

# **CHEMISTRY**

**(Q&A Bank for CEE & JEE Mains)**



**Assam Electronics Development Corporation Limited  
(AMTRON)**

(A Government of Assam Undertaking)

Name of the textbook

*Chemistry*  
*(Class XII)*

Name of the Chapter

*Chemistry in Everyday Life*  
*(Unit 16)*

**LEVEL 1**

1. Which one of the following is employed as Antihistamine?
  - a) Omeprazole
  - b) Chloramphenicol
  - c) Diphenhydramine
  - d) Norethindrone
2. Which one of the followings is employed as a Tranquilizer drug?
  - a) Promethazine
  - b) Valium
  - c) Naproxen
  - d) Mifepristone
3. Arsenic containing medicine used for the treatment of syphilis, is
  - a) Tetracycline
  - b) Ofloxacin
  - c) Erythromycin
  - d) Salvarsana
4. The artificial sweetener containing chlorine that has the appearance and taste as that of sugar and is stable at cooking temperature is
  - a) Aspartame
  - b) Saccharin
  - c) Sucralose
  - d) Alitame
5. The class of drugs used for the treatment of stress is
  - a) Analgesics
  - b) Antiseptic
  - c) Antihistamine
  - d) Tranquilizers
6. The dyes which are used in reduced state and are then oxidized in the fabric by air are
  - a) Azo dyes
  - b) Dispersed dyes
  - c) Basic dyes
  - d) Vat dyes
7. Aspirin is
  - a) Acetyl salicylic acid
  - b) Benzoyl salicylic acid
  - c) Chloro benzoic acid
  - d) Anthranilic acid
8. Which one of the following is employed as a tranquilizer?
  - a) Naproxen
  - b) Tetracycline
  - c) Chlorpheniramine

d) Equanil

**LEVEL 2**

9. The role of phosphate in detergent powder is to
  - a) Control pH level of the detergent water mixture
  - b) Remove  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  ions from the water that causes the hardness of water
  - c) Provide whiteness to the fabrics
  - d) Form solid detergent as phosphate-less detergent are liquid in nature
10. The oxidant which is used as an antiseptic is
  - a)  $\text{KBrO}_3$
  - b)  $\text{KMnO}_4$
  - c)  $\text{CrO}_3$
  - d)  $\text{KNO}_3$
11. Bithional is generally added to the soaps as an additive to function as a/an
  - a) Softener
  - b) Dryer
  - c) Buffering agent
  - d) Antiseptic
12. Which among the following is not an antibiotic?
  - a) Erythromycin
  - b) Oxytocin
  - c) Penicillin
  - d) Tetracycline
13. Which of the following is used as a "morning after pill"?
  - a) Mifepristone
  - b) Ethynylestradiol
  - c) Norethindrone
  - d) Promethazine
14. Tincture of iodine is
  - a) alcoholic solution of  $\text{I}_2$
  - b) solution of  $\text{I}_2$  in aqueous KI
  - c) aqueous solution of  $\text{I}_2$
  - d) aqueous solution of KI
15. 2-Acetoxy benzoic acid is used as
  - a) Antiseptic
  - b) Antidepressant
  - c) Antimalarial
  - d) Antipyretic
16. The compound is used as
  - (a) antiseptic
  - (b) antibiotic
  - (c) analgesic

(d) pesticide.

**17.** 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.

**18.** The compound formed on heating chlorobenzene with chloral in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid is

- (a) gammexene
- (b) DDT
- (c) freon
- (d) hexachloroethane.

**19.** The smog is essentially caused by the presence of

- (a)  $O_2$  and  $O_3$
- (b)  $O_2$  and  $N_2$
- (c) oxides of sulphur and nitrogen
- (d)  $O_3$  and  $N_2$ .

**20.** Which one of the following types of drugs reduces fever?

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

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. d
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. b
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. d

**16. (c)** : The compound is acetyl salicylic acid (Aspirin). Drugs which relieve or decrease pain are termed analgesics.

**17. (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.

**18. (b)** : DDT is prepared by heating chlorobenzene and chloral with concentrated sulphuric acid.

**19. (c)** : Photochemical smog is caused by oxides of sulphur and nitrogen.

**20. (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.