
Pharmacognosy

Chapter—1

Introduction and Secondary Metabolites

1. The term Pharmacognosy means.....
2.was known as Father of Pharmacognosy
3. **Organized drug is:**
 - (a) Leaf
 - (b) Latex
 - (c) Dried juice
 - (d) gum.
4. **Unorganized drug is:**
 - (a) Leaf
 - (b) Bark
 - (c) root
 - (d) Latex
5. **Mostly Black pepper is adulterated with:**
 - (a) Black pepper leaf
 - (b) Papaya seed
 - (c) Red pepper
 - (d) cinchona
6. **Homogeneous mixture of oil + gum and resin is known as.....**
7. **Reserpine used as:**
 - (a) Antimalarial
 - (b) Antihypertensive
 - (c) Antidiabetic
 - (d) Antiulcer
8. **Ayurveda means.....**
9. **Hormone and enzyme are categorized in which source of crude drug.**
 - (a) Plant
 - (b) Marine
 - (c) Animal
 - (d) Mineral
10. **Alphabetical classification of crude drug include.**
 - (a) Drug arrange acc. to alphabetical nature
 - (b) Drug arrange acc. to morphological nature
 - (c) Drug arrange acc. to chemical nature
 - (d) Drug arrange acc. to pharmacological nature
11. **Organoleptic evaluation includes....**
 - (a) Impressions on organs of senses
 - (b) Histological characters
 - (c) Chemical nature
 - (d) Pharmacological uses
12. **Loss on drying of the crude determines the....**
 - (a) Organic constituents
 - (b) Inorganic constituents
 - (c) moisture content
 - (d) Chemical constituents

13. **Confirmation of drugs identity, determination of purity & quality & detection of nature of adulterant is known as**
(a) Identification (b) Confirmation
(c) Evaluation (d) Determination
14. **A saturated picric acid solution in cold water used for the detection of alkaloids is known as**
(a) Wagner's reagent (b) Hager's reagent
(c) Dragendorff's reagent (d) Mayer's reagent
15. **Substitution of a genuine crude drug with substandard one is called as,**
(a) Inferiority (b) Mixing
(c) Substitution (d) Allied Drug
16. **For detection of alkaloids which test is not used**
(a) Wagner's reagent (b) Hager's reagent
(c) Bornträger test (d) Mayer's reagent
17. **The following is the test for Flavonoids**
(a) Molisch's test (b) Dragendorff's test
(c) Libermann – Burchard test
(d) Shinoda test
18. **Heating a drug at 105°C in an oven to a constant weight is known as**
(a) Volatile oil determination
(b) Moisture content determination
(c) Melting point determination
(d) Ash value determination
19. **Swelling Index is used to determine amount of the following in the crude drugs**
(a) Moisture (b) Volatile oils
(c) Crude fibres (d) Mucilage
20. **Test for detection of tannin includes**
(a) Saponin test (b) Shinoda test
(c) gold beater skin test (d) Mayer's test
21. **Is Known as father of medicine?**
(a) Aristotle (b) Dioscorides
(c) Hippocrates (d) Galen
22. **Drug which does not belong to leaves class :**
(a) Senna (b) Digitalis
(c) Eucalyptus (d) turmeric

23. Drug which does not belong to fruit class :
(a) Artemesia (b) fennel
(c) Coriander (d) Colocynth
24. Leaves of the following drugs are affective, except:
(a) Senna (b) Digitalis
(c) Clove (d) Vasaka
25. Select the drug, which is not belonging to tannin class?
(a) Myrobalam (b) Pale catechu
(c) Ashoka (d) Peppermint
26. Drug not belonging to volatile oil class:
(a) Peppermint (b) Clove
(c) Castor oil (d) Garlic
27. Alkaloids are _____ type of substances.
(a) Acid (b) Neutral
(c) Chemical (d) Basic nitrogenous
28. Glycosides are condensation products of :
(a) Sugar + aglycone (b) Sugar + Protein
(c) Protein + aglycone (d) Fats + aglycone
29. Tannins give colour with iron compound :
(a) Pale yellow (b) Blue black
(c) Light pink (d) Orange
30. Flower bud of drug showing medicinal importance:
(a) saffron (b) Clove
(c) Fig (d) Caraway
31. Which of these is a secondary metabolite?
(a) Proteins (b) Lipids
(c) Vitamins (d) Steroids
32. Which of these is an alkaloid?
(a) Abrin (b) Morphine
(c) Ricin (d) Anthocyanin
33. Which of these is a secondary metabolite?
(a) Monoterpenes (b) Triacylglycerols
(c) Keratin (d) Myosin
34. Vinblastine is a _____
(a) Terpenoid (b) Pigment
(c) Drug (d) Essential oil
35. Essential oils are a secondary metabolite. True or false?
(a) True (b) False

