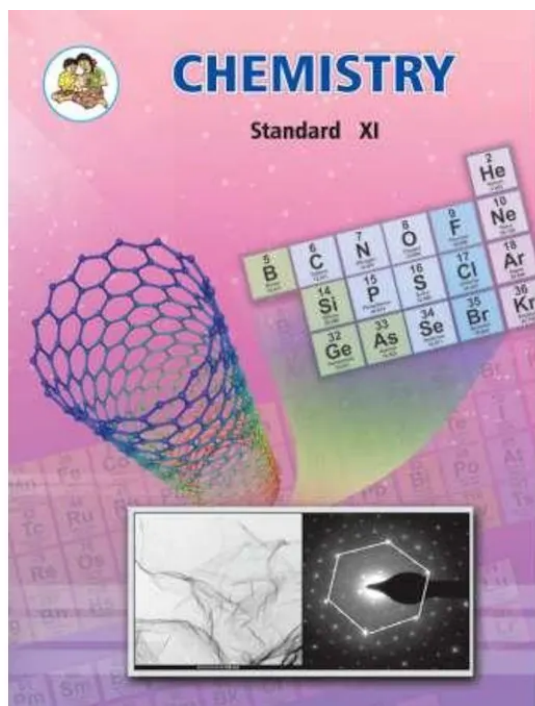


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Chemistry: Chapter 16- Chemistry in Everyday Life

Class 11 - Chapter 16 Chemistry in Everyday Life



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Chemistry: Chapter 16- Chemistry in Everyday Life

Class 11: Chemistry Chapter 16 solutions. Complete Class 11 Chemistry Chapter 16 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 11-Chemistry: Chapter 16- Chemistry in Everyday Life

Maharashtra Board 11th Chemistry Chapter 16, Class 11 Chemistry Chapter 16 solutions

1. Choose correct option

Question A.

Oxidative Rancidity is reaction

- a. addition
- b. substitution
- c. Free radical
- d. combination

Answer:

- c. Free radical

Question B.

Saponification is carried out by

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- a. oxidation
- b. alkaline hydrolysis
- c. polymerisation
- d. Free radical formation

Answer:

- b. alkaline hydrolysis

Question C.

Aspirin is chemically named as

- a. Salicylic acid
- b. acetyl salicylic acid
- c. chloroxylenol
- d. thymol

Answer:

- b. acetyl salicylic acid

Question D.

Find odd one out from the following

- a. dettol
- b. chloroxylenol
- c. paracetamol
- d. trichlorophenol

Answer:

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c. paracetamol

Question E.

Arsenic based antibiotic is

- a. Azodye
- b. prontosil
- c. salvarsan
- d. sulphapyridine

Answer:

- c. salvarsan

Question F.

The chemical used to slow down the browning action of cut fruit is

- a. SO_3
- b. SO_2
- c. H_2SO_4
- d. Na_2CO_3

Answer:

- b. SO_2

Question G.

The chemical is responsible for the rancid flavour of fats is

- a. Butyric acid
- b. Glycerol

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- c. Protein
- d. Saturated fat

Answer:

- a. Butyric acid

Question H.

Health benefits are obtained by consumption of

- a. Saturated fats
- b. trans fats
- c. monounsaturated fats
- d. all of these

Answer:

- c. monounsaturated fats

2. Explain the following :

Question A.

Cooking makes food easy to digest.

Answer:

- During the cooking process, high polymers of carbohydrates or proteins are hydrolysed to smaller polymeric units.
- The uncooked food mixture is a heterogeneous suspension which becomes a colloidal matter on cooking.
- As a result, the constituent nutrient molecules present in cooked food are smaller in size and hence, easier to digest, than the uncooked food.

Hence, cooking makes food easy to digest.

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Browning of cut apple can be prolonged by applying lemon juice.

Answer:

- Browning of cut apple is due to the oxidation of polyphenols at a particular pH to quinones, which further undergoes polymerization to form brown coloured tannins.
- This browning reaction can be prolonged or slowed down by using reducing agents or by changing the pH.
- Applying lemon juice (i.e., citric acid) on the cut apple, lowers the pH at the surface of the apple. This prevents the oxidation reaction. Thus, browning of cut apple can be prolonged by applying lemon juice.

