INSTRUCTIONS

→ TEST PAPER CONTAINS TOTAL 125 MCQ.
→ EACH RIGHT ANSWER HAVING 4 MARKS. TOTAL MARKS 500.
→ NEGATIVE MARKING 1 MARK FOR EACH WRONG ANSWER.
→ SOLVE THE MCQ CAREFULLY AND IMPROVE YOUR CONFIDENCE.
→ FILL UP YOUR ANSWER IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
→ ANS-KEY IS FORWARD ON NEXT DAY OF TEST PAPER.
→ BEST OF LUCK FRIENDS KEEP ROCKING ALWAYS
1. **Ginko is not useful in**
   - A  Asthma
   - B  Hepatitis/Diabetes
   - C  Dementia
   - D  Inflammation

2. **Forskolin of Coleus forskohlii is used in treatment of**
   - A  Diabetes
   - B  Ulcers
   - C  Hepatitis
   - D  Heart disease

3. **Callus culture can be easily initiated from following tissues of shoot, roots etc.**
   - A  Sclerenchymatous
   - B  Collenchymatous
   - C  Parenchymatous
   - D  Fibrous

4. **Swelling Index is used to determine amount of following in the crude drugs**
   - A  Moisture
   - B  Volatile oils
   - C  Crude fibres
   - D  Mucilage

5. **Salicin on hydrolysis yields**
   - A  Salicylic acid and glucose
   - B  Salicyl alcohol and glucose
   - C  Salicylic acid and galactose
   - D  Salicyl alcohol and galactose

6. **Vanilla belongs to family**
   - A  Leguminosae
   - B  Asclepidaceae
   - C  Orchidaceae
   - D  Polypodiaceae

7. **Alizarin is an important chemical constituent of**
   - A  Madder
   - B  Cascara
   - C  Rhubarb
   - D  Cochineal

8. **Sennosides A & B were first isolated in crystalline form by**
   - A  Fairbairn
   - B  Lemli
   - C  Stoll
   - D  Tutin

9. **Stomata present in Senna are following type**
   - A  Anamocytic
   - B  Anisocytic
   - C  Paracytic
   - D  Diacytic

10. **Trichomes with quadracellular head & sessible stalk are seen in**
    - A  Digitalis
    - B  Belladona
    - C  Hyoscyamus
    - D  Vasaka

11. **Crystal fibres are not present in**
    - A  Licorice
    - B  Cinnamon
    - C  Cascara
    - D  Senna

12. **Stone cells with three side lignin thickening are found in**
    - A  Rauwolfia
    - B  Kantakari
    - C  Cascara
    - D  Cinnamon

13. **Dog senna is obtained from**
    - A  Cassia auriculata
    - B  Cassia senna
    - C  Cassia obovata
    - D  Cassia occidentalis

14. **Outer surface of the bark has silvery-grey patches and transversely elongated lenticels**
    - A  Arjun
    - B  Cascara
    - C  Cinchona
    - D  Ceylon cinnamon
15. **Rhamnus purshianus** is growing in
   A. America  
   B. Europe  
   C. India  
   D. Australia

16. In the microscopical study it shows stinecells & crystal fibres.
   A. Cinchona  
   B. Licorice  
   C. Senna  
   D. Cascara

17. Star spots are found in
   A. Rheum emodi  
   B. Rheum australe  
   C. Rheum officinalis  
   D. Rheum webbianum

18. Rosettes of Calcium oxalate crystals are found in
   A. Senna  
   B. Rhubarb  
   C. Cinchona  
   D. Licorice

19. A spot of alcoholic solution on filter paper shows blue fluorescence in UV light in case of
   A. Indian Rhubarb  
   B. Chinese Rhubarb  
   C. Rhapontic Rhubarb  
   D. Official rhubarb

20. Carminic acid is used as an important colorant and indicator is
   A. A flavonoid glycoside  
   B. A volatile compound  
   C. An arthraquinone o-glycoside  
   D. An arthraquinone c-glycoside

