

18. CHEMISTRY IN SERVICE TO MANKIND- QUESTIONS

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Polymers

1. Distinguish between synthetic polymers and natural polymers with an example of each. 2
What are two differences between natural and synthetic polymers? 2
 2. Give the names of one natural and one synthetic polymer. What are the monomers present in them? 2
 3. Name any two synthetic polymers, specifying the monomers of each. 2
 4. Write a method for the preparation of PVC. 2
Write down the chemical reaction to form PVC. 1
What are the starting materials for preparing polyvinyl chloride? 1
 5. Name the monomers of Polystyrene and also write their molecular formula. 1
 6. Define polymerisation and write an example. 2
 7. Distinguish between addition and condensation polymers with an example of each. 2
 8. What is meant by a condensation polymer? Write an example of it. 2
 9. Define condensation polymerisation. 1
 10. Name any one condensation polymer and an addition polymer. What are their monomers? 2
 11. State the process of polymerisation by which nylon-66 is formed. 1
 12. Write down the molecular formula of the monomers of Nylon-66. 2
 13. Name the monomers that, on polymerisation, yield polyamide. What type of polymerisation is this? 2
 14. Name a monomer that can give benzene on polymerisation. What type of polymerisation is this? 2
 15. Distinguish between a homopolymer and a copolymer with an example of each. 2
 16. What is meant by homo-polymerisation? Write an example of a homopolymer. 2
 17. What is meant by copolymer? Name a co-polymer and the monomers associated with it. 2
 18. Classify polymers based on monomer unit. 2
 19. What is meant by homopolymerisation? Write an example of such a polymer. 1+1
 20. Write a method for the preparation of Bakelite. 1
Name the monomers of Bakelite and state the polymerisation process of it. 2
Write the molecular structures of the monomers of Bakelite. 2
 21. What type of polymer is Bakelite? Mention its monomers. 2
What are the starting materials for the preparation of Bakelite? 1
1. Which of the following is an inert polymer used in coating, particularly in non-stick frying pans?
a. Teflon b. Orlon c. Bakelite d. Polystyrene
 2. Teflon is a polymer of
a. Difluoroethane c. monofluoroethane
b. Tetrafluoroethane d. tetrafluoroethene
 3. PVC is formed by the polymerisation of
a. allyl chloride c. fluoroethane d. vinyl chloride e. ethylene
 4. Nylon-6 is
a. Polyesterase c. polyamide b. acetic acid d. vinyl polymer
 5. The monomer of bakelite is
a. Phenol + formaldehyde c. phenol only b. Formaldehyde only d. none
 6. Which of the following is a condensation polymer?
a. Polyethene b. Teflon c. PVC d. Bakelite
 7. Which of the following is a copolymer?
a. PVC b. Nylon-66 c. Teflon d. Polystyrene
 8. Which one is a homopolymer?
a. Bakelite b. nylon-6,6 c. terylene d. neoprene

22. PVC and nylon 66 are 2 common polymers used in daily life.
- I) State the process of polymerisation by which nylon-66 is formed.
- II) Write down the chemical reaction to form PVC.
- 1+1

Dyes

23. Give two characteristics of a dye. 2
24. What are natural and synthetic dyes? Give examples. 2
25. What is meant by a synthetic dye? 1
Write an example of a synthetic dye. 1
26. What is an azo dye? Give two examples with structures. 2
9. Diazo coupling is useful to prepare some
a. pesticides b. dyes c. proteins d. vitamins
10. An example of vat dye is
a. Orange –I b. phenolphthalein c. indigo d. none
11. Diazo coupling is useful to prepare
a. Pesticides b. dyes c. proteins d. vitamins
12. p-aminoazobenzene is a type of
a. phthalein dyes c. nitro dyes
b. anthraquinone dyes d. azo dyes

Drugs

27. Define antiseptics, giving a suitable example. 2
28. Mention an important use of Antiseptics. 1
29. Mention a suitable use of germicide. 1
30. What is an antipyretic drug? Write an example with its structure. 2
Write a structural formula and the major use of antipyretics. 2
Give the name and structure of an antipyretic drug. 2
31. Write down the structure of i) Aspirin, ii) Paracetamol, and mention one use. 2
32. What are analgesics? Write an example of it. 2
Write a structural formula and the major use of analgesics. 2
Mention an important use of an analgesic drug. 1
Write down the structural formula of an Analgesic drug. 1
33. Mention a suitable use of antibiotics. 1
34. Give a suitable example with a structural formula of an antibiotic drug. 1
Mention an important use of Antibiotics. 1
35. What are antibiotics? Give an example of a broad-spectrum antibiotic. 0.5
36. Mention an important function of broad-spectrum antibiotics. 0.5
37. Mention an important function of Tranquillizers. 0.5
38. Distinguish between antibiotics and antiseptics with an example of each.
39. What is the difference between an antiseptic and an antipyretic drug?
40. Distinguish between antipyretics and analgesics with an example of each. 2
13. Substances which are used to prevent the growth of microorganisms and are not harmful to living organisms are called
a. Antipyretics c. Analgesics b. Antibiotics d. Antiseptics
14. Dettol consists of
a. Xylenol + terpeniol c. chloroxylenol + terpineol
b. Cresol + ethanol d. none
15. Penicillin was discovered by
a. A. Flemming d. S. A Waksne c. L. Pasteur d. G. Thompson

16. Chloramphenicol is used as
a. Analgesic b. anaesthetic c. antibiotic d. antiseptic
17. The drugs used to induce sleep in mental patients are known as
a. Penicillin b. Aspirin c. Analgesics d. Tranquilizers
18. Acetylsalicylic acid is an antipyretic drug which is commonly known as
a. Phenacetin b. Paracetamol c. Aspirin d. Brufen
19. Which of the following drugs is used to lower the body temperature during high fever?
A) Paracetamol B) Novalgin C) Penicillin D) Diazepam

Pesticides

41. What are insecticides? Write any two examples of insecticides. 2
 42. Mention an important use of BHC. 1
 43. Mention an important function of DDT. 0.5
 44. Give the name of any two insecticides with their chemical formula. 2
 45. Mention a suitable use of insecticides. 1
 46. Mention suitable uses of pesticides. 1
 47. Give a suitable example of a pesticide. 1
 48. Write down the structural formula of a herbicide. 2
 49. Mention a suitable use of herbicides. 1
 50. Give an important use of weedicides. 1
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20. Which of the following is an insecticide?
a. Bakelite c. TNT c. BHC d. Aspirin
 21. 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid is used as
a. Fungicide b. insecticide c. herbicide d. moth repellent
 22. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) is generally used as
(a) a herbicide (b) an insecticide (c) a fungicide (d) none of the above
 23. A drug that helps to reduce anxiety and bring calmness is:
a) Tranquilizer b) Diuretic c) Analgesic d) Antihistamine

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