

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]
June, 2018

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Pharm.
Year : II

Course : PHAR 204
Semester: I

Exam Roll No.:

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date JUN 17 2018

SECTION "A"
[20 marks]

Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer

- The metabolism after post-absorptive digestive process in Ayurveda is
a. Veeryam b. Vipaka c. Guna d. Prabhava
- A substance by its molecular characteristics alone cannot be called a poison as its dose is the main parameter for its toxic load is
a. The similarity rule b. The rule of inversion
c. The Burgis' principle d. The Paracelsus' rule
- Herbarium are mainly useful in
a. Understanding the distribution pattern of plants
b. Observing the medicinal value of plants
c. Identification of plants
d. Indicating list of plants in particular area
- During the historical development of Pharmacognosy, publication made by Otto Brunfels during 16th Century was
a. Herbarum Vivae Eicones b. A new Herball
c. Analecta Pharmacognostica d. Systema Naturae
- Special morphological characters such as fractured surface and heavily reticulated venations are found in
a. Cinchona and Digitalis both b. Lichen and Lemongrass
c. Digitalis only d. Cinchona and Digitalis respectively
- Find a group of drugs on the basis of similar Morphology
a. Rauwolfia, Cinnamon, Ergot b. Mentha, Calamus, Aloe
c. Digitalis, Eucalyptus, Lemongrass d. Clove, Vanica, Agar
- Powdery mildow type of pest in medicinal plants are commonly caused by
a. *Erysiphe cichoracearum* b. *Collectotrichum graminicola*
c. *Fumitopsis pinicola* d. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
- During the cultivation of medicinal plants, the stem elongation can be controlled through
a. Gibberellins b. Auxins c. Absciscic acid d. Cytokinins

9. Single acicular Calcium Oxalate crystals are found only in
 a. Cinnamon, gentian
 b. Rauwolfia, Cascara
 c. Cascara, Rheum
 d. Squilla, Ipecac
10. Detection of Cardenolides is carried out by
 a. Keller-Kiliani test
 b. Shinoda test
 c. 5% FeCl₃ solution
 d. Wagners reagent
11. According to WHO guideline, *Escherichia coli* microbial contamination limits in herbal materials and raw medicinal plant is
 a. Maximum 10¹ per gram
 b. Maximum 10³ per gram
 c. Maximum 10⁴ per gram
 d. Maximum 10⁵ per gram
12. Isobilateral and sunken anomocytic stomata both of the characters are found in
 a. Lemongrass leaf
 b. Eucalyptus leaf
 c. Clove bud
 d. Fennel fruit
13. A correct statement about the plant balsamic or pulp products is
 a. Tamarind pulp is given as strong digestive agent in Ayurveda
 b. *Myroxylon balsamum* is used as a strong anticancer agent
 c. Sumatra Benzoin is not the pathological product
 d. Wood of Benzoin is used as pathological product
14. Agarose component of Agar is linear molecule consisting of chains of repeating alternate units of
 a. β -1,4-linked- D-galactose and α -1,4-linked 3,6-anhydro-L-glucose
 b. β -1,3-linked- D-galactose and α -1,3-linked 3,6-anhydro-L-glucose
 c. β -1,3-linked- D-galactose and α -1,3-linked 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose
 d. β -1,3-linked- D-galactose and α -1,4-linked 3,6-anhydro-L-galactose
15. trans-Anethole is the main constituent of
 a. *Foeniculum vulgare*
 b. *Zingiber officinale*
 c. *Eucalyptus globulus*
 d. *Eugenia caryophyllata*
16. Compare the most correct answer
 A. Dental analgesic () Gum acacia
 B. Mild Purgative () Male fern
 C. Carminative () Mentha
 D. Demulscent () Cascara
 E. Anthelmintic () Clove

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SECTION "B"

[5Q. × 3 = 15 marks]

Attempt **ANY FIVE** questions:

1. Explain the production of phytochemicals by biochemical conversion process.
2. Write a short note on Moxibustion type of traditional Chinese medicine.
3. Write down the characteristic features of starches from different plant sources.
4. Compare the fatty acids of Sesame oil and olive oil.
5. How the Gibberlins are useful in the cultivation of medicinal plants?
6. Point out the anatomical significance of plant monocot and dicot leaf.
7. Write down the biological sources of mentha and eucalyptus essential oils.

SECTION "C"

[5Q. x 5 = 25 marks]

Attempt **ANY FIVE** questions

8. Explain the balsams from plant sources.
9. Give the general account on linseed oil and castor oil.
10. Write down the historical development of Pharmacognosy after 15th Century.
11. Write an account on the cultivation, collection and preparation of lemongrass.
12. Explain the few drugs from animal sources.
13. Explain the collection and preparation techniques of leaf bearing herbal medicine.
14. Explain the basis of classification of vegetable drugs with suitable example.

SECTION "D"

[2Q. x 7.5 = 15 marks]

Attempt **ANY TWO** questions

15. Explain the WHO guidelines for the quality control methods of medicinal plants and their finished products.
16. Explain the Pharmacognostical characteristic features of tragacanth.
17. Write down the detailed account on commercialization scope and trade pattern of Nepalese medicinal plants.

