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Question Paper Version : A

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024

Extraction Methods and Herbal Products

Time: 1 hr.]

[Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the **fifty** questions, each question carries one mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
3. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
5. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly prohibited.**

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1. The father of Pharmacognosy is -----
a) Schmidt b) Crr.A, Seydler c) Charaka d) Shen Nung
 2. The name pharmaconosy is coined in year
a) 1811 b) 1851 c) 1815 d) 1814
 3. Mineral originated crude drug is -----
a) Gelatin b) Talc c) Silk d) Coal
 4. The father of medicine is -----
a) Theophrastus b) Aristotle c) Hippocrates d) Charaka
 5. "De Mater a Medica" was written by
a) Aristotle b) Elder c) Dioscorides d) Hippocrates
 6. The plant is having multiple stems and shorter height in known as
a) Herb b) Shrub c) Cruper d) Tree
 7. Bark containing plant drug is -----
a) Castor b) Cinchona c) Mango d) Mustard
 8. Name the botanical name for Tulsi ----
a) Ecliptaalba b) Stevia rebaudiana c) Ocimumsanclum d) Bacopa Monnieri
 9. What is meaning of teja used in panchbhutas
a) Air b) Space c) Fire d) Water

10. Which is example for unorganized drug
a) Beeswax b) Amla c) Tulsi d) Mint
11. Find the source from which antibiotic such as polymyxin B obtain
a) Mineral b) Plant c) Animal d) Microbial
12. Amorphous solid alkaloid is -----
a) Datura b) Emetine c) Ephedra d) Caffeine
13. The selective solvent used for extraction process known as
a) Menstruum b) galenials c) percolate d) Siphon
14. The ratio of crude drug to water used is
a) 1 : 2 b) 1 : 6 c) 1 : 4 d) 2 : 4
15. The solvent used in phytonics process is 1, 1, 2, 2, - tetra fluoroethane better known as
a) Fluoro ethane b) Fluroethyle – 134
c) Hydrofluorocarbon – 134a d) Pentane
16. The method for producing essential oils was introduce by
a) Von Rechenberg b) CA Seydler c) J.A Schmidt d) Charaka Samhitha
17. Which substance is used as a surface for extraction in enfleurage process
a) Alcohol b) Fat c) Water d) Chloroform
18. Source of Quinine is
a) Root b) Bark c) Leaver d) Stem
19. Solvent that is not use for separation of Aglycone
a) Chloroform b) Actone c) Ether d) Pet Ether
20. Populin is what type of secondary metabolite
a) Alkaloid b) Glycoside c) Tannin d) Resin
21. Shinoda Test is performed to confirm
a) Alkaloid b) Cardiac glycoside c) Tannin d) Flavonoid
22. Phenazone test is for
a) Tannin b) Volatile oil c) Resin d) None of these
23. Amber resin is
a) Natural b) Chemical c) Derived d) None of these
24. The finely ground crude drug is placed in a Porous Bag which is placed in Soxhlet
a) Galen b) Marc c) Thimble d) flavors