S.Y. B.PHARM SEMESTER IV PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOCHEMISTRY-I (CBCS R-2019) QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

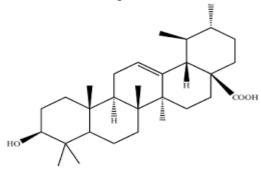
Choose appropriate option for following multiple choice based questions.

- 1. -----are agents that can cause a birth defect by permanently altering the structure and functions of organs exposed to them
- a Teratogens
- b Allergens
- c Hallucinogens
- d Enzymes
- 2. Opium poppy is an example of
- a Dried extract
- b Dried latex
- c Gummy exudate
- d Dried juice
- 3. The method of collection of gum from the plant
- a felling
- b cutting
- c tapping
- d digging
- 4. Identification of drugs based on its taste and smell is
- a Organoleptic evaluation
- b Physical evaluation
- c Chemical Evaluation
- d Microscopical evaluation
- 5. Swelling index of a crude drug is
- a Volume occupied by the solvent after the swelling of 10gms of herbal material under specific conditions.
- b Volume in ml taken up by the swelling of 1gm of herbal material under specific conditions.
- c Volume in ml taken up by the swelling of 10gms of herbal material under specific conditions.
- d Volume occupied by the solvent after the swelling of 1gm of herbal material under specific conditions.

6.	Organized drugs are different from unorganized drugs in having
a	Cellular structure
b	Calcium oxalate crystals
c	Medicinal properties
d	Natural origin
7.	Which of the following technique is capable of inducing genetic manipulation resulting in production of pest resistant species
a	biological control
b	agricultural control
c	mechanical control
d	chemical control
8.	Temperature and light are factors affecting cultivation
a	Exogenous
b	Endogenous
c	Indigenous
d	Internal
9.	The technique used to promote heterozygous strain is called
a	Polyploidy
b	Mutation
c	Hybridisation
d	Breeding
10.	is an unorganised , undifferentiated mass of cells
a	Callus
b	Anther
c	Suspension
d	Protoplast
11.	Agrobacterium tumifaciens is used to create
a	Hybrid plants
b	Transgenic plants
c	Polyploidy
d	Mutant plants
12.	Following statements are true for unorganised drugs; except
a	Unorganised drugs have cellular structure.

- b Unorganised drugs do not have morphological structure.
- c Unorganised drugs are obtained from natural sources.
- d Unorganised drugs can be solid, semisolid or liquid.
- 13. A change of the DNA sequence within a gene or a chromosome of an organism resulting in the creation of a new character or trait not found in the parental type
- a Chemodemes
- b Hybridization
- c Polyploidy
- d Mutation
- 14. The drugs which alleviate anxiety and impart a state of euphoria are called
- a Hallucinogens
- b Allergens
- c Teratogens
- d Inhalants
- 15. The content of hydroxy methyl furfural is used to detect the adulteration in
- a Honey
- b Gelatin
- c Acacia
- d Wool fat
- 16. This proteolytic enzyme helps in breaking down of clots
- a Pepsin
- b Papain
- c Streptokinase
- d Serratiopeptidase
- 17. Hydnocarpus oil is also called as
- a Sunflower oil
- b Chaulmogra oil
- c Castor oil
- d Arachis oil
- 18. Acetic anhydride and sulphuric acid are reagent used in
- a Shinoda`s test
- b Borntager's test
- c Liebermann Burchard test
- d Murexide test

- 19. _____ are organic nitrogen containing heterocyclic drugs having potent pharmacological property
- a Catechol tannins
- b Indole alkaloids
- c Gallotannins
- d Amino acids
- 20. One of the following is a property of resin
- a Resins are soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water.
- b Resins are basic in nature.
- c Resins are obtained from amino acids.
- d Resins are primary metabolites of plant.
- 21. This class of compounds contains the following ring. Identify.



