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| MCQ |
| **1. “Kumari‟ is common name for** |
| A. Aloe |
| B. Rhubard |
| C. Senna pod |
| D. None of them |
| **Ans: A** |
| **2. The members of the D.T.A.B. hold the office for a period of :** |
| A. 3 years |
| B. 1 years |
| C. 5 years |
| D. 7 years |
| **Ans: A** |
| **3. The dried female insect Coccus cacti are the official source of:** |
| A. ShellaC |
| B. Honey |
| C. Cochineal |
| D. Cantharides |
| **Ans: C** |
| **4. In herbal medicine, garlic is used most commonly as what?** |
| A. Antibacterial |
| B. Treatment For Insomnia |
| C. Weight Reduction Tool |
| D. Seasoning |
| **Ans: A** |
| **5. The word herb is derived from** |
| A. Herbarium |
| B. Herba |
| C. Herbaum |
| D. Harba |
| **Ans: B** |
| **6. Identification test includes** |
| A. Macroscopic character |
| B. Chemical reaction |
| C. Microscopic character |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **7. The study of use of medicinal plants are known as** |
| A. Herbarium |
| B. Pharmacognosy |
| C. Herbalism |
| D. None |
| **Ans: C** |
| **8. Herbs are defined as plants with** |
| A. Aromatic property |
| B. Flavouring properties |
| C. Medicinal properties |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **9. Macroscopic methods includes** |
| A. Shape and size |
| B. Total Ash value |
| C. Cellular structure |
| D. Water solubility |
| **Ans: A** |
| **10. Organic farming means** |
| A. Not to use pesticides |
| B. Used organic fertilizers |
| C. To optimize productivity |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **11. Processing of herbal raw materials include** |
| A. Primary processing |
| B. Specific processing |
| C. Drawing |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **12. Molecular markers means** |
| A. Biochemical constituent |
| B. Secondary metabolites |
| C. Primary metabolites |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **13. Herbal drug preparations are prepared by** |
| A. Decoction |
| B. Infusion |
| C. Maceration |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **14. The study of use of medicinal plants are known as** |
| A. Herbarium |
| B. Pharmacognosy |
| C. Herbalism |
| D. None |
| **Ans: C** |
| **15. Herbs are defined as plants with** |
| A. Aromatic property |
| B. Flavouring properties |
| C. Medicinal properties |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **16. Macroscopic methods includes** |
| A. Shape and size |
| B. Total Ash value |
| C. Cellular structure |
| D. Water solubility |
| **Ans: A** |
| **17. Organic farming means** |
| A. Not to use pesticides |
| B. Used organic fertilizers |
| C. To optimize productivity |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **18. Beneficial insects are** |
| A. Lady bugs |
| B. Mice |
| C. Snake |
| D. Ants |
| **Ans: A** |
| **19. Example of cover crop is** |
| A. Maize |
| B. Sugar cane |
| C. Clover |
| D. None |
| **Ans: C** |
| **20. Undesired plants in the field are known as** |
| A. Pests |
| B. Weeds |
| C. Cover crops |
| D. Buffers |
| **Ans: B** |
| **21. What is fullform of PIP?** |
| A. Plant incorporated pesticides |
| B. Plant incorporated pollutant |
| C. Plant incorporated protectants |
| D. None |
| **Ans: C** |
| **22. Pheromones are an example of** |
| A. Biochemical pesticides |
| B. Microbial pesticides |
| C. PIP |
| D None |
| **Ans: A** |
| **23. Advantages of biopesticides are** |
| A. Natural |
| B. Less toxic |
| C. Effective in small concentration |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **24. Crop rotation helps in** |
| A. Reload of the soil |
| B. Provide nutrients to the soil |
| C. Disrupts the weeds |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **25. There are……. Types of Vedas** |
| A. One |
| B. Two |
| C. Three |
| D. Four |
| **Ans: D** |
| **26. The first having the concept of Ayurveda is** |
| A. Atherveda |
| B. Charka Samhita |
| C. Sushruta Samhita |
| D. All |
| **Ans: B** |
| **27. Ayurvedic literature which aimed on surgery is** |
| A. Atherveda |
| B. Charka Samhita |
| C. Sushruta Samhita |
| D. All |
| **Ans: C** |
| **28. Agni regulates** |
| A. Movement of the body |
| B. Digestion and metabolism |
| C. space with in the body |
| D. None |
| **Ans: B** |
| **29. According to Ayurveda there are ………..stages of disease.** |
| A. Two |
| B. Four |
| C. Five |
| D. Six |
| **Ans: D** |
| **30. Siddha system of medicine originate from** |
| A. Tamil culture |
| B. Bengali culture |
| C. Punjabi culture |
| D. North east culture |
| Ans: A |
| **31. Kaya karpam is also known as** |
| A. Oncology |
| B. Nephrology |
| C. Microbiology |
| D. Gerontology |
| **Ans: D** |
| **32. Unani system was originated from** |
| A. Greece |
| B. Iran |
| C. India |
| D. China |
| **Ans: A** |
| **33. Homeopathy system of medicines is based on the principle of** |
| A. Law of similar |
| B. Minimum dose |
| C. Totality of symptoms |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **34. Classical ayurvedic formulation includes** |
| A. Ark |
| B. Bhasma |
| C. Churna |
| D. All |
| **Ans: D** |
| **35. Powder made by calcification is also known as** |
| A. Churna |
| B. Bhasma |
| C. Pak |
| D. Ghrita |
| **Ans: B** |
| **36. Herbal granules use in ayurveda** |
| A. Churna |
| B. Pak |
| C. Bhasma |
| D. Ghrita |
| **Ans: B** |
| **37. Vati is another name of** |
| A. Resins |
| B. Oils |
| C. Powders |
| D. Tablets |
| **Ans: D** |
| **38. Arista is a** |
| A. Fermented decoction |
