## **Question Paper**

Exam Date & Time: 20-May-2024 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry I (Theory) [PCO-BP405T-S3]

Marks: 75 Duration: 180 mins. I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Section Duration: 30 mins Answer all the questions. Who is called the Father of Medicine? (1) 1) Dioscorides **Hippocrates Theophrastus** Charaka Which hormone promotes bolting in plants? 2) (1) Gibberellin **Ethylene** Abscisic acid <u>Jasmonates</u> 3) The exponential growth of cells in plant tissue culture is seen in. (1) Steady Phase Log phase. Decline phase. Lag phase 4) Flavonoids are derivatives of which of the following compounds? (1) Benzo-α-pyrone Benzo-β-pyrone Benzo-y-pyrone Benzo-δ-pyrone 5) Crude drugs which have a definite cellular structure are referred to as (1) Unorganised drug Synthetic drug Organised drug All of the above. 6) Regarding resins, which of the following statements is correct? (1) Resins are always water-soluble. Resins are primarily composed of carbohydrates. Resins are insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

	Resins are exclusively of animal origin.	
7)	Metabolic waste and growth of products of pathogenic organisms in or on the body is an example for	(1)
	Ingestant allergen Injectant allergen Infectant allergen Infestant allergen	
8)	The Benzyl isoquinoline alkaloid of Opium is	(1)
	Morphine Codeine Thebaine Papaverine	
9)	Example for adulteration by addition of worthless heavy materials or harmful adulterants	(1)
	Pieces of amber coloured glass with colophony.  Pieces of limestone are found in asafoetida  Addition of rodent fecal matter to cardamom  seed  All of the above	
10)	Which of the following statements is true regarding the Unani system of medicine?	(1)
	Unani medicine originated in China.  Unani medicine is based on the principles of Ayurveda.  Hippocrates is considered the father of Unani medicine.  Hahnemann is acknowledged as the originator of the Unani system of medicine.	
11)	Why we need Plant Tissue Culture?	(1)
	Ruthless exploitation of forests and other sources  For disease resistant and pest resistant plants  For production of high yielding varieties  All the above	
12)	Which of the following is an example of balsamic resin	(1)
	Rosin Asafoetida Benzoin Ginger	
13)	Water soluble proteins are taken into consideration in.	(1)
	Descriptive Chemotaxonomy.  Dynamic Chemotaxonomy.  Serotaxnomy  DNA Hybridization	
14)	Which of the following substances is a Proto alkaloid?	(1)
	Morphine Quinine Ephedrine Caffeine	

15)	Which carbohydrate is found in the cell walls of plants and provides structural support	(1)	
	Glycogen Sucrose Cellulose Lactose		
16)	Determination of Ash value of a crude drug is.	(1)	
	Macroscopical evaluation Chemical evaluation Physical evaluation Biological evaluation		
17)	Which family does Tragacanth belong to?	(1)	
	Gelidiaceae Sterculiaceae Euphorbiaceae Leguminosae		
18)	Dolastatin is a marine.	(1)	
	Antimicrobial drug Cardiovascular drug Anticancer drug Antibiotic drug		
19)	Pigeons are used to test.	(1)	
	Cardiotonic activity  Oxytocin activity  Muscle relaxant activity  Diphtheria toxoid activity		
20)	Which of the following oils is categorise as a drying oil	(1)	
	Linseed oil Olive oil Peanut oil Cotton seed oil		
II Long Answers			
Answer all the	questions.		
1)	<ul><li>A. Explain hairy root culture and crown gall tumour tissue culture.</li><li>B. With graph, explain growth pattern of plant tissue culture</li></ul>	(10)	
2)	Discuss the sexual and asexual methods of cultivating medicinal plants, highlighting their respective advantages, disadvantages, and examples.	(10)	
III Short Answers			
Answer all the	questions.		
1)	Define Allergy. Explain classification of allergens on the basis of their path of entry into the body.	(5)	
2)	Discuss the collection process of crude drugs, including factors controlling cultivation, and time of each parts collection, with examples	(5)	
3)	Describe Cotton as a surgical fibre, including its source, method of preparation, chemical constituents and uses	(5)	
4)	Define Adulteration and reasons for the same. Briefly explain direct or intentional methods of	(5)	

adulteration.

- 5) Describe Alkaloids with reference to the broad definition, general properties and two identification (5) tests (2+2+1)
- 6) Define Pharmacognosy. Describe scope and development of Pharmacognosy (5)
- 7) What are the main aspects of homeopathy, including its formulation, dynamization, and the process (5) of drug proving?

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