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36. Which of these is not a primary metabolite?
(a) Starch (b) Gum
(c) Keratin (d) Myosin
37. What are anthocyanins?
(a) Pigment (b) Alkaloid
(c) Drug (d) Toxin
38. Proto alkaloids are also known as....
39. True alkaloids are always present in plant as
(a) Salt of inorganic acid
(b) Salt of organic acid
(c) Salt of me conic acid (d) Salt of benzoic acid
40. Ring structure present in strychnine is.....
41. Goldbeater skin test is used for identification of:
(a) Alkaloids (b) Glycosides
(c) Tannins (d) Resins
42. Condensed tannins are called as:
(a) Hydrolysable tannins (b) Non hydrolysable
(c) Pseudotannins (d) Prototannins
43. Tannic acid is under the class of:
(a) Condensed tannins (b) Pseudotannins
(c) Hydrolysable tannins (d) Condensed and pseudotannins
44. Tannic acid is antidote in poisoning:
(a) Iodine (b) Cyanide
(c) Alkaloid (d) Arsenic
45. Annins show some chemical reaction except:
(a) solution of tannins precipitate gelatin.
(b) Tannins are precipitated by salt of copper, tin and lead.
(c) They show colour reaction with iron.
(d) They react with potassium mercuric iodide.
46. Resins associated with volatile oil are called as:
(a) Oleo-gum-resin (b) Oleo-resin
(c) Gum resins (d) Volatile resins
47. The volatile oils are the complex mixture of.....
(a) mono- and sesquiterpenes as well as phenyl-propane derivatives.
(b) mono- and diterpene alcohols and ethers.
(c) sesquiterpenes and other aromatic compounds.

- (d) monoterpene acids and lactones.
 (e) monoterpene ethers and aldehydes.
- 48. Does not occur in clove:**
 (a) Starch (b) Volatile oil
 (c) Tannins (d) Resins
- 49. Alkaloid present in Black pepper is:**
 (a) Caryophyllene (b) Cinnamaldehyde
 (c) 1-phellandrene (d) Piperine

Answer Key

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Knowledge of drug | 2. C.A Seydler |
| 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) | |
| 6. oleo gum resin | 7. (b) 8. Life of science |
| 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (b) | |
| 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (c) | |
| 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (c) | |
| 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (d) 32. (b) | |
| 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (a) | |
| 38. amino alkaloids 39. (b) 40. indole | |
| 41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (b) | |
| 47. (a) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (a) | |

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Chapter—2

Pharmacognostic Study Of Crude Drug

- 1. Aloe having the propertie.**
 (a) Astringent (b) cardiotonic
 (c) oxytocics (d) Laxative
- 2. Aloe belonging to family:**
 (a) Liliaceae (b) leguminosae
 (c) Rutaceae (d) Graminaceae
- 3. Senna belonging to family:**
 (a) Liliaceae (b) leguminosae
 (c) Rutaceae (d) Graminaceae

4. Antimalarial drug is.....
5. Which of the following drug contain Reserpine
 - (a) Rauwolfia
 - (b) Vinca
 - (c) Aloe
 - (d) Senna
6. Which of the following drug contain Quinine
 - (a) Rauwolfia
 - (b) Cinchona
 - (c) Aloe
 - (d) Senna
7. Cinchona belonging to family:
 - (a) Liliaceae
 - (b) leguminosae
 - (c) Rutaceae
 - (d) Rubiaceae
8. Vinca having the property.....
9. Which of the following mainly have astringent property?
 - (a) Alkaloids
 - (b) Glycoside
 - (c) Resin
 - (d) Tannin
10. Papaya latex is dried by..... Dryers
 - (a) Vacuumdryer
 - (b) Spray dryer
 - (c) Microwave
 - (d) Oven
11. Hager's reagent is saturated solution of.....
12. Isapghol belonging to family:
 - (a) Liliaceae
 - (b) leguminosae
 - (c) Plantaginaceae
 - (d) Rubiaceae
13. Alkaloids are basic in nature.
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
14. Mostly umbelliferous fruits belonging to family:
 - (a) Umbelliferae
 - (b) leguminosae
 - (c) Plantaginaceae
 - (d) Rubiaceae
15. Rauwolfia contain
 - (a) Indole alkaloids
 - (b) imidazole alkaloids.
 - (c) Quinoline alkaloids
 - (d) Isoquinoline alkaloids.
16. Rauwolfia belonging to family:
 - (a) Umbelliferae
 - (b) Apocynaceae.
 - (c) Plantaginaceae
 - (d) Rubiaceae
17. Main active constituents of vinca is :
 - (a) Chinconidine
 - (b) Vincristeine & Vinblastiene
 - (c) Serpentine
 - (d) None of the above
18. Nux-vomica seed contain:
 - (a) Non- Lignified trichomes
 - (b) Glandular trichomes
 - (c) Lignified trichomes
 - (d) All of the above

