CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS CHEMISTRY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Textbook Evaluation Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which of the following is an analgesic?

A. Streptomycin

B. Chloromycetin

C. Asprin

D. Penicillin

Answer: C

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2. Dettol is the mixture of

A. Chloroxylenol and bithionol

B. Chloroxylenol and a-terpineol

C. phenol and iodine

D. terpineol and bithionol

Answer: B

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3. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganisms. Identify which of the following statement 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

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4. Saccharin, an artificial sweetener is manufactured from

A. cellulose

B. toluene

C. cyclohexene

D. starch

Answer: B

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5. 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

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6. Aspirin is a/an

A. acetylsalicylic acid

B. benzoyl salicylic acid

C. chlorobenzoic acid

D. anthranilic acid

Answer: A

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7. Which one of the following structures represents nylon 6,6 polymer?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

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8. Natural rubber has

A. alternate cis- and trans-configuration

B. random cis- and trans-configuration

C. all cis-configuration

D. all trans-configuration

Answer: C

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9. Nylon is an example of

A. polyamide

B. polythene

C. polyester

D. poly saccharide

Answer: A

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10. Terylene is an example of

A. polyamide

B. polythene

C. polyester

D. poly saccharide

Answer: C

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11. Which is the monomer of neoprene in the following?

A. $CH_2 = \underset{\underset{Cl}{|}}{C} - CH = CH_2$

B. $CH_2 = CH - C \equiv CH$

C. $CH_2 = CH - CH = CH_2$

D. $CH_2 = \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C} - CH = CH_2$

Answer: A

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12. Which one of the following is a bio-degradable polymer?

A. HDPE

B. PVC

C. Nylon 6

D. PHBV

Answer: D

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13. Non stick cook wares generally have a coating of a polymer, whose monomer is

A. ethane

B. prop-2-enenitrile

C. chloroethene

D. 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane

Answer: D

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14. Assertion: 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene is the monomer of natural rubber

Reason: Natural rubber is formed through anionic addition polymerisation.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. if both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. assertion is true but reason is false

D. both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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15. An example of antifertility drug is

A. novestrol

B. seldane

C. salvarsan

D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: A

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16. The drug used to induce sleep is

A. paracetamol

B. bithional

C. chloroquine

D. equanil

Answer: D

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17. Which of the following is a co-polymer?

A. Orlon

B. PVC

C. Teflon

D. PHBV

Answer: D

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18. The polymer used in making blankets (artificial wool) is

A. polystyrene

B. PAN

C. polyester

D. polythene

Answer: B

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19. Regarding cross-linked or network polymers, which of the following statement is incorrect?

A. Examples are Bakelite and melamine

B. They are formed from bi and tri-functional monomers

C. They contain covalent bonds between various linear polymer chains

D. They contain strong covalent bonds in their polymer chain

Answer: D

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20. A mixture of chloroxylenol and terpinecol acts as

A. antiseptic

B. antipyretic

C. antibiotic

D. analgesic

Answer: A

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Textbook Evaluation Answer The Following Questions

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

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2. What are antibiotics?

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3. Name one substance which can act as both analgesic and antipyretic

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4. Write a note on synthetic detergents.

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5. How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants?

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6. What are food preservatives?

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7. Why do soaps not work in hard water?

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8. What are drugs? How are they classified?

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9. How the tranquilizers work in body?

View Text Solution

10. Write the structural formula of aspirin.

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11. Explain the mechanism of cleansing action of soaps and detergents. Mechanism of cleansing action of soaps and detergents:

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12. Which sweetening agent are used to prepare sweets for a diabetic patient?

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13. What are narcotic and non- narcotic drugs. Give examples.

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14. What are anti fertility drugs? Give examples.

View Text Solution

15. Write a note on co-polymer.

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16. What are bio degradable polymers? Give examples.

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17. How is terylene prepared?

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18. Write a note on vulcanization of rubber.

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19. Classify the following as linear, branched or cross linked polymers

(a) Bakelite (b) Nylon (c) polythene

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20. Differentiate thermoplastic and thermosetting.

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Additional Question Choose The Best Answer

1. The substance that is used to modify physiological system for the benefit of the recipient is called .....

A. a drug

B. a dye

C. a food preservative

D. soap

Answer: A

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2. Which one interacts with macromolecular targets such as proteins to produce a therapeutic and useful biological response?

A. Detergent

B. cleansing agent

C. medicine

D. food preservative

Answer: C

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3. The ratio between the maximum tolerated dose of a drug and a minimum curative dose is called

A. iso electric point

B. therapeutic index

C. critical point

D. iso thermal point

Answer: B

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4. Which one of the following does not belong to penicillin group?

A. Ampicillin

B. Amoxicillin

C. catecholamine

D. mithicillin

Answer: C

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5. Which of the following does belongs to penicillin group drugs?

A. Mithicillin

B. opiates

C. steroids

D. catecholamine

Answer: A

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6. Which one of the following is an antibiotic?

A. erythromycin

B. atenolol

C. amlodipine

D. propranolol

Answer: A

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7. Which one of the following is not an antibiotic?

A. amoxicillin

B. cefixime

C. amlodipine

D. ampicillin

Answer: C

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8. Which one of the following is an example for antihypertensive drug?

A. atenolol

B. amoxicillin

C. cefixime

D. tetracycline

Answer: A

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9. Which of the following does not belongs to antihypertensive drug?

A. atenolol

B. amlodipine

C. propranolol

D. erythromycin

Answer: D

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10. Which one of the following inhibits the initiation of protein synthesis?

