

# SHAMBHUNATH INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY

*B.PHARM- (1<sup>st</sup> Year) 2<sup>nd</sup> Sem*

PHARMACOGNOSY-I (BOP-124)

## UNIT-I

**(Short answer type questions )**

- a) Who coined the term P'cognosy in 1815?
- b) In which title P'cognosy term is discovered ?
- c) Father of medicine.....
- d) Who is the first pharmacist.
- e) Who discovered plant tissue culture.
- f) Copper shilajit is also k/a.....
- g) Mulethi is belongs to which category.
- h) Example of unorganized drug.....
- i) What is totipotency?
- j) Source of anti-cancer drug.
- k) Source of cardiac drug.
- l) What is chemotaxonomy?

**(Long answer type questions )**

1. Define pharmacognosy and discuss its historical background.
2. What is the scope of pharmacognosy.
3. Give an account of morphological classification of crude drugs.
4. Discuss the alphabetical classification of crude drugs.
5. Describe the pharmacological system of classification.
6. Discuss the chemical classification of crude drugs
7. Enlist few drugs obtained from mineral source and their pharmaceutical significance.
8. Write a note on drugs obtained from marine sources.
9. Define plant tissue culture and give its application.
10. Discuss about the taxonomical classification of crude drugs.

## UNIT-II

**(Short answer type questions )**

- a) Outer region of woods is k/a.....
- b) Petal is the unit of.....
- c) What is the symbol of superior ovary.
- d) Modified form of stem is k/a.....
- e) Define artificial seed.

- f) Differentiate between true fruit & false fruit.
- g) Which form of sffron is used.

**(Long answer type questions )**

1. Describe the morphology & anatomy of roots and rhizome.
2. Describe the morphology & anatomy of bark and stem.
3. Describe the morphology & anatomy of fruit and seed.
4. Describe the maceration and percolation method.
5. Write down the short note on infusion & decoction.
6. Discuss the factor affecting selection of extraction process.

**UNIT-III**

**(Short answer type questions )**

- a) Which hormone induces parthenocarpy.
- b) Which hormone is responsible for fruit ripening.
- c) Source of ABA.
- d) Source of Gibbrellins.
- e) Which hormone is exist in gaseous form.
- f) Which hormone is used to breaking the seed dormancy.
- g) Examples of weedicides.
- h) What is genome ?
- i) What is hybrid ?
- j) Name of radioactive mutagens.
- k) Name of biofertilizer.
- l) Name of natural pesticides.
- m) Favourable temp. for growth of tea & coffee.

**(Long answer type questions )**

1. Discuss various factors affecting the cultivation of medicinal plants.
2. How polyploidy is beneficial in obtaining required quality of medicinal plants.
3. What are various requisites to setup green houses for cultivation of medicinal plants.
4. What is mutation, how is it induced and enlist some mutagenic agents.
5. What are various applications of plant growth hormones.
6. Write a short note on pest management and midgets to control them.Name some natural pest control agents.
7. Classify different types of soils.
8. Describe hybridization and its importance in plant cultivation.

9. Discuss the fertilizer of common use.

#### UNIT-IV

##### **(Short answer type questions )**

- a) Chirata is belongs to which category.
- b) Formulae of stomatal index.
- c) Define palisade ratio.
- d) Which method of adulteration is frequently used.
- e) Number of E.coli according to WHO.
- f) Define ash value .
- g) Define extractive value.

##### **(Long answer type questions )**

- 1. Define evaluation of crude drugs.Name various method of evaluation.
- 2. Define adulterants and discuss the different means of adulteration of crude drugs.
- 3. How will you detect adulteration of crude drugs by organoleptic method.
- 4. What guidelines have been suggested by WHO for standardisation of medicinal plants.
- 5. What are the microscopic method of evaluation of crude drug.
- 6. How quantitative microscopy is useful to detect the purity of crude drugs.
- 7. Write a note on lycopodium spore method.
- 8. Briefly describe the chemical methods for evaluation of crude drugs.

#### UNIT-V

##### **(Short answer type questions )**

- a)  $\alpha$ -amylose is also k/a.....
- b)  $\beta$ -amylose is also k/a.....
- c) Acacia does not give pink colour with ruthenium red. (T/F)
- d) Cod liver oil is used in the treatment of rickets. (T/F)
- e) Which colour give ,agar with iodine solution.
- f) Bassorin is the constituents of.....
- g) Pectin is belonging to which family ?
- h) Linseed oil is belonging to which family ?
- i) Biological source of Isabgol.
- j) Rice bran oil is belonging to which family ?
- k) Coca butter is belonging to which family ?
- l) Biological source of Kokum butter

**(Long answer type questions )**

1. Write official source chemical constituent uses and chemical test of drug acacia.
2. Give biological source, chemical composition, test of identification and uses of any two drugs

A)Starch

B)Gaurgum

C)Agar

3. Give complete pharmacognosy of ispaghula.
4. Define lipid. Describe official source and uses of any two drugs containing lipid.
5. Mention official source chemical constituent and uses of tragacanth and sterculia.
6. Write the official source, family and uses of pectin.
7. Give botanical source and chemical constituent of castor oil and linseed oil.
8. Discuss about the coca butter and kokum butter.
9. What are main constituent of shark liver oil and cod liver oil. Write their sources and uses. What qualitative chemical test will you use for detection of vitamin-A in sample.