



Annual/Reappear (Year I) Examination May 2025

Programme: D. Pharm
Course: Pharmacognosy
Course Code: ER20-13T
Enrolment No: _____

Full Marks: 80
Time: 3 Hrs.

Section I

1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions.

1 x 20 = 20

- i. Percolation method is most suited for:-
 - a. Oils
 - b. Tinctures
 - c. Powders
 - d. Tablets
- ii. Herbal teas are usually prepared by:
 - a. Infusion
 - b. Maceration
 - c. Decoction
 - d. Percolation
- iii. Which of the following is a liquid preparation using alcohol?
 - a. Syrup
 - b. Tincture
 - c. Decoction
 - d. Emulsion
- iv. Which plant is the source of Atropine?
 - a. Withania somnifera
 - b. Rauwolfia serpentina
 - c. Atropa belladonna
 - d. Azadirachta indica
- v. Quinine is obtained from:
 - a. Cinchona
 - b. Eucalyptus
 - c. Aloe
 - d. Curcuma
- vi. Cotton is obtained from which plant family?
 - a. Solanaceae
 - b. Poaceae
 - c. Malvaceae
 - d. Lamiaceae
- vii. The botanical name of Jute is:
 - a. Crotalaria juncea
 - b. Corchorus capsularis
 - c. Linum usitatissimum
 - d. Hibiscus cannabinus
- viii. Coir is extracted from:
 - a. Cotton seeds
 - b. Hemp
 - c. Coconut husk
 - d. Banana leaves
- ix. Which of the following is an Ayurvedic dosage form?
 - a. Capsule
 - b. Churna
 - c. Syrup
 - d. Tablet
- x. Kwath is an Ayurvedic term for:
 - a. Ointment
 - b. Decoction
 - c. Oil
 - d. Lotion
- xi. Aloe vera is used in cosmetics for its:
 - a. Fragrance
 - b. Moisturizing property
 - c. Coloring
 - d. Preservative action
- xii. Turmeric is used in skincare for:
 - a. Whitening
 - b. Antimicrobial action
 - c. Sunscreen
 - d. Aromatherapy
- xiii. Microscopic evaluation of crude drugs helps to identify:
 - a. Flavor
 - b. Cellular structure
 - c. Color
 - d. Odor
- xiv. Which type of evaluation involves smell and taste?
 - a. Chemical
 - b. Organoleptic
 - c. Biological
 - d. Microscopic
- xv. Most commonly used alcohol in tincture preparation:
 - a. Methanol
 - b. Ethanol
 - c. Isopropanol
 - d. Butanol
- xvi. The function of mucilage in cosmetics:
 - a. Preservative
 - b. Fragrance
 - c. Thickening agent
 - d. Antiseptic
- xvii. Plant tissue culture is used for:
 - a. Preparing extracts
 - b. Propagation of rare plants
 - c. Purification
 - d. Detoxification
- xviii. Neem is beneficial in cosmetics due to:
 - a. Sweet taste
 - b. Color
 - c. Antibacterial property
 - d. Emollient effect

- xix. Macroscopic characters include:
a. Cell wall structure b. Shape, size, color c. Chemical composition d. Alkaloid content
- xx. Which solvent is used for water-soluble extractive value?
a. Alcohol b. Water c. Ether d. Chloroform

Section II

2. **Short Answer type questions. Answer any ten.** **10 x 3 = 30**
- Write a short note on different methods of adulteration of crude drugs.
 - State merits and demerits if alphabetical and classification.
 - What is the use of plant fibres in surgical dressing.
 - Write a short note on identification tests for Glycosides.
 - Write about the process involved in the preparation of taila.
 - Difference between Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines.
 - Write about the therapeutic application of nutraceuticals and antioxidants.
 - Write a short note on herbal formulation.
 - Write a short note on pharmaceutical aids.
 - Write a short note on rosemary oil and olive oil.
 - What is the role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy?

Section III

3. **Long Answer type questions. Answer any six.** **6 x 5 = 30**
- Write in details about herbal anti-tussives with example.
 - Write in details about the preparation of churna.
 - Explain details about Soxhlet extraction process.
 - Discuss the methods of evaluation of crude drugs with examples.
 - Write in details about the preparation of herbal syrups.
 - Write in brief about the dietary fibres and garlic.
 - What are the main chemical constituents present in Arjuna and Digitalis.