21. Reticulate xylem vessels showing no reaction for lignin are found in
   A. Rhubarb  
   B. Licorice  
   C. Rauwolfia  
   D. Ashwagandha

22. Flavonoids dissolve in alkalis gives colour?
   A. Blue  
   B. Green  
   C. Yellow  
   D. Red

23. Compound commercially available in tablets and injection as potent coronary vasodilator is
   A. Silymarin  
   B. Rutin  
   C. Xanthotoxin  
   D. Khellin

24. Geraniol is absent in volatile oil of
   A. Dill  
   B. Rose  
   C. Geranium  
   D. Palmarosa

25. Carvone is absent in volatile oil of
   A. Carum carvi  
   B. Mentha spicata  
   C. Anethum graveolens  
   D. Mentha piperata

26. Endosperm of the fruits of Umbelliferae is characterised by presence following type of calcium oxalate crystals
   A. Prisms  
   B. Microrosettes  
   C. Clusters  
   D. Microsphenoids

27. A small secretory canal above vascular bundle is seen in T.S. of
   A. Fennel  
   B. Coriander  
   C. Caraway  
   D. Dill

28. Two lateral ridges are flattened to form wing like structure in case of
   A. Caraway  
   B. Dill  
   C. Coriander  
   D. Fennel
29. There are only two vittae in each mericarp of   
A  Coriander  
B  Caraway  
C  Dill  
D  Anise

30. There are ten primary ridges which are wavy and inconspicuous on outer surface of   
A  Dill  
B  Caraway  
C  Fennel  
D  Coriander

31. Drug is dissolved in light petroleum and shaken with dilute copper acetate solution, petroleum layer becomes emerald green in colour; the drug is   
A  Asafoetida  
B  Colophony  
C  Myrrh  
D  Catechu

32. Abietic acid is a major constituent of colophony, it is   
A  Monoterpene  
B  Diterpene  
C  Sesquiterpene  
D  Triterpene

33. Following Pinus species growing in India is used for collection of oloresin   
A  Pinus palustris  
B  Pinus maritima  
C  Pinus longifolia  
D  Pinus radiata

34. Nutmeg obtained from Myristica fragrans is a   
A  Seed  
B  Fruit  
C  Arillus  
D  Kernel

35. Volatile oil derived from following of Acorus calamus variety is free from β-asarone   
A  2n  
B  3n  
C  4n  
D  5n

36. Natural camphor obtained from Cinnamon camphora is   
A  Levorotatory  
B  Dextrorotatory  
C  Racemic  
D  None of these

37. Pungency of ginger is destroyed by boiling 2 % solution of   
A  Sodium carbonate  
B  Hydrochloric acid  
C  Potassium hydroxide  
D  Acetic acid

38. Starch grains found in ginger are   
A  Simple and round  
B  Simple and sac shaped  
C  Simple and polygonal  
D  Compound

39. Removal of water from gingerol yields   
A  Gingerone  
B  Gingerdiol  
C  Zingiberol  
D  Shogaols

40. Coated ginger means, it is   
A  Limed  
B  Peeled  
C  Unpeeled  
D  Peeled and limed

41. The drug having very good antiemetic properties is   
A  Fennel  
B  Ginger  
C  Turmeric  
D  Coriander
42. Cardamom is a following type of fruit
A Capsule  B Drupe  C Follicle  D Berry

43. Cardamom belongs to family
A Umbelliferae  B Myrtaceae  C Araceae  D Zingiberaceae

44. Parenchymatous cells of perisperm of cardamom show following type of small calcium oxalate crystals
A Cluster  B Microrosette  C Prism  D Raphides

45. It is difficult to make fine powder of cardamon due to presence of
A oil cells  B Sclerenchymatous cells  C Endosperm cells  D Perisperm cells

