

**CHAROTAR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Semester of B. Pharm. Examination**  
**University Theory Examination December 2015**  
**PH113 Elementary Pharmacognosy**

Date: 12/12/2015, Saturday Time: 10.00 a.m to 1.00 p.m

Maximum Marks: 80

**Instructions:**

1. There are three sections in this question paper.
2. SECTION – I comprises of Question 1. Total marks for Section 1 are 20. There are 20 sub-questions (MCQ type). Answers to SECTION – I are to be given in Answer Sheet for MCQ type questions provided to you. Maximum time allotted for SECTION – I is 30 minutes. Answers to SECTION – I must be written during the first 30 minutes of the examination.
3. Answers to SECTION – II and SECTION – III are to be provided in separate Main Answer Books provided to you.
4. Figures to right indicate marks.
5. Draw neat sketches wherever necessary.

**SECTION - I**

- Q 1 Attempt all questions. Each question is of one mark 20**
1. Who is known as the "Father of Medicine"?  
[A] Hippocrates  
[B] Aristotle  
[C] Dioscorides  
[D] Galen
  2. Which plant classification does correlate the pharmacological action of plant and the active chemical constituent present in it?  
[A] Alphabetical  
[B] Therapeutic  
[C] Chemotaxonomy  
[D] Chemical
  3. Which of the following plant contains alkaloids?  
[A] Aloe  
[B] Senna  
[C] Cinchona  
[D] Digitalis
  4. Which one of the following plant growth inhibitor is present in form of volatile gas?  
[A] Cytokinins  
[B] Abscisic acid  
[C] Ethylene  
[D] Auxin
  5. Which of the following dryer is used for drying of Papaya latex or tannins?  
[A] Spray Dryer  
[B] Tray Drier  
[C] Sun Light  
[D] Vacuum Drier

6. Which one of the following is an example of unorganized drug?
- [A] Aloe
  - [B] Digitalis
  - [C] Vinca
  - [D] Ashwagandha
7. In which process foreign organic matter is removed in preparation of drugs?
- [A] Harvesting
  - [B] Drying
  - [C] Packaging
  - [D] Garbling
8. Clove is which part of plant?
- [A] Fruit
  - [B] Flower bud
  - [C] Seed
  - [D] Bark
9. Determination of "phytosterols" is which type of evaluation?
- [A] Microscopic
  - [B] Chemical
  - [C] Physical
  - [D] Morphological
10. In which type of adulteration completely different substance is added in place of original drug?
- [A] Deterioration
  - [B] Inferiority
  - [C] Spoilage
  - [D] Substitution
11. Rubiaceae is which type of stomata?
- [A] Moss
  - [B] Gramineous
  - [C] Dicotyledonous
  - [D] Gymnospermous
12. What is the significance of determination of Ash Value?
- [A] To know the amount of organic components present in plant sample
  - [B] To know the amount of biological components present in plant sample
  - [C] To know the amount of active components present in plant sample
  - [D] To know the amount of inorganic components present in plant sample
13. How much amount of organic matter should be present in soil to consider it as rich soil?
- [A] More than 0.5%
  - [B] Less than 0.5%
  - [C] More than 5%
  - [D] Less than 5%
14. "Quinine-A phytoconstituent" is found in which type of source?
- [A] Plant
  - [B] Animal
  - [C] Mineral
  - [D] Marine

15. Find the odd thing.
- [A] Cinchona  
[B] Senna  
[C] Digitalis  
[D] Vinca
16. Which one of the drug is commercially available as root?
- [A] Jayphal  
[B] Coriander  
[C] Withania  
[D] Cinchona
17. Which one of the following chemical "mutagens" is used to induce mutation?
- [A] Colchicine  
[B] Formaldehyde  
[C] Veratrine  
[D] Atropine
18. Which of the following statement defines "Chemodems"?
- [A] Plant varieties with different morphological character  
[B] Plant varieties with altered microbiological make up  
[C] Plant varieties with altered chemical nature  
[D] Plant varieties with altered physical constants
19. "Lycopodium spore method" is which type of microscopic evaluation?
- [A] Quantitative  
[B] Leaf constant  
[C] Trichomes  
[D] Stomata
20. One of the following chemical constituent is used to treat malaria?
- [A] Reserpine  
[B] Quinine  
[C] Digitoxin  
[D] Vincristine

## Section II

- Q 2 Attempt any **FOUR** of the following
- |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| A | Describe in detail – Future scope of pharmacognosy                                      | 05 |
| B | Write a note on "Significant moments in history of pharmacognosy"                       | 05 |
| C | What does it mean by term plant growth regulators? Classify them with suitable examples | 05 |
| D | Prepare a note on "plant growth regulator responsible for ripening of fruits".          | 05 |
| E | Prepare a note on "Auxin"   | 05 |
| F | Classify the plant drugs based on sources and location                                  | 05 |

SECTION - III

- Q 3 Attempt any **FOUR** of the following
- A Classify the plant drugs based on chief chemical constituent present. 05
  - B Describe term - Adulteration. Write a note on various types of adulterants found in market. 05
  - C Prepare a note on physical evaluation of plant drug. 05
  - D Prepare a note on "Polyploidy with applications in the field of herbal drugs" 05
  - E Prepare a note on "Therapeutic classification of crude drugs" 05
  - F Prepare a note on approaches proposed to administer polyploidy inducing agent to plant drug 05
- Q 4 Attempt any **FOUR** of the following
- A What does it mean by mutation? Prepare a note on approaches proposed to induce mutation. 05
  - B Cultivation of medicinal plant is preferred than collecting medicinal plants from wild sources. Justify sentence. 05
  - C Enumerate different factors affecting quality of cultivated medicinal plants. 05  
Prepare a detail note on any two such factors
  - D Prepare a note on storage of medicinal plants. 05
  - E What does it mean by stomatal index. Prepare a note on quantitative microscopy 05
  - F Write a note on "Applications of hybridization in improving quality of herbal drugs" 05