Downloaded from www.studiestoday.com Chapter 16. Chemistry in everyday life Level-1

- 1. Define the term chemotherapy?
 - Treatment of diseases using chemicals is called chemotherapy.
- 2. Why do we require artificial sweetening agents? To reduce calorie intake.
- 3. What are main constituents of Dettol? Choloro xylenol & Terpineol.
- 4. Name the drugs that are used to control allergy? Antihistamines.
- 5. Why is the use of aspartame limited to cold food and drinks? It is unstable and decompose at cooking temperature and decompose.
- 6. What is a tranquilizer? Give an example

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This is the drug used in stress, mild mental disease.

7. What type of drug chloramphenicol? It is a broad spectrum antibiotic.

8. Why is biothional added to the toilet soap? It acts as antiseptic.

9. What are food preservatives?

The substances that prevent spoilage of food due to microbial growth. sodium benzoate.

eg-

Level-2 Questions

- 1. What is Tincture of Iodine? What is its use?
- A. 2-3% Iodine solution in alcohol-water mixture. It acts as antiseptic.
- 2. What are main constituents of dettol?
- A. Chloroxylenol and terpineol.
- 3. Name the sweetening agent used for preparation of sweets for diabetic patients?
- A. Saccharin
- **4.** Why synthetic detergents are better than soaps?
- A. They give foam even in hard water.
- **5.** Give an example of cationic detergent.
- A. Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide
- **6.** Why aspartame is limited to cold foods only?
- A. It is unstable at cooking temperature.

Level-3 Questions

- 1. Give one example each of bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics.
 - A. bactericidal Pencillin/ Ofloxacin/ Aminoglycosides
 - B. bacteriostatic- Erythromycin/ Tetracyclin/ Chloramphenicol
- 2. Differentiate narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics with examples.
 - A. Narcotic analgesics are addictive analgesics e.g. Morphine
 - B. Non-narcotic analgesics are non-addictive pain relievers e.g. Aspirin
- 3. Categorise the following medicines and drugs based on their action.

Equanil, Heroin, Bromopheniramine, Chloramphenicol, 1% phenol

- A. Equanil-Tranquiliser
- B. Heroin-Narcotic analgesics
- C. Bromopheniramine- Antihistamine
- D. Chloramphenicol- Broad spectrum antibiotic
- E. 1% phenol- Disinfectant
- 4. What are antifertility drugs and give two examples.
 - A. The drugs which control population i.e. Birth control pills
 - e.g. Norethindrone, Novestrol
- 5. Sleeping pills are recommended by doctors to the patients suffering from sleeplessness, but it is not

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A.	Most of the drugs taken in doses higher than recommended may cause harmful effects and act as poison. Therefore, a doctor should always be consulted before taking the medicines.