

Question 15.1:

Explain the terms polymer and monomer.

Answer

Polymers are high molecular mass macromolecules composed of repeating structural units derived from monomers. Polymers have a high molecular mass ($10^3 - 10^7 u$). In a polymer, various monomer units are joined by strong covalent bonds. Polymers can be natural as well as synthetic. Polythene, rubber, and nylon 6, 6 are examples of polymers.

Monomers are simple, reactive molecules that combine with each other in large numbers through covalent bonds to give rise to polymers. For example, ethene, propene, styrene, vinyl chloride.

Question 15.2:

What are natural and synthetic polymers? Give two examples of each type.

Answer

Natural polymers are polymers that are found in nature. They are formed by plants and animals. Examples include protein, cellulose, starch, etc.

Synthetic polymers are polymers made by human beings. Examples include plastic (polythene), synthetic fibres (nylon 6, 6), synthetic rubbers (Buna – S).

Question 15.3:

Distinguish between the terms homopolymer and copolymer and give an example of each.

Answer

Homopolymer	Copolymer
The polymers that are formed by the polymerization of a single monomer are known as homopolymers. In other words, the repeating units of homopolymers are derived only from one monomer. For example, polythene is a homopolymer of ethane.	The polymers whose repeating units are derived from two types of monomers are known as copolymers. For example, Buna–S is a copolymer of 1, 3-butadiene and styrene.

Question 15.4:

How do you explain the functionality of a monomer?

Answer

The functionality of a monomer is the number of binding sites that is/are present in that monomer.

For example, the functionality of monomers such as ethene and propene is one and that of 1, 3-butadiene and adipic acid is two.

Question 15.5:

Define the term polymerisation.

Answer

Polymerization is the process of forming high molecular mass ($10^3 - 10^7$ u) macromolecules, which consist of repeating structural units derived from monomers. In a polymer, various monomer units are joined by strong covalent bonds.

Question 15.6:

Is -(NH-CHR-CO)_n , a homopolymer or copolymer?

Answer

-(NH-CHR-CO)_n is a homopolymer because it is obtained from a single monomer unit, $\text{NH}_2\text{-CHR-COOH}$.

Question 15.7:

In which classes, the polymers are classified on the basis of molecular forces?

Answer

On the basis of magnitude of intermolecular forces present in polymers, they are classified into the following groups:

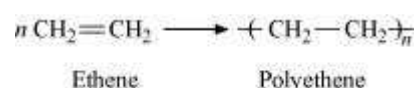
- (i) Elastomers
- (ii) Fibres
- (iii) Thermoplastic polymers
- (iv) Thermosetting polymers

Question 15.8:

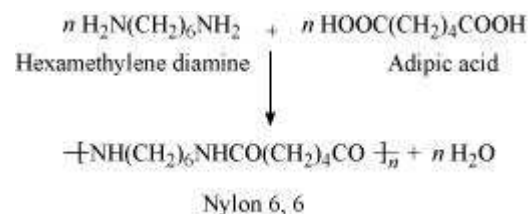
How can you differentiate between addition and condensation polymerisation?

Answer

Addition polymerization is the process of repeated addition of monomers, possessing double or triple bonds to form polymers. For example, polythene is formed by addition polymerization of ethene.



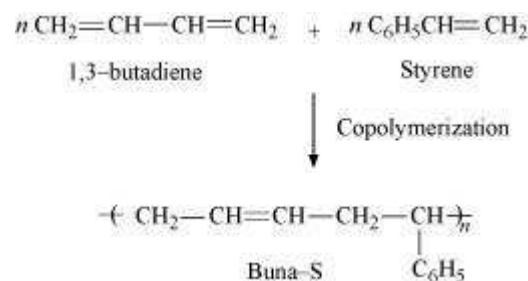
Condensation polymerization is the process of formation of polymers by repeated condensation reactions between two different bi-functional or tri-functional monomers. A small molecule such as water or hydrochloric acid is eliminated in each condensation. For example, nylon 6, 6 is formed by condensation polymerization of hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid.

**Question 15.9:**

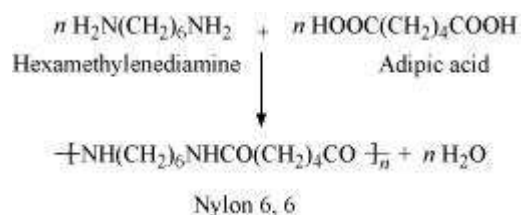
Explain the term copolymerisation and give two examples.

