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SUBJECT : BP-406, PHARMACOGNOSY & PHYTOCHEMISTRY-I

B.PHARM. FOURTH SEMESTER

UNIT- II

MCQ:

1. Which one of the following is principal auxin
 - b) Indole Acetic Acid
 - c) 2-napthyloxyacetic acid
 - d) indole-3-acetonitrile
 - e) 4-chloroindole 3-acetic acid
2. Which of the plant hormone induces the activity of gluconeogenic enzymes & ensures conversion of lipids to sucrose for seed germination:
 - a) Ethylene
 - b) Cytokinin
 - c) Gibberlic Acid
 - d) Auxin
3. Which of the following increases the water holding capacity of soil?
 - a) Hormones
 - b) humus
 - c) Azatobacter
 - d) Azolla
4. Following are part of organic manure except:
 - a) Farm yard manure
 - b) Compost
 - c) Castor oil cake
 - d) Plant hormones
5. Tea is grown at an altitude of
 - a) 250-800mt
 - b) 1000-1500 mt
 - c) 500-1000mt
 - d) 100-200 mt
6. Which type of soil provides soil adhesive and cohesive properties and also holds plant nutrients
 - a) Coarse sand
 - b) Clay
 - c) Fine clay
 - d) Fine sand
7. Following soil contains 10-20 % of clay
 - a) Clay soil
 - b) Sandy soil
 - c) Sandy loamy soil

d) Loamy soil

8. Maximum availability of plant nutrients is in between the pH range of

a) 7.5-9.5

b) 2.5-4.5

c) 6.5-7.5

d) 10.5-11.5

9. For good growth of groundnut, sunflower seeds, cotton the type of soil should be

a) Basic

b) acidic

c) Both a & b

d) None

10. Example of sex pheromones is

a) 7, 8 - epoxy - 2 methyloctadecane from gypsy moth.

b) 7, 8 - 2 methylhexaoctadecane from gypsy moth.

c) 10,15- cyclopentanodecane from gypsy moth.

