

Total No. of printed pages = 4

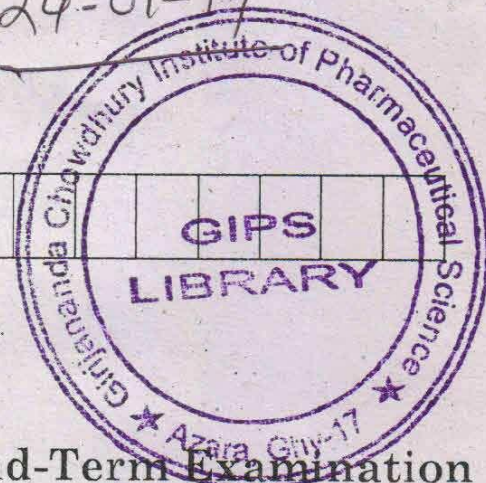
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PY 132307

Roll No. of candidate

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2019



B.Pharm. 3rd Semester End-Term Examination

PHARMACOGNOSY – III

(Old Regulation)

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

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

Answer Question No. 1 and any *six* from the rest.

1. (A) Fill in the blanks : (5 × 1 = 5)
- (i) Pepsin is active at pH _____.
 - (ii) The vascular bundles appear as _____ colour when mount in Phloroglucinol and HCl.
 - (iii) _____ is the intermediate in the production of flavones.
 - (iv) Foxglove is the synonym of _____.
 - (v) Name one family of monocot group contain anthraquinone glycosides _____.

[Turn over

- (B) Choose the correct answer from the following question : (5 × 1 = 5)
- (i) Following all are considered as cardenolide except
- (a) Peruvoside
 - (b) Stropanthoside
 - (c) Digoxin
 - (d) Scillaren
- (ii) Rosette calcium oxalate crystal present in
- (a) Rhubarb
 - (b) Digitalis
 - (c) Cascara
 - (d) (a) and (c)
- (iii) Medullary rays of cascara
- (a) 1-5 cell wide and 15-25 cell deep
 - (b) 1-2 cell wide and 15-25 cell deep
 - (c) 1-8 cell wide and 15-25 cell deep
 - (d) 2-5 cell wide and 15-25 cell deep
- (iv) Methanolic extract of a crude drug powder when treated with magnesium turning and conc. HCL acid turned the solution magneta coloured. The test is known as
- (a) Vitali morin
 - (b) Van Urk's
 - (c) Keller Killiani
 - (d) Shinoda
- (v) Senna leaf contain
- (a) Paracytic stomata
 - (b) Anisocytic stomata
 - (c) Actinocytic stomata
 - (d) Anomocytic

2. (a) How does glycoside form in plant? What do you mean by glucosidal linkage? Give example.
- (b) Enumerate the differences between tuber and root.
- (c) Define isobilateral leaf with example.
- (d) Discuss details pharmacognosy of rhubarb rhizomes. (2 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 6)
3. (a) "Bitter should take before or during meal", justify the reason.
- (b) Discuss the collection and preparation of cape aloe.
- (c) Write down the name of aglycone moiety present in dioscorea tuber.
- (d) Define the terms: Expectorant, Anthelmintic.
- (e) Discuss the morphological features of Squill bulb. (2 + 5 + 1 + 3 + 4)
4. (a) Define primary and secondary metabolites with example.
- (b) Specify the general biosynthesis pathway for the production of amino acid.
- (c) Discuss the importance of biogenesis of phytopharmaceuticals. (3 + 8 + 4)
5. (a) Discuss the properties of enzyme.
- (b) Classify enzyme on the basis of their site of action with examples.
- (c) Write down the source of Papain and Trypsinogen.
- (d) Write down the mechanism of action of amylolytic and proteolytic enzyme in the animal body.
- (e) Explain the identification test of amylase enzyme. (2 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 3)

6. (a) What do you mean by preliminary phytochemical screening?
- (b) How to estimate qualitatively the following metabolites: Saponin glycosides, Cardiac glycosides?
- (c) Discuss the cultivation and collection procedure of Senna leaf. (2 + 6 + 7)
7. Write short notes on :
- (a) Indian poisonous plants and its therapeutic effects. (7)
- (b) Discuss the novel marine source on the basis of therapeutic value. (8)
8. (a) Write down the biological source and chief active constituent of the following drugs:
- (i) Saffron,
- (ii) Senega,
- (iii) Dioscorea
- (iv) Datura. (4 × 2 = 8)
- (b) Discuss details microscopy of liquorice root. (7)
9. (a) Differentiate between: (4 × 2.5 = 10)
- (i) Heart wood and Sap wood
- (ii) Anthraquinone glycosides and cardiac glycoside
- (iii) Adulterant and substitute
- (iv) Aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
- (b) Write down the details isolation procedure of glycoside. (5)