Answer

Polymers from two or more different monomeric units is called copolymerization. Multiple units of each monomer are present in a copolymer. The process of forming polymer Buna-S from 1, 3-butadiene and styrene is an example of copolymerization



Nylon 6, 6 is also a copolymer formed by hexamethylenediamine and adipic acid.



Question 15.10:

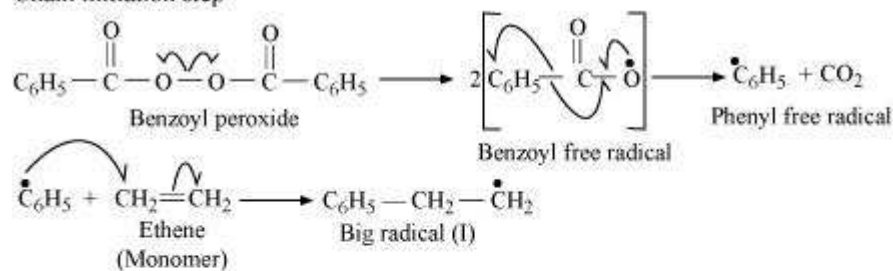
Write the free radical mechanism for the polymerisation of ethene.

Answer

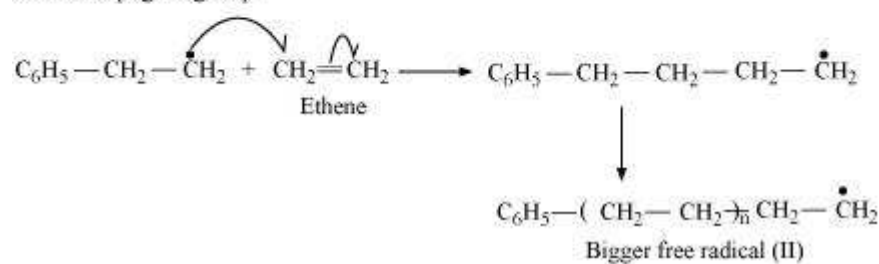
Polymerization of ethene to polythene consists of heating or exposing to light a mixture of ethene with a small amount of benzoyl peroxide as the initiator.

The reaction involved in this process is given below:

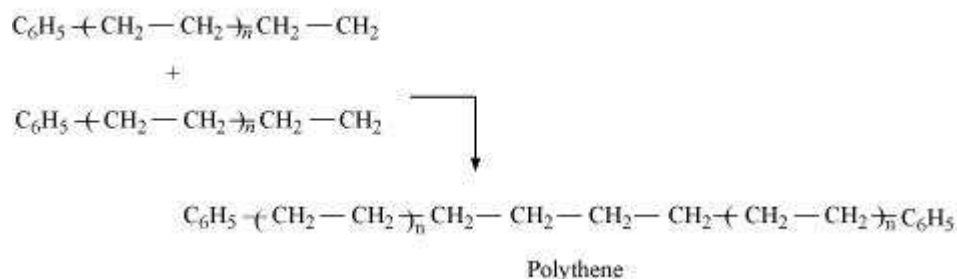
Chain initiation step



Chain Propagating step



Chain Terminating step



Question 15.11:

Define thermoplastics and thermosetting polymers with two examples of each.

Answer

Thermoplastic polymers are linear (slightly branched) long chain polymers, which can be repeatedly softened and hardened on heating. Hence, they can be modified again and again. Examples include polythene, polystyrene.

Thermosetting polymers are cross-linked or heavily branched polymers which get hardened during the molding process. These plastics cannot be softened again on heating. Examples of thermosetting plastics include bakelite, urea-formaldehyde resins.

Question 15.12:

Write the monomers used for getting the following polymers.

(i) Polyvinyl chloride **(ii)** Teflon **(iii)** Bakelite

Answer

(i) Vinyl chloride ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$)

(ii) Tetrafluoroethylene ($\text{CF}_2 = \text{CF}_2$)

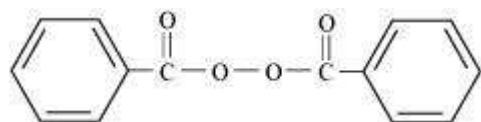
(iii) Formaldehyde (HCHO) and phenol ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$)

Question 15.13:

Write the name and structure of one of the common initiators used in free radical addition polymerisation.