19. **Rauwolfia is antihypertensive drug:**
(a) True (b) False
20. **The cell connected to each other in T.S. of Nux-vomica seed is known as.....**
21. **The volatile oils are complex mixtures of.....**
(a) mono- and sesquiterpenes and phenylpropane derivatives
(b) mono- and diterpene alcohols and ethers
(c) sesquiterpenes and other aromatic compounds
(d) monoterpene acids and lactones
(e) monoterpene ethers and aldehydes
22. **Ergot is the.....of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*.**
(a) vegetative form (b) dried sclerotium
(c) ascospore (d) conidiospore
(e) filamentous hyphae
23. **Which of the following is the test for the identification of anthraquinones?**
(a) The Marquis test (b) The Froehde test
(c) The Liebermann-Burchard test
(d) The Borntreger test
24. **Which of the following is opium?**
(a) The dried latex exudate of the unripe incised capsules
(b) The dried aqueous extract of the ripe capsules
(c) The dried alcoholic extract of the unripe capsules
(d) A concentrated alcoholic extract of the poppy straw
25. **With which of the following methods can the tertiary alkaloids be extracted in salt form?**
(a) With organic solvents such as chloroform
(b) On boiling with aqueous ammonia solution
(c) With organic solvents containing alkaline solution
(d) With organic solvents containing acidic solution
(e) With an acidic aqueous solution
26. **Which of the following are characteristic of starches?**
(a) They form a colloidal solution with hot water
(b) They give a blue colour with dilute iodine solution
(c) They are polysaccharides
(d) They give a red colour with iron(III) chloride.
27. **Which of the following are characteristic of tannins?**
(a) They give precipitates with heavy metal salts
(b) They precipitate proteins irreversibly

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- (c) They form precipitates with alkaloids
- (d) They do not dissolve in water or alcohol
- 28. Which of the following plant constituents can be characterized by irreversible complexation with proteins?**
 - (a) Alkaloids
 - (b) Saponins
 - (c) Tannins
 - (d) Mucilages
- 29. Which of the following drugs contains anthraquinone derivatives?**
 - (a) Seena
 - (b) Tea
 - (c) Ergot
 - (d) Cinchona
- 30. Which of the following is the toxic compound of linseed?**
 - (a) Arabinoxylane
 - (b) Ricin
 - (c) Linamarin
 - (d) Scopoletin
- 31. Select the drug, which is not showing carminative property?**
 - (a) dill
 - (b) Mentha
 - (c) senna
 - (d) Cardamom
- 31. Which drug not showing carminative property.**
 - (a) Mentha
 - (b) Senna
 - (c) Cardamom
 - (d) Coriander
- 32. is not use as carminative**
 - (a) Ipecac
 - (b) Vasaka
 - (c) Liquorice
 - (d) Atropine
- 33. is not use as cardiotonic**
 - (a) Digitalis
 - (b) Cinchona
 - (c) Squill
 - (d) Stropanthus
- 34. Out of the following which plant contains maximum percentage of pectin**
 - (a) Lemon
 - (b) Orange
 - (c) Beets
 - (d) Papaya
- 35. Flax is an example of fibre belonging to the class**
 - (a) carbohydrate fibre
 - (b) protein fibre
 - (c) regenerated fibre
 - (d) mineral fibre
- 36. Papain is an example of unorganized drug which belongs to the class**
 - (a) dried extracts
 - (b) dried juices
 - (c) oleoresins
 - (d) dried latex
- 37. The following is the example of proteolytic enzyme obtained from microbial origin**
 - (a) Papain
 - (b) Bromelain
 - (c) Seratiopeptidase
 - (d) Pepsin

