

The Bodwad Sarvajank Co-Op Society Ltd.,Bodwad.

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

**Question Bank**

**Class:- Ty.Bsc.**

**Sem:- VI**

**Subject:- Industrial Chemistry.**

**Paper name:- Industrial**

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1. Soaps are compounds of general formula.....

- A) R-COOH.
- B) R-COOR.
- C) **R-COOM.**
- D) R-OH

2. Soaps are used for.....

- A) Beauty enhancement.
- B) Attraction.
- C) Colouring.
- D) **Cleanliness.**

3. Soft soaps are.....

- A) Fast dissolving.
- B) Lathers readily.
- C) Not lather easily.
- D) **Both (a) and (b)**

4. Hydrolysis of esters by alkali is known as.....

- A) **Saponification.**
- B) Hydration.
- C) Etherification.
- D) Oxidation.

5. The main fatty materials used in making soap is.....

- A) NaOH.

**B) Tallow.**

C) NaCl.

D) Rosin.

6. The most commonly used alkali in soap making is.....

A)  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ .

B) KOH.

C)  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ .

**D) NaOH.**

7. The weight of soap increases by addition of.....

**A) Filters.**

B) Colouring matters.

C) Perfumes.

D) Germicides.

8. To prevent rancidity of soaps, the chemicals is added are called as....

A) Builders.

B) Filters.

**C) Anti-Oxidants.**

D) Disinfectants.

9. To cure dandruff and pimples, which chemical is added in soaps....

A) Alcohol.

B) Dyes.

C) NaOH.

**D) Sulphur.**

10. The role of various plant extracts in soaps is.....

A) Germicidal.

**B) Disinfectants.**

C) Optical brightness.

D) Filters.

11. Name the side product obtained in Saponification reaction.....

**A) Glycerin**

B) water.

C) Soap.

D) Alkali.

12. The catalyst used in continuous process of soap making is.....

A) NaOH.

B) Sulphur.

**C) Zinc oxide (ZnO).**

D) Fatty acid.

13. When oil and water are shaken together then .....is formed.

A) Soap.

**B) Emulsion.**

C) Precipitated.

D) Clear solution.

14. Substance which lowers the surface tension between two immiscible liquids are called as.....

A) Coagulation.

B) Flocculants.

C) Anti-Oxidants.

**D) Wetting agents.**

15. Cleansing action of soap is because it lowers.....

**A) Surface tension.**

B) Viscosity

C) Temperature.

D) Pressure.

16. Shaving soap contain.....

A) Methanol.

B) Methanol.

**C) Menthol.**

D) Methane.

17. Detergent are substitute product for.....

A) Drugs.

**B) Soaps.**

C) Petroleum.

D) Oils and fats.

18. After shaking oils with water the solution formed is known as.....

A) Precipitate.

B) Coagulation.

C) Colloid.

**D) Emulsion.**

19. Substance which affects interfacial tension between two liquids are called as.....

A) Optical brighteners.

**B) Surfactant.**

C) Stabilizers.

D) Hydrotopes.

20. Identify the biodegradable product from the following.....

A) Detergent.

B) Plastic.

**C) Soap.**

D) Quartz.

21. Detergent are more advantageous than soap because.....

A) They do not consume hot water.

B) They are excellent foaming agent.

C) More active in low concentration.

**D) All of the above.**

22. The product obtained by the action of alkali on free fatty acids is called as.....

**A) Soaps.**

B) Detergent.

C) Rosin.

D) Plastic.

23. Shaving cream is an example of.....

A) Hard soap.

B) Detergent.

**C) Soft soap.**

D) All of the above.

24. Identify the source of glycerides.

A) NaCl.

B) NaOH

**C) Vegetable oil and fats.**

D) All of the above.

25. The role of common salt in the manufacture of soaps is.....

A) To dry the soap.

**B) For salting out of soap.**

C) To neutralize soap.

D) None of the above.

