

STD XII

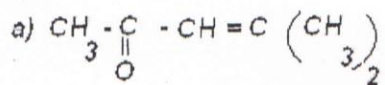
SBOA SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
CHEMISTRY
CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE
ASSIGNMENT

TIME: 45mins

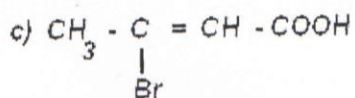
1. Define a) Target b) Antioxidants c) Antibiotic
2. Write the difference between antiseptics and disinfectants. Name a substance which can be used as both antiseptic and disinfectant.
3. How is an anionic detergent different from cationic detergent?
4. Account for
 - a) Medicine should be taken only with doctor's advice.
 - b) Bithional is added to soap
 - c) Use of Asparatane is limited to cold food.
5. Give 2 examples each
 - i) Antifertility drug
 - ii) broad spectrum antibiotics
 - iii) Antidepressants

(5x3=15)
6. a) Name 2 antihistamines used as antacids. Why do they not interfere with each others functions.
 - b) Pick the odd one based on medicinal properties
 - i) Luminal, equanil, seconal, phenol
 - ii) Bithional, chloroxylenol, chloramphenol, phenacetin
7. What are detergents? Give their advantage and disadvantage compared to soap. Why are detergents with minimum branching preferred? (2x5=10)

1. Write IUPAC names of



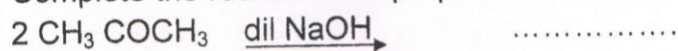
b) Benzophenone



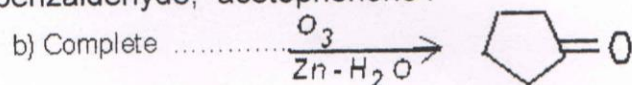
2. How will you distinguish between the pair of compounds :

- Ethanal and propanal
- Butanal and butan 2 one
- Benzoic acid and ethyl benzoate

3. Complete the reaction and propose the mechanism :



4. a) Arrange in increasing order of the reactivity towards nucleophilic addition giving reason Benzaldehyde , p tolualdehyde , p nitro benzaldehyde, acetophenone .



5. Account for :

- Boiling point of Carboxylic acids are higher than that of alcohols of comparable molecular mass .
- Chloroacetic acid has lower p_{K_a} value than acetic acid .
- Electrophilic substitution in benzaldehyde takes place at meta position .

6. Explain the following reactions :

- Rosenmunds reaction
- Wolff Kishner reduction
- HVZ reaction

7. Accomplish the conversions :

- Benzene nitrile to acetophenone
- Benzene to phenyl acetic acid
- Toluene to benzaldehyde

[5x2=10]

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CHEMISTRY
ASSIGNMENT
POLYMERS

TIME : 45

1. How is a homopolymer different from copolymer? Give example.
2. What is meant by vulcanization of rubber? How does it improve the property of rubber?
3. Explain the mechanism of free radical polymerization of ethane.
4. Arrange in increasing order of interparticle forces
 - a) PVC, nylon 6, natural rubber
 - b) Nylon 6,6 ,polythene , neoprene
5. Give reason
 - a) Exact molecular mass of polymer cannot be determined.
 - b) Fibres have crystalline and high melting point
 - c) Bakelite is a thermosetting polymer. (5x3=15)
6. a) How is nylon 6,6 prepared? Give equation. What does the notation 6,6 signify?
 - b) Differentiate between i) addition and condensation polymers
ii) Thermosetting polymers and thermoplastics
7. How are the following prepared? Give their uses
 - a) Buna S
 - b) PHBV
 - c) Orlon

(2 x 5 = 10)
