

CHAPTER 29

Chemistry in Everyday Life

1. The correct match between items of List-I and List-II is

List-I **List-II**

- (A) Phenelzine (P) Pyrimidine
(B) Chloroxylenol (Q) Furan
(C) Uracil (R) Hydrazine
(D) Ranitidine (S) Phenol

- (a) (A)-(S), (B)-(R), (C)-(P), (D)-(Q)
(b) (A)-(R), (B)-(S), (C)-(P), (D)-(Q)
(c) (A)-(S), (B)-(R), (C)-(Q), (D)-(P)
(d) (A)-(R), (B)-(S), (C)-(Q), (D)-(P) (Online 2018)

2. The reason for “drug induced poisoning” is

- (a) binding reversibly at the active site of the enzyme
(b) bringing conformational changes in the binding site of enzyme
(c) binding at the allosteric sites of the enzyme
(d) binding irreversibly to the active site of the enzyme. (Online 2017)

3. Which of the following is an anionic detergent?

- (a) Sodium stearate
(b) Sodium lauryl sulphate
(c) Cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide
(d) Glyceryl oleate (2016)

4. The artificial sweetener that has the highest sweetness value in comparison to cane sugar is

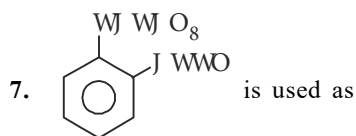
- (a) sucralose (b) aspartame
(c) saccharin (d) alitame. (Online 2016)

5. Which of the following is a bactericidal antibiotic?

- (a) Ofloxacin (b) Tetracycline
(c) Chloramphenicol (d) Erythromycin (Online 2016)

6. Which of the following compounds is not an antacid?

- (a) Phenelzine (b) Ranitidine
(c) Aluminium hydroxide (d) Cimetidine (2015)



- (a) insecticide (b) antihistamine
(c) analgesic (d) antacid. (Online 2015)

8. Which artificial sweetener contains chlorine?

- (a) Aspartame (b) Saccharin
(c) Sucralose (d) Alitame (Online 2015)

9. Aspirin is known as

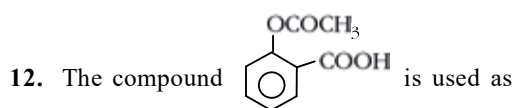
- (a) phenyl salicylate (b) acetyl salicylate
(c) methyl salicylic acid (d) acetyl salicylic acid (2012)

10. Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever?

- (a) Analgesic (b) Antipyretic
(c) Antibiotic (d) Tranquiliser (2005)

11. Which of the following could act as a propellant for rockets?

- (a) Liquid hydrogen + liquid nitrogen
(b) Liquid oxygen + liquid argon
(c) Liquid hydrogen + liquid oxygen
(d) Liquid nitrogen + liquid oxygen. (2003)



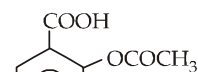
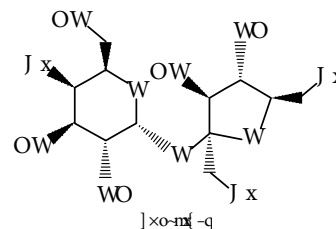
- (a) antiseptic (b) antibiotic
(c) analgesic (d) pesticide. (2002)

ANSWER KEY

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (c)

Explanations

1. (b)
2. (c) : Binding at the allosteric sites of the enzyme changes the conformation of enzyme so that affinity of the substrate for the active site is reduced.
3. (b) : Sodium lauryl sulphate : $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{OSO}_3^- \text{Na}^+$
4. (d) : Alitame has 2000 times sweetness value in comparison to cane sugar.
5. (a) : Bactericidal antibiotics are the drugs which kill the organisms in the body and ofloxacin is a bactericidal antibiotic.
6. (a) : Phenelzine is a tranquilizer (antidepressant drug). Ranitidine, aluminium hydroxide and cimetidine are antacids.
7. (c) : Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) is used as an analgesic.
8. (c) : Sucralose contains chlorine as it is trichloroderivative of sucrose.



Acetyl salicylic acid

9. (d) : Aspirin -
10. (b) : An antipyretic is a drug which is responsible for lowering temperature of the feverish organism to normal but has no effect on normal temperature states.
11. (c) : Liquid hydrogen (because of its low mass and high enthalpy of combustion) and liquid oxygen (as it is a strong supporter of combustion) are used as an excellent fuel for rockets.
12. (c) : The compound is acetyl salicylic acid (Aspirin). Drugs which relieve or decrease pain are termed analgesics.

