin

D. Sulphanilamide

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

47. Which of the following compounds is not an antacid?

A. Phenelzine

B. Rantidine

C. Aluminium hydroxide

D. Cimetidine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

48. Which of the following is an analgesic ?

A. Ofloxacin

B. Penicillin

C. Aminoglycosides

D. Paracetamol

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

49. What is the combining ratio of glycerol and fatty acid when they combine to form triglyceride?

A. 3 : 4

B. 3 : 2

C. 1:3

D. 1:2

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

50. Nartotic anaglesis is

A. aspirin

B. paracetamol

C. codeine

D. zantac

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

51. Which one of the following is employed as a tranquilizer ?

A. Equanil

B. Naproxen

C. Tetracycline

D. Dettol

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

52. Which of the following is an anionic detergent ?

A. Sodium stearate

B. Sodium lauryl sulphate

C. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide

D. Glyceryl oleate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

53. Bactericidal antibiotic among the following is :

A. Ofloxacin

B. erythromycin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. tetracycline

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

54. Pick the correct statements among the following :

A. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate used in tooth paste is a cationic detergents

B. Sodium lauryl sulphate forms an insoluble scum with hard water .

C. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide cationic detergent used in hair conditioner

D. Non-ionic detergents are formed when polyethylene glycol reacts with adipic acid .

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

55. Phenol is highly corrosive substance , but its 0.2 percent solution is used as .

A. antibiotic

B. antiseptic

C. disinfectant

D. antihistamine

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

56. Barbiturates are potent

A. Hypnotics

B. antimicrobials

C. antacids

D. antiseptics

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

57. Which cleansing agent gets precipitated in hard water ?

- A. Sodium lauryl sulphate
- B. Sodium stearate
- C. Cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide
- D. Sodium dodecylbenzenesulphonate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

58. Anti- histamine among the following is

A. brompheniramine

B. morphine

C. amoxicillin

D. chloroxylenol

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

59. _____ is a potent vasodilator .

A. Histamine

B. Serotonin

C. Codeine

D. Cimetidine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

60. Soaps are the sodium or potassium salts of higher fatty acids, containing number of carbon atoms more than .

A. 12

B. 8

C. 6

D. 10

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

61. Which element among the following is not present in saccharin ?

A. S

B. P

C. C

D. K

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

62. Noradrenaline is a/an

A. Neurotransmitter

B. Antidepressant

C. Antihistamine

D. Antacid

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

63. The chemical used as analgesics are

A. naproxen

B. sulphadiazine

C. diclofenac sodium

D. serotonin

Answer: A:C



Watch Video Solution

64. Which of the following are not used as antacids ?

A. Magnesium trisilicate

B. Sodium bicarbonate

C. Magnesium sulphate

D. Benadryl

Answer: C::D



Watch Video Solution

65. Which of the following is / are used as antioxidants for food stuffs ?

A. BHA

B. Sodium stearate

C. Alitame

D. Sodium sulphite

Answer: A::D



Watch Video Solution

Unit Practice Test

1. With oil or grease on cloth , soap forms

A. gel

B. emulsion

C. colloidal solution

D. detergent

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following is used as an antifertility drug ?

A. Seldane

B. Salvarsan

C. Choramphenicol

D. Novestrol

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Alitame

B. Sucralose

C. Aspartame

D. Butylated hydroxy anisole

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

4. Assertion : Sucralose is not used in cooking .

Reason : Sucralose is an artificial sweetener .



Watch Video Solution

5. Assertion : Antiseptics are used to kill the bacteria and stop their growth.

Reason : Disinfectants are artificial sweetener .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Is $(NH - CHR - CO)_n$ a homopolymer or copolymer?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

8. What is vulcanization for rubber ? Discusses the main purpose of vulcanization of rubber



Watch Video Solution

9. State the function with one example each of

.

(i) antihistamines .

(ii) analgesic.



Watch Video Solution

10. Write the monomers with structures of the following polymers :

(i) Nylon 6,6 .

(ii) Bakelite .

Teflon.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Explain the following with examples :

(i) Elastomers .

(ii) Biodegradable polymers .

(iii) Step growth polymerisation .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Explain the following with example :

(i) Antacids .

(ii) Artificial sweetening agents .

(iii) Antifertility drugs .



Watch Video Solution

13. (a) How will you distinguish between .

(i) addition and condensation polymerisation .

(ii) thermoplastic and thermosetting polymers

.

(b) What are artificial sweetening agents ? Give two examples.

(c) Explain the cleansing action of soaps or detergents .



Watch Video Solution