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PY 132806

BINA CHOWDHURY CENTRAL LIBRARY
(GIMT & GIPS)
Azara, Hatkhowapara,

Roll No. of candidate

Guwahati -781017

2019

B.Pharm. 8th Semester (ESE) End-Term Examination

PHARMACOGNOSY – VI (Industrial Pharmacognosy)

Full Marks - 100

Time - Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer all questions.

1. Choose the correct answers:

 $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- (i) Which of the following oil is regarded as 'Fixation oil'?
 - (a) Clove oil
 - (b) Sandalwood oil
 - (c) Mustard oil:
 - (d) Vetiver oil
- (ii) Which of the following precursor is used for the synthesis of menthol?
 - (a) Limonene
 - (b) Eugenol
 - (c) Catechol
 - (d) p-cymene

- (iii) Which one of the following Eucalyptus species is rich in Phellandrene?
 - (a) Eucalyptus globulus
 - (b) Eucalyptus euriodora
 - (c) Eucalyptus piperata
 - (d) Eucalyptus amygdalina
- (iv) What is the minimum autoclaving temperature to sterilize a culture media?
 - (a) 120°C
 - (b) 121°C
 - (c) 122°C
 - (d) 100°C
- (v) What is the toxic constituent of Winter Green oil?
 - (a) Salicylic acid
 - (b) Methyl Salicylate
 - (c) Propyl salicylate
 - (d) None of the above
- (vi) Indole Acetic Acid (IAA) causes inhibition of
 - (a) seed germination
 - (b) bud formation
 - (c) root elongation
 - (d) chlorosis

		Which of the following plant ingredient that prevents the possible crystallization of sugars?				
		(a)	Acacia gum			
		(b)	Alfalfa			
		(c)	Honey			
		(d)	None of the abov	e		
	7.	In chemotaxonomy of polysaccharides, insulin is the characteristics of which of the following family?				
	. 44	(a)	Rubiaceae	- E	Parental temples	
		(b)	Rosaceae BINA	CHOWDHURY OF GRAT & C	ENTRAL LIBRARY MPS)	
		(c)	Compositae	Azara, Hatkho Guwahati - 7	owapara,	
		(d)	Graminae	Guivarian		
(ix)		Botanical name of saffron is ———.				
		(a)	Crocus sativus			
		(b)	Rosa canina			
		(c)	Helianthus annu	us.		
		(d)	Tamarindus Ind	ica		
	(x)	Which of the following is the chief constit of garlic?				
		(a) ·	Prostaglandins A	Λ_2		
		(b)	Riboflavin			
		(c)	Allicin			
		(d)	None of the abov	e		
Answer the fo			he following: (any	y six):	$(6 \times 15 = 90)$	
2.	(a)	Defi	ne the following t	erms:	$(5\times 1=5)$	
		(i)	Nutraceuticals			
		(ii)	Attars			
	-11	(iii)	Chemotaxonomy			
		(iv)-	Polyunsaturated	fatty acids		
		(v)	Minimum autocl	aving time.		
PY 132806			3		[Turn over	

Give in short the difference between the (b) following: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$ aromatic oils and fixed oils (i) (ii) macro nutrients and micro nutrients (iii) liquid culture media and semi-solid culture media (iv) probiotics and prebiotics biological treatment (V) and thermal treatment of water. (a) Define gelling agent. Enumerate the different types of gelling agent and describe in detail the establishment and maintenance of protoplast culture with a schematic diagram. (1+2+7)(b) Match the following: $(5 \times 1 = 5)$ Group A Group B (i) Nitrogen (1)retardation of cell deficiency division and cell elongation (ii) (2)Iron Cessation of cell division deficiency (iii) Sulphur (3)appearance of deficiency anthcyanins and vessels are not formed Calcium (iv) (4) appearance of apparent deficiency chlorosis Boron (5)(V) loss of cell durability

deficiency

4.	(a)	o the following questions.
		(i) In PTC, why autoclave sucrose is better
		preferred than filtered sterilized sucrose?
		(ii) Why menthol is used during colonscopy or rectal barium sulfate administration for X-ray?
		(iii) Why Fecl ₃ and FeSO ₄ is not a good source of Iron for culture media?
		(iv) Why bioindicators are used in the sterilization of culture media?
		(v) Why Omega-3 fatty acid is useful and beneficial in health food preparation?
	(b)	Fill in the gaps: $(5\times1=5)$
		(i) Carotene extracts are sometimes referred to as — extract.
		(ii) Botanical name of fennel is
		(iii) DSHEA stands for
		(iv) Pungent flavours of capsicum are due to active constituents.
		(v) In food, coriander is mainly used as
	- (-)	
5.		Write a note on the regulations regarding using herbs as health foods. (3)
	(b)	Write a detail note on any three of the following. $(3 \times 4 = 12)$
		(i) Source, chemical constituents and utilization of Honey in health foods.
37.3		(ii) Source, chemical constituents and utilization of Liquorice in health foods.
•		(iii) Source, chemical constituents and utilization of Saffron in health foods.
in the		(iv) Source, chemical constituents and utilization of Turmeric in health foods.
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- 6. (a) Define Herbal cosmetics. Classify Herbal cosmetics and give one example of herbal cosmetics formula which is manufactured by Pharmacognostical Industries (1+3+2)
 - (b) Write a detail note on any two of the following: $(4.5 \times 4.5 = 9)$
 - (i) Source, chemical constituents and utilization of Aloe Vera in herbal cosmetics.
 - (ii) Source, chemical constituents and utilization of Bhringraj in herbal cosmetics.
 - (iii) Source, chemical constituents and utilization of Henna in herbal cosmetics.
 - 7. (a) Write a note on water treatment process. (3)
 - (b) Define solid waste management. Give the source, classification and composition of solid waste management. (1+2+2+2)
 - (c) Write a detail note on green house gases. (5)
 - 8. (a) Define aromatic oils. Classify the medicinal plant based industries. (1+2)
 - (b) Write a detail note on any *one* of the following. (6)
 - (i) Source, propagation. production and utilization of diosgenin.
 - (ii) Source, propagation, production and utilization of quinine sulphate.
 - (c) Describe in detail the source and utilization of aromatic plants with reference to Vetiver oil. (6)

- 9. (a) Give the principle of Chemotaxonomy. Write in detail note on the different systems involve in the development of chemotaxonomy. (3+3)
 - (b) Write a detail note on any one of the following.
 (9)
 - (i) Chemotaxonomy of alkaloids.
 - (ii) Chemotaxonomy of glycosides.

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