A. streptomycin

B. erythromycin

C. atenolol

D. amlodipine

Answer: A

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11. Which one of the following prevents the incorporation of new amino acids to the protein?

A. atenolol

B. streptomycin

C. erythromycin

D. tetracycline

Answer: C

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12. Which one of the following inhibits the bacterial growth?

A. p - amino benzoic acid

B. sulphanilamide

C. folic cid

D. sodium benzoate

Answer: B

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13. Which of the following is needed by many bacteria to produce folic acid?

A. PABA

B. DHPS

C. TNB

D. GTN

Answer: A

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14. Which of the following is called PABA?

A. p-nitro benzanilic acid

B. p-amino butyric acid

C. p-amino benzene sulphonic acid

D. p-amido benzene sulphonyl chloride

Answer: C

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15. Which one of the following binds to the receptor site should inhibit its natural function?

A. antacids

B. antioxidant

C. antibiotics

D. antagonists

Answer: D

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16. Which of the following is used in the reduced sleepiness?

A. caffeine

B. morphine

C. sulphanilide

D. p-aminobenzene sulphonic acid

Answer: A

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17. Which one of the following is used as painkiller?

A. Iodoform

B. chloropicrin

C. morphine

D. coffeine

Answer: C

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18. Which of the following is not an example of antacid?

A. Histamine

B. cimetidine

C. ranitidine

D. erythromycin

Answer: D

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19. Which one of the following is used as an antacid?

A. magnesium hydroxide

B. aluminium hydroxide

C. ranitidine

D. all the above

Answer: D

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20. Which one of the following is used to treat stress, anxiety, depression, sleep disorder and schizopherenia?

A. Tranquilizer

B. antibiotic

C. analgesic

D. opioids

Answer: A

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21. Which one of the following is an example for tranquilizer?

A. cimetidine

B. diazepam

C. histamine

D. PABA

Answer: B

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22. Identify the medine that is used to treat stress, anxiety depression and schizophrenia.

A. valium

B. cimetidine

C. chlorofom

D. adenosine

Answer: A

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23. Which one of the following is used to reduce fever and prevent platelet coagulation?

A. antibiotic

B. antiseptic

C. antioxidant

D. antipyretic

Answer: D

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24. Which one of the following is an anti inflamatory drug?

A. morphine

B. coheine

C. aspirin

D. histidine

Answer: C

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25. Which one of the following is used to cure headache, muscle strain, arthritis?

A. acetaminophen

B. ibuprofen

C. aspirin

D. all the above

Answer: D

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26. Which one of the following is used in the prevention of heart attacks?

A. aspirin

B. ibuprofen

C. paracetamol

D. morphine

Answer: A

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27. Which one of the following is an example of an antipyretic?

A. acetyl salicylic acid

B. methyl salicylate

C. paraldehyde

D. diethyl ether

Answer: A

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28. Which one of the following is a non steroidal anti inflammatory drug?

A. aspirin

B. morphine

C. haloperidol

D. ibuprofen

Answer: D

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29. Which of the following is a major tranquilizer?

A. diazepam

B. valium

C. clozapine

D. alprazolm

Answer: C

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30. Which of the following is a minor tranquilizer?

A. haloperidol

B. clozapine

C. morphine

D. valium

Answer: D

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31. Consider the following statements

(i) Tranquilizers act on the central nervous system by blocking the neurotransmitter dopamine in the brain.

(ii) Histamines stimulate the secretion of HCl by activating the receptor in the stomach wall.

(iii) The antibiotic cimetidine inhibits the bacterial growth.

Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

A. i only

B. i & ii

C. iii only

D. ii only

Answer: C

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32. Consider the following statements

(i) Acetaminophen reduces fever by causing the hypothalamus to override a prostaglandin

(ii) opioids relieve pain and produce sleep and

are addictive

(iii) Aspirin finds useful in the pain of terminal cancer.

Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

A. i only

B. ii only

C. ii & iii

D. iii only

Answer: D

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33. Which of the following are addictive and poisonous drug?

A. ibuprofen

B. aspirin

C. morphine

D. paracetamol

Answer: C

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34. Which of the following are used for post operative pain and pain of terminal cancer?

A. morphine, codeine

B. ibuprofen, aspirin

C. methyl salicylate, salicylic acid

D. histidine, ranitidine

Answer: A

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35. Which one of the following is an local anaesthetic?

A. lidocaine

B. Propofol

C. iso flurane

D. ibuprofen

Answer: A

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36. Which one of the following is an example of general anaesthetic?

A. propofol

B. isoflurane

C. ranitidine

D. omeprazole

Answer: B

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37. Identify the intraveneous general anaesthetics?

A. milk of magnesia

B. lidocaine

C. omeprazole

D. iso flurane

Answer: D

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38. Which one of the following is an inhalational general anaesthetic?

A. procain

B. iso flurane

C. lidocaine

D. rabeprazole

Answer: B

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39. Which one of the following is an antacid?

A. omeprazole

B. rabeprazole

C. milk of magnesia

D. all the above

Answer: D

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40. Consider the following statements.

(i) Propofol cause a controlled and reversible loss of consciousness by affecting central nervous system.

(ii) Ibuprofen is used for major surgical procedures.

(iii) Lidocaine is used to relieve burning sensation in the chest / throat area.

Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

A. i only

B. i & ii

C. ii & iii

D. i & iii

Answer: C

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41. Which one of the following is not an antacid?

