



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

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 × 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.



- 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
- Baljet test
 - Brontrager test
 - Molisch's test
 - None of these.
- x) The stationary phase in TLC is made of an absorbent like
- Carboxymethyl cellulose
 - Hydroxy-methyl-propyl cellulose
 - Silica gel G
 - Amylopectin.
- xi) Indian and African Senna are differentiated from each other by
- Stomatal index
 - Chemical constituents
 - Taste
 - Colour.
- xii) Candelabra trichomes are found in
- Digitalis purpurea
 - Cassia angustifolia
 - Rhamni purshiana
 - Verbascum thapsus.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

- Briefly explain the factors influencing evaluation of screening for antiviral activity.
- What is the role of microscopical constant in the standardisation of crude drug ?
- Briefly explain how sampling is done.
- Write a note on drug discovery from natural products.
- What is the significance of quality assurance in herbal drugs ?

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GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

3 × 15 = 45

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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