Question E.

A diluted solution (4.8 % w/v) of 2,4,6-trichlorophenol is employed as antiseptic.

Answer:

- 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (TCP) is more potent antiseptic than phenol.
- It has low corrosive effects as compared to phenol, if used in lower concentrations.

Hence, diluted solution (4.8% w/v) of 2,4,6-trichlorophenol is used as antiseptic.

Question F.

Turmeric powder can be used as antiseptic.

Answer:

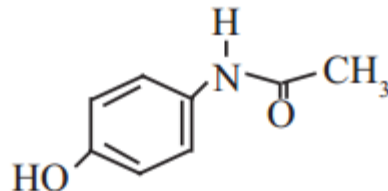
- Turmeric powder contains an active ingredient called curcumin.
- Curcumin has antiseptic properties; thus, it is used for wound healing or applied on bruise.

Hence, turmeric powder can be used as antiseptic.

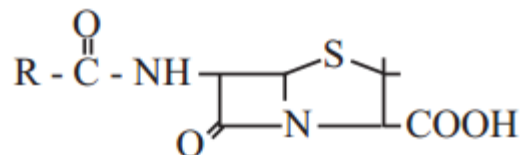
3. Identify the functional groups in the following molecule :

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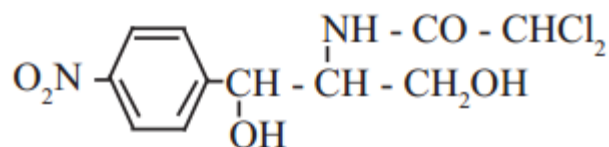
B. Paracetamol



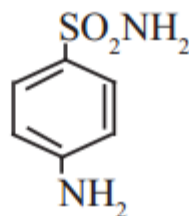
C. Penicillin



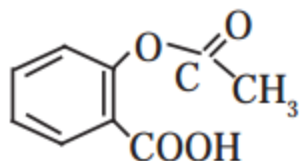
D. Chloramphenicol



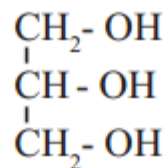
E. Sulphanilamide



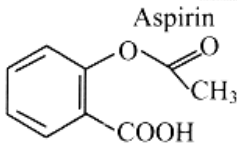
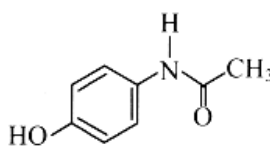
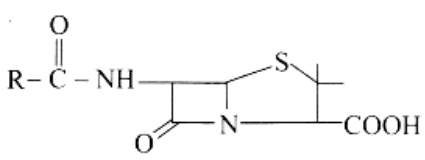
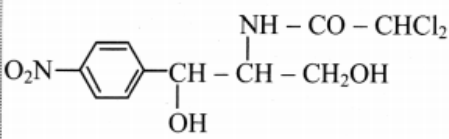
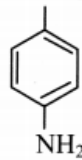
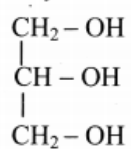
A. Aspirin



F. Glycerin



Answer:

No.	Compound	Functional group present
i.	Aspirin 	Ester $\left(\text{R} - \overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}} - \text{O} - \text{R} \right)$ and carboxylic acid $(-\text{COOH})$ group.
ii.	Paracetamol 	Phenolic $(-\text{OH})$ group and secondary amide group $\left(\text{R} - \overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}} - \text{NH} - \right)$.
iii.	Penicillin 	Secondary amide group $\left(\text{R} - \overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}} - \text{NH} - \right)$, tertiary amide group $\left(\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}} - \text{N} - \right)$, carboxylic acid group $(-\text{COOH})$ and thioether $(\text{R} - \text{S} - \text{R})$.
iv.	Chloramphenicol 	Nitro group $(-\text{NO}_2)$, secondary alcoholic group $\left(-\overset{\text{OH}}{\underset{ }{\text{CH}}} - \right)$, primary alcoholic group $(-\text{CH}_2\text{OH})$, secondary amide group $\left(\text{R} - \overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}} - \text{NH} - \right)$ and halo group (chloro).
v.	Sulphanilamide 	Primary amine group $(-\text{NH}_2)$ and sulphonamide group $(-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2)$.
vi.	Glycerine 	Primary alcoholic group $(-\text{CH}_2\text{OH})$ and secondary alcoholic group $\left(-\overset{\text{OH}}{\underset{ }{\text{CH}}} - \right)$.

