

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI EXAMINATION 2019-2020
Third Year B. Pharm. Semester VI
SUBJECT – Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry -I
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Sources of DONO are _____.
- A. Animal
 - B. Mineral
 - C. Marine
 - D. All of the above
- Q.2. Rutin present in Rutaceae is an example of _____ classification.
- A. Taxonomical
 - B. Chemical
 - C. Chemotaxonomical
 - D. All of the above
- Q.3. Catechu is an example of _____.
- A. Dried juice
 - B. Dried extract
 - C. Dried wood
 - D. Dried latex
- Q.4. Asafoetida is an example of _____.
- A. Gum-resin
 - B. Resin
 - C. Oleo-resin
 - D. Oleo-gum-resin
- Q.5. The drying condition for digitalis leaves are _____.
- A. Above 60°C till 5% moisture
 - B. Below 60°C till 5% moisture
 - C. Below 60°C till 7% moisture
 - D. None of the above
- Q.6. Barks are usually collected in _____ season.
- A. Winter
 - B. Spring
 - C. Summer
 - D. Fall
- Q.7. Which of the following is plant growth inhibitor?
- A. Auxin
 - B. Ethylene
 - C. Gibbereilic acid
 - D. Abscisic acid

- Q.8. Endogenous factor includes _____.
- A. Mutation
 - B. Polyploidy
 - C. Hybridization
 - D. All of the above
- Q.9. Clove is _____.
- A. Flower
 - B. Stem
 - C. Flower bud
 - D. Fruit
- Q.10. Cystolith is cell containing _____.
- A. Calcium oxalate
 - B. Idioblast
 - C. Starch
 - D. Calcium carbonate
- Q.11. Vittae is characteristic of _____.
- A. Fruit
 - B. Vessel
 - C. Seed
 - D. Umbelliferous fruit
- Q.12. Which of the following is not digitalis species _____.
- A. *Digitalis lanata*
 - B. *Digitalis lutea*
 - C. *Digitalis lunata*
 - D. *Digitalis thapsi*
- Q.13. Bulb is _____ modification.
- A. Root
 - B. Leaf
 - C. Stem
 - D. None of the above
- Q.14. Histologically the barks of *Cinnamomum cassia* and *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* differ in one of the following features. Identify them
- A. Stone cells
 - B. Pericyclic fibres
 - C. Cork & cortex
 - D. Phloem fibres
- Q.15. Brahmi is used as _____.
- A. Bitter tonic
 - B. Stimulant
 - C. Brain tonic
 - D. Coolant

- Q.16. Which of the following is secondary metabolite?
A. Volatile oil
B. Tannins
C. Glycosides
D. All of the above
- Q.17. Volatile oil is biosynthesized via _____.
A. Acetate-mevalonate pathway
B. Shikimic acid pathway
C. Acetate-malonate pathway
D. Acetate hypothesis
- Q.18. Volatile oil is separated using _____.
A. Soxhlet apparatus
B. Diefenbarger assembly
C. Clavenger apparatus
D. None of the above
- Q.19. Stas-Otto method is used for extraction of _____.
A. Alkaloids
B. Tannins
C. Steroids
D. Coumarins
- Q.20. Lycopodium spore method is used for _____.
A. Qualitative analysis of powdered organized drug
B. Quantitative analysis of powdered unorganized drug
C. Qualitative analysis of powdered unorganized drug
D. Quantitative analysis of powdered organized drug
- Q.21. Jute, flax and hemp are _____ fibres.
A. Xylem
B. Phloem
C. Pericarp
D. Cortex
- Q.22. Tamarind kernel powder is rich in _____.
A. Lipids
B. Proteins
C. Polysaccharides
D. Fibres
- Q.23. Sterculia gum is also called as _____.
A. Karaya gum
B. Indian tragacanth
C. Both as A & B
D. Tragacanth

Q.24. Which of the following is proteolytic enzyme?

- A. Gelatin
- B. Casein
- C. Pepsin
- D. Protein hydrlysates

Q.25. Which of the following plant contains lectins?

- A. *Ricinus communis*
- B. *Avena sativa*
- C. *Abrus precatorius*
- D. All of the above