38. The example of plant as source of mucilage
 (a) linseed (b) tragacanth
 (c) inulin (d) acacia
39. The gum which also contains oxidase enzyme
 (a) tragacanth (b) sterculia
 (c) acacia (d) guar
40. The example of source of gum containing a glucomannans
 (a) tragacanth (b) guar
 (c) acacia (d) xanthan

Answer Key

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|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. Cinchona | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. anticancer | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. picric acid | 12. plantaginaceae | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | |
| 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) |
| 20. Nux-blanda | 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (e) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) |
| 30. (c) | 31. (d) | 32. (d) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) |
| 35. (a) | 36. (d) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) |
| 40. (b, d) | | | | |

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Chapter—3 Pharmaceutical Aids

1. Property of Honey includes:
 (a) Soluble in water (b) Insoluble in Water
 (c) A & B both (d) None of the above.
2. Nature of honey is
 (a) Acidic (b) Alkaline
 (c) Neutral (d) Turns basic after a few days
3. Honey is
 (a) Nectar of a flower
 (b) Nectar stored in the honey sac
 (c) Nectar mixed with saliva and stored in the honey sac
 (d) Nectar and water sucked by honey bee
4. The chief constituent of honey is
 (a) Disaccharides (b) Monosaccharide
 (c) Polysaccharides (d) Fats

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5. **Common test for starch:**
(a) Benedict test (b) Iodine test
(c) Biuret test (d) Bromine test
6. **Acacia belongs to family:**
(a) Leguminosae (b) Rubiaceae
(c) Umbelliferae (d) Liliaceae
7. **Acacia insoluble in.....**
8. **Taste of acacia is:**
(a) Sweet (b) bitter
(c) Mucilaginous (d) All of the above
9. **Indian gum does not produce.....colour on addition of reuthanium red solution**
10. **Two main active constituents of tragacanth is.....&.....**
11. **Tragacanth insoluble in.....**
12. **Sodium alginate freely soluble in.....**
13. **Family of olive oil.....**
14. **Guar gum belongs to family.....**
15. **Guar gum contains much thickening capacity than that of starch.**
(a) True (c) False
16. **Agar soluble in:**
(a) Hot water (b) Cold water.
(c) A & B both. (d) All of the above.
17. **Gelatin evolves ammonia when heated with soda lime**
(a) True (b) False
18. **Honey is an aqueous solution of glucose 5%, fructose 45% & sucrose about 35%.**
(a) True (b) False
19. **Agar belongs to family.....**
20. **Agar contains two different polysaccharides such as..... &.....**
21. **When honey is stored in honey sac, it is mixed with the**
(a) Enzymes for the production of fructose and glucose
(b) Saliva for increasing the quantity
(c) Preservative to keep honey for long time.
(d) Water to make the less viscous.
22. **What do bees collect from flowers?**
(a) Milk and honey (b) Nectar and other insects
(c) Nectar and pollen (d) Sugar and nectar

23. Which of these is not made by honey bees:
(a) Beeswax (b) Honey
(c) Propolis (d) Sand
24. The benefits of honey bees are
(a) Honey and pollination of flowers only
(b) Honey and wax only
(c) Wax and pollination of flowers only
(d) Honey, wax and pollination of flowers
25. Domestication of honey bee is called
(a) Sericulture (b) Apiculture
(c) Tissue culture (d) Pisciculture
26. Which of the following secretes honey
(a) Honey bee (b) Housefly
(c) Lac insects (d) Mosquito
27. Honey mainly consists of
(a) Monosaccharides (b) Disaccharides
(c) Polysaccharides (d) Fats
28. Which of the following species of honey bee is reared in artificial hives
(a) *Apis indica* (b) *Apis dorsata*
(c) *Apis florea* (d) None of these
29. Agar agar is obtained from
(a) *Gelidium* (b) *Polysiphonia*
(c) *Fucus* (d) None of these
30. Iodine is obtained from the members of
(a) Green algae (b) Brown algae
(c) Red algae (d) Blue-green algae
31. Which one of the following is thickening agent _____?
(a) Agar (b) Amylase
(c) Guar gum (d) All the above
32. Ruthenium red gives pink or red colour with
(a) Guar gum (b) Starch
(c) Gum Acacia (d) Plantago
33. Pharmaceutical aids used as binding agent.
(a) True (b) False
34. Arachis oil is substitute for Olive oil
(a) True (b) False

35. Starch is used as pharmaceutical aid and antidote forpoisoning
36. Pectin found in the primary.....of all seed bearing plants.
37. Olive oil also known as sweet oil
(a) True (b) False
38. Olive oil belongs to which family
(a) Oleaceae (b) Umbellifereae
(c) Leguminosae (d) Flacourtaceae
39. Lanolin is the fat-like purified secretion of the sebaceous glands which is deposited into the wool fibres of sheep.....
40. Acacia belongs to family.....

