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# CS/B.Pharm(OLD)/SEM-6/PT-610A/2011 2011

## ADVANCED PHARMACOGNOSY

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

## GROUP - A

## ( Multiple Choice Type Questions )

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following:

 $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

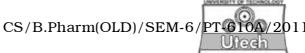
- i) Lycopodium spore method is an important analytical technique for
  - a) powdered drug
- b) solid drug
- c) liquid drug
- d) volatile drug.
- ii) Purification of materials present in crude drug extract is possible by the method of
  - a) fractional distillation
  - b) steam distillation
  - c) sublimation
  - d) chloroform extraction.

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# CS/B.Pharm(OLD)/SEM-6/PT-610A/2011 iii) Photochemical screening is a part of a) Ethnobotany b) Enthnopharmacology c) Adulteration d) TLC. iv) Alkaloids in cinchona bark are detected by

- a) Iodine test
- b) Thalleioquin test
- c) Leibermann Burchard test
- d) Nessler's test.
- v) Fruits which are derived from the plants umbelliferac are all of the type
  - a) Cremocarp
- b) Epicarp
- c) Pericarp
- d) Mesocarp.
- vi) Chemically volatile oil are
  - a) Alkaloid
  - b) Mono and sesquiterpones
  - c) Polyphonolic compund
  - d) Glyceryt ester of fatty acid.
- vii) Detecting agent ferric chloride is used for identification of
  - a) Cardiac glycosides
- b) Aldehyde and Ketones
- c) Phenolic compounds
- d) Indole Alkaloids.
- viii) The basic concept of diagnosis and drug development in Ayurveda is based on
  - a) Monodosha theory
- b) Tridosha theory
- c) Hexadosha theory
- d) Octadosha theory.

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- ix) Anthraquinone glycosides are detected by
  - a) Baljet test
- b) Brontrager test
- c) Molisch's test
- d) None of these.
- x) The stationary phase in TLC is made of an absorbent like
  - a) Carboxymethyl cellulose
  - b) Hydroxy-methyl-propyl cellulose
  - c) Silica gel G
  - d) Amylopectin.
- xi) Indian and African Senna are differentiated from each other by
  - a) Stomatal index
- b) Chemical constituents

c) Taste

- d) Colour.
- xii) Candelabra trichomes are found in
  - a) Digitalis purpurea
- b) Cassia angustifdia
- c) Rhamni purshianae
- d) Verbaseum thapsus.

### **GROUP - B**

## (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

- $3 \times 5 = 15$
- 2. Briefly explain the factors influencing evaluation of screening for antiviral activity.
- 3. What is the role of microscopical constant in the standardisation of crude drug?
- 4. Briefly explain how sampling is done.
- 5. Write a note on drug discovery from natural products.
- 6. What is the significance of quality assurance in herbal drugs?

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## CS/B.Pharm(OLD)/SEM-6/PT-610A/2011



# (Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.



7. What do you mean by extraction? Write different methods of extraction of phytoconstituents form plant source? Explain the factors which affect the extraction process.

2 + 7 + 6

- 8. What do you mean by adulteration ? Write about the different types of adulteration or substitution of Herbal drugs ? What are the factors effecting the deterioration of Herbal drug? 2+5+8
- 9. Discuss about the different indigenous system of medicine with special emphasis on Ayurveda.
- 10. What is ethnobotany? Write the role of ethnobotany in herbal drug evaluation. Describe the impact of ethnobotany in traditional medicine. 2 + 7 + 6
- 11. Define chromatography. What are the different types of chromatography ? Write a note on Thin layer chromatography. 2+2+11

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