A. propofol

B. ranitidine

C. omeprazole

D. rabeprazole

Answer: A

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42. Which one of the following is used to provide relief from the allergic effects?

A. cetrizine

B. ampicillin

C. erythromycin

D. milk of magnesia

Answer: A

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43. Which one of the following inhibits bacterial cell wall biosynthesis?

A. erythromycin

B. azithromycin

C. penicillin

D. cetrizine

Answer: C

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44. Which of the following is used to treat respiratory tract infections, genital, gastrointestinal tract and skin infections?

A. ampicillin

B. penicillin

C. terfenadine

D. azithromycin

Answer: D

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45. Which one of the following is used to treat urinary tract infection and respiratory infections?

A. doxycycline

B. karamycin

C. ciprofloxacin

D. ibuprofen

Answer: C

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46. Which of the following is used in the treatment of cholera, acne vulgaris?

A. fluoro quinolone

B. aminoglycosides

C. tetracycline

D. macrolides

Answer: C

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47. Which one of the following is used to treat infections caused by gram negative bacteria?

A. kanamycin

B. gentamycin

C. neomycin

D. all the above

Answer: D

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48. Which one of the following inhibits bacterial enzyme DNA gyrase?

A. doxy cycline

B. kanamycin

C. ciprofloxacin

D. aspirin

Answer: C

View Text Solution

49. Which one of the following is an antiseptic?

A. Hydrogen peroxide

B. alcohol

C. menstranol

D. chlorine compound

Answer: A

View Text Solution

50. Which one of the following is used to reduce the risk of infection during surgery?

A. povidone-iodine

B. ethynyles tradiol

C. norethindrone

D. acetyl salicylic acid

Answer: A

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51. Consider the following statements

(i) Oestrogen, menstranol are synthetic hormones that suppresses

ovulation/fertilisation,

(ii) Norethindrone used in birth control pills.

(iii) Chlorine compounds are used to reduce the risk of infection during surgery. Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

A. i only

B. ii & iii

C. iii only

D. i & iii

Answer: C

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52. Which one of the following is used as a preservative for the preparation or pickles and preservation of vegetables?

A. Sodium acetate

B. acetic acid

C. sodium carbonate

D. salicylic acid

Answer: B

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53. Which one is used as preservatives for fresh vegetables and fruits

A. Palmitic acid

B. Palm oil

C. sodium meta sulphite

D. sulphur dioxide

Answer: C

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54. Which one of the following is used as an emulsifier?

A. sodium meta sulphite

B. sucrose ester of palmiticacid

C. sodium benzoate

D. sodium bi-carbonate

Answer: B

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55. Which method is used to preserve food?

A. pasteurisation & irration

B. chilling and freezing

C. drying and dehydration

D. all the above

Answer: D

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56. Which one of the following act as an antioxidant?

A. Palmitic acid

B. butyl hydroxy toluene

C. sodium benzoate

D. Ascorbic acid

Answer: B

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57. Consider the following statements.

(i) Addition of vitamins and minerals reduces the mall nutrient.

(ii) Flouring agents reduces the aroma of the food.

(iii) Antioxidants produce the formation of potentially toxic oxidation products of lipids.

Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

A. i only

B. ii only

C. ii & iii

D. i & iii

Answer: C

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58. Which of the following is not a sugar substituent?

A. Sorbitol

B. mannitol

C. xylitol

D. cresol

Answer: D

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59. Which one of the following is an example for artificial sweetening agent?

A. Butyl hydroxy toluene

B. Butylated hydroxy anisole

C. Aspartame

D. Ascorbic acid

Answer: C

View Text Solution

60. Identify the artificial sweeteners.

A. Saccharin, sucralose

B. culutaric acid, glycollic acid

C. BHT, BHA

D. GTN, TNG

Answer: A

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61. Glyceryl ester of long chain fatty acids are called .....

A. soap

B. detergent

C. antiseptic

D. antibiotic

Answer: A

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62. Which one of the following describes the quality of soap?

A. TFT value

B. TFM value

C. PPM value

D. TFP value

Answer: B

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63. Sodium salt of long chain allyl benzene sulphonic acids are called ..

A. soap

B. detergent

C. disinfectant

D. antiseptic

Answer: B

View Text Solution

64. Which one of the following is an anionic detergent?

A. n - hexa decyl tri methyl ammonium chloride

B. Penta erythrityl stearate

C. Sodium lauryl sulphate

D. 3-hydroxy - 2,2 bis (hydroxy methyl) propyl heptonoate

Answer: C

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65. Which of the following is an example of cationic detergent?

A. Sodium lauryl sulphate

B. sodium palmitate

C. sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate

D. n-hexa decyl timethyl ammonium chloride

Answer: D

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66. Which one of the following is an example of non-ionic detergent?

A. sodium lauryl sulphate

B. n-hexa decyl trimethyl ammonium chloride

C. Penta erythrityl stearate

D. N,N,N-trimethyl hexa decan-1- aminium chloride

Answer: C

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67. Which one of the following is a natural polymer?

A. cellulose, silk

B. PVC, Polythene

C. Buna-N, Buna-S

D. Bakelite, Nylon 6,6

Answer: A

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68. Which one of the following is a synthetic rubber?

A. Neoprene

B. cellulose

C. silk

D. poly isoprene

Answer: A

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69. Which one of the following is a semisynthetic polymer?

A. poly isoprene

B. viscose rayon

C. nylon

D. terylene

Answer: B

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70. Which one of the following is not a cross linked polymer?

A. poly propylene

B. bakelite

C. melamine

D. urea formaldehyde

Answer: A

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71. Identify the thermo setting plastic?