Answer Key

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|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) |
| 7. alcohol | 8. (c) | 9. Pink | 10. tragacanthin & Bassorin | | |
| 11. alcohol | 12. water | | 13. Oleaceae | | |
| 14. Leguminosae | 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | |
| 19. Gelidaceae | 20. agarose & agarpectin | | | 21. (b) | |
| 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (a) |
| 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (b) | 31. (d) | 32. (d) | 33. (a) |
| 34. (a) | 35. iodine | | 36. cell walls 37. (a) | | |
| 38. (a) | 39. Ovis aries | | 40. leguminosae | | |

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Chapter—4

Miscellaneous

1. Liquorice is obtained from
(a) Leaf (b) Bark
(c) Flower (d) Root and Rhizome.
2. Taste of liquorice is:
(a) Sweet (b) Sour
(c) Bitter (d) Acrid
3. Liquorice belongs to family:
(a) Leguminosae (b) Umbelliferae
(c) Apocynaceae (d) Rubiaceae

4. When sulphuric acid (80% W/V) is added to a thick section of the drug or powder, its give:
(a) Orange colour (b) Green colour
(c) White colour (d) Yellow colour
5. Garlic belongs to family.....
6. Garlic taste is pungent due to the presence of.
(a) Alkaloids (b) Alacin
(c) Both A & B (d) None
7. Picroriza is obtained from
(a) Rhizome (b) Leaf
(c) Flower (d) All of the above
8. Picroriza belongs to family:
(a) Leguminosae (b) Apocynaceae
(c) Rubiaceae (d) Scrophulariaceae
9. Taste of Picroriza is:
(a) Sweet (b) Bitter
(c) Sour (d) None of the above
10. Dioscorea obtained from:
(a) Dried rhizome (b) Leaf
(c) Root (d) None of the above
11. Dioscorea belongs to which class of glycosides?
(a) Saponin glycosides (b) Cardiac glycosides
(c) Anthraquinone glycosides (d) Flavonoids
12. Choose the right identification test for anthraquinone glycosides
(a) Borntrager test (b) Modified borntrager test
(c) Liebermann burchad test (d) None of the above
13. Dioscorea belongs to family:
(a) Apocynaceae (b) Graminaceae
(c) Liliaceae (d) Dioscoreaceae
14. Upon hydrolysis, glycosides give sugar and non-sugar moiety and are also known as.....
(a) glycine and aglycine part (b) glycone and aglycone part
(c) glycone and gennin part (d) all of the above
15. Synonyms of linseed is
(a) Flax seed (b) isapghol
(c) lanolin (d) None of the above

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16. Linseed belongs to family:
(a) Apocynaceae (b) Graminaceae
(c) Liliaceae (d) Dioscoreaceae
17. Glycosides are soluble in water and insoluble in organic solvent.
Choose the correct option for above statement
(a) True (b) False
18. Terpens are..... and derivatives of terpenes are known as.....
(a) Hydrocarbons, isoprene (b) Hydrocarbons and terpenoids
(c) Isoprene and terpenoids (d) None of the above
19.coloured precipitate formed in goldbeater's skin test for tannins
(a) Brown or black (b) Red
(c) White (d) Creamy
20. Which of the following one option perfectly define resins?
(a) Highly viscous preparations
(b) Solid and viscous organic compounds exuded by schizogenous and schizolysigenous ducts
(c) Heavier than water
(d) None of the above
21. Myrrh contains important acid:
(a) Comiphoric acid (b) Abietic acid
(c) Benzoic acid (d) Acetic acid
22. Oleo gum resins are mixture of:
(a) Volatile oil + Gum + Resins
(b) Fixed oil + Gum + Resin
(c) Fats + Gum + Resin (d) Gum + resins
23. Resins containing benzoic acid or cinnamic acids are called as:
(a) Oleoresins (b) Glycoresins
(c) Oleogum (d) Balsam
24. Family of drug Zingiber officinale:
(a) Solanaceae (b) Umbelliferae
(c) Zingiberaceae (d) Convolvulaceae
25. When the powder of curcuma longa is treated with sulphuric acid, it gives colour:
(a) Yellow (b) Crimson
(c) Green (d) Blue