26. Rosin mainly contains.....

A) Acetic acid.

B) Nitric acid.

**C) Abietic acid.**

D) Ascorbic acid.

27. The role of fillers in soaps is.....

**A) To increase weight.**

B) To decrease weight.

C) To change detergency.

D) None of the above.

28. Organic Dyes and inorganic pigments are added in the soaps as.....

A) Fillers.

**B) Colouring materials.**

C) Perfumes.

D) None of the above

29. To wash kitchen wares, sanitary wares, mechanics hand, floor tiles and walls, the type soap used is.....

A) Shaving soap.

B) Deodourant soap.

**C) Scouring soaps.**

D) Shampoos.

30. Cosmetic were used for.....

A) Beautifying and Perfuming.

B) Cleansing and Rituals.

C) Makeup and Decorations.

**D) All of these.**

31. Cosmetic includes.....

A) Lipsticks and cold cream.

B) Nail polish and facial foundation.

C) Soaps and Detergent

**D) Both (a) and (b).**

32. Cosmetic alter the appearance of the body.....

**A) Without affecting body functions.**

B) With affecting body functions.

C) By treating infarctions.

D) None of these.

33. The pigments responsible for hair colours in human.....

A) Pheomelanins.

B) Eumelanins only.

C) Melanins only.

**D) Both (a) and (b)**

34. Hair dyes are used by men's and women's for.....

A) Masking grey hairs.

B) Changing natural hair colour.

C) Imparting different shades of colour to the hair.

**D) All of these.**

35. Cosmetic preparation used to change natural hair colour is.....

**A) Hair colorants.**

B) Hair stains.

C) Hair gel.

D) None of these.

36. Hair dyed roughly classified into.....classes.

A) two.

B) Three.

**C) four.**

D) six.

37. The active ingredient of henna is.....

A) Lawsone.

B) 2-Hydroxy-14-Napthaquinone.

**C) Both (a) and (b).**

D) None of these.

38. Hair dyes should be.....

A) Irritant.

B) Sensitizing.

C) Toxic.

**D) None of these.**

39. To alter the shades of henna .....is added.

A) Indigo.

B) Copper sulphate.

C) Pyrogallic acid.

**D) All of these.**

40. The viscous cosmetic preparation of .....used for washing hair is called as shampoo.

**A) Synthetic Detergent.**

B) Synthetic soaps.

C) Surfactants.

D) Both Soaps and Detergents.

41. Example of medicated shampoo is.....

A) Anti-lice.

B) Antidandruff.

C) Anti-baldness.

**D) All of these.**

42. Ultraviolet radiation totally blocked by ozone layer is.....

A) UVA

B) UVB

**C) UVC**

D) All of these.

43. Photosensitive reaction and dermatoses are primarily medicated by.....

**A) UVA**

B) UVB

C) UVC

D) None of these.

44. Suntan oils are typically used by individuals who are.....

A) Seeking Protection.

**B) Seeking tans.**

C) Seeking eyes irritations.

D) All of these.

45. Lipsticks should be ..... nature.

A) Thioxotropic.

B) Easy drying.

C) Non irritating.

**D) All of these.**

46. Different types of cosmetic powder product includes.....

A) Face powder and Talcum powders.

B) Dusting powders and Body powders.

C) Compact powders.

**D) All of these.**

47. Consistency of creams varies between.....

**A) Liquids and solids.**

B) Super liquids.

C) Semi-solids.

D) None of these.

48. Cold creams are type of.....

**A) Water in oil Emulsion.**

B) Suspension.

C) Dispersion.

D) Semi-solids.

49. ....is added in small amount to impart smoothing and emollient characteristics in shaving cream.

A) Glyceraldehyde and white paraffin.

B) Glycerin and Ethanol.

**C) White paraffin and Glycerine.**

D) None of these.

50. ....are generally the lightest of all notes in Perfumes.

**A) Topnotes.**

B) Middle notes.

C) Base notes.

D) Extracted fractions.