46. Sandalwood oil is obtained from following part of Satalum album
A Stem  B Leaf  C Sapwood  D Heart wood

47. Sandalwood oil is mainly produced in
A North India  B South India  C France  D Australia

48. Surface of the drug is reddish-brown or reddish-yellow in colour and powdery
A Asafoetida  B Benzoin  C Myrrh  D Guggul

49. Combined umbelliferone test is positive in case of
A Bdellium  B Olibanum  C Asafoetida  D Myrrh

50. Drug consists of fusiform, napiform or irregularly oblong tubercle, 3-5 cm long, dark brown, wrinkled with transverse lenticles
A Ipomoea  B Jalap  C Black nishodh  D White nishodh

51. Fenugreek is widely used in traditional system of medicine, following activity/activities are demonstrated
A Antidiabetic  B Antiulcer  C Cholesterol-lowering  D All of above

52. Steroidal sapogenin hecogenin is isolated from
A Costus speciosus  B Solanum khasianum  C Agave sislana  D Dioscorea tokoro

53. Ginseng is mainly used as
A Diuretics  B Antiinflammatory  C Hepatoprotective  D Adaptogenic

54. Panax ginseng is mainly produced in
A Japan  B Korea  C India  D U.S.A.

55. Sarsaparilla is mainly used in treatment of
A Skin disease  B Kidney stone  C Diabetes  D Constipation
56. **Shape of quillaia bark is**
   A. Curved
   B. Quilled
   C. Flat
   D. Recurved

57. **Excessive consumption of liquorice leads to**
   A. Diarrhoea
   B. Drowsiness
   C. Dryness in mouth
   D. Hypertension & hypokalaemic alkosis

58. **Liquorice extract and glycyrrhetinic acid are useful in treatment of**
   A. Hypertension
   B. Rheumatoid arthritis
   C. Dementia
   D. Skin disease

59. **Flavonoid components of liquorice have following property**
   A. Anti-ulcerogenic
   B. Sweetening
   C. Cardiatomic
   D. Livertonic

60. **Glycyrrhizinic acid is a following type of saponin**
   A. Steroidal
   B. α-amyirin
   C. Lupeol
   D. β-amyirin

61. **Transverse ridges are seen on the outer surface of liquorice**
   A. Stolon
   B. Rhizome
   C. Root
   D. Stem

62. **Bufadienolides are present in**
   A. Digitalis
   B. Squill
   C. Strophanthus
   D. Thevetia

63. **Digitalis leaves are dried**
   A. Under shade
   B. At a temperature of about 60° C
   C. In sunlight
   D. At a temperature of about 100° C

64. **Margin of digitalis leaf is**
   A. Entire
   B. Serrate
   C. Lobed
   D. Crenate or dentate

65. **Prisms of calcium oxalate crystals are present in**
   A. Digitalis lanata
   B. Digitalis purpurea
   C. Digitalis thapsi
   D. Digitalis lutea

66. **The cardiac glycoside on hydrolysis gives**
   \[ \text{→ digitoxigenin + Glucose-acyetyl digitoxose-(digitoxose)2} \]
   the glycoside is
   A. Purpurea glycoside A
   B. Lanatoside A
   C. Purpurea glycoside C
   D. Lanatoside C

67. **Leaves of Digitalis lanata are**
   A. Petiolate
   B. Cordate
   C. Ovate-lanceolate
   D. Sessile

68. **Cardiac glycoside are present in?**
   A. Rhubarb
   B. Calotropis
   C. Trigonella
   D. Costus

69. **Oubain, a cardiac glycoside is present in**
   A. Nerium
   B. Thevetia
   C. Strophanthus
   D. Convallaria
70  Deoxy-sugars are generally found attached with 
A  Flavonoids  
B  Anthraquinones  
C  Cardiac glycosides  
D  Biflavonoids