26. **Resins associated with volatile oil are called as:**
(a) Oleo-gum-resin (b) Oleo-resin
(c) Gum resins (d) Volatile resins
27. **Ferulic acid when treated with hydrochloric acid gives:**
(a) Acetic acid (b) Umbellic acid
(c) Cinnamic acid (d) Vanillic acid
28. **Resins are insoluble in :**
(a) Alcohol (b) Water
(c) Volatile oil (d) Fixed oil
29. **Adulteration by exhausted ginger is detected form ginger by:**
(a) Shape (b) Size
(c) Colour (d) Water soluble ash
30. **Resins are classified into following subclasses except :**
(a) Acid (b) Ester
(c) Resin alcohol (d) Resin ether
31. **——is not the synonym of Liquorice:**
(a) Glycyrrhiza (b) Liquorice root
(c) Mulethi (d) Yam
32. **Senna mainly contain**
(a) O- glycoside (b) N- glycoside
(c) C- glycoside (d) S- glycoside
33. **Sennosides are used as**
(a) Cardiotonic (b) Laxative and purgative
(c) Diarrhoe (d) None of the above
34. **Killar killani test specific for**
(a) Aexoses (b) Deoxy sugar
(c) Disaccharides (d) Cellulose
35. **Murexide test is used to detect**
(a) Caffeine (b) Datura
(c) Tannin (d) Senna
36. **Glycoside are condensation product of**
(a) Sugar + Aglycon (b) Sugar + Protein
(c) Protein + aglycon (d) Aglycon + Fat
37. **Steroidal sapogenin hecogenin is isolated from.....**
38. **Shape of nux vomica seed is**
39. **Select the drug, which is not showing carminative property?**
(a) dill (b) Mentha
(c) senna (d) Cardamom

40. Alkaloids are _____ type of substances.
 (a) Acid (b) Neutral
 (c) Chemical (d) Basic nitrogenous

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. Liliaceae |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a,b) | 13. (d) | 14. (b,c) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (b) | 37. Dioscorea | 38. Disc | 39. (a) | 40. (d) |

□□

Chapter—5 Fibers

- Raw wool contains following constituents
 (a) Wool fibres (b) Crude lanolin
 (c) Earthy matter (d) All of the above
- cotton is the example of:
 (a) Plant fiber (b) Animal fiber
 (c) Synthetic fiber (d) Mineral fiber
- Cotton belongs to which family:
 (a) Malvaceae (b) Leguminosae
 (c) Tiliaceae (d) Rutaceae
- Jute belongs to which family:
 (a) Malvaceae (b) Leguminosae
 (c) Tiliaceae (d) Rutaceae
- Jute belongs to which family:
 (a) Malvaceae (b) Leguminosae
 (c) Tiliaceae (d) Bovidae
- Silk is the example of:
 (a) Plant fiber (b) Animal fiber
 (c) Synthetic fiber (d) Mineral fiber
- Nylon is the example of:
 (a) Plant fiber (b) Animal fiber
 (c) Synthetic fiber (d) Mineral fiber

8. **fibroin is the example of:**
(a) Plant fiber (b) Animal fiber
(c) Synthetic fiber (d) regenerated
9. **Phloem fibers of jute are composed of.....**
10. **Regenerated fiber is:**
(a) Substitution of original fiber
(b) Original fiber
(c) a & b Both (d) None of the above
11. **Example of Regenerated fiber is:**
(a) Lyocell (b) Silk
(c) Wool (d) Cotton
12. **Fibers may or may not contain lignin**
(a) True (b) False
13. **Traditionally, regenerated cellulose fibers were produced using wood as a source for cellulose.**
(a) True (b) False
14. **Silk belongs to family:**
(a) Malvaceae (b) Tiliaceae
(c) Apidae (d) bombycidae
15. **Silk contain:**
(a) keratin (b) Fibrin
(c) A & B (d) None of the above
16. **fibrin which upon hydrolysis gives....and**
17. **Wool belongs to family:**
(a) Malvaceae (b) Tiliaceae
(c) Bovidae (d) bombycidae
18. **LINEN is not a regenerated fiber:**
(a) True (b) False
19. **Linen is obtained from:**
(a) Stem of flax seed (b) Leaf of flax seed
(c) Stem of bamboo (d) Leaf of bamboo
20. **LYOCELL is obtained from..... Of various tree like Eucalyptus, Bamboo and Pine.**
21. **Fiber obtained from plant and animal source are known as:**
(a) Synthetic fiber (b) Natural fiber
(c) Animal fiber (d) Plant fiber

