

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Chemistry In Everyday Life Important 2 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

12th Standard

Chemistry

Total Marks : 40

2 Marks

20 x 2 = 40

1) What are antibiotics?

Answer : (i) Many micro organisms (bacteria, fungi and moulds) produce certain chemicals which inhibit the growth or metabolism of some other micro organism. Such chemicals are called antibiotics.

(ii) Eg: Penicillin from the mould penicillium notatum

2) Name one substance which can act as both analgesic and antipyretic.

Answer : Aspirin (o - acetyl salicylic acid) - is a substance which lowers body temperature and also reduces body pain. So it acts as both analgesic and antipyretic.

3) How the tranquilizers work in body.

Answer : (i) They are neurologically active drugs.

(ii) It acts on the central nervous system by blocking the neurotransmitter dopamine in the brain.

Uses : Reducing stress & anxiety, To cure sleep disorders & severe mental disease.

Ex : (i) Major tranquilizers : Haloperidol, Clozapine

(ii) Minor tranquilizers :Diozepam(Valium), alprazolam.

4) Write the structural formula of aspirin.

Answer : Aspirin is o-acetyl salicylic acid



5) Which sweetening agent are used to prepare sweets for a diabetic patient?

Answer : (i) Sucralose is used as sugar substituent like Sorbitol, Xylitol and Mannitol. All these have sweetness. They are metabolised without the influence of insulin.

(ii) Artificial sweetening agents like Aspartame, Alitame and Saccharin are also used. These have negligible nutritional value.

Example : Saccharin,Aspartame, Sucralose, Alitame

6) What are Local anaesthetics? Give its use.

Answer : It causes loss of sensation, in the area in which it is applied without losing consciousness. They block pain perception that is transmitted via peripheral nerve fibres to the brain.

Uses: They are often used during minor surgical procedures.

7) What are antipyretic?

Answer : Drugs that are used to reduce fever are called antipyretic.

Eg: Asprin, paracetamol

8) What are food additives?

Answer : The substances which are not naturally a part of the food and added to improve the quality of food are called food additives.

9) Name four physical methods of food preservation.

Answer : Physical methods such as heat treatment (pasteurisation and sterilisations), cold treatment (chilling and freezing)

drying (dehydration) and irradiation are used to preserve food.

10) Define TFM.

Answer : TFM is defined as the total amount of fatty matter that can be separated from a sample after splitting with mineral acids.

11) What are mechanisms by which addition polymerisation occur?

Answer : The addition polymerisation can follow any of the following three mechanisms depending upon the reactive intermediate involved in the process.

(i) Free radical polymerisation

(ii) Cationic polymerisation

(iii) Anionic polymerisation

12) Name two narcotic which are used as analgesics.

Answer : Morphine and codeine

13) A water sample contains $(\text{CaHCO}_3)_2$ What will you choose soap or detergents for cleaning clothes.

Answer : Detergents are more preferred since calcium ion forms scum with hard water.

14) Which chemical is responsible for the antiseptic properties of dettol.

Answer : Chloroxylenol and α -terpineol. Both there are phenols. Chloroxylenol is an antiseptic and disinfectant which is used for skin disinfection and cleansing surgical instruments.

15) What are tranquilizers?

Answer : These are neurologically active drugs which act on the central nervous system by blocking the neurotransmitter dopamine in the brain. Eg : Haloperidol, Valium.

16) What are analgesics?

Answer : 1. Analgesics are the drugs which relieve all sorts of pains. They are also called as pain killers or pain relievers
2. Eg: Paracetamol, Aspirin.

17) What are antioxidants? Give examples.

Answer : (i) Antioxidants are substances which retard the oxidative deterioration of food.

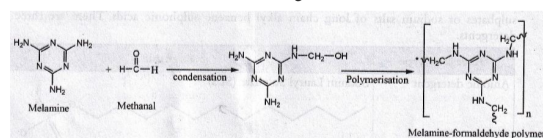
(ii) Eg: Butylhydroxy toluene (BHT), Butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA).

18) How are condensation polymers obtained?

Answer : Condensation polymers are formed by the reaction between functional groups an adjacent monomers with the elimination of simple molecules like H_2O , NH_3 etc.... Each monomer must undergo at least two substitution reactions to continue to grow the polymer chain i.e., the monomer must be at least bi functional. Examples : Nylon- 6,6, terylene....

19) How is melamine polymer obtained? Mention its use.

Answer : The monomers are melamine and formaldehyde. These monomers undergo condensation polymerisation to form melamine formaldehyde resin.



Uses: It is used for making unbreakable crockery

20) What are synthetic rubbers?

Answer : Polymerisation of certain organic compounds such as buta- 1,3 -diene or its derivatives gives rubber like polymer with desirable properties like stretching to a greater extent etc., such polymers are called synthetic rubbers.