51. .... compounds from the heart or main body of a Perfumes.

A) Top notes.

**B) Middle notes.**

C) Base notes.

D) Extracted fractions.

52. ....are the aromas that will last for several hours.

A) Top notes.

B) Middle notes.

**C) Base notes.**

D) Extracted fractions.

53. All the terpenoids are derived from one monomeric structural unit called.....

A) Isoprene.

B) Isoprenoids.

C) Formula C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>.

**D) All the above corrected.**

54. What is the formula of Isoprene?

**A) C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>**

B) C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>

C) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>

D) C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>18</sub>

55. ....is majorly present in concentration of 80-90% in clove bud oil.

**A) Eugenol**

B) Geraniol

C) Jasmone

D) Eucalyptus.

56. ....is monoterpenoid and an alcohol.

A) Eugenol

**B) Geraniol**

C) Jasmone

D) Eucalyptus

57. ....are the main constituents of the sandalwood oil.

A) Santenone

B) alpha-santalol

C) Beta-santalol

**D) All of above.**

58. ....has been used in the traditional Ayurvedic medicinal system as a diuretic and mild stimulant, and for smoothing the skin.

A) Rose oil.

**B) Sandalwood oil.**

C) Jasmone.

D) Eucalyptus.

59. ....is monoterpenoid, colorless liquid and is a bicyclic ether.

A) Eugenol.

B) Geraniol.

**C) Eucalyptol.**

D) Phenethyl alcohol.

60. ....is found in extract of rose.

A) Eugenol.

B) Geraniol.

C) Eucalyptol.

**D) Phenethyl alcohol.**

61. ....is used in Perfumes and soaps due to its beautiful aroma also used in shampoo as it's astringent properties can help prevent hair fall.

**A) Rose oil.**

B) Sandalwood oil.

C) Jasmone.

D) Eucalyptus.

62. ....is closely related to muscone.

**A) Civetone**

B) Jasmone

C) Santenone

D) Eucalyptus

63. ....are born with and are the most abundant and produce most of the sweat in the underarm, open directly onto the surface of the skin.

A) Apocrine sweat glands

**B) Eccrinesweat glands.**

C) Deodorants

D) Antiperspirants

64. Sandalwood oil is also known as.....

**A) Santal oil**

B) Sedarwood oil

C) Citrolnella oil

D) Coconut oil

65. Geraniol is .....oil

A) Reddish colour

**B) Colorless**

C) Black colour

D) Green colour

66. Eucalyptol has .....like smell.

A) Rose

B) Wood

C) Lemon

**D) Fresh-mint**

67. Aluminum salts are used as active ingredients in.....

**A) Antiperspirants.**

B) Deodorants

C) Perfumes

D) Perfume oils

68. The natural extract of Jasmone contains .....form of Jasmone.

**A) Cis**

B) Trans

C) Both cis and Trans

D) Racemic

69. Pesticides are classified as microbicides for their action against.....

A) Animal pests

**B) Microbial pests.**

C) Insecticides

D) Both a and b

70. Herbicides are the pesticides which are known for their action against.....

A) Insecticides

B) Animal pests

C) Viruses

**D) Weeds.**

71. Zoocides are the pesticides which are commonly known as for their actions against.

**A) Animal pests**

B) Viruses

C) Insecticides

D) Weeds

72. Conventional Insecticides having their mode of action on the .....of an insect

A) Elementary canal

**B) Central Nervous system**

C) Digestive system

D) Excretory system

73. Zoocides which are used to kill mites are called as.....

A) Rodenticides.

B) Nematocides.

**C) Acaricides.**

D) Both a and b

74. Nematocides are the well-known pesticide materials used to kill nematodes, are general fallen down in the category of.....

- A) Herbicides.
- B) Microbicides.
- C) Zoocides.**
- D) Insecticides.

