

## Chemistry Worksheet on Chapter 16 Chemistry in Everyday life – Set 1

**Q-1:** Sodium rosinate is used to

- a) improve cleansing properties of water
- b) improve leathering property of soaps
- c) remove fats that bind other materials to fabrics or skin
- d) remove gummy mass

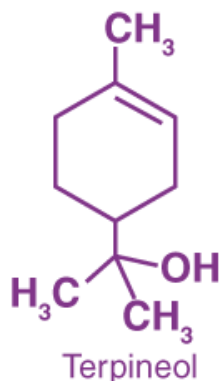
**Q-2:** Which of the following builders is present in soap powders and scouring soap?

- a) Magnesium carbonate
- b) Trisodium phosphate
- c) Powdered pumice
- d) Lime

**Q-3:** Bithional is added to medicinal soaps to improve their \_\_\_\_\_ properties.

- a) antibiotic
- b) leathering
- c) antiseptic
- d) Rapid drying

**Q-4:** Dettol is an antiseptic that contains terpineol as one of its ingredients. The chemical structure of terpineol is show below:



Answer the following questions:

- a) Is terpineol a terpene?
- b) How many isoprene units does it contain?
- c) Is it monoterpene or diterpene?

**Q-5:** Drugs are chemicals of

- a) High molecular mass
- b) Low molecular mass
- c) Very low molecular mass
- d) No mass
- e)

**Q-6:** Drug classification on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ is most useful to doctors?

- a) Drug action
- b) Pharmacological effect
- c) Chemical structure
- d) Molecular targets

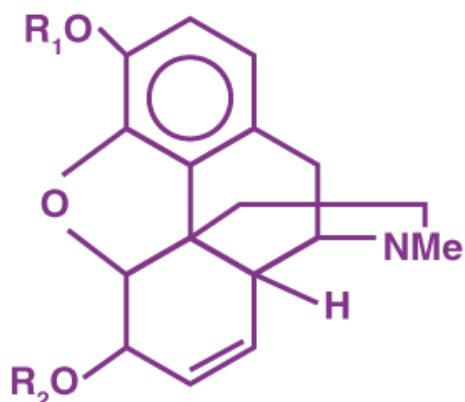
**Q-7:** Match the medicine given in column I with their use in Column II.

Column I	Column II
a) Seldane	i) Analgesic
b) Iproniazid	ii) Neurotransmitter
c) Noradrenaline	iii) Antihistamine
d) Morphine	iv) Antidepressant drugs

**Q-8:** What exactly are antimicrobial drugs? Give three broad categories of antimicrobial drugs.

**Q-9:** What is the primary issue with using synthetic detergents as a cleansing agent?

**Q-10:** The phenanthrene group serves as the nucleus in many alkaloids, the structure of which is shown below. Determine  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  for morphine, a chief alkaloid in opium.



- a) R<sub>1</sub>=R<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>
- b) R<sub>1</sub>=R<sub>2</sub>=H
- c) R<sub>1</sub>= H and R<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>
- d) R<sub>1</sub>= CH<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>= H

**Q-11:** Saccharin is the first popular artificial sweetening agent. What is its chemical name?

- a) Benzonitrile
- b) Ortho-sulphobenzimide
- c) Benzamide
- d) Ortho-hydroxymethyl benzamide

**Q-12:** BHA an acronym for Butylated hydroxy anisole is

- a) An antioxidant
- b) An analgesic
- c) An antiseptic
- d) A tranquiliser

**Q-13:** Glycerol is produced during saponification, along with soap, which can be removed from solution by

- a) Centrifugation
- b) Fractional Distillation
- c) Column Chromatography
- d) Sedimentation

**Q-14:** What is the basic difference between bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics?

**Q-15:** What are sulpha drugs? Give some examples with their chemical structures.

**Q-16:** What is tincture of iodine? What is its main purpose?

**Q-17:** Which of the following statements about enzyme inhibitors is false?

- a) Hinders the substrate binding to active site of enzyme
- b) Disturb the catalytic activity of enzyme
- c) Form a strong bond with the enzyme to prevent substrate binding.
- d) It can be non competitive and competitive

**Q-18:** Iodex is one of the widely used medicinal drugs. Its another name is

- a) Oil of vitriol
- b) Oil of wintergreen
- c) Red vitriol
- d) Ethyl salicylate

**Q-19:** Define the terms:

- a) Chemical Messengers
- b) Antagonists
- c) Competitive inhibitors

**Q-20:** What are anionic detergents? How are they formed? Give two examples.