- a steroid class
- b triterpenpoid class
- c anthraquinone class
- d isothiocyanate class
- 22. Artificial invert sugar, an adulterant for honey is detected by ---
- a Selivonanoff's test
- b Fiehe's test
- c Ninhydrine test
- d Fehling test
- 23. Position of Plant in taxonomy and chemical nature of drugs is included in which of the following system of classification
- a Taxonomical Classification
- b Chemotaxonomical Classification
- c Chemical classification
- d Serotaxonomical classification

- 24. Total Ash value in case of crude drug signifies
- a Organic content of the drug
- b Cellular content of the drug
- c Inorganic content of the drug
- d Phytoconstituents of the drug
- 25. Palisade ratio is
- a Total number of palisade cells beneath each epidermal cell
- b Total number of Palisade cells beneath mesophyll
- c Average number of Palisade cells beneath each epidermal cell
- d Average number of Palisade cells beneath four continuous epidermal cells
- 26. The natural plant growth regulator which promote cell division, cell elongation and useful in root formation, phototropism, geotropism and apical dominance
- a Cytokinins
- b Abscisic acid
- c Auxins
- d Gibberellins
- 27. One of the following describes the shape of bark
- a Quill
- b Squill
- c Smooth
- d Short
- 28. All the following examples are correct with respect to drying except one. choose the same
- a Drying prevents atmospheric degradation.
- b Drying prevents from microbial attack.
- c Drying prevents the hydrolysis of phytoconstituents.
- d Drying causes the loss of inorganic elements.
- 29. Dibbling is a
- a method of collection of bark
- b type of vegetative propagation
- c plant tissue culture technique
- d method of sowing the seeds
- 30. Following are the methods of in -situ conservation except
- a National Park

b	Botanical Garden
c	Statuary
d	Biosphere reserve
31.	The branched chain constituent of starch is:
a	Cellulose
b	Bassorin
c	Amylose
d	Amylopectin
32.	Raphides are
a	Bundles of acicular crystals
b	Clusters of prismatic crystals
c	Single acicular crystal
d	Single prismatic crystal
33.	Following are the macronutrient; except
a	Nitrogen
b	Sulphur
c	Copper
d	Potassium
34.	The unorganized mass of cells which proliferates from the cells of an explant is termed as
a	Callus culture
b	Protoplast culture
c	Suspension culture
d	Culture
35.	The system of medicine which put forth the Laws of Similars which says that like cures like
	(Similae similibus curentur)
a	Unani
b	Homeopathy
c	Ayurveda
d	Siddha
u	Diddiu

Identify the class of compound from the given basic nucleus

36.

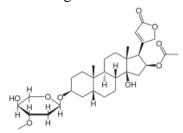
- a Indole Alkaloids
- b Anthraquinone Glycosides
- c Quinoline Alkaloids
- d Cardiac Glycosides
- 37. Identify the type of alkaloid from the given basic nucleus



- a Quinoline
- b Tropane
- c Isoquinoline
- d Aminoalkaloid
- 38. Identify the class of compound from the given basic nucleus

- a Isoflavonoids
- b Neo Flavonoids
- c Flavonoids
- d Flavan-3-ol
- 39. Following nucleus is

- a Catechol
- b Quinoline
- c Anthraquinone
- d Indole
- 40. Following nucleus is



- a Cardenolide
- b Bufadienolide
- c Phenylpropanoid
- d Triterpenoid
- 41. C-Anthraquinone glycosides are confirmed by which of the following tests
- a Borntrager's test
- **b** Modified Borntrager's test
- c Keller Killiani test
- d Shinoda test
- 42. The reagent used in borntrager's test
- a Magnesium turnings and HCl
- b Ammonia
- c Acetic anhydride and sulphuric acid
- d Magnesium turnings and acetic acid
- 43. Hemp is an example of fibre belonging to the class
- a Regenerated fibre
- b Mineral fibre
- c Carbohydrate fibre
- d Protein fibre
- 44. Paraffin wax mixed with bees wax is sold in the market. This is an example of
- a Substitution
- b Kneading
- c Adulteration
- d Admixture