4. Give two differences between the following

Question A.

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Disinfectant and antiseptic

Answer:

Disinfectant	Antiseptic
1. Disinfectants are applied on non-living surfaces like floors, instruments, sanitary ware, etc. to kill wide range of microorganisms.	1. Antiseptics are applied on the surface of living tissues in order to sterilise them.
2. Disinfectants cannot be applied on wounds.	2. Antiseptics can be directly applied on wounds.
3. p-chloro-o-benzyl phenol	3. Iodine, boric acid, iodoform, dettol, etc.

Question B.

Soap and synthetic detergent

Answer:

Soap	Synthetic detergent
1. Soaps can be broadly classified into two types, i.e., toilet soaps (prepared using KOH) and laundry soaps (prepared using NaOH).	1. Synthetic detergents are of three types, i.e., anionic, cationic and nonionic detergents.
2. Soaps cannot be used in hard water.	2. Synthetic detergents can be used in soft water as well as in hard water.

Question C.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-11-chemistry-chapter-16-chemistry-in-everyday-life/>

Saturated and unsaturated fats

Answer:

Saturated fats

1. In saturated fat, long chains of tetrahedral carbon atoms in the fatty acid get closely packed together.
2. In saturated fats, the van der Waals forces between long saturated chains are strong. Hence, their melting points are higher than unsaturated fats.

Unsaturated fats

1. In unsaturated fats, the presence of one or more $C = C$ bond in long chains of fatty acids, prevent molecules from packing closely together.
2. In unsaturated fats, the van der Waals forces between long unsaturated chains are weak. Hence, their melting points are lower than saturated fats.

Question D.

Rice flour and cooked rice

Answer:

Rice flour

1. Rice flour can be stored for a long period of time. It has a long shelf life.
2. Rice flour is uncooked food and hence, it is difficult to digest.

Cooked rice

1. Cooked rice cannot be stored for a longer period of time. It has very short shelf life.
2. Cooked rice is easier to digest.

5. Match the pairs.

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A group	B group
A. Paracetamol	a. Antibiotic
B. Chloramphenicol	b. Synthetic detergent
C. BHT	c. Soap
D. Sodium stearate	d. Antioxidant
	e. Analgesic

Answer:

A – e,

B – a,

C – d,

D – c

6. Name two drugs which reduce body pain.

Answer:

Aspirin and paracetamol are the two drugs that reduce body pain.

7. Explain with examples

Question A.

Antiseptics

Answer:

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- i. Antiseptics are used to sterilise surfaces of living tissue when the risk of infection is very high, such as during surgery or on wounds.
- ii. Commonly used antiseptics include inorganics like iodine and boric acid or organics like iodoform and some phenolic compounds.

e.g.

- Tincture of iodine (2-3% solution of iodine in alcohol-water mixture) and iodoform serve as powerful antiseptics and is used to apply on wounds.
- A dilute aqueous solution of boric acid is a weak antiseptic used for eyes.
- Various phenols are used as antiseptics. A dilute aqueous solution of phenol (carbolic acid) is used as antiseptic; however, phenol is found to be corrosive in nature. Many chloro derivatives of phenols are more potent antiseptics than the phenol itself. They can be used with much lower concentrations, which reduce their corrosive effects.
- Two of the most common phenol derivatives in use are trichlorophenol (TCP) and chloroxylenol (which is an active ingredient of antiseptic dettol).
- Thymol obtained from oil of thyme (a spice plant) has excellent non-toxic antiseptic properties.

Question B.