A. nylon 6, 6

B. neoprene

C. melamine

D. bakelite

Answer: C

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72. Which of the following is a thermoplastic?

A. bakelite

B. melamine

C. urea formaldehyde

D. polystrene

Answer: D

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73. Which one of the following is an elastomer?

A. nylon 6,6

B. terylene

C. buna - S

D. bakelite

Answer: C

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74. Which one of the following is an example for addition polymer?

A. polyethylene

B. PVC

C. teflon

D. all the above

Answer: D

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75. Which one of the following is an example of condensation polymer?

A. poly ethylene

B. polyester

C. PVC

D. teflon

Answer: B

View Text Solution

76. Which one of the following is not an additional polymer?

A. poly ethylene

B. PVC

C. Nylon 6,6

D. teflon

Answer: C

View Text Solution

77. Consider the following statements

(i) Nylon-6, 6 are polymerchains form fibres by hydrogen bonding.

(ii) Thermoplastic become hard on heating and soft on cooling and cannot be remoulded.

(iii) Cellulose and silk are synthetic polymers.

Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

A. i only

B. ii & iii

C. iii only

D. i & iii

Answer: B

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78. Which one of the following is used as an free radical initiator in the preparation of polystrene?

A. hydrogen peroxide

B. methyl chloride

C. Benzoyl peroxide

D. Benzyl peroxide

Answer: C

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79. Which mechanism is followed in the synthesis of polystrene?

A. free radical polymerisation

B. cationic polymerisation

C. Anionic polymerisation

D. SN mechanism

Answer: A

View Text Solution

80. Which one of the polymer is used as insulation for cables, making toys?

A. HDPE

B. LDPE

C. teflon

D. orlon

Answer: B

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81. Which one of the following catalyst is used in the preparation of high density polyethylene?

A. benzoyl peroxide

B. zeigler natta catalyst

C. ammonium per sulphate

D. hydrogen peroxide

Answer: B

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82. Identify the zeiglar natta catalyst.

A. $TiCl_4 + (C_2H_5)_3Al$

B. $(C_2H_5)_4Pb + TiCl_4$

C. $AlCl_3 + HCl$

D. $ZnCl_2$ + Conc. HCl

Answer: A

View Text Solution

83. Which of the following is used to make bottles and pipes?

A. LDPE

B. Terylene

C. PVC

D. HDPE

Answer: D

View Text Solution

84. Which polymer is used in preparing non-sticking utensils?

A. orlon

B. PAN

C. teflon

D. HDPE

Answer: C

View Text Solution

85. Which one of the following is used as a substitute of wool for making blankets, sweaters?

A. orlon

B. terylene

C. polyester

D. nylon

Answer: A

View Text Solution

86. What are the raw materials required for the manufacture of Nylon 6, 6?

A. caprolactam + hydrazine

B. adipic acid + hexa methylene diamine

C. methanal + ammonia

D. phenol + methanal

Answer: B

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87. Which one of the following is not a condensation polymer?

A. nylon 6, 6

B. nylon 6

C. polyethylene

D. terylene

Answer: C

View Text Solution

88. Which one is used in the manufacture of nylon-6?

A. adipic acid + hexamethylene diamine

B. succinic acid + hexamethylene tetramine

C. $\in$ -amino carproic acid

D. adipic acid + hexamethylene tetramine

Answer: C

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89. Which one of the following is the other name of nylon 6,6?

A. poly urethane

B. urotropine

C. poly caprolactum

D. poly hexametheylene adipamide

Answer: D

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90. Which one of the following is used in the manufacture of tyrecards fabrics?

A. nylon 6, 6

B. nylon 6

C. orlon

D. dacron

Answer: B

View Text Solution

91. What are the raw materials required for the manufacture of terylene?

A. ethylene glycol + terephthalic acid

B. phthalic auhydride + phenol

C. adipic acid + hexamethylene diamine

D. phenol + methanal

Answer: A

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92. Name the catalyst used in the preparation of terylene?

A. zeiglar natta catalyst

B. zincacetate + antimony oxide

C. benzoyl peroxide

D. ammonium persulphate

Answer: B

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93. Which one of the following is used as glass reinforcing material in safety helmets?

A. nylon

B. bakelite

C. terylene

D. orlon

Answer: C

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94. What are the raw materials required for the manufacture of bakelite?

A. ethane 1,2-diol + benzene 1,4 - dicarboxylic acid

B. phenol + methanal

C. adipic acid + hexamethylene diamine

D. isoprene + methanal

Answer: B

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95. Linear polymer of phenol formal dehyde is called ...

A. novolac

B. bakelite

C. terylene

D. orlon

Answer: A

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96. Which one of the following is used to prepare combs and pens?

A. navolac

B. soft bakelite

C. hard bakelite

D. neoprene

Answer: C

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97. Which one of the following thermo setting plastic is used in paints?

A. melamine

B. hard bakelite

C. navolac

D. soft bakelite

Answer: C

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98. Which one of the following is used for making unbreakable crockery?

A. phenol formal dehyde

B. melamine formal dehyde

C. urea formal dehyde

D. navolac

Answer: B

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99. What are the raw materials required to prepare Buna-S rubber?

A. phenol + methanal

B. melamine + methanal

C. styrene + butadiene

D. adipic acid + methanal

Answer: C

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100. Which one of the following element is used in vulcanization of rubber?

A. oxygen

B. nitrogen

C. carbon

D. sulphur

Answer: D

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101. Which one of the following is a natural rubber?

