[Total No. of Questions - 9] [Total No. of Printed Pages - 2] (2123)

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B. Pharmacy 1st Semester Examination Pharmacognosy-I (O.S.) HBP-107

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 80

The candidates shall limit their answers precisely within the answerbook (40 pages) issued to them and no supplementary/continuation sheet will be issued.

Note: Candidates are required to attempt five questions in all selecting one question from each of the Section A, B, C, D and all sub-parts of Section E.

SECTION - A

- What are the sources of natural drugs, give examples of each sources. Discuss in detail about the marine sources of drugs.
 (16)
- How the drugs of natural origin are classified, give examples of each class. Discuss in detail about morphological classification of natural drugs. (16)

SECTION - B

- 3. Write the taxonomical features of the family: Umbelliferae and Papaveraceae. (16)
- 4. Write the taxonomical features of medicinal plants belonging to the families Leguminoseae, Rubiaceae and Solanaceae. (16)

SECTION - C

What are the factors affecting cultivation of medicinal plants?
 Briefly describe with examples. List out natural pest control
 agents with their advantages. (16)

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6. Define adulteration. What are the various types of adulteration? How do you detect the adulterants? Briefly describe with examples. (16)

SECTION - D

- 7. Write the synonym, biological nomenclature, active chemical constituents and therapeutic uses of four crude drugs of the followings:
 - (a Agar (b) Honey (c) Isabgol (d) Castor oil (e) Linseed oil (f) Hydnocarpus oil. (16)
- 8. (a) Define alkaloid. Write its solubility parameters and classify alkaloids with examples.
 - (b) Write the details of pharmacognosy of Guar gum. (16)

SECTION - E

- 9. (a) Define pharmacognosy.
 - (b) Give four examples of bark drugs obtained from natural sources.
 - (c) Give two examples of medicinal plants belonging to the family Leguminoseae and write its uses.
 - (d) What are morphactins? Give two examples.
 - (e) Define polyploidy and mutation.
 - (f) How medicinal oils are analysed for its purity, answer with examples.
 - (g) How C-glycosides and O-Glycosides are formed, give at least one example of each.
 - (h) Write the biological source and therapeutic uses of codliver oil. (2×8=16)