71  Percentage of citral content of lemon grass oil is 
A  3 to 4  
B  10 to 12  
C  50 to 60  
D  70 to 80

72  Lemon grass oil is mainly produced from Cymbopogon flexuosus in 
A  South India  
B  Guafemala  
C  West Indies  
D  Kenya

73  In India, menthol is mainly produced from oil of 
A  Mentha spicata  
B  Mentha arvensis  
C  Mentha piperata  
D  Mentha viridis

74  Citral is a suitable substance for synthesis of 
A  Vitamin A  
B  Vitamin B  
C  Vitamin C  
D  Vitamin D

75  Percentage of citral in lemon peel oil? 
A  1 %  
B  4 %  
C  50 %  
D  70 %

76  The colour shown by thick section of bitter orange peel is 
A  Red  
B  Yellow  
C  Dark green  
D  Blue

77  Following part of Crocus sativus is called as saffron, 
A  Flower  
B  Fruit  
C  Stigma and upper part of style  
D  Anther

78  Protocrocin is a precursor for taste, odour and colour of the saffron, it is 
A  Diterpene glycoside  
B  Triterpene glycoside  
C  Tetraterpene glycoside  
D  Steroidal glycoside

79  Umbelliferous fruits are 
A  Drupes  
B  Berry  
C  Capsule  
D  Schizocarps

80  The number of vittae in cremocarp of fennel is 
A  2  
B  6  
C  10  
D  12

81  If Endosperm is concave on commissural surface, it is called as coelospermons fruit, eg. ? 
A  Anise  
B  Coriander  
C  Hemlock  
D  Dill

82  It is difficult to make powder of coriander due to presence of 
A  Fixed oil  
B  Vittae  
C  Endosperm cells  
D  Sclerenchymatous cells

83  Bud like odour of green plant is due to trans-tridecene-(2)-al-(1), it is found in 
A  Dill  
B  Caraway  
C  Coriander  
D  Fennel
84. Anethole is sweet odorous constituent of volatile oil of
   A. Rose
   B. Sandalwood
   C. Lavender
   D. Fennel

85. There are 20 to 40 small vittae on dorsal surface of
   A. Cumin
   B. Caraway
   C. Dill
   D. Anise

86. Star Anise fruits belongs to family
   A. Umbelliferae
   B. Magnoliaceae
   C. Labiatae
   D. Myrtaceae

87. Jatamansi is used in
   A. Hepatitis
   B. Hysteria
   C. Constipation
   D. Alzheimer disease

88. Following types of calcium oxalate crystals are found in the hypanthium of clove
   A. Rosettes
   B. Acicular
   C. Prisms
   D. Clusters

89. Eugenol is used for the synthesis of
   A. Vitamin C
   B. Menthol
   C. Vanillin
   D. Thymol

90. Major chemical constituent of volatile oil of Ocimum sanctum is
   A. Limonene
   B. Eugenol
   C. Sanalene
   D. Menthol

91. In higher doses nutmeg is toxic due to
   A. Myristicine
   B. Safrol
   C. Borniol
   D. Geraniol

92. Mace gives following colour with alkali or sulphuric acid
   A. Red
   B. Blue
   C. Green
   D. Yellow

93. Valerian is used in
   A. Hysteria
   B. Insomnia
   C. Palpitation of Heart
   D. All of these

94. Indian valerian is considered superior to European because valepotriates are
   A. Two times more
   B. Three times more
   C. Four times more
   D. Six times more

95. Allicin is active up to following dilution against pathogenic gram positive and gram negative bacteria
   A. 1:1000
   B. 1:10000
   C. 1:100000
   D. 1:1000000

