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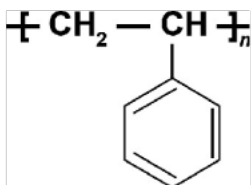
Time : 6 hr

Total Marks = 164

Date: 25/10/2017

Q1. What are the monomers involved in the formation of Nylon 6, 6? 1

Q2. Is  $\left[ \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} \right]_n$  a homopolymer or a copolymer? 1



Q3. Give an example of a narcotic which is used as an analgesic. 1

Q4. List two major classes of antibiotics and give one example of each class. 1

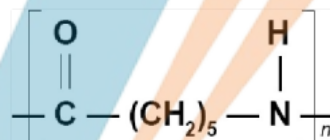
Q5. Why is bithional added to toilet soap? 1

Q6. How are polymers classified on the basis of structure of polymers? 1

Q7. Write the name of following polymer: 1



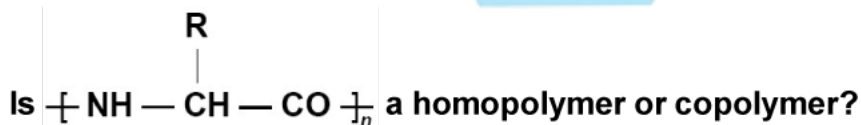
Q8. Write the name of following polymer: 1



Q9. Classify the following as addition and condensation polymers: Terylene, Bakelite, Polyvinyl chloride, Polythene. 1

Q10. Write the name of following polymer:  $\left[ \text{CF}_2 - \text{CF}_2 \right]_n$  1

Q11. 1



Q12. In which classes, the polymers are classified on the basis of molecular forces? 1

Q13. What is PHBV? Write its use also. 1

Q14. What do you understand by the term 'polyamides'? 1

Q15. How is dacron obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid? 1

Q16. Write two uses of Teflon. 1

Q17. Give the examples of semisynthetic polymers. 1

Q18. What is the importance of PHBV polymers? 1

Q19. Differentiate between chain growth and step growth. 1

- Q20. Write the preparation of Nylon-2-Nylon-6. 1
- Q21. Write the structures of monomers used and one use of each of the following polymers: 1  
(a) Teflon (b) Buna-N
- Q22. Write the preparation of glyptal. 1
- Q23. Write the monomers of polythene and teflon. 1
- Q24. Give examples of biodegradable polymers. 1
- Q25. Define the term polymerisation. 1
- Q26. Can you use soaps and synthetic detergents to check the hardness of water? 1
- Q27. Explain the cleansing action of soaps. 1
- Q28. How are synthetic detergents better than soaps? 1
- Q29. Why do soaps not work in hard water? 1
- Q30. Name the sweetening agent used in the preparation of sweets for a diabetic patient. 1
- Q31. What problem arises in using alitame as artificial sweetener? 1
- Q32. Why is use of aspartame limited to cold foods and drinks? 1
- Q33. What are artificial sweetening agents? Give two examples. 1
- Q34. What is tincture of iodine? What is its use? 1
- Q35. What are food preservatives? 1
- Q36. Why are cimetidine and ranitidine better antacids than sodium hydrogen carbonate of magnesium or aluminium hydroxide? 1
- Q37. What are the main constituents of dettol? 1
- Q38. While antacids and antiallergic drugs interfere with the function of histamines, why these not interfere with the function of each other? 1
- Q39. What is meant by the term 'broad spectrum antibiotics'? Explain. 1
- Q40. Why do we consider the average molecular mass of polymers? 1
- Q41. What is natural rubber chemically? 1
- Q42. What are the different polymers based upon the mode of polymerisation? 1
- Q43. Name two synthetic rubbers. 1
- Q44. What is phenol-formaldehyde polymer popularly known as? 1
- Q45. What is the material used in making unbreakable crockery? 1
- Q46. What is coprolactam? 1
- Q47. What are the chief uses of dacron? 1
- Q48. What are the two main uses of low density polythene? 1

<b>Q49. What is teflon?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q50. What are the alternative terms for addition polymerisation?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q51. Name giving its formula, a free radical generating initiator.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q52. What are copolymers?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q53. Name different kinds of polymers based upon the molecular forces.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q54. What does the polymer PHBV stand for?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q55. Give two examples each of linear polymer and cross linked polymer.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q56. Name a substance that can be used as an antiseptic as well as disinfectant.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q57. Name a food preservative which is most commonly used by food producers.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q58. Describe and illustrate with an example, a detergent.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q59. Define the following and given one example : Tranquilizers.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q60. Describe the following giving a suitable example: antioxidants.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q61. Describe the following type of substance, giving suitable example : antiseptics.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q62. What is the repeating structural unit in polythene polymer?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q63. Define the terms chemotherapy.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q64. Which forces are involved in holding the drugs to the active site of enzymes?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q65. Name one medicinal compound each that is used to treat (i) hypertension (ii) general body pain.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q66. State an example and function of the following : wide spectrum antibiotics.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q67. How are antiseptics different from disinfectants? Give one example of each of them.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q68. Soap is a weak antiseptic. What may be added to soaps to improve its antiseptic action?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q69. Write the formula and IUPAC name of aspirin. Why should it not be taken on empty stomach?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q70. Write the formula for sulphanilic acid and mention any one of its uses.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q71. What type of drug phenacetin is?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q72. Why is ethanol added to soap?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q73. Name a medicine which can act as analgesic as well as antipyretic. Give its chemical name.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q74. What is the use of a compound which is obtained from the bark of willow tree?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q75. What type of drug penicillin is?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q76. Pick out the odd amongst the following compounds on the basis of their medicinal properties mentioning the reason : luminal, seconal phenacetin and equanil.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q77. Name the chemical responsible for the antiseptic properties of dettol.</b>	<b>1</b>