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- 22. First man made synthetic fiber is.....**
- 23. Which of the following fiber on burning smell like burning hair**
(a) Cotton (b) Flax
(c) Jute (d) Wool
- 24. Jute is the outer covering of coconut**
- 25. Polyster is a synthetic fiber**
- 26. Silk fiber is obtained from silk worms.**
- 27. Cotton was first produced in.....**
- 28. Used for making gunny bags.**
- 29. Rayon is regenerated fibres.**
- 30. Lyocell is regenerated fibres.**
- 31. Cotton, wool, silk are examples of _____ .**
(a) Plant Fibres (b) Animal Fibres
(c) Natural Fibres (d) Synthetic Fibres
- 32. Which of the following terms defines the process of silk production?**
(a) Moriculture (b) Sericulture
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
- 33. Rayon, Nylon and polyesters are examples of _____ .**
(a) Plant Fibres (b) Animal Fibres
(c) Natural Fibres (d) Synthetic Fibres
- 34. Cotton, jute and coconut fibre are examples of _____ .**
(a) Plant Fibres (b) Animal Fibres
(c) Natural Fibres (d) Synthetic Fibres
- 35. Wool and silk are examples of _____ .**
(a) Plant Fibres (b) Animal Fibres
(c) Natural Fibres (d) Synthetic Fibres
- 36. Silk, the natural form of fibre is obtained from**
(a) Sheep (b) Cocoon
(c) Jute plants (d) Cotton balls
- 37. Which of the following fibres is called vegetable fibre?**
(a) Cotton (b) Wool
(c) Jute (d) None of the above
- 38. Removal of fleece from sheep is known as _____ .**
(a) Shearing (b) Rearing
(c) Rolling (d) None of the above.

39. Wool fibre is obtained from _____ .
 (a) Sheep (b) Camel
 (c) Yak (d) All of the above
40. Which of the following plant fibres is known as the “golden fibre”?
 (a) Coir (b) Jute
 (c) Hemp (d) All of the above
41. The silkworm larva ceases to eat and begins spinning silk all over its body
 (a) from inside to outside (b) from outside to inside
 (c) in a random motion (d) all of the above
42. This species produces silk of the superior quality
 (a) *Attacus atlas* (b) *Bombyx mori*
 (c) *Attacus ricini* (d) *Antheraea assamensis*
43. Honey, silk and lac are
 (a) artificial elements (b) secretory substance of plants
 (c) secretory substance of insects
 (d) all of these
44. What is the life span of an adult ‘*Bombyx mori*’ ?
 (a) 2 days (b) 3-4 days
 (c) 6 days (d) 8 days
45. Silk contains a protein known as
 (a) casein (b) fibroin
 (c) sericin (d) both (b) and (c)

Answer Key

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. lignocellulose | | 10. (a) | |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) | |
| 16. glycine & alanine | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | | |
| 20. Wood pulp | 21. (b) | 22. Nylon | 23. (d) | 24. false | |
| 25. true | 26. true | 27. India | 28. Jute | 29. true | 30. true |
| 31. (c) | 32. (c) | 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) | 41. (b) | 42. (b) |
| 43. (c) | 44. (b) | 45. (d) | | | |

