

Sym - 2023

Seat Number

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CJ-36

BP-405-T

Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry-I

(724405)

Total Pages : 7]

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Note : (1) Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.

(2) All questions are compulsory.

(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(4) Draw well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

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1. Attempt all questions :

(a) Catechins and gallic acid are examples of :

(i) Hydrolysable tannins

(ii) None hydrolysable

(iii) None

(iv) Pseudotannins

(b) Gold beaters skin test is used to detect the presence of :

(i) Resins

(ii) Alkaloids

(iii) Tannins

(iv) Glycosides

P.T.O.

(c) Anisocytic stomata are present in :

- (i) Datura
- (ii) Stramonium
- (iii) Belladonna
- (iv) All the above

(d) Which objective shows greater magnification ?

- (i) Low power
- (ii) Oil immersion
- (iii) High power
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

(e) This is commonly found in the plants :

- (i) Haploidy
- (ii) Diploidy
- (iii) Trisomy
- (iv) Polyploidy

(f) Veda stands for :

- (i) Life
- (ii) Soul
- (iii) Knowledge
- (iv) Mind

(g) Mineral originated crude drug is :

(i) Gelatin

(ii) Talc

(iii) Silk

(iv) Coal

(h) Method for detection of common adulteration are :

(i) Visual test

(ii) Physical test

(iii) Chemical test

(iv) All of the above

(i) The father of Pharmacognosy is :

(i) Schmidt

(ii) Charak

(iii) Crr. A. Seydler

(iv) Shen Nang

(j) Organoleptic evaluation includes :

(i) Impressing on organs of senses

(ii) Chemical nature

(iii) Histological characters

(iv) Pharmacological uses

- (k) Composition of Molisch reagent is :
- (i) Alpha naphthol + Sulphuric acid
 - (ii) Beta naphthol + Sulphuric acid
 - (iii) Naphthylamine + Sulphuric acid
 - (iv) Phenol + Sulphuric acid
- (l) Important chemical constituent of honey is :
- (i) Glucose
 - (ii) Fructose
 - (iii) Maltose
 - (iv) Invert Sugar
- (m) Drug is not under the class of organized drug :
- (i) Leaves
 - (ii) Flowers
 - (iii) Fruits
 - (iv) Gums
- (n) Ash value of the crude determines the :
- (i) Organic constituents
 - (ii) Inorganic Constituents
 - (iii) Cell constituents
 - (iv) Chemical constituents

- (o) An example of crude drug adulterated with exhaustive drug :
- (i) Senna
 - (ii) Clove
 - (iii) Daturu
 - (iv) Ephedra
- (p) Agar is used as :
- (i) Binder
 - (ii) Emulsifying agent
 - (iii) Disintegrating agent
 - (iv) None of the above
- (q) The formula of stomatal index is :
- (i) $\frac{S}{E + S} \times 100$
 - (ii) $\frac{E + S}{S} \times 100$
 - (iii) $\frac{E + S}{E} \times 100$
 - (iv) $\frac{S}{E} \times 100$
- (r) In printed scientific names only the is capitalize.
- (i) Family
 - (ii) Class
 - (iii) Species
 - (iv) Genus

- (s) Cell suspension culture requires :
- (i) Organogenesis
 - (ii) Differentiation
 - (iii) Aggregation
 - (iv) Disaggregation
- (t) Swelling index is used to determine amount of the following in the crude drug :
- (i) Moisturer
 - (ii) Volatile oil
 - (iii) Crude fibers
 - (iv) Mucilage

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2. Attempt any two :

- (a) Discuss factors influencing cultivation of medicinal plant.
- (b) Explain in detail about applications of PTC in Pharmacognosy.
- (c) What is traditional medicinal system ? Briefly discuss system of Ayurveda.

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3. Attempt any five :

- (a) Write a note on plant and marine sources of drugs.
- (b) Explain physical method of evaluation of adulteration.
- (c) What are alkaloids ? Classify it and give identification tests.
- (d) Write B.S., C.C., and uses of Honey and Bees wax.
- (e) Define fibers, add a note on cotton.

- (f) Explain role of pharmacognosy in Ayurvedic system of medicines.
- (g) What are resins ? Give classification and properties of resins.
- (h) Define Pharmacognosy. Discuss history and scope of Pharmacognosy.
- (i) What are organized and unorganized crude drug ? Add a note on it.