75. Parathion is well - Known.....

- A) Zoocides
- B) Microbicides.
- C) Herbicides.
- D) Insecticides.**

76. Alachlor is commonly known as.....

- A) Soil Herbicide.**
- B) Soil Insecticides.
- C) Soil Microbicides.
- D) Soil Zoocide.

77. Amongst the following organic compounds which compound exhibits a herbicidal action.

- A) BHC
- B) Butachlor.**
- C) DDT
- D) Melathion

78. SAR means.....

- A) Qualitative structure - Activity relationship.**
- B) Quantitative structure - Relationships.
- C) Qualitative structure - Action relationships.
- D) Quantitative structure - Relationships.

79. REACH means.....

- A) Registration, Evaluate and Authorisation of chemicals.
- B) Registration, Examination and Authorisation of chemicals.
- C) Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of chemicals.**
- D) Registration, Exam and Authorisation of chemicals.

80. Anilides are well - Known as.....

- A) Insecticides.
- B) Microbicides.
- C) Herbicides.**
- D) Zoocides.

81. ....are used as Colouring agents for fabrics.

- A) Soaps.
- B) Detergent.
- C) Drugs.
- D) Dyes.**

82. Chromogen is called as.....

- A) Compound having chromophore.**
- B) It is auxochrome.
- C) It is Colouring substance.
- D) It is dyestuff.

83. Hue refer to the.....

- A) Major wavelength.**
- B) Red shift.
- C) Blue shift.
- D) Auxochrome.

84. In general auxochrome theory is also called as .....theory.

A) Armstrong.

B) Modern.

**C) witts**

D) Valence bond.

85. Acidic dyes are not used to dye.....

A) Wool.

**B) Cotton.**

C) Nylon.

D) Leather

86. ....dyes in solvents other than water they form writing and printing inks.

A) Acidic.

B) Vat.

C) Mordant.

**D) Basic.**

87. The processing agent between Cotton and dye is known as.....

A) Amortization.

B) Azotization.

C) Vat preparation.

**D) Mordant.**

88. In the textile industry to dye cotten without using a Mordant that dyes are called as .....dyes.

A) Reactive.

B) Basic.

**C) Direct.**

D) Sulphur.

89. Generally.....dyes are prepared by coupling a diazonium salt with a phenol or amine.

**A) Azo dyes.**

B) Basic.

C) Direct.

D) Sulphur

90. ....dyes are used in dyeing and calico - printing.

A) Azo.

**B) Nitroso..**

C) Pthalein.

D) Sulphur.

91. ....dyes are naturally occurring in the plant of indigofera group.

A) Azo.

B) Xanthene.

**C) Indigoids.**

D) Sulphur.

92. ....drug used to lower body temperature.

A) Anaesthetics.

B) Antiviral.

C) Antibiotics.

**D) Antipyretics.**

93. Pharmacotherapy is also called as.....

**A) Drug therapy.**

B) Physiotherapy.

C) Autotherapy.

D) Radiotherapy.

94. Cardiac agents deals with.....

A) Neural system.

**B) Circulatory system.**

C) Digestive system.

D) Respiratory system.

95. Cardio - vascular drugs are related to.....

A) Brain.

B) Kidney.

**C) Heart.**

D) Nose.

96. ....is specific amount of medication to be taken at a given time.

**A) Dose.**

B) Prescription.

C) Treatment.

D) Addiction.

97. Steroidal drugs are known for their.....

A) Slow action.

B) Multipla applications.

**C) Side effect.**

D) Allergic condition.

98. The chemical substance produced or derived from living cells.

**A) Antibiotics.**

B) Analgesic.

C) Antipyretics.

D) Anaesthetics.

99. Paracetamol is ..... type of drugs.

**A) Analgesic and Antipyretics.**

B) Diuretics.

C) Anesthetics and Bronchodilators.

D) Antibiotics.

100. Aspirin is .....type of drug.

**A) Analgesic and Antipyretics.**

B) Diuretics.

C) Anesthetics and Bronchodilators.

D) Antibiotics.