45.	Cytokinins are derivatives of
a	Proteins
b	Adenine
c	Glycosides
d	Indole
46.	Which of the following constituent in agar is responsible for gel strength
a	Agaropectin
b	Agarose
c	Agarin
d	Amylose
47.	The proteolytic enzyme derived from the bacteria present in the gut of silk worm
a	Urokinase
b	Streptokinase
c	Serratiopeptidase
d	Pepsin
48.	Acacia and tragacanth are examples of natural gums classified in specific group
a	Seed gums
b	Marine gums
c	Exudate gums
d	Microbial Gums
49.	This enzyme is produced by human kidneys and is used to dissolve fibrins and clots
a	Urokinase
b	Streptokinase
c	Serratiopeptidase
d	Pepsin
50.	Gelatin is the example of source of drug of natural origin which is obtained from the following
a	Vegetable source
b	Animal source
c	Mineral source
d	Marine Source
51.	classification includes classification of organised and unorganised drugs.
	4. 45 0.

a	Morphological
b	Pharmacological
c	Chemical
d	Chemo-taxonomical
52.	Lycopodium spore method can be performed in the
a	leaf drugs only
b	powdered drugs with well-defined particles which may be counted
c	any powdered drugs
d	unorganised drugs only
53.	is an organoleptic evaluation parameter.
a	Odour
b	Melting point
c	Moisture content
d	Foaming index
54.	Which of the following leaf constant can be determined in powdered drugs
a	Vein islet number
b	Stomatal number
c	Stomatal index
d	Palisade ratio
55.	The drugs which are sensitive to higher temperature are dried by
a	tray drying
b	sun drying
c	spray drying
d	vacuum drying
56.	The following are the properties of volatile oil except
a	They have monoterpene class of compounds
b	They are soluble in organic solvents
c	They give Shinoda test positive
d	They give vanillin -sulphuric test
57.	Stems of sugarcane can be elongated by this hormone
a	Indole acetic acid
b	Ethylene
c	Absicic acid
d	Gibberellins

58.	One of the following will respond to Phloroglucinol+HCl test
a	Jute
b	Cotton
c	Dextrin
d	Gelatin
59.	Which of the following will change with the age of leaf
a	Vein islet number
b	Stomatal number
c	Stomatal index
d	Vein termination number
60.	Following are the exogenous factors; except
a	Hybridization
b	Altitude
c	Temperature
d	Soil
61.	Change in DNA sequence is called as
a	Grafting
b	Polyploidy
c	Formation of callus
d	Mutation
62.	is a type of culture in which single cell or small aggregates of cell
	multiply while suspended in agitated liquid medium.
a	Suspension culture
b	Embryo culture
c	Somatic Embryogenesis culture
d	Pollen culture
63.	Following are the types of plant tissue culture; except
a	Garbling
b	Callus
c	Suspension
d	Protoplast
64.	are transgenic plants which trigger an immune response to provide
	immunity against particular infectious diseases.

a	Allergens
b	Edible vaccines
c	Polyploids
d	Mutants
65.	One of the following is obtained from the aqueous extract of the bones of domestic animals
0	Gelatin
a b	Chitin
	Dextrin
c d	Pepsin
66.	is the natural growth inhibiting substance present in plants.
a	Auxins
b	Abscisic acid
c	Polyamines
d	Ethylene
67.	Pollens are type of allergens.
a	inhalants
b	contact
c	ingestants
d	injectants
68.	Colchicine is an chemical agent which is commonly used for inducing.
a	hybridization
b	polyploidy
c	mutation
d	chemical races
69.	The alcohol solubility of castor oil is due to theconstituent.
a	Ricinoleic acid
b	Myricyl palmitate
c	Stearic acid
d	Linoleic acid
70.	is obtained from <i>Ananas comosus</i> .
a	Papain
b	Streptokinase
c	Bromelain

d	Serratiopeptidase
71.	oil is heated at 80 degree centigrade for removal of toxic principle.
a	Sunflower oil
b	Chaulmogra oil
c	Castor oil
d	Arachis oil
72.	Borntragers test is done for
a	Alkaloids
b	Volatile oils
c	Anthraquinones
d	Flavonoids
73.	Following statements are true for alkaloids except;
a	Alkaloids are polyphenolic compounds
b	Alkaloids are basic in nature
c	Alkaloids are derived from amino acids
d	Alkaloids are secondary metabolites
74.	Astringent action is shown by
a	Glycosides
b	Volatile oils
c	Steroids
d	Tannins
75.	Indian Pharmacopoeia has Drugs Of Natural origin arranged as per
a	Alphabetical classification
b	Morphological classification
c	Chemical classification
d	Taxonomical classification