Answer

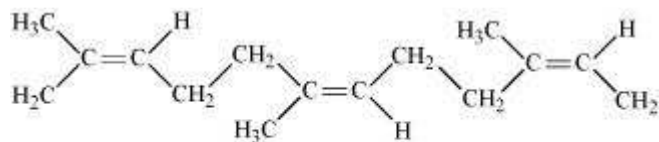
One common initiator used in free radical addition polymerization is benzoyl peroxide. Its structure is given below.

**Question 15.14:**

How does the presence of double bonds in rubber molecules influence their structure and reactivity?

Answer

Natural rubber is a linear cis-polyisoprene in which the double bonds are present between C₂ and C₃ of the isoprene units.



Natural rubber

Because of this cis-configuration, intermolecular interactions between the various strands of isoprene are quite weak. As a result, various strands in natural rubber are arranged randomly. Hence, it shows elasticity.

Question 15.15:

Discuss the main purpose of vulcanisation of rubber.

Answer

Natural rubber though useful has some problems associated with its use. These limitations are discussed below:

1. Natural rubber is quite soft and sticky at room temperature. At elevated temperatures (> 335 K), it becomes even softer. At low temperatures (< 283 K), it becomes brittle. Thus, to maintain its elasticity, natural rubber is generally used in the temperature range of 283 K-335 K.
2. It has the capacity to absorb large amounts of water.
3. It has low tensile strength and low resistance to abrasion.
4. It is soluble in non-polar solvents.
5. It is easily attacked by oxidizing agents.

Vulcanization of natural rubber is done to improve upon all these properties. In this process, a mixture of raw rubber with sulphur and appropriate additive is heated at a temperature range between 373 K and 415 K.

Question 15.16:

What are the monomeric repeating units of Nylon-6 and Nylon-6, 6?

Answer

The monomeric repeating unit of nylon 6 is $\left[\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_5-\text{CO} \right]$, which is derived from Caprolactam.

The monomeric repeating unit of nylon 6, 6 is $\left[\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_6-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-(\text{CH}_2)_4-\text{CO} \right]$, which is derived from hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid.

Question 15.17:

Write the names and structures of the monomers of the following polymers:

- (i) Buna-S (ii) Buna-N
(iii) Dacron (iv) Neoprene

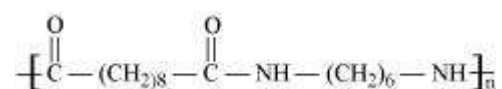
Answer

Polymer		Monomer	Structure of monomer
i	Buna-S	1, 3-butadiene	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$
		Styrene	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$
ii	Buna-N	1, 3-butadiene	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$
		Acrylonitrile	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CN}$
iii	Neoprene	Chloroprene	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 = \text{C} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2 \end{array}$
iv	Dacron	Ethylene glycol	$\text{HOH}_2\text{C} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
		Terephthalic acid	$\text{COOH} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{COOH}$

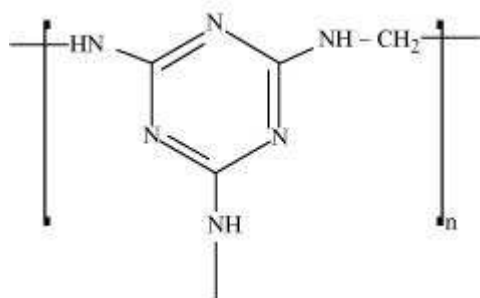
Question 15.18:

Identify the monomer in the following polymeric structures.

(i)



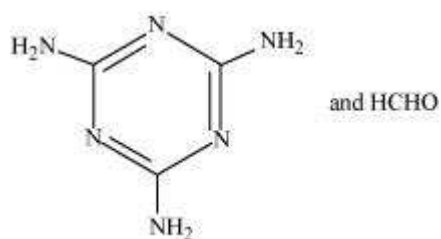
(ii)



Answer

(i) The monomers of the given polymeric structure are decanoic acid $[\text{HOOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_8-\text{COOH}]$ and hexamethylene diamine $[\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NH}_2]$.