Chapter—6

Anatomical study

1. **What is the botanical name of opium?**
 - (a) *Brassica juncea*
 - (b) *Allium cepa*
 - (c) *Papaver semiferum*
 - (d) *Senecia cinerana*
2. **Opium obtained from**
 - (a) Root
 - (b) Dried latex of seed
 - (c) Leaves
 - (d) Bark
3. **opium used as**
 - (a) Diaphoretics
 - (b) Hypnotics
 - (c) Sedative
 - (d) All of the above
4. **Rauwolfia belongs to which family:**
 - (a) Apocyanaceae
 - (b) Leguminosae
 - (c) Tiliaceae
 - (d) Rutaceae
5. **Opium belongs to which family:**
 - (a) Malvaceae
 - (b) Leguminosae
 - (c) Tiliaceae
 - (d) Papaveraceae
6. **Rauwolfia contain:**
 - (a) volatile oil
 - (b) Fixed oil
 - (c) Reserpine
 - (d) All of the above
7. **Rauwolfia also known as:**
 - (a) Sarpagandha
 - (b) Ashwagandha
 - (c) A & B Both
 - (d) None of the above
8. **Ergot belongs to family:**
 - (a) clavicipitaceae
 - (b) Rubiaceae
 - (c) Umbelliferae
 - (d) None of the above
9. **Senna belongs to family:**
 - (a) clavicipitaceae
 - (b) Leguminosae
 - (c) Umbelliferae
 - (d) None of the above
10. **Main active constituent of senna is.....**
11. **Senna obtained from:**
 - (a) Root
 - (b) Bark
 - (c) Rhizome
 - (d) Leaf
12. **What is the botanical name of senna?**
 - (a) *Cassia senna* L.
 - (b) *Rudbeckia hirta*
 - (c) *Physalis franchetti*
 - (d) *Basella rubra*

13. **Senna is used to treat**
(a) Diabetes (b) Cancer
(c) Constipation (d) All of the above
14. **What is the botanical name of digitalis?**
(a) *Digitalis purpurea* (b) *Gaillardia aristata*
(c) *Dicentra spectabilis* (d) *Liatris spicata*
15. **What is the biological source of digitalis?**
(a) Seeds (b) Leaves
(c) Roots (d) Bark
16. **Digitalis belongs to which plant family?**
(a) Apocynaceae (b) Solaniaceae
(c) Scrophulariaceae (d) Loganiaceae
17. **What is the main property of digitalis?**
(a) Antiseptic (b) Anti-inflammatory
(c) Cardio tonic (d) All of the above
18. **What is the shape of nux vomica seed?**
(a) disc shape (b) round
(c) spherical (d) All of the above
19. **T.S of Nux-vomica seed contain plasmodesma**
(a) True (b) False
20. **In T.S. of datura leaf contain covering trichomes.**
(a) True (b) False
21. **Vittae is a character found in the microscopy of**
(a) Fennel (b) Cinchona
(c) Aloe (d) All of the above
22. **Following test will be positive in liquorice**
(a) Mayer test (b) Foam test
(c) Legal test (d) All of the above
23. **Following curde drug is used for anti malarial property?**
(a) Guggul (b) Artemesia
(c) Tulsi (d) Kalmegh
24. **Deadly nightshade is the example of.....**
25. **Vinca belongs to family.....**
26. **Shark liver oil is _____ source of drug**
(a) Animal (b) Mineral
(c) Marine (d) Plant

27. Removing dirt, sand, vegetative debris, foreign organic matter and other parts during primary processing of herbal raw material is known as _____
 (a) Garbling (b) Leaching
 (c) Blanching (d) Sectioning
28. Factor to be considered at the time of collection of Crude drug
 (a) Age of the plant (b) Climatic condition
 (c) Season (d) All above
29. *Allium sativum* is biological source of
 (a) Basil (b) Clove
 (c) Fennel (d) Garlic
30. Biological source of black pepper
 (a) *Allium sativum* (b) *Piper nigrum*
 (c) *Piper longum* (d) *Solanum nigrum*
31. Kumari' is common name for _____
 (a) Aloe (b) Rhubarb
 (c) Senna pod (d) None of them
32. Citrus fruit are rich source of
 (a) Calcium (b) Vitamin A
 (c) Vitamin C (d) Calories
33. Which of the following herbs is used as sweeteners
 (a) Stevia (b) Pectin
 (c) Acacia (d) Bees wax
34. Which of the following is a biological Source of Amla.
 (a) *Embellica officinalis* (b) *Terminalia chebulica*
 (c) *Terminalia bellerica* (d) None
35. Liquorice is used as
 (a) Bitter (b) Sweetner
 (c) Antidiabetic (d) Anticancer

Answer Key

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. sennoside | | |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) | 21. (d) | 22. (b) |
| 23. (b) | 24. Belladonna | 25. Apocynaceae | 26. (a) | 27. (a) | |
| 28. (d) | 29. (d) | 30. (b) | 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) |
| 34. (a) | 35. (b) | | | | |