

B.Sc. BOTANY
FIFTH SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
PHARMACOGNOSY
BSB-501
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

1 × 20 = 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- Which bark shows presence of mucilage?
a. Aryina
b. Cinnamon
c. Wild Cherry
d. Cascara
- Bioactive compounds are present in:
a. Intercellular spaces
b. Specialized ducts
c. Specialized canals
d. All of the above
- The residue remaining after incineration is called as:
a. Extract
b. Waste material
c. Ash
d. Foreign matter
- The term "Ethnobotany" was first proposed by:
a. J. W. Harshberger
b. John Hutchinson
c. Carl Linnaeus
d. Theophrastus
- Cinnamon powder reaction with ferric chloride shows:
a. Black precipitate
b. Blue color
c. Pale green colour
d. Pale violet colour
- Salicylic acid, obtained from *Salix alba* is used as an ingredient in:
a. Skin care products
b. Herbal remedy for cough
c. Dietary supplements
d. Anti-cancer drugs
- Evaluation of drugs means:
a. Confirmation of identity
b. Determination of quality and purity
c. Detection of nature of adulteration
d. All of the above
- Ethnobotany does not deal with:
a. Medicinal plants
b. Traditional uses of plants
c. Pharmacological activities of plants
d. Cultural and indigenous knowledge
- Heating a drug at 105°C in an oven to a constant weight is known as:
a. Volatile oil determination
b. Melting point determination
c. Moisture content determination
d. Ash value determination
- Which of the following is a flower drug?
a. Clove
b. Aloe
c. Adhatoda
d. Amla

11. The Hippocratic theory and Pythagorean theory find its origin in:
 - a. Unani system of medicine
 - b. Homeopathy
 - c. Aromatherapy
 - d. Chinese's system of medicine
12. *Artemisia indica* is commonly used as:
 - a. Insect repellent
 - b. Healing of skin infection
 - c. Dietary supplement
 - d. None of the above
13. One of the following is animal source of drugs.
 - a. Honey
 - b. Vasaka
 - c. Rose
 - d. Clove
14. Which of the following secondary metabolite is of animal origin?
 - a. Quinine
 - b. Atropa
 - c. Morphine
 - d. Gelatin
15. One of the following is not natural auxin.
 - a. Indole 3-acetonitrile
 - b. 4-chloroindole-3-acetic acid
 - c. Indole-3-butyric acid
 - d. Phenyl acetic acid
16. Which of the following plant is used by Assam ethnic tribes for Apong preparation?
 - a. *Psidium guajava*
 - b. *Clerodendrum colebrookianum*
 - c. *Eryngium foetidum*
 - d. *Oryza sativa*
17. Which drug is not under the seed class?
 - a. Nux vomica
 - b. Digitalis
 - c. Strophanthus
 - d. Ispgol
18. The main bioactive component of *Ephedra* is:
 - a. Flavonoids
 - b. Alkaloids
 - c. Essential oils
 - d. Phenolic acids
19. The roots of following drugs are effective, except:
 - a. Rauwolfia
 - b. Ipecacuanha
 - c. Turmeric
 - d. Aconite
20. Who is known as the Father of Indian Ethnobotany?
 - a. Richard Evans Schultes
 - b. S. K. Jain
 - c. A. C. Dutta
 - d. M. S. Swaminathan

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Describe briefly the biological and chemical method of drug evaluation. 5+5=10
2. Write the uses and importance of at least ten medicinal plants used by the various ethnic tribes of Northeast India. 10
3. What are bioactive compounds? Discuss in detail the process of extraction of bioactive compounds. 2+8=10
4. Define pharmacognosy. Briefly describe the classification of crude drug with special reference to *any two* of the following: 2+4+4=10
 - a) Biological classification
 - b) Serotaxanomic
 - c) Morphological
 - d) Taxanomic
 - e) Chemotaxanomic
5. Define ethnobotany. What are the different branches of ethnobotany? Write short note on the significance of ethnobotany. 2+4+4=10
6. Explain the Tridosha theory in Ayurveda. Briefly describe any two of the following: 4+6=10
 - a) Vata
 - b) Pita
 - c) Kapha
7. Discuss on the pharmacological activities of *Cinchona* and *Ephedra*. 5+5=10
8. Define adulteration. Describe the intentional adulterant with suitable examples. 2+8=10

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