A. Buna-S

B. Buna-N

C. cis-1,4-poly isoprene

D. neoprene

Answer: C

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102. The raw material is used in the manufacture of neoprene?

A. isoprene

B. chloroprene

C. 1,3 - buta diene

D. vinyl chloride

Answer: B

View Text Solution

103. Which one of the following rubber is used in the manufacture of chemical container and conveyer belts?

A. Buna-N

B. neo prene

C. Buna-S

D. poly isoprene

Answer: B

View Text Solution

104. The raw materials required for the manufacture of Buna-N are ..

A. acrylonitrile + Buta - 1,3 - diene

B. chloro prene + buta - 1,3 - diene

C. terephthalic acid + ethane 1,2 - diol

D. phenol + methanal

Answer: A

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105. Which of the following are required to prepare Buna-S?

A. vinyl cyanide +1,3 - butadiene

B. chloro prene + buta -1,3 - diene

C. buta - 1,3 - diene + styrene

D. isoprene + styrene

Answer: C

View Text Solution

106. Which of the following used in medical field such as surgical sutures, plasma substitute?

A. PHBV

B. PLA

C. PCL

D. all the above

Answer: D

View Text Solution

107. Which one of the following is not an example of biodegradable plastic?

A. polyhydroxy butyrate

B. poly glycollic acid

C. polythene

D. poly caprolactone

Answer: C

View Text Solution

108. Which of the following is an example for bio degradable plastic?

A. polystyrene

B. poly vinyl chloride

C. bakelite

D. polylactic acid

Answer: D

View Text Solution

109. Which one of the following is used in orthopaedic devices and in controlled release of drugs?

A. PHB

B. PHBV

C. PGA

D. PLA

Answer: B

View Text Solution

110. Glycine and e-amino caproic acid polymerises to give .....

A. glycyl amine

B. nylon 6,6

C. Nylon-2 Nylon 6

D. orlon

Answer: C

View Text Solution

111. Which one of the following is used in making automobiles and foot wear?

A. Buna-S

B. Buna-N

C. natural rubber

D. neoprene

Answer: A

View Text Solution

112. Which one of the following is used as an insulator and making conveyor belts?

A. terylene

B. orlon

C. neoprene

D. Buna-N

Answer: C

View Text Solution

113. Which type of nylon is used in making brushes, synthetic fibres, parachute, ropes and carpets?

A. nylon - 2

B. nylon - 6

C. nylon 6, 6

D. nylon-2, nylon 6

Answer: C

View Text Solution

114. Which one is used in making non-breakable cups and laminated sheets?

A. bakelite

B. urea formaldehyde

C. PHBV

D. teflon

Answer: B

View Text Solution

115. Which of the polymer is used in making fibres, safety belts, tyre cords and ropes?

A. terylene

B. orlon

C. Nylon

D. bakelite

Answer: A

View Text Solution

116. Identify the monomer of nylon-2.

A. adipic + Hexamethylene tetramine

B. caprolactam

C. vinyl chloride

D. chloroprene

Answer: B

View Text Solution

117. Which of the following is a fibre?

A. nylon

B. neoprene

C. PVC

D. bakelite

Answer: A

View Text Solution

118. Identify the food preservative which is most commonly used by food producers?

A. sodium cloride

B. sodium sulphate

C. baking soda

D. benzoic acid

Answer: A

View Text Solution

119. Which of the following act as an antiseptic and disinfectant respectiely?

A. 0.2% phenol, 1% phenol

B. 1% phenol, 0.2% phenol

C. 2% phenol, 20% phenol

D. 20% phenol, 2% phenol

Answer: A

View Text Solution

120. Identify the narcotic which is used as an analgesic

A. phenol

B. equanil

C. morphine

D. cetrizine

Answer: C

View Text Solution

121. What type of drug pencillin is?

A. anaesthetic

B. antibiotic

C. antipyretic

D. analgesic

Answer: B

View Text Solution

122. Ranitidine is used as an ...

A. antioxidant

B. antiseptic

C. antacid

D. antibiotic

Answer: C

View Text Solution

123. Aspirin is chemically named as

A. methyl salicylate

B. ethyl salicylate

C. o-hydroxy benzoic acid

D. acetyl salicylic acid

Answer: D

View Text Solution

124. Which of the following can be used an analgesic without causing addiction and any modification?

A. morphine

B. n-acetyl paraminophenol

C. diazepam

D. tetra hydro catenol

Answer: C

View Text Solution

125. Tranquilisers are substances used for the treatment of .....

A. cancer

B. AIDS

C. mental diseases

D. blood infection

Answer: C

View Text Solution

126. Which of the following represents a synthetic detergent?

A. $C_{15}H_{31}COOk$

B. $CH_3 - (CH_2)_{16} - COONa$

C. C_4H_9COONa

D. 

