End Term (Even) Semester Examination, May-June 2025

Roll No.....

Name of the Course and semester: B.Pharm, 4th Semester
Name of the Subject: Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry-I
Subject code: BP405 T
Time: 3 hrs. Maximum Marks: 75

Note:

i. This question paper contains three sections.
ii. All sections are compulsory.

Section- A

Multiple choice questions **(20x1= 20 Marks)**

S.No.	CONTENTS	COs
1.	"Materia Medica" is written by- a) Aristotle b) Dioscorides c) Hippocrates d) Theophrastus	CO1
2.	Drug is not under the seed class a) Isabgol b) Nux vomica c) Rauwolfia d) Stropanthus	
3.	Deliberate addition of inferior and or spurious material to the original drug is. a) Inferiority b) Admixture c) Substitution d) Sophistication	
4.	Swelling index is used to determine the quality and purity of crude drug containing a) Volatile oil b) Mucilage c) Resin d) Protein	
5.	The following is gaseous hormone a) Auxin b) Gibberellin c) Abscisic acid d) Ethylene	CO2
6.	Polyploidy refers to a) Mutation that changes a gene's function b) The occurrence of multiple sets of chromosomes in an organism c) A genetic disease due to chromosome loss d) A form of genetic recombination	
7.	Soil contains 30 to 50% clay a) Silt loam b) Clay c) Loamy d) Sandy loam	

8.	Hormone which is also known as stress hormone… a) Abscisic acid b) Cytokinin c) Auxin d) Gibberellins	
9.	Organogenesis is a) Formation of callus culture b) Formation of roots and shoots on callus culture c) Both A &B d) None of the above	CO3
10.	The commonly used medium for plant tissue culture is: a) Potato Dextrose Agar b) LB Medium c) Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium d) Nutrient Broth	
11.	Which of the following growth regulators is primarily involved in root initiation in plant tissue culture? a) Gibberellin b) Auxin c) Cytokinin d) Abscisic acid	
12.	Change in DNA sequence is called as a) Grafting b) Polyploidy c) Hybridization d) Mutation	
13.	Which of the following is a common test for detecting anthraquinone glycosides? a) Bornträger's test b) Keller-Killiani test c) Fehling's test d) Hager's test	CO4
14.	Which one is come under the class of Saponin glycosides- a) Liquorice b) Digitalis c) Senna d) Opium	
15.	"Yin and Yang" stand for a) Fire and wind b) Cold and heat c) Dry and moist d) Dark and light	
16.	Flavonoids consist general structure of? a) Isoprene unit b) Steroid nucleus c) C6-C3-C6 carbon skeleton d) lactone ring	
17.	"Asbestos" is an example of a) Animal fibre b) Mineral fibre c) Wool fibre d) Synthetic fibre	CO5

18.	Agar reacts with Ruthenium red and give a) White color b) Yellow color c) Red color d) No color	
19.	The oil is useful in leprosy a) Castor oil b) Arachis oil c) Chaulmoogra oil d) Sesame oil	
20.	An enzyme produced by kidney and obtained from human urine or kidney tissue culture a) Bromelain b) Streptokinase c) Pepsin d) Urokinase	

Section-B

Short Questions (Attempt any SEVEN) **(7x5= 35 Marks)**

Q.No.	CONTENT	COs
1.	Define crude drug and write a note on morphological and pharmacological methods of drug classification.	CO1
2.	What is quantitative microscopy? Briefly explain different parameters to determine leaf constant.	CO1
3.	Write the different methods of cultivation of the medicinal plants.	CO2
4.	What is hybridization? Explain the benefits of hybridization in improving the medicinal properties of plants.	CO2
5.	Discuss about the general nutritional requirements of Plant tissue culture and its application.	CO3
6.	Write a short note on Edible vaccine.	CO3
7.	Explain the principle involve in Ayurveda and Homeopathy system of medicine.	CO4
8.	What are secondary metabolites? Define glycosides, alkaloids, Resins, and Tannins with suitable examples.	CO4
9.	Give short note on Teratogens and Hallucinogens.	CO5

Section-C

Long Questions (Attempt any TWO) **(2x10= 20 Marks)**

Q.No.	CONTENT	COs
1.	Define drug evaluation? Enlist various methods for crude drug evaluation. Discuss types of adulterants used in adulteration of crude drugs.	CO1
2.	What are the different types of Plant hormones? Explain each plant hormone with its application.	CO2
3.	Write down the biological source, method of preparation and uses of **(any four)** Gum Accacia, Honey, Papain, Castor oil and Pepsin	CO5