96. Garlic is useful in
   A. Diarrhoea
   B. Chronic bronchitis
   C. Dementia
   D. Vertigo

97. Pyrethrum is a contact poison for
   A. Mosquitoes
   B. Flies
   C. Bugs
   D. All of these
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| 98              | Cantharidin is used in | A Hepatitis  
B Hair tonic preparation  
C Insomnia  
D Constipation |        |
| 99              | Colophony is classified as | A Balsam  
B Oleo-gum-resin  
C Acid resin  
D Gum-resin |        |
| 100             | Podophyllum belongs to family | A Asclepidacene  
B Ranunculaceae  
C Compositae  
D Berbeidaceae |        |
| 101             | Active constitute of podophyllum is useful in treatment of | A Blood pressure  
B Blood sugar  
C Carcinoma  
D Hypercholestremia |        |
| 102             | Resin content of Indian podophyllum is | A 1-2 %  
B 2-4 %  
C 4-8 %  
D 8-16 % |        |
| 103             | Wih sulphuric acid curcuma shows following colour | A Red  
B Blue  
C Yellow  
D Green |        |
| 104             | Boric acid gives following colour with turmeric paper | A Blue  
B Green  
C Red  
D Yellow |        |
| 105             | Following alkaloid is useful as bioavailability enhancer | A Vasicine  
B Piperine  
C Nicotine  
D Lobeline |        |
| 106             | Shape of Arjuna bark is | A Curved  
B Flat  
C Recurved  
D Quilled |        |
| 107             | Cyanogenetic glycosides give following test positive | A Grignard  
B Kellerkilliani  
C Borntrager  
D Baljet |        |
| 108             | Gentian is used as | A Cardiac tonic  
B Sweetening agent  
C Laxative  
D Bitter tonic |        |
| 109             | Chirata is important ingredient of | A Trikatu Churna  
B Hingvastak Churna  
C Sudarshan Churna  
D Sitopaladi Churna |        |
| 110             | Picrorrhiza belongs to family | A Ranunculaceae  
B Scrophulariaceae  
C Gentianaceae  
D Combrataceae |        |
| 111             | Picrorrhiza is very useful in | A Bronchitis  
B Kidney stone  
C Hyperacidity  
D Jaundice |        |
| 112             | Kalmegh belongs to family | A Acanthaceae  
B Gentianaceae  
C Scrophulariaceae  
D Ranumculaceae |        |
113. Andrographolide is the active constituent of
A. Gentian
B. Picrorrhiza
C. Chirata
D. Kalmegh

114. Psoralea corylifolia is useful in
A. Hepatitis
B. Diabetes
C. Leucoderma
D. Leprosy

115. Rutin is used in capillary fragilities, it has following vitamin like action
A. B
B. P
C. E
D. A

116. On hydrolysis gaultherin gives?
A. Monotropitoside
B. Acetyl salicylate
C. Propylsalicylate
D. Methyl salicylate

117. The word alkaloid was first coined by W. Meissner in the year
A. 1805
B. 1819
C. 1854
D. 1925

118. Van Urk reagent gives purple colour with
A. Tropane alkaloids
B. Cinchona alkaloids
C. Ipecac alkaloids
D. Ergot alkaloids

119. Vitali-Morin reagent gives bright purple colour with
A. Tropane alkaloids
B. Ergot alkaloids
C. Cinchona alkaloids
D. Ipecac alkaloids

120. Following one is a liquid alkaloid
A. Berberine
B. Nicotine
C. Ergotamine
D. Quinine

121. Lobeline is useful as
A. Diuretic
B. Purgative
C. Respiratory stimulant
D. Liver tonic

122. Leaves of Lobelia nicotianaefolia have following shape
A. Ovate
B. Obovate
C. Oblong-lanceolate
D. Cordate

123. Following types of abundant calcium oxalate crystal are found in Belladonna
A. Cluster
B. Prisms
C. Acicular
D. Microsphenoids

124. Cuticle found on epidermis of Belladonna leaves is
A. Smooth
B. Striated
C. Thick
D. None of this

125. Hyoscyamine has following type of activity
A. Parasympatholytic
B. Sympatholytic
C. Cholinergic
D. Spasmogenic