Answer: D

View Text Solution

127. Which of the following represents a soap?

A. $C_{17}H_{35}COOk$

B. $C_{17}H_{35}COOH$

C. $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$

D. $(C_{17}H_{35}COO)_2Ca$

Answer: A

View Text Solution

128. Which of the following drug is an analgesic?

A. iodex

B. valium

C. analgin

D. quinine

Answer: C

View Text Solution

129. An antipyretic is .....

A. chloro quinine

B. paracetamol

C. morphine

D. ranitidine

Answer: B

View Text Solution

130. Streptomycin is effective in the treatment of ...

A. tuberculosis

B. malaria

C. typhoid

D. cholera

Answer: A

View Text Solution

131. A drug effective in the treatment of pneumonia, bronchitis etc is .....

A. streptomycin

B. aspirin

C. penicillin

D. paracetamol

Answer: C

View Text Solution

132. The substances which affect the central nervous system and induce sleep are called

A. tranquilizers

B. analgesics

C. antioxidants

D. antipyretic

Answer: A

View Text Solution

133. The correct structure of the drug paracetamol is .....

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B

View Text Solution

134. Which of the following acts as an antioxidant in edible oils?

A. Vitamin B

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin E

Answer: D

View Text Solution

135. Which of the following is an antidiabatic drug?

A. insulin

B. inulin

C. chloroquine

D. aspirin

Answer: A

View Text Solution

136. Which of the following terms means pain killer?

A. antibiotics

B. analgesic

C. antiseptic

D. antioxidant

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

A. aspartame

B. saccharin

C. sucralose

D. alitame

Answer: C

View Text Solution

138. The role of phosphate in detergent powder is .....

A. control pH level of the detergent water mixture

B. remove Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions from water that causes hardness of water

C. provide whiteness to the fabric

D. more soluble in soft water

Answer: B

View Text Solution

139. Which among the following is not an antibiotic?

A. erythromycin

B. oxytocin

C. penicillin

D. tetracycline

Answer: B

View Text Solution

140. Commonly used antiseptic 'dettol' is a mixture of ....

A. O - chloro phenozylenol + terpeneol

B. O-cresol + terpenol

C. phenol + terpeneol

D. chloroxylenol + terpeneol

Answer: D

View Text Solution

Additional Question Fill In The Blanks

1. The specific treatment of a disease using medicine is known as .....

View Text Solution

2. The drug which interacts with macro molecular targets such as proteins to produce a therapautic and useful biological response is called .....

View Text Solution

3. Higher the value of ....., safer is the drug

View Text Solution

4. The medicines that have ability to kill the pathogenic bacteria are grouped as .....

View Text Solution

5. Proteins which act as biological catalysts are called ..... and those which are important for communication systems are called .....

View Text Solution

6. When adenosine binds to the adenosine receptors, it induces.....

View Text Solution

7. Morphine that used as a pain killer suppress the ..... that causes pain.

View Text Solution

8. ..... acts on the central nervous system by blocking the neuro transmitter dopamine in the brain.

View Text Solution

9. ..... reduce the pain without causing impairment of consciousness.

View Text Solution

10. ..... are drugs that used to reduce fever and prevent platelet coagulation

View Text Solution

11. .....relieve pain and produces steeps and they are additive.

View Text Solution

12. .....neutralise the acid in the stomach that causes acidity.

View Text Solution

13. ..... cause a controlled and reversible loss of consciousness by affecting central nervous system.

View Text Solution

14. .....anaesthetics are often used for major surgical procedures.

View Text Solution

15. ..... provide relief from allergic effects.

View Text Solution

16. ..... inhibits bacterial cell wall biosynthesis.

View Text Solution

17. ..... inhibits bacterial enzyme DNA gyrase.

View Text Solution

18. ..... stop or slow down the growth of microorganisms applied to living tissues.

View Text Solution

19. ..... stop or slow down the growth of microorganisms used on inanimate objects.

View Text Solution

20. The substances which are not naturally a part of the food and added to improve the quality of food are called .....

View Text Solution

21. ..... are substances which retard the oxidative deteriorations of food.

View Text Solution

22. Synthetic compounds which imprint a sweet sensation and possess no or negligible nutritional value are called .....

View Text Solution

23. Chemically soap is a ..... or ..... salt of higher fatty acids.

View Text Solution

24. ..... is a sodium salt alkyl hydrogen sulphate or alkyl benzene sulphonic acid.

View Text Solution

25. The quality of soap is described interms of ..... and the ..... quantity in the soap better is its quality

View Text Solution

26. ..... become soft on heating and hard on cooling and they can be remoulded.

View Text Solution

27. ..... donot become soft on heating but set to an infusible mass upon heating.

View Text Solution

28. In the manufacture of Teflon, the monomer used is .....

View Text Solution

29. ..... is used as a substitute of wool for making blankets, sweaters .

View Text Solution

30. ..... is a monomer which polymerises to give nylon-6.

View Text Solution

31. Para hydroxyl methyl phenols polymerises to give a linear polymer called .....

View Text Solution

32. The monomer of natural rubber is .....

View Text Solution

33. For the vulcanization of natural rubber, ... is used and heated to $100^\circ - 150^\circ C$

View Text Solution

34. ..... polymers are used in medical field such as surgical sutures, plasma substitute.

View Text Solution

35. A drug that binds to the receptor site should inhibit its natural function is called .....

View Text Solution

36. ..... reduces fever by causing the hypothalamus to override a prostaglandin-induced increase in temperature.

View Text Solution

Additional Question Match The Following

1. 

View Text Solution

2. 

View Text Solution

3. 

View Text Solution

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View Text Solution

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View Text Solution

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View Text Solution

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View Text Solution

15. 

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

16. 

View Text Solution

Additional Question Assertion And Reasons

1. Assertion(A): Higher the value of therapeutic index, safer the drug.

Reason (R): Therapeutic index is defined as the

ratio between the maximum tolerated dose of a drug and the minimum curative dose.

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explains A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

2. Assertion(A): In all living systems, the biochemical reactions are catalysed by enzymes. This principle is applied to kill many pathogens.

