

UNIT-16 : CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

One mark questions:	
1. Define Chemotherapy.	K
2. What are Drugs?	K
3. Name any one force that holds the drugs to the active site of enzymes.	K
4. Drugs that are classified on the basis of Pharmacological effect is useful for doctors. Why?	K
5. Name a macromolecule that is chosen as a drug target.	K
6. Some proteins are important to body's communication. What are they called?	K
7. Name the chemical which stimulates the secretion of HCl and Pepsin in stomach.	K
8. Prostaglandins in our body stimulates inflammation and cause pain. Name a drug effective against it.	K
9. Name the chemical synthesised in the body which acts as a potent vasodilator.	K
10. Why do anti allergics not act as antacids?	U
11. The drug cimetidine is an antacid. Why?	U
12. What are hypnotics?	K
13. What is the role of noradrenaline in the body?	K
14. If a person is suffering from tension suggest a drug that may be given to that person.	U
15. What are analgesics?	K
16. Name the drug that could be used in the prevention of heart attack.	U
17. What types of analgesics are mainly used for the relief of pain of terminal cancer?	K
18. What are antipyretic drugs?	K
19. What are antimicrobials?	K
20. To which class of antimicrobials does sulpha drugs belong to?	K
21. What are artificial sweetening agents?	K
22. Why are artificial sweetening agents preferred over natural sweeteners?	U
23. Chemically what are 'soaps'?	K
24. What is saponification?	K
25. Sodium salts of alkylbenzenesulphonates are classified as anionic detergents. Give reason.	U
26. After saponification, the sodium salt of fatty acid (soap) in colloidal form is precipitated by adding ____.	U

Two mark questions	
1. Name any two criteria by which the drugs are classified.	K
2. What are the two major functions by which an enzyme catalyses a reaction.	K
3. What are antagonists and what are agonists?	K
4. Where are receptors found? What is their role in the body?	K
5. What are antihistamines? Give an example.	K
6. Low level of noradrenaline is the cause of depression. What type of drugs are needed to control depression? Give one example.	K
7. Name two classes of analgesics.	K
8. Following drugs are analgesics. One of them is different from the others. Identify it and give reason: Morphine, heroin, aspirin, codeine	K
9. What are antibiotics? Give an example.	U
10. Name any two classes of antimicrobial drugs.	K
11. What are bactericidal antibiotics? Give an example	K
12. What are bacteriostatic antibiotics? Give one example.	K
13. What are broad spectrum antibiotics? Give Example	K
14. What are narrow spectrum antibiotics? Give example.	K
15. Name a disease that can be cured by giving chloramphenicol antibiotic. Why it is given orally?	U
16. What are antiseptics? Give an example.	K
17. What is the composition of dettol?	K
18. What is tincture iodine? What is its therapeutic use?	K
19. What are antifertility drugs? Give an example.	K
20. What are disinfectants? Give an example.	K
21. Name two gases (inorganic) which in very low concentrations act as disinfectants.	K
22. Chemicals are added to food. Mention any two advantages.	K
23. Name any two antioxidants which are used in wine and beer	K
24. What are food preservatives? How do they help in the preservation of food?	K
25. What is the role of aspartame as food additive? Why is its use limited to cold food and drinks?	K
26. Write an equation for saponification of $(C_{17}H_{32}COO)_3 C_3H_5$ by sodium hydroxide. Name the byproduct.	K U
27. Detergents are preferred over soap. Give reasons	K
28. Explain the cleansing action of soap?	K

29. What is meant by the term non ionic detergent and where are they used?	U
30. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of synthetic detergents.	
31. Distinguish between anionic and cationic detergents by giving one example for each.	U
32. Which is a better synthetic detergent? One with branched chains or one without branched chains. Give reason for the choice made.	U
Three mark questions:	
1. a) What are receptors? b) What are these known as: i) drugs that bind to receptor site and inhibit its function ii) drugs that act like natural messengers and hence activate the receptors?	K
2. Classify these as: i) tranquilisers ii) anti-allergic iii) antacid a) seldane b) ranitidine c) barbituates	K
3. What is the role of these as food additives: i) sodium benzoate ii) BHA iii) sucralose?	A
4. Give reasons: i) Bithional is added to soap ii) Metal hydroxides are better than sodium bicarbonate, ranitidine is better than metal hydroxides to treat acidity.	U
5. Name the therapeutic action of the following drugs on human body: i) Luminal ii) Streptomycin iii) Morphine	K