

2023

Seat Number

--	--	--	--	--	--

CJ-47

BP-405T

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) Students should note, no supplement will be provided.

(3) Diagram should be drawn wherever necessary.

(4) All questions are compulsory.

1. Select the correct answer out of the given choices : 20

(1) This Indian system is called as ancient science of life :

(a) Ayurveda

(b) Siddha

(c) Unani

(d) Homeopathy

(2) Classification of crude drugs on the basis of natural relationship or phylogeny among plants or animals :

(a) Morphological

(b) Alphabetical

(c) Taxonomical

(d) Pharmacological

P.T.O.

- (3) Soil provides the following to the plants :
- (a) Mechanical anchorage
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Essential food elements
 - (d) All of the above
- (4) This is example of non-insect pest :
- (a) Grasshopper
 - (b) Spider
 - (c) Hessian fly
 - (d) Rat
- (5) A permanent and heritable change with a gene or cistron of DNA molecule is :
- (a) Modifications
 - (b) Point mutation
 - (c) Spontaneous mutation
 - (d) Chromosomal mutation
- (6) Adulteration of crude drug caused due to attack of micro-organisms is :
- (a) Deterioration
 - (b) Sophistication
 - (c) Substitution
 - (d) Spoilage

- (7) Average number of stomata per square mm of epidermis of leaf is :
- (a) Stomatal number
 - (b) Stomatal index
 - (c) Palisade ratio
 - (d) Vein-termination number
- (8) Isolation, purification and identification of active constituents of crude drug is :
- (a) Physical evaluation
 - (b) Chemical evaluation
 - (c) Morphological evaluation
 - (d) Microscopic evaluation
- (9) Arabin is principle chemical constituent of :
- (a) Agar
 - (b) Tragacanth
 - (c) Honey
 - (d) Acacia
- (10) An excised piece of differentiated tissue or organ is :
- (a) Explant
 - (b) Callus
 - (c) Cell culture
 - (d) Protoplast culture

- (11) This is a class of naturally occurring organic compounds that mostly contain basic nitrogen atoms.
- (a) Glycosides
 - (b) Flavonoids
 - (c) Alkaloids
 - (d) Terpenoids
- (12) Isoprene is structural component of :
- (a) Glycosides
 - (b) Flavonoids
 - (c) Alkaloids
 - (d) Terpenoids
- (13) This is one of the anticancer compounds from marine origin :
- (a) Ara-C
 - (b) Holotoxin-A
 - (c) Cyclocudesmol
 - (d) Laminine
- (14) Cotton is natural fibre of family :
- (a) Tiliaceae
 - (b) Malvaceae
 - (c) Linaceae
 - (d) Bombycidae

(15) Any agent that can disturb the development of an embryo or foetus is :

- (a) Hallucinogen
- (b) Natural allergen
- (c) Teratogen
- (d) All of the above

(16) *Ricinus communis* is biological source of :

- (a) Castor oil
- (b) Chaulmoogra oil
- (c) Wool fat
- (d) Bees wax

(17) It is an enzyme produced by kidney :

- (a) Papain
- (b) Bromelain
- (c) Streptokinase
- (d) Urokinase

(18) It is natural growth inhibitor :

- (a) Indole acetic acid
- (b) Gibberellin
- (c) Zeatin
- (d) Absciscic acid

(19) The chief constituent of the bees wax is :

- (a) Myricin
- (b) Stearin
- (c) Olein
- (d) Palmitin

(20) Preparation of crude drug for market after drying is :

- (a) Harvesting
- (b) Storage
- (c) Garbling
- (d) Preservation

20

2. Solve any two :

- (a) Explain factors affecting cultivation.
- (b) Describe Ayurveda system of medicine.
- (c) Give definition, classifications and properties of glycosides.

35

3. Solve any seven :

- (a) Explain alphabetical and chemical classification of crude drugs.
- (b) Define adulteration. Explain physical method of evaluation of crude drugs.

CJ-47

6

- (c) Write a note on leaf constants.
- (d) Describe Hybridization.
- (e) Give nutritional requirements of plant tissue culture.
- (f) Give biological source, chemical constituents and uses of cotton and jute.
- (g) Write a note on natural allergens.
- (h) Give biological source of acacia and honey. Give method of preparation of papain.
- (i) Write a note on cardiovascular drugs from marine origin.