Reason (R): The enzyme actions are highly essential for normal functioning of the system.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

3. Assertion(A): The drugs acts as an inhibitor to the enzyme catalyst.

Reason (R): A drug molecule that has a similar

geometry (shape) as the substrate is administered, it can also bind to the enzyme and inhibit its activity

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

4. Assertion(A): Aspirin is an antipyretic and useful in the prevention of heart attacks.

Reason (R): Aspirin reduces fever and also prevent platelet coagulation

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

5. Assertion(A): Opioids produces coma and even death.

Reason (R): Opioids releive pain and produce sleep and drugs are addictive and also poisonous in nature.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

6. Assertion(A): Milk of magnesia and aluminium hydroxide are usually used as antacids,

Reason (R): $Mg(OH)_2$, and $Al(OH)_3$, are weak bases and they neutralise the acid in the stomach that causes acidity.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

7. Assertion(A): Procaine and Lidocaine are local anaesthetics and cause loss of sensation in the area in which it is applied without losing consciousness.

Reason (R): They block pain perception that is

transmitted via peripheral nerve fibres to the brain.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

8. Assertion (A): Antioxidant such as butyl hydroxy toluene (BHT) and butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA) are added as good additives.

Reason (R): Antioxidants retard the oxidative deterioration of food which contain fat and oils is easily oxidised and turn rancid.

A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

9. Assertion(A): Saccharin, sucralose are artificial sweeteners.

Reason (R): Synthetic compounds which

imprint a sweet sensation and possess no or negligible nutritional value are called artificial sweeteners.

A. Both A and R are correct and R does not explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct

Answer: B

View Text Solution

10. Assertion(A): Sulphur dioxide and sulphites are also used as food additive.

Reason (R): They act as antimicrobial agents, antioxidant and enzyme inhibitors.

A. Both A and R are correct but R does not explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

11. Assertion(A): During soap preparation, common salt is added to the reaction mixture. Reason (R): Common salt decreases the solubility of soap and it helps to precipitate out from the aqueous solution.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

12. Assertion(A): Higher the TFM quantity in the soap, better is its quality.

Reason (R): The quality of the soap is described in terms of total fatty matter (TFM value). Grade I soap should have 76% minimum TFM value.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

13. Assertion(A): Natural rubber becomes strong and elastic when heated with sulphur.

Reason (R): Natural rubber is mixed with 3-5% sulphur and heated at 100-150°C causes cross

linking of the cis-1,4 - polyisoprene chains through disulphide - S - s bonds.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

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

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

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

15. Assertion(A): Penicillin (G) is an antihistamine.

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

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

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

Reason (R): Drugs compete with natural substate by attaching covalently to the active site of enzyme.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

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

Reason (R): Ethanol made things invisible.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

18. 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. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct

Answer: A

View Text Solution

19. Assertion(A): Aspirin has antipyretic properties.

Reason (R): Aspirin gives relief from pain.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains

A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

20. Assertion(A): Bithional is added to soap as an antiseptic.

Reason (R): Bithional is a sulpha drug and destroy bacteria.