(ii) The monomers of the given polymeric structure are

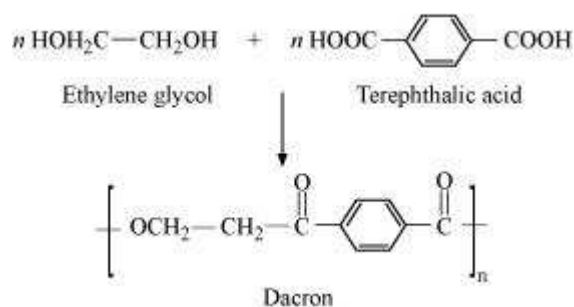


Question 15.19:

How is dacron obtained from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid?

Answer

The condensation polymerisation of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid leads to the formation of dacron.



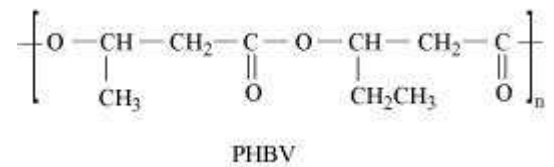
Question 15.20:

What is a biodegradable polymer? Give an example of a biodegradable aliphatic polyester.

Answer

A polymer that can be decomposed by bacteria is called a biodegradable polymer.

Poly-β-hydroxybutyrate-CO-β-hydroxyvalerate (PHBV) is a biodegradable aliphatic polyester.



Question 15.1:

What are polymers?

Answer

Polymers are high molecular mass macromolecules, which consist of repeating structural units derived from monomers. Polymers have a high molecular mass ($10^3 - 10^7 u$). In a polymer, various monomer units are joined by strong covalent bonds. These polymers can be natural as well as synthetic. Polythene, rubber, and nylon 6, 6 are examples of polymers.

Question 15.2:

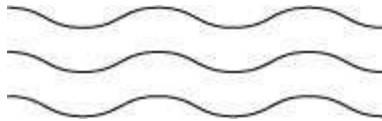
How are polymers classified on the basis of structure?

Answer

Polymers are classified on the basis of structure as follows:

1. Linear polymers:

These polymers are formed of long straight chains. They can be depicted as:



For e.g., high density polythene (HDP), polyvinyl chloride, etc.

2. Branched chain polymers:

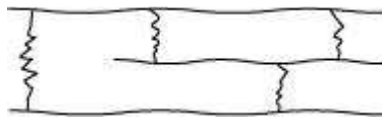
These polymers are basically linear chain polymers with some branches. These polymers are represented as:



For e.g., low density polythene (LDP), amylopectin, etc.

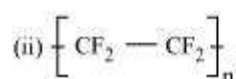
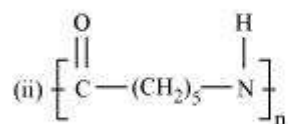
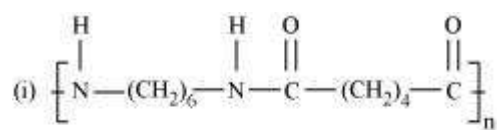
3. Cross-linked or Network polymers:

These polymers have many cross-linking bonds that give rise to a network-like structure. These polymers contain bi-functional and tri-functional monomers and strong covalent bonds between various linear polymer chains. Examples of such polymers include bakelite and melmac.



Question 15.3:

Write the names of monomers of the following polymers:



Answer

(i) Hexamethylenediamine $[\text{H}_2\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2)_6-\text{NH}_2]$ and adipic acid $[\text{HOOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_4-\text{COOH}]$

(ii)



(iii) Tetrafluoroethene $(\text{CF}_2 = \text{CF}_2)$

Question 15.4:

Classify the following as addition and condensation polymers: Terylene, Bakelite, Polyvinyl chloride, Polythene.

Answer

Addition polymers:

Polyvinyl chloride, polythene

Condensation polymers:

Terylene, bakelite

Question 15.5:

Explain the difference between Buna-N and Buna-S.

Answer

Buna - N is a copolymer of 1, 3-butadiene and acrylonitrile.

Buna – S is a copolymer of 1, 3–butadiene and styrene.

Question 15.6:

Arrange the following polymers in increasing order of their intermolecular forces.

(i) Nylon 6, 6, Buna-S, Polythene.

(ii) Nylon 6, Neoprene, Polyvinyl chloride.