Disinfectant

Answer:

- Disinfectants are non-selective antimicrobials.
- They kill a wide range of microorganisms including bacteria.
- They are used on non-living surfaces for example, floors, instruments, sanitary ware, etc.
- Various phenols can be used as disinfectants.
e.g. p-Chloro-o-benzyl phenol is used as a disinfectant in all-purpose cleaners.

Question C.

Cationic detergents

Answer:

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Cationic detergents: These are quaternary ammonium salts having one long chain alkyl group.

e.g. Ethyltrimethylammonium bromide: $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{15} - \text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3]\text{Br}^-$

Question D.

Anionic detergents

Answer:

Anionic detergents: These are sodium salts of long chain alkyl sulphonic acids or long chain alkyl substituted benzene sulphonic acids.

e.g. Sodium lauryl sulphate: $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{OSO}_3^- \text{Na}^+$

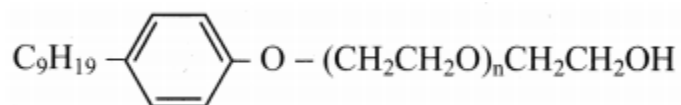
Question E.

Non-ionic detergents

Answer:

Nonionic detergents: These are ethers of polyethylene glycol with alkyl phenol or esters of polyethylene glycol with long chain fatty acid.

e.g. a. Nonionic detergent containing ether linkage:



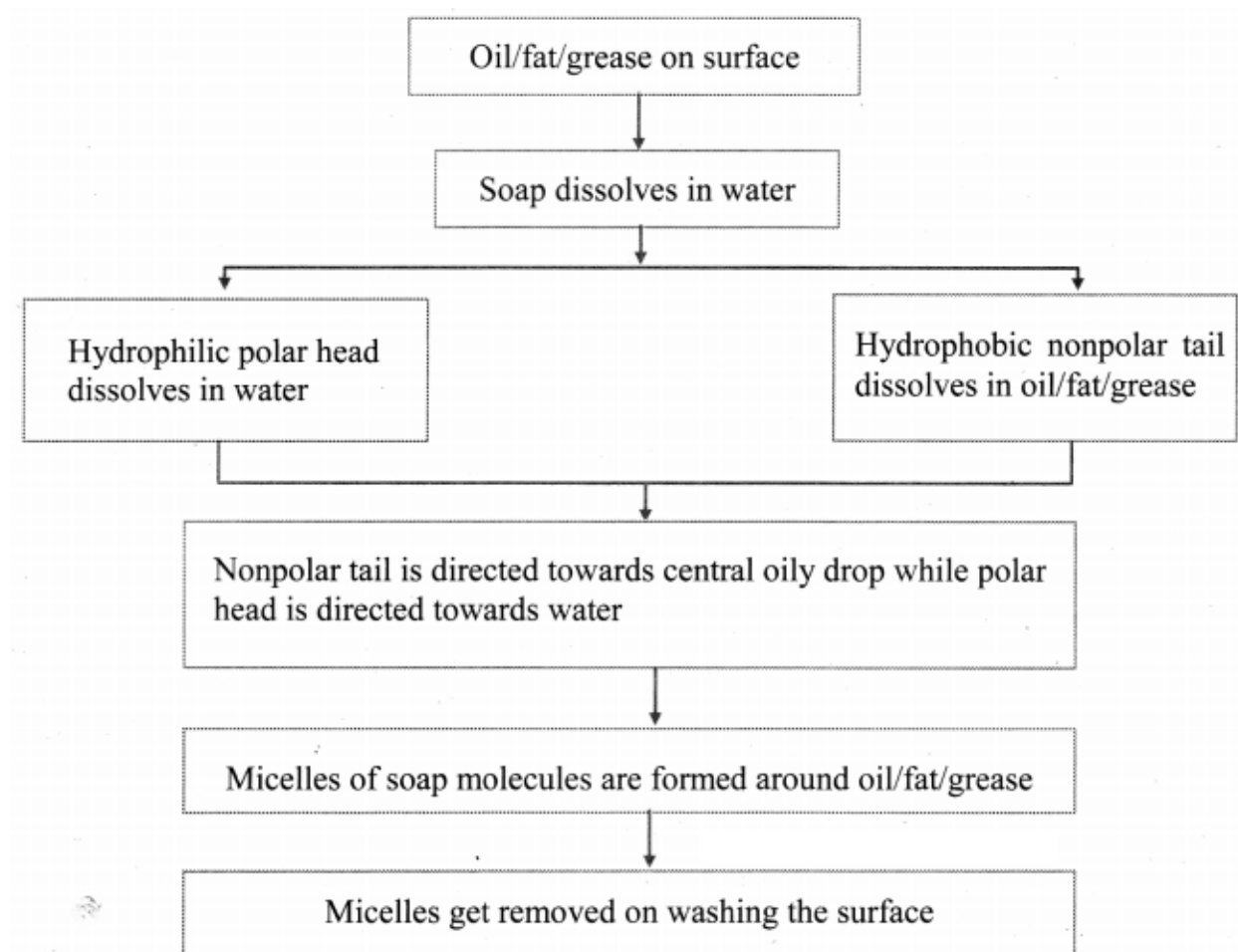
b. Nonionic detergent containing ester linkage: $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16} - \text{COO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