A. Both A and R are correct and R explains A.

B. Both A and R are correct but R does not explain A.

C. A is correct but R is wrong.

D. A is wrong but R is correct.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

Additional Question Find Out The Correct Pair

1. Ampicillin, amoxicillin, methiceillin, cetrizine, cephalosporin.

View Text Solution

2. Aluminium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, erythromycin, cimetidine, ranitidine.

View Text Solution

3. Halo peridol, clozapine, alprazolam, aspirin, diazepam.

View Text Solution

4. Acetamino phenol, ibuprofen, aspirin, morphine.

View Text Solution

5. Morphine, heroin, hydrocodone, codeine, ibuprofen.

View Text Solution

6. Procaine, lidocaine, cemitidine, propofol, isoflurane.

View Text Solution

7. Omeprazole, rabeprazole, iso flurane, ranitidine, cemitidine.

View Text Solution

8. Cetrizine, levocetrizine, trefenadine, ampicillin, desloratatide.

View Text Solution

9. Penicillin, ampicillin, cephalosorins, hydrogen peroxide, carbapenems

View Text Solution

10. Hydrogen peroxide, povidone - iodine, chlorine compounds, benzalkonium chloride.

View Text Solution

11. Ethynylestradiol, menstranol, hydrogen peroxide, norethindrone, norethynodrel.

View Text Solution

12. Sodium benzoate, salt of sorbic acid, acetic acid, sodium bi carbonate, sodium meta sulphite.

View Text Solution

13. BHT, BHA, SO_2 , Vitamin E, sorbitol.

View Text Solution

14. Saccharin, butyl hydroxy toluene, aspartane, sucralose, alitame.

View Text Solution

15. Cellulose, polyester, silk.

View Text Solution

16. PVC, polythene, LDPE, cellulose, HDPE, bakelite

View Text Solution

17. Polythene, PVC, Bakelite, polystrene.

View Text Solution

18. Nylon 66, polyethylene, PVC, teflon.

View Text Solution

19. Neoprene, bakelite, Buna-S, Buna-N.

View Text Solution

20. Nylon 66, Nylon 6, terylene, teflon, bakelite, melamine.

View Text Solution

Additional Question 2 Mark Questions

1. Define the term (i) medicine (ii) chemotherapy

View Text Solution

2. Define the term therapeutic index.

View Text Solution

3. Write about the classification of drugs based on the target system.

View Text Solution

4. Explain about the classification of drug based on the site of action.

View Text Solution

5. What are (i) antagonists (ii) agonists.

View Text Solution

6. What is the difference between an agonist and antagonist?

View Text Solution

7. Explain the action of agonist and antagonist with proper example.

View Text Solution

8. Why ranitine is a better antacid than magnesium hydroxide?

View Text Solution

9. What is meant by non-steroidal anti inflammatory drugs? Give example.

View Text Solution

10. What are narcotic analgesics? Give examples.

View Text Solution

11. What are general anaesthetics? Give example.

View Text Solution

12. What are local anaesthetics? Give example. Mention its uses.

View Text Solution

13. Draw the structure of propofol? Mention its use.

View Text Solution

14. What are antihistamines? Give example and mention its use.

View Text Solution

15. What are antimicrobials? Mention its function and its uses.

View Text Solution

16. Draw the structure of penicillin? Give its use.

View Text Solution

17. Draw the structure of ampicillin.

View Text Solution

18. Write a note about macrolids.

View Text Solution

19. What are fluoroquinolones? Give its function and uses.

View Text Solution

20. What are tetracyclines? Mention its function and uses.

View Text Solution

21. What are aminoglycosides? Give its function and uses.

View Text Solution

22. What are food additives? Give example.

View Text Solution

23. Explain about antioxidants.

View Text Solution

24. What are sugar substituents? Give example.

View Text Solution

25. What are artificial sweetening agents? Give example.

View Text Solution

26. Define TFM value.

View Text Solution

27. Write a note about natural rubber and give its structure.

View Text Solution

28. How is neoprene prepared? Give its use.

View Text Solution

29. How is Buna-N prepared ? Give it s use .

View Text Solution

30. How would you prepare Buna - S ? Give its use.

View Text Solution

31. How will you prepare PHBV? Give its use?

View Text Solution

32. How would you prepare Nylon - 2 - Nylon - 6 polymers?

View Text Solution

33. What are natural and synthetic polimers? Give two examples of each type.

View Text Solution

34. Distinguish between the terms homopolymer and copolymer and give an example of each.

View Text Solution

35. How can you differentiate between addition and condensation polymerisation?

View Text Solution

36. What are the monomeric repeating units of Nylon-6 and Nylon 6,6?

View Text Solution

37. Write the names and structure of the monomers of the following polymers:

(i) Buna - S (ii) Buna - N (ii) Dacron (iv) Neoporene

View Text Solution

38. How is dacron obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid?

View Text Solution

39. What is a biodegradable polymer?Give an example of a biodegradable aliphatic polyester.

View Text Solution

40. What is the difference between elastomers and fibres? Give one example of each.

View Text Solution

41. What are thermoplastics and thermosetting polymers? Give one example of each.

View Text Solution

42. Differentiate between addition and condensation polymers based on the mode of polymerisation. Give one example of each type.

View Text Solution

43. Distinguish between 'chain growth polymerisation and step growth polymerisation' and give one example of each.

View Text Solution

44. How are biopolymers more beneficial than synthetic polymers?

View Text Solution

45. Give the method of preparation of polyacrylonitrile?

View Text Solution

Additional Question 3 Mark Questions

1. Draw the structures of (i) Sulphanilamide (ii) p-nitro benzoic acid

View Text Solution

2. Draw the structure of (i) Adenosine (Agonist) (ii) Caffeine (Antagonist)

View Text Solution

3. Explain about (i) Analgesics (ii) Antiinflammatory drugs (iii) Antipyretics

View Text Solution

4. Explain about anaesthetics with their types.

View Text Solution

5. Draw the structure of (i) procaine (ii) Lidocaine

View Text Solution

6. Explain about antacids?

View Text Solution

7. Distinguish between Antiseptic and Disinfectants.

View Text Solution

8. What are the advantages of food additives?

View Text Solution

9. Differentiate soap and detergents?

View Text Solution

10. What is LDPE? Give its preparation and uses.

View Text Solution

11. What is HDPE? Give its preparation and use.

View Text Solution

12. What is Orlon? Give its preparation and use.

View Text Solution

13. How will you prepare Nylon 6,6.? Give its use.

View Text Solution

14. How will you prepare Nylon-6? Give its use.

View Text Solution

15. What is bakelite? How is it prepared? Give its uses.

View Text Solution

16. How is melamine prepared? Give its use?

View Text Solution

17. How is urea formaldehyde prepared?

View Text Solution

18. Mention one use of each of the following:

(i) Ranitidine (ii) Paracetamol (iii) Tincture of iodine.

View Text Solution

19. Describe the following with suitable examples: (i) Preservatives (ii) Artificial sweetening agents.

View Text Solution

20. Give one important use of each of the following: (i) Bithional (ii) Chloramphenicol (iii) Streptomycin (iv) Paracetamol

View Text Solution

21. What are detergents? How are they classified? Why are detergents preferred over soaps?

View Text Solution

22. (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 antisepctic? 0.2% phenol, 1% phenol.

View Text Solution

23. Define the following by giving one example of each: (i) Antiseptics (ii) Antioxidants (iii) Narcotic analgesics

View Text Solution

24. In order to wash clothes which cleaning agent what will you prefer and why: soap or

synthetic detergents? Give one advantage of soaps and synthetic detergents each.

View Text Solution

25. Name the action of the following on the human body:

(a) Aspirin (b) Penicillin (c) Phenacetin (d) Morphine (e) Analgin (f)Luminal (g) Seconal (h) Streptomycin

View Text Solution

Additional Question 5 Mark Questions

1. Explain free radical polymerisation with example.

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2. How are polymers classified on the basis of forces operating between their molecules? To which of these classes does nylon-6,6 belong?

View Text Solution