Answer

Different types of polymers have different intermolecular forces of attraction. Elastomers or rubbers have the weakest while fibres have the strongest intermolecular forces of attraction. Plastics have intermediate intermolecular forces of attraction. Hence, the increasing order of the intermolecular forces of the given polymers is as follows:

(i) Buna – S < polythene < Nylon 6, 6

(ii) Neoprene < polyvinyl chloride < Nylon 6

Question 16.1:

Why do we need to classify drugs in different ways?

Answer

The classification of drugs and the reasons for classification are as follows:

(i) On the basis of pharmacological effect:

This classification provides doctors the whole range of drugs available for the treatment of a particular type of problem. Hence, such a classification is very useful to doctors.

(ii) On the basis of drug action:

This classification is based on the action of a drug on a particular biochemical process. Thus, this classification is important.

(iii) On the basis of chemical structure:

This classification provides the range of drugs sharing common structural features and often having similar pharmacological activity.

(iv) On the basis of molecular targets:

This classification provides medicinal chemists the drugs having the same mechanism of action on targets. Hence, it is the most useful to medicinal chemists.

Question 16.2:

Explain the term target molecules or drug targets as used in medicinal chemistry.

Answer

In medicinal chemistry, drug targets refer to the key molecules involved in certain metabolic pathways that result in specific diseases. Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids are examples of drug targets.

Drugs are chemical agents designed to inhibit these target molecules by binding with the active sites of the key molecules.

Question 16.3:

Name the macromolecules that are chosen as drug targets.

Answer

The macromolecules chosen as drug targets are carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids.

Question 16.4:

Why should not medicines be taken without consulting doctors?

Answer

A medicine can bind to more than one receptor site. Thus, a medicine may be toxic for some receptor sites. Further, in most cases, medicines cause harmful effects when taken in higher doses than recommended. As a result, medicines may be poisonous in such cases. Hence, medicines should not be taken without consulting doctors.

Question 16.5:

Define the term chemotherapy.

Answer

The use of chemicals for therapeutic effect is called chemotherapy. For example: the use of chemicals in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases

Question 16.6:

Which forces are involved in holding the drugs to the active site of enzymes?

Answer

Either of the following forces can be involved in holding drugs to the active sites of enzymes.

- (i)** Ionic bonding
- (ii)** Hydrogen bonding
- (iii)** Dipole – dipole interaction
- (iv)** van der Waals force

Question 16.7:

While antacids and antiallergic drugs interfere with the function of histamines, why do these not interfere with the function of each other?

Answer

Specific drugs affect particular receptors. Antacids and anti-allergic drugs work on different receptors. This is the reason why antacids and anti-allergic drugs do not interfere with each other's functions, but interfere with the functions of histamines.

Question 16.8:

Low level of noradrenaline is the cause of depression. What types of drugs are needed to cure this problem? Name two drugs.

Answer

Anti-depressant drugs are needed to counteract the effect of depression. These drugs inhibit enzymes catalysing the degradation of the neurotransmitter, noradrenaline. As a result, the important neurotransmitter is slowly metabolised and then it can activate its receptor for longer periods of time.

Two anti-depressant drugs are:

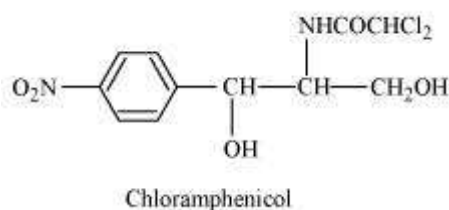
- (i) Iproniazid
- (ii) Phenelzine

Question 16.9:

What is meant by the term 'broad spectrum antibiotics'? Explain.

Answer

Antibiotics that are effective against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria are known as broad spectrum antibiotics. Chloramphenicol is a broad spectrum antibiotic.



It can be used for the treatment of typhoid, dysentery, acute fever, pneumonia, meningitis, and certain forms of urinary infections. Two other broad spectrum antibiotics are vancomycin and ofloxacin. Ampicillin and amoxicillin –synthetically modified from penicillin – are also broad spectrum antibiotics.

Question 16.10:

How do antiseptics differ from disinfectants? Give one example of each.

Answer

Antiseptics and disinfectants are effective against micro-organisms. However, antiseptics are applied to the living tissues such as wounds, cuts, ulcers, and diseased skin surfaces,