- Q78. Name two narcotics which are used as analgesics. 1
- Q79. Define soap. 1
- Q80. What is the use of the plant *Rauwolfia serpentina* in Ayurveda? 1
- Q81. What is the use of derivatives of barbituric acid? 1
- Q82. Amoxicillin is semi-synthetic modification of..... 1
- Q83. Name a drug used in case of mental depression. 1
- Q84. Give two examples of organic compounds used as antiseptics. 1
- Q85. Why is paracetamol preferred over aspirin? 1
- Q86. Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors? 1
- Q87. How are low density polyethylene and high density polyethylene manufactured? How do they differ in their densities? 2
- Q88. How can you differentiate between addition and condensation polymerisation? 2
- Q89. Define thermoplastics and thermosetting polymers with two examples of each. 2
- Q90. What are the monomeric repeating units of Nylon-6 and Nylon-6,6? 2
- Q91. Explain the term copolymerisation and give two examples. 2
- Q92. Identify the monomer in the following polymer structures. 2
- (a)  $\left[ \text{C} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{---} \end{array} \text{---} (\text{CH}_2)_8 \text{---} \text{C} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{---} \end{array} \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} (\text{CH}_2)_6 \text{---} \text{NH} \right]_n$
- (b)  $\left[ \text{HN} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{N} \quad \text{N} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{N} \quad \text{N} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{CH}_2 \right]_n$
- Q93. What is a biodegradable polymer? Given an example of a biodegradable aliphatic polyester. 2
- Q94. Differentiate between Nylon-6 and Nylon-6,6. 2
- Q95. Distinguish between the term homopolymer and copolymer and give one example of each type. 2
- Q96. Write the names of monomers used for getting the polymers PVC and PMMA. State one use for each of these polymers. 2
- Q97. Distinguish between 'chain growth polymerisation' and 'step growth polymerisation' and give one example each process. 2
- Q98. What are the different ways of initiating addition polymerisation? Describe one of them for polymerising vinyl chloride. 2
- Q99. (a) Write equations for the synthesis of Buna-S. 2  
(b) Write the names and structures of the monomers of the following polymer: Natural rubber
- Q100. Distinguish between the terms homopolymer and copolymer and give one example of each. 2

- Q101** Explain the differences between Buna-N and Buna-S. 2
- Q102** Arrange the following polymers in increasing order of their molecular forces: 2  
(a) Nylon-6,6 Buna-S, Polythene (b) Nylon-6, Neoprene, Polyvinyl chloride.
- Q103** What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents? Give one example of each class. 2
- Q104** Mention one important use of each of the following: 2  
(a) Equanil (b) sucralose
- Q105** Name a broad spectrum antibiotic and state two diseases for which it is prescribed. 2
- Q106** State the functional along with one example each of : (i) antihistamines (ii) antioxidants. 2
- Q107** Describe the following with an example each : (a) Antimicrobials (b) Analgesics. 2
- Q108** Name the medicines used for the treatment of the following diseases: 2  
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Typhoid
- Q109** Describe the following with examples: 2  
(a) Preservatives (b) Biodegradable detergents
- Q110** Define the following and give one example of each: 2  
(a) Antipyretics (b) Antibiotics
- Q111** Describe the following giving an example, Antifertility drugs. 2
- Q112** Give one important use of each of the following: 2  
(a) Bithional (b) Chloramphenicol (c) Streptomycin (d) Paracetamol
- Q113** Give three examples of sulpha drugs and write main uses. 2
- Q114** Write the formula of paracetamol. What is it used for in medicine ? 2
- Q115** What are antipyretic medicines? Name of them. Can it play any other role also? 2
- Q116** Sulpha drugs work like antibiotics but they are not antibiotics. Is this a valid statement and why? Give one example of sulpha drug and antibiotics. 2
- Q117** What for is each of the following medicines used? (a) Equanil (b) Bithional. 2
- Q118** What do you understand by broad spectrum antibiotics? Is penicillin a broad spectrum antibiotic? Name a place in India where penicillin is manufactured. 2
- Q119** Describe the functions of antibiotics and antiseptics. Give one example of each. 2
- Q120** Name the action of the following on the human body: 2  
(a) Aspirin (b) Penicillin (c) Phenacetin (d) Morphine
- Q121** Name the drug used in 2  
(a) Typhoid (b) tuberculosis (c) pneumonia
- Q122** Explain in term, target molecules drug targets as used in medicinal chemistry. 2
- Q123** Why do we need to classify drugs in different ways? 2
- Q124** Low level of noradrenaline is the cause of depression. What type of drugs are needed to cure this problem? Name two drugs. 2

**Q125** Name the action of the following on the human body:

**2**

(a) Analgin

(b) Luminal

(c) seconal

(d) Streptomycin

