

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF PHARMACY**  
**D. Pharm., May-2018 Examination**

Year: 1

Subject Code: 08600103

Subject Name: Pharmacognosy

Date: 18/05/2018

Time: 10:00 am to 01:00 pm

Total Marks: 80

**Instructions:**

1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each)****(20)**

1. When totally different substance are added in place of original drug is called \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Spoilage  
B) Sophistication  
C) Admixture  
D) Substitution
2. Gambier fluorescin test is used for drug:  
A) Arjuna  
B) Ashoka  
C) Pale catechu  
D) Black catechu
3. Who is known as father of medicine?  
A) Aristotle  
B) Galen  
C) Hippocrates  
D) Dioscorides
4. Deadly nightshade is the synonym of the drug:  
A) Datura  
B) Belladonna  
C) Cinchona  
D) Coca
5. Drug is used as antimalarial:  
A) Ashwgandha  
B) Tulsi  
C) Ginseng  
D) Cinchona
6. Following chemical tests are used for identification of alkaloids except:  
A) Borntrager test  
B) Wagner test  
C) Hager test  
D) Mayer test
7. \_\_\_\_\_ can be detected by Keller-Killani test.  
A) The aglycone of digitalis glycoside  
B) The digitoxose of digitalis glycoside  
C) Digitoxigenin  
D) Strophanthidine
8. Growth of plant is affected by:  
A) Altitude  
B) Fertilizer  
C) Rainfall  
D) All of the above
9. Fruit which are derived from plants Umbelliferae are all of the type:  
A) Cremocarp  
B) Pericarp  
C) Epicarp  
D) Mesocarp
10. Drug is not under the class of organized dug:  
A) Leaves  
B) Fruits  
C) Flowers  
D) Gums
11. Dirt, vegetable debris and foreign organic matter of the plants are removed by \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Drying  
B) Garbling  
C) Harvesting  
D) Packing
12. Biological source of nux-vomica is:  
A) *Strychnous nux-vomica*  
B) *Strychnous potatorum*  
C) *Strychnous nux-blanda*  
D) *Strychnous wallichiana*
13. Which test is used for the purity of Isapgol:  
A) Berfoed test  
B) Millons test  
C) Molish test  
D) Swelling factor
14. Which drug has carminative property?  
A) Fennel  
B) Clove  
C) Senna  
D) Ipecac

15. Which drug is used as diuretic:
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A) Quillaia | B) Senega |
| C) Ginseng  | D) Gokhru |
16. Family of drug Zingiber officinale:
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A) Solanaceae    | B) Umbelliferae   |
| C) Zingiberaceae | D) Convolvulaceae |
17. Oleo gum resins are mixtures of:
- |                                |                             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Volatile oil + Gum + Resins | B) Fixed oil + Gum + Resins |
| C) Fats + Gum + Resin          | D) Gums + Resins            |
18. The important chemical constituent of Rauwolfia is:
- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A) Reserpine  | B) Resercinnamate |
| C) Ajmalicine | D) Desperidine    |
19. Substitution with exhausted drug this type of adulteration is used mainly for drug containing
- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) Glycosides    | B) Alkaloids |
| C) Volatile oils | D) Resins    |
20. Pectin is used in the pharmaceutical industries as:
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A) Adsorbent         | B) Demulcent        |
| C) Emulsifying agent | D) Suspending agent |

**Q.2 Long Answers (Any 8 out of 10) (05 Mark Each)**

**(40)**

1. What are laxatives? Write a short note on any one laxative drug.
2. Explain life cycle of Ergot with well labeled diagram.
3. Describe cultivation collection and processing of Indian opium.
4. Explain the term 'Drug Evaluation'. Discuss the method of Chemical evaluation of crude drugs.
5. Define Pharmacognosy. Discuss the scopes of Pharmacognosy in allied fields.
6. Define and classify pharmaceutical aids. Write a short note on Acacia.
7. Define Expectorants. Discuss any one drug used as an expectorant.
8. What is adulteration? Explain various methods of adulteration, giving examples.
9. Define Enzymes. Write the source, properties, method of preparation and uses of Diastase.
10. Write the sources, chemical constituents and chemical tests of Asafoetida and Pale catechu.

**Q.3 Short Answers (Any 10 out of 12) (2 Mark Each)**

**(20)**

1. Differentiate: Volatile oil and Fixed oil
2. Write a note on adulterants of Clove bud.
3. Give the differences between Chota gokhru and bada gokhru.
4. Write down the chemical constituents of following drugs: a) Cardamom b) Cinnamon
5. Define the following: a) Harvesting b) Drying
6. Draw & label microscopy of Nuxvomica seed.
7. Write a note on Anti-malarial drug.
8. Write down Botanical source, chemical constituents & uses of Castor oil.
9. Discuss Pharmacognosy of liquorice.
10. Give the sources, chemical constituents and uses of Turmeric
11. Write a note on Diuretic drugs of your syllabus.
12. Write a short note on ispaghula