| B. Fermented infusion |
| C. Decoction |
| D. Herbal mineral medicine |
| **Ans: A** |
| **39. Standardization of Asava includes following parameters** |
| A. Organoleptic parameters |
| B. Chemical Parameters |
| C. Physical Parameters |
| D. All |
| **Ans: A** |
| **40. Lehvam is also known as** |
| A. Arista |
| B. Asava |
| C. Avaleha |
| D. None |
| **Ans: C** |
| **Descriptive questions** |
| 1.      Which are the conventional methods for herbs selection, identification and authentication |
| 2.      Which are the modern tools used for the authentication of herbal raw material |
| 3.      Write a note on Good agricultural practices in cultivation of medicinal plants including organic farming. |
| 4.      Write a note on tools and importance of organic farming |
| 5.      What do you mean by pest and explain different methods of pest management |
| 6.      What do you mean by biopesticides, classify it with examples |
| 7.      What do you mean by bioinsecticides, classify it with examples |
| 8.      Explain with example preparation and standardisation of Aristas |
| 9.      Explain with example preparation and standardisation of Asawas |
| 10.   Explain with example preparation and standardisation of Gutika |
| 11.   Explain with example preparation and standardisation of Churna |
| 12.   Explain with example preparation and standardisation of Lehya |
| 13.   Explain with example preparation and standardisation of Bhasma |
| 14.   Give the principle, significance in health management and marketed preparation of nutraceutical used in CVS disease |
| 15.   Give the principle, significance in health management and marketed preparation of nutraceutical used in Cancer |
| 16.   Give the principle, significance in health management and marketed preparation of nutraceutical used in irritable bowel syndrome. |
| 17.   Give the principle, significance in health management and marketed preparation of nutraceutical used in Gastro Intestinal diseases. |
| 18.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of alfalfa |
| 19.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Chicory |
| 20.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Ginger |
| 21.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Fenugreek |
| 22.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Garlic |
| 23.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Honey |
| 24.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Amla |
| 25.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Ginseng |
| 26.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Ashwagandha |
| 27.   Give the mechanism, recommended dosage and marketed preparation of Spirulina |
| 28.   Give two side effects and interactions of Hypercium |
| 29.   Give two side effects and interactions of Kava-kava |
| 30.   Give two side effects and interactions of Ginkgo biloba |
| 31.   Give two side effects and interactions of Ginseng |
| 32.   Give two side effects and interactions of Garlic |
| 33.   Give two side effects and interactions of Pepper |
| 34.   Give two side effects and interactions of ephedra |
| 35.   Give detail account of two examples used in pharmaceutical preparation as a fixed oil |
| 36.   Give detail account of two examples used in pharmaceutical preparation as a waxes |
| 37.   Give detail account of two examples used in pharmaceutical preparation as a gums |
| 38.   Give detail account of two examples used in pharmaceutical preparation as a protective agent for skin care |
| 39.   Give detail account of two examples used in pharmaceutical preparation as a Bleaching agent for skin care |
| 40.   Give detail account of two examples used in pharmaceutical preparation for hair care |
| 41.   Give detail account of two examples used in pharmaceutical preparation as a oral hygiene |
| 42.   Give biological source, constituents and uses of two Colorant from natural sources |
| 43.   Give biological source, constituents and uses of two Sweeteners from natural sources |
| 44.   Give biological source, constituents and uses of two flavours from natural sources |
| 45.   Give biological source, constituents and uses of two perfumes from natural sources |
| 46.   Give the preparation, evaluation parameters, advantages, disadvantages of phytosomes |
| 47.   Give the preparation, evaluation parameters, advantages, disadvantages of herbal syrup |
| 48.   Give the preparation, evaluation parameters, advantages, disadvantages of tablets |
| 49.   Write a note on stability testing of herbal drug |
| 50.   Give in detail account of WHO guideline for assessment of herbal drug |
| 51.   Give in detail account of ICH guidelines for assessment of herbal drugs |
| 52.   Give in detail account of how regulation of ASU drugs carried out in India |
| 53.   What is function of Schedule Z of drugs and cosmetics Act for ASU drug |
| 54.   Give expansion, composition and function of ASU DTAB |
| 55.   Give expansion, composition and function of ASU DCC |
| 56.   Give general layout for herbal formulation and equipment’s based on Schedule T |
| 57.   Write a note on Machinery, equipment, infrastructural requirements based on Schedule-T |
| **Define the following terms** |
| 1.      Herb |
| 2.      Herbal medicine |
| 3.      Herbal medicinal product |
| 4.      Biopesticides |
| 5.      Bioinsecticides |
| 6.      Pest |
| 7.      Nutraceuticals |
| 8.      Patent |
| 9.      IPR |
| 10.   Farmers right |
| 11.   Breeder’s right |
| 12.   Bioprospecting |
| 13.   Biopiracy |