8. Explain : mechanism of cleansing Action of soap with flow chart.

Answer:

The following flow chart shows mechanism of cleansing action of soap:

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9. What is meant by broad spectrum antibiotic and narrow spectrum antibiotics?

Answer:

Antibiotics which are effective against wide range of bacteria are known as broad spectrum antibiotics, while antibiotics which are effective against one group of bacteria are known as narrow spectrum antibiotics.

10. Answer in one sentence

Question A.

Name the painkiller obtained from acetylation of salicylic acid.

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Answer:

Aspirin is the pain killer obtained from acetylation of salicylic acid.

Question B.

Name the class of drug often called as painkiller.

Answer:

Analgesics are the class of drug often called as painkiller.

Question C.

Who discovered penicillin?

Answer:

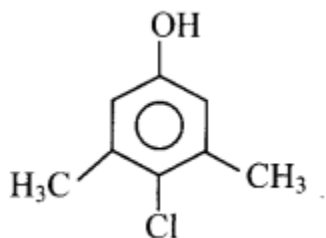
Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

Question D.

Draw the structure of chloroxylenol and salvarsan.

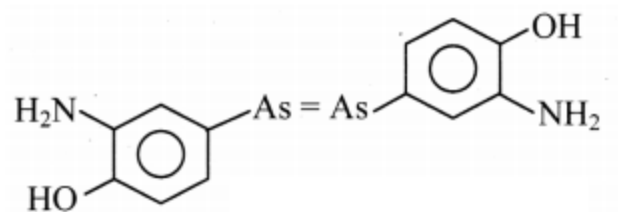
Answer:

Structure of chloroxylenol:



Structure of salvarsan:

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Question E.

Write molecular formula of Butylated hydroxy toluene.

Answer:

Molecular formula of butylated hydroxytoluene is C₁₅H₂₄O.

Question F.

What is the tincture of iodine ?

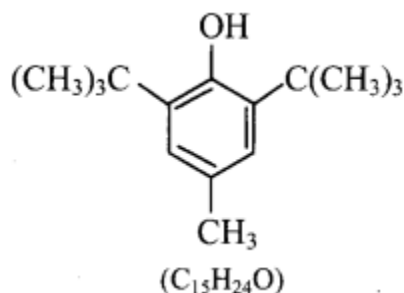
Answer:

Tincture of iodine is a 2-3% solution of iodine in alcohol-water mixture.

Question G.

Draw the structure of BHT.

Answer:

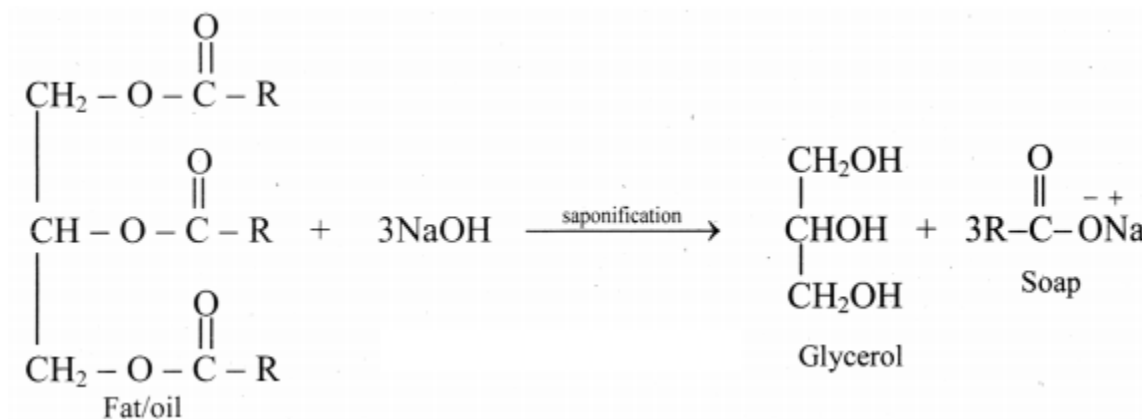


Question I.

Write a chemical equation for saponification.

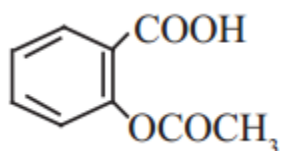
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Answer:



Question J.

Write the molecular formula and name of



Answer:

Molecular formula: $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$

Name: Aspirin

11. Answer the following

Question A.

Write two examples of the following.

- a. Analgesics
- c. Antiseptics
- d. Antibiotics

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e. Disinfectant

Answer:

No	Drug type	Examples
.		
i.	Analgesics	Aspirin, paracetamol
ii.	Antiseptics	Dettol, thymol
iii.	Antibiotics	Penicillin, sulphapyridine
iv.	Disinfectant	Phenol, p-Chloro-o-benzyl phenol

Question B.

What do you understand by antioxidant ?

Answer:

- An antioxidant is a substance that delays the onset of oxidant or slows down the rate of oxidation of foodstuff.
- It is used to extend the shelf life of food.
- Antioxidants react with oxygen-containing free radicals and thereby prevent oxidative rancidity.
e.g. Vitamin E is a very effective natural antioxidant.

Activity :

Collect information about different chemical compounds as per their applications in day-to-day life.

Answer:

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No	Chemical compound	Applications
.		
i.	Vinegar(CH_3COOH)	Preservation of food, salad dressing, sauces, etc.
ii.	Magnesium hydroxide [$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$]	Common component of antacids (used to relieve heartburn, acid indigestion and stomach upset.)
iii.	Baking soda (NaHCO_3)	Cooking, antacid, toothpaste, etc.
iv.	Sodium benzoate ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COONa}$)	Used as food preservative

[Note: Students can use the above information as reference and collect additional information on their own.]

Can you recall? (Textbook Page No. 261)

Question i.

What are the components of balanced diet?

Answer:

Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids (fats and oil), vitamins, minerals and water are the components of balanced diet.

Question ii.

Why is food cooked? What is the difference in the physical states of uncooked and cooked food?

Answer:

- Food is cooked in order to make it easy to digest.

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- Also, the raw or uncooked food may contain harmful microorganisms which may cause illness. Cooking of food at high temperature kills most of these microorganisms.
- Raw/uncooked food materials like dried pulses, vegetables, meat, etc. are hard and thus, not easily chewable while cooked food is soft and tender, therefore, easily chewable.

Question iii.

What are the chemicals that we come across in everyday life?

Answer:

Detergents, shampoos, medicines, various food flavours, food colours, etc. are different types of chemicals that we come across in everyday life.

Just think (Textbook Page No. 261)

Question i.

Why is food stored for a long time?

Answer:

Food (like various cereals, pulses, pickles) is stored for a long time to make it available in all seasons.

Question ii.

What methods are used for preservation of food?

Answer:

Various physical and chemical methods are used for preservations of food.

- Physical methods like, addition of heat, removal of heat, removal of water, irradiation, etc., are used in order to preserve food.
- Chemical methods like, addition of sugar, salt, vinegar, etc. are employed for preservation of food.

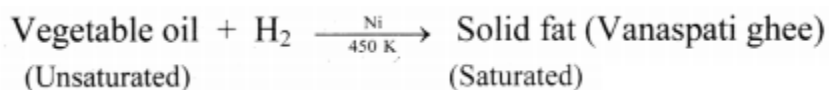
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Question iii.**What is meant by quality of food?****Answer:**

Food quality can be described in terms of parameters such as flavour, smell, texture, colour and microbial spoilage.

Can you recall? (Textbook Page No. 263)**Question i.****How is Vanaspati ghee made?****Answer:**

Vanaspati ghee is prepared by hydrogenation of oils. Hydrogen gas is passed through the oils at about 450 K in the presence of nickel catalyst to form solid edible fats like vanaspati ghee.

**Question ii.****What are the physical states of peanut oil, butter, animal fat, Vanaspati ghee at room temperature?****Answer:**

Example	Physical state
Peanut oil	Liquid
Butter	Semi-solid
Animal fat	Solid/semi-sol

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id

Vanaspati	Solid/semi-sol
ghee	id

Can you tell? (Textbook Page No. 264)

Question 1.

When is an antipyretic drug used?

Answer:

An antipyretic drug is used to reduce fever (that is, it lowers body temperature when a fever is present).

Question 2.

What type of medicine is applied to a bruise?

Answer:

Antiseptic such as tincture of iodine is applied on a bruise in order to prevent the exposed living tissue from getting infected.

Question 3.

What is meant by a broad spectrum antibiotic?

Answer:

Antibiotics which are effective against wide range of bacteria are known as broad spectrum antibiotic.

Question 4.

What is the active principle ingredient of cinnamon bark?

Answer:

Cinnamaldehyde is the principle active ingredient of cinnamon bark.

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Can you tell? (Textbook Page No. 268)

Question i.

Can we use the same soap for bathing as well as cleaning utensils or washing clothes? Why?

Answer:

No, we cannot use the same soap for bathing as well as cleaning utensils or washing clothes due to the following reasons:

- Chemical composition of each type of soap or cleansing material is different.
- Nature, acidity, texture, reactivity towards water (i.e., hard water or soft water), reactivity towards microorganisms, stains are different for each type of soap.
- Depending on these qualities, soaps are classified and used accordingly.
e.g. pH of soaps used for bathing purpose is different than that of the soap which is used for cleaning utensils.

Thus, we cannot use the same soap for bathing as well as cleaning utensils or washing clothes.

Question ii.

How will you differentiate between soaps and synthetic detergent using borewell water?

Answer:

Borewell water is hard water. Soaps and synthetic detergents react differently with hard water.

1. Soap: Soaps are insoluble in hard water. Borewell water (hard water) contains Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions. Soaps react with these ions to form insoluble magnesium and calcium salts of fatty acids. These salts precipitate out as gummy substance or form scum.
2. Synthetic detergents: Synthetic detergents can be used in hard water as well. They contain molecules (components) which form soluble calcium and magnesium salts.

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Thus, soaps will form scum in borewell water but synthetic detergents will not.



Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 11 Chemistry

- Chapter 1- Some Basic Concepts of Chemistry
- Chapter 2- Introduction to Analytical Chemistry
- Chapter 3- Basic Analytical Techniques
- Chapter 4- Structure of Atom
- Chapter 5- Chemical Bonding
- Chapter 6- Redox Reactions
- Chapter 7- Modern Periodic Table
- Chapter 8- Elements of Group 1 and 2
- Chapter 9- Elements of Group 13, 14 and 15
- Chapter 10- States of Matter
- Chapter 11- Adsorption and Colloids
- Chapter 12- Chemical Equilibrium
- Chapter 13- Nuclear Chemistry and Radioactivity
- Chapter 14- Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry
- Chapter 15- Hydrocarbons
- Chapter 16- Chemistry in Everyday Life

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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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