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PY 132108

Roll No. of candidate



B. Pharm 1st Semester End-Term Examination
PHARMACOGNOSY - I
(Old Regulation)

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.

Answer Question 1 and any *six* from the rest.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following:
(10 × 1 = 10)
- (i) Who coin the term “Pharmacognosy”?
- (a) Seydler (b) Hardy
(c) Hahnemann (d) Edward Bach
- (ii) The term “Pharmakon” refers to
- (a) A treatment
(b) Knowledge
(c) A drug
(d) Study of the diseases

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(iii) Monocotyledonous plant means

- (a) The flowering plant whose seed typically has one embryo leaves
- (b) The flowering plant whose seed typically has two embryo leaves
- (c) The flowering plant whose fruit typically has one seeds
- (d) Non vascular plants

(iv) Guard cells are covered with three subsidiary cells known as

- (a) Anisocytic stomata
- (b) Anomocytic stomata
- (c) Diacytic stomata
- (d) Actinocytic

(v) Wool fat is a extract obtain from

- (a) Plant source
- (b) Animal source
- (c) Mineral source
- (d) Synthetic source

(vi) Examples of biofertilizer is

- (a) Rhizobium;
- (b) Castor seed cake;
- (c) fish meal;
- (d) bone meal.

(vii) China clay is the synonym of

- (a) Tale (b) Kaolin
- (c) Bentonite (d) Diatomite

(viii) Water holding capacity of the soil is increased due to presence of

- (a) Azolla (b) Azatobactor
- (c) Humus (d) Nitrogen

(ix) A protein isolated from milk known as

- (a) Keratin (b) Alanine
- (c) Cystine (d) Casein

(x) All the grasses are belonging to the family of —

- (a) Graminae; (b) Malvaceae
- (c) sterculiaceae (d) leguminosae

2. (a) Define organized and unorganized drugs.

(b) Differentiate between morphological and microscopical evaluation of a crude drug.

(c) Highlight the names of some the primary and secondary nutrient elements responsible for the growth and development of plants.

(d) Mention the advantages of vegetative propagation method for the cultivation of medicinal plants. (3+3+6+3)

3. Write short note on: (5 × 3 = 15)

(a) Hybridization

(b) Humus

(c) Terpenoid

(d) Fibres

(e) Stomata

4. (a) Write down the functions of natural and synthetic cytokinin.

(b) Explain the specific reason of using tray dryer for the drying of some crude drugs. Give the examples of such crude drugs.

(c) What do you mean by vein islet number and vein termination number? Explain with label diagram.

(d) Define and classify glycoside with suitable examples. (3+2+6+4)

5. (a) Write down the significance of performing Acid insoluble ash and water soluble extractives.
- (b) What do you mean by successive solvent extraction.
- (c) Explain the significance of organoleptic and biological evaluation in quality control of crude drugs. (3+2+10)
6. (a) Write down the general properties of fixed oil.
- (b) Write source and uses of following crude products: Castor oil, Lard, Rice bran oil, Linseed oil. (3+8+4)
- (c) Define acid value and saponification value.
7. (a) What is pest? Discuss the biological methods of pest control.
- (b) Give examples (at least three for each) of some crude drugs contain following chemical constituents : Alkaloid, Anthraquinone glycoside, Steriod, Carbohydrate and Gum. (10+5)
8. (a) Discuss the Scope of pharmacognosy.
- (b) How do you classify crude drugs on the basis of pharmacological classification system?
- (c) Write short note on natural colours. (6+6+3)

9. (a) Write down the differences between adulterant and substitutes.
- (b) Name the water soluble and water insoluble part of tragacanth.
- (c) Define the terms Carminatives, Demulcent, Diuretics, Purgatives.
- (d) What is granulated honey.
- (e) Enumerate the details pharmacognosy of pectin. (2+2+4+1+6)
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