

## Chemistry Worksheet on Chapter 16 Chemistry in Everyday life – Set 3

**Q-1:** Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- a) Boric acid in diluted aqueous solutions is an effective wound antiseptic.
- b) Disinfectants are antimicrobial drugs
- c) Antiseptic medications can be consumed.
- d) Antiseptics are used on inanimate objects.

**Q-2:** Which of the following statements about antifertility drugs is true?

- a) Only progesterone is present.
- b) Only estrogen is present.
- c) They contain a combination of synthetic estrogen and progesterone derivatives.
- d) Both synthetic estrogen and progesterone are sex glands.

**Q-3:** A limited-spectrum antibiotic is effective against

- a) Bacteria with Gram negative characteristics
- b) Bacteria that are Gram positive
- c) Gram positive and gramme negative bacteria
- d) Individual disease or organism

**Q-4:** Parkinson's disease is associated with changes in dopamine levels in the body. The IUPAC name for dopamine is

- a) 1-aminoethyl-4,5-dihydroxybenzene
- b) 4,5-dihydroxy-1-aminoethyl benzene
- c) 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzene-1,2-diol
- d) 1,2-dihydroxy-4-aminoethyl benzene

**Q-5:** What do you mean by anaesthetics? Give its two types?

**Q-6:** Which of the following statements is false about aspirin ?

- a) It is a drug that has no effect on the nervous system.
- b) It has anti-clotting properties.
- c) It prevents the synthesis of prostaglandins, which are responsible for tissue inflammation and pain.
- d) It is a non-addictive analgesic.

**Q-7:** Sodium lauryl sulphate is an anionic detergent which is prepared by the action of sulphuric acid followed by neutralisation starting with

- a) Lauryl Hydrogen sulphate
- b) Lauryl alcohol
- c) Lauryl alcohol ethoxylate
- d) Cyclohexanol

**Q-8:** Which of the following statements is/are wrong for non-ionic detergents?

- a) They do not contain any charge
- b) They do not contain any ion
- c) They are not neutral
- d) Pentaerythryl stearate is non - ionic detergent

**Q-9:** Which of the following can be employed as a tranquiliser?

- a) Promethazine
- b) Valium
- c) Naproxen
- d) Ibuprofen

**Q-10:** How do antihistamines work? Give some examples.

**Q-11:** Give the distinction between antagonists and agonists.

**Q-12:** Which if the following is not an antipyretic?

- a) Phenacetin
- b) Meprobamate
- c) Paracetamol
- d) Arthriten

**Q-13:** What are micelles? Provide the conditions for their formation.

**Q-14:** Chloramphenicol is an antibiotic with a broad spectrum of action. What is its function?

**Q-15:** The new enzyme is created by the body when

- a) Between the enzyme and the inhibitor, a weak bond forms.
- b) An enzyme-inhibitor covalent bond is formed.
- c) There is no interaction between the enzyme and the inhibitor.
- d) Van der Waals forces attract the enzyme and the inhibitor.

**Q-16:** How do azodyes and salvarsan resemble each other?

**Q-17:** What is the underlying cause of a person's depression? How can it be cured?

**Q-18:** What could happen if you ingest poisonous doses of narcotic analgesics?

**Q-19:** Which soap is created by dissolving the soap in ethanol and then evaporating the excess solvent?

- a) Toilet soaps

- b) Medicated soaps
- c) Shaving soaps
- d) Transparent soaps

**Q-20:** How are potassium soaps made? What name is given to such reactions?