d) None

11. Example of rodenticide is

a) Bordeaux mixture

b) Chlorophenols

c) Tetradifon

d) Warfarin

12. Example of Herbicide is

a) Gammaxine

b) 2,4 dichlorophenoxy acetic acid

c) Chlorobenzoate

d) DDT

13. Sulphuric acid can be used as

a) Rodenticide

b) Herbicide

c) Fungicide

d) Insecticide

14. Following is an example of organophosphorus compounds used as insecticide

a) Endrin

b) Heptachlor

c) Aldrin

d) Malathion

15. Following is an example of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide

a) Phorate

b) Thiometan

c) Methoxychlor

d) Malathion

16. Following is used as fumigant

a) Methyl bromide

b) Methyl bromide

c) Phosphine

d) All of the above

17. Which of the following is termed as Gibberellic acid

- a) GA1
- b) GA2
- c) GA7
- d) GA3

18. Autoclaved herring sperm DNA capable of inducing cell division in tobacco cultures gave rise to term

- a) Gibberellins
- b) Auxins
- c) Kinins
- d) None

19. Which of the following is a synthetic cytokinin

- a) Zeatin
- b) N dimethyl amino purine
- c) Kinetin
- d) None

20. Which of the following affects the ripening of fruits

- a) Auxins
- b) Cytokinins
- c) Gibberellic acid
- d) Ethylene

21. Polyploidy is induced by

- a) Ethylene
- b) Colchicine
- c) Irradiation
- d) Mutagens

22. Who is known as father of Genetics

- a) Gregor Mendel
- b) ML Khorana
- c) MS Swaminathan
- d) Augustian Brar

23. A sudden change in the gene which is heritable from one generation to other is known as?

- a) Variation
- b) Mutation
- c) Hybridization
- d) Totipotency

24. Which term of genetics represents the potential ability of a plant cell to grow into a complete plant?

- a) Pluripotency
- b) Totipotency
- c) cloning
- d) Variation

25. Which of the following is not the exogenous factor effecting the cultivation of medicinal plants:

- a) Altitude
- b) Temperature

c) Polyploidy

d) Fertilizer

26. In water stress condition which plant hormone is responsible for closing of stomata?

a) Gibberellic

b) Auxins

c) Cytokinins

d) Abscisic acid

27. Function of cytokinins is

a) Promote leaf senescence

b) Stimulates growth of lateral buds

c) stimulation of chlorophyll synthesis

d) Both b & c

28. First discovered naturally occurring auxin is

a) Naphthyl acetic acid

b) Indole 3 butyric acid

c) Indole 3 acetic acid

d) Both a & b

29. Which of the following is not the function of gibberellins

a) Stimulates cell elongation

b) Parthenocarpic fruit development

c) Promote senescence in leaves

d) stimulates bolting or flowering in response to long days

30. Example of bio fertilizer is

a) Rhizobium

b) Mycorrhiza

c) Cyanobacteria

d) All of above

31. In hybridization method stamens are removed from female parent plant is known as

a) Pollination

b) Bagging

c) Tagging

d) Emasculation

32. Drying methods for drugs which are highly sensitive (like papain, pectin) to atmospheric condition & temperature

a) Vacuum drying

b) Tray drying

c) Shed drying

d) Spray drying

33. Step of preparation of crude drug in which sand, dirt, and foreign organic matter from crude drug are removed is called as

a) Dibbling

b) Garbling

c) Sophistication

d) Layering

34. Which of the following factors are to be considered at the time of collection of crude drug

a) Season

- b) Age of plant
 - c) Time of collection
 - d) all of above
35. Which if the following is a chemical mutagen
- a) Formaldehyde
 - b) Nitrogen mustard
 - c) Nitrous acid
 - d) All of the above
36. Chromosomal mutation in which the organism contains more than the two sets of chromosome is called as
- a) Mutation
 - b) Aneuploidy
 - c) Polyploidy
 - d) Both a & c
37. First naturally occurring cytokinin is
- a) Zeatin
 - b) Kinetin
 - c) Adenine
 - d) NN diphenyl urea
38. Which of the following auxin in higher concentration is used as selective weedicide
- a) Naphthyl acetic acid
 - b) 2,4 -Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
 - c) N,N diphenyl urea
 - d) 2, naphthyloxyacetic acid
39. First naturally occurring plant hormone
- a) abscisic acid
 - b) Giberellins
 - c) Cytokinin
 - d) Auxin
40. Somatic hybridization is achieved by
- a) Grafting
 - b) Conjugation
 - c) recombinant DNA technology
 - d) Protoplast fusion
41. Pure line breed refers to
- a) Heterozygosity only
 - b) Homozygosity only
 - c) homozygosity & self assortment
 - d) heterozygosity & linkage
42. New varieties of plants are produced by
- a) Introduction & mutation
 - b) selection and hybridization
 - c) Mutation & selection
 - d) selection and introduction
43. Heterosis is
- a) appearance of spontaneous mutation

- b) induction of mutations
 - c) mixture of two or more traits
 - d) superiority of hybrids over their parents
44. Euploidy is chromosomal variation in
- a) size
 - b) position of genes
 - c) number
 - d) structure
45. Colchicine is used to cause
- a) mitotic non disjunction
 - b) meiotic non disjunction
 - c) Mitotic disjunction
 - d) Meiotic disjunction
46. Farmers often practice polyploidy as
- a) It makes the plants more durable
 - b) They take longer time to undergo meiosis
 - c) It increases complexity and there is a hope of new species
 - d) It produces larger plant parts and products

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS:

1. Soil and pests influence the cultivation of medicinal plants. Justify.
2. Define cultivation. Explain various exogenous factors affecting cultivation of medicinal plants.
3. Write different methods of cultivation. Explain collection, processing, and storage methods of crude drug.
4. What are different types of plant hormones? Explain them briefly with examples.
5. Explain polyploidy & write its applications with special reference to medicinal plants
6. Define mutation. Write its applications in reference to medicinal plants.
7. Write a note on hybridization with its applications
8. Write a note on conservation of medicinal plants.
9. Write a note on plant growth inhibitors
10. Briefly explain factors affecting collection of crude drugs.
11. Briefly explain different storage conditions for crude drugs.
12. Explain different endogenous factors affecting cultivation.