



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
 Programme – Bachelor of Pharmacy
 Course Name – Herbal Drug Technology
 Course Code - BP603T
 (Semester VI)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.30 Min.

Full Marks : 75

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 75=75

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) _____ are obtained from plant raw materials by steam distillation, dry distillation or a suitable mechanical process without heating:
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) Expressed juices | b) Essential oils |
| c) Fluid extracts | d) Tinctures |
- (2) Chemical constituent obtained from eucalyptus is _____:
- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Cineole | b) Glycerides of oleic acid |
| c) Eugenol | d) Menthone |
- (3) _____ process is carried out before the crude drugs are marketed:
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) Dressing/garbling | b) Packaging |
| c) Harvesting | d) Drying |
- (4) The biological water humour corresponding to the element of liquid is called _____:
- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| a) Vata | b) Pitta |
| c) Kapha | d) None of these |
- (5) In _____ preparation of Ayurvedic dosage form, the drug is made into a pulp and wrapped inside the leaves of jambolana or Palasha:
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) Decoction | b) Hot extraction |
| c) Milk decoction | d) Infusion |
- (6) _____ consists of tubers of Ipomoea purge:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Jalap | b) Podophyllum |
| c) Male fern | d) Ginger |
- (7) _____ of Siddha science contains drugs from vegetable, mineral, metal and marine sources:
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) Charaka Samhita | b) Asthang Hridaya |
| c) Materia medica | d) None of the above |

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(8) The botanical name of Amla is _____:

- a) Emblica officinalis
- c) Terminalia chebula

- b) Aegle marmelos
- d) Prunus amygdalus

(9) Arachis oil contains _____:

- a) Linoleic acid
- c) Cineole

- b) Ricinoleic acid
- d) Caryophyllene

(10) Pentosan is present in _____:

- a) Black catechu
- c) Arjuna

- b) Isapgol
- d) Ginger

(11) Which one is odd?

- a) Vatika
- c) Asava

- b) Modaka
- d) Netranjan

(12) The meaning of Kanjika is _____:

- a) Medicated oils
- c) Wines

- b) Decoctions
- d) Vinegars

(13) Salakya chikitsa stands for _____:

- a) Surgery
- c) Paediatric treatment

- b) General medicine
- d) ENT treatment

(14) Saffron is obtained from _____:

- a) Anethum sowa
- c) Crocus sativus

- b) Withania somnifera
- d) Saraca indica

(15) Vata stands for _____:

- a) Energy and liquid
- c) Liquid and solid

- b) Space and air
- d) None of these

(16) In Siddha system of medicine, blood is known as _____:

- a) Rasa
- c) Elambu

- b) Tasai
- d) Kurudhi

(17) _____ system of medicine is based on 'Likes are cured by likes':

- a) Ayurveda
- c) Siddha

- b) Unani
- d) Homeopathy

(18) Which one of the following is used to treat gout and epidermal cancer?

- a) Senna
- c) Cannabis

- b) Asoka
- d) Colchicum

(19) Isoflavones, ethyl esters of omega-3-fatty acids, dietary fibres are helpful in the treatment of _____:

- a) Cardiovascular disorders
- c) Obesity

- b) Diabetes
- d) Cancer

(20) _____ acts as a potent antioxidant and free radical scavenger:

- a) Curcumin
- c) Green tea

- b) Flavonoids
- d) Coenzyme Q10

(21) What is the significance of bacteria used in nutraceuticals?

- a) Improves gut flora
- c) Prevention of cancer

- b) Improves dental health
- d) Prevention of CVD

c) *Xanthomonas campestris*

d) *Cymopsis tetragonolobus*

(51) _____ is the active ingredient of Capsaicin transferosomes:

a) Silybin

b) Quercetin

c) Docetaxel

d) Capsaicin

(52) _____ is used as Hepatoprotective:

a) Matrine

b) Colchicine

c) Taxel

d) Silybin

(53) _____ is an example of Ethosomes:

a) Quercetin liposome

b) Artemisinin nanocapsule

c) Colchicine transferosome

d) Matrimethosome

(54) Green tea phytosome contains _____ as an active ingredient:

a) Ginsenoside

b) Quercetin

c) Epigallocatechin

d) Flavonoids

(55) _____ refers to anaesthetic or ornamental aspect of a product which makes it attractive and appealing, thereby increasing its commercial value:

a) Trade marks

b) Trade secrets

c) Industrial designs

d) Copy rights

(56) These are granted for novel, original and ornamental designs of useful objects:

a) Utility patents

b) Design patents

c) Plant patents

d) All of the above

(57) One of the following sections of PPV & FR Act empowers the farmers to save some seeds from their crops:

a) Section 39 (1) (i)

b) Section 39 (1) (iii)

c) Section 44

d) Section 39 (1) (iv)

(58) Prohibition of Manufacture and sale of certain ASU drug is _____:

a) Section 33EEB

b) Section 33EEC

c) Section 33EED

d) Section 33-I

(59) Toxicological studies come under which assessment of herbal medicines?

a) Assessment of quality

b) Assessment of safety

c) Assessment of efficacy

d) All of the above

(60) Fifth ICDRA was held in _____:

a) 1985

b) 1989

c) 2005

d) 1995

(61) The head quarter of WIPO is in _____:

a) Geneva

b) Zurich

c) Lugano

d) Basel

(62) Neem tree is known as _____:

a) *Azadirachta indica*

b) *Vinca rosea*

c) *Ocimum sanctum*

d) *Rauwolfia serpentina*

(63) In Australia, herbal products are regulated by the _____:

a) Food and Drug Administration

b) Environmental Protecting Agency

c) Therapeutic Goods Administration

d) None of these

(64) _____ refers to any word(s), letter(s), numeral(s), symbol(s), drawing(s), picture(s), device(s), shape(s), colour(s), label(s) etc.:

- a) Industrial Designs
c) Trade Marks
- b) Trade Secrets
d) All of the above
- (65) Drugs and Cosmetic Act was passed in _____:
- a) 1935
c) 1930
- b) 1945
d) 1940
- (66) Botanical name of Turmeric is _____:
- a) Zingiber officinale
c) Curcuma longa
- b) Elettaria cardamomum
d) None of these
- (67) Which one of the following is non-medicated syrup?
- a) Cinnamon syrup
c) Elderberry syrup
- b) Astragalus syrup
d) Cherry syrup
- (68) Saffron is isolated from _____:
- a) Ocimum sanctum
c) Convolvulus pluricaulis
- b) Crocus sativus
d) Hypericum perforatum
- (69) What are the active constituents of ginger?
- a) Resin, volatile oil
c) Curcuminoids, curcumin
- b) Emetine, cephaline
d) Morphine, codeine
- (70) Throughout India, turmeric and chillies of export quality are sourced from _____:
- a) Kerala
c) Telengana
- b) Tamil Nadu
d) Andhra Pradesh
- (71) _____ is used to treat malaria:
- a) Ajamalicine
c) Colchicine
- b) Artemisinin
d) Ephedrine
- (72) _____ is used as rodenticide:
- a) Tannic acid
c) Quinine
- b) Sennosides
d) Strychnine
- (73) Acorus calamus contains _____ and _____ as active constituent:
- a) Reserpine, resinnamine
c) Asaraldehyde, volatile oil
- b) Emetine, cephaline
d) Resin, volatile oil
- (74) Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu is involved in _____:
- a) Cashew research
c) Sheep and wool research
- b) Pest management
d) Plant genetic engineering
- (75) _____ number of formulations are present in Siddha system of medicine:
- a) 80,200
c) 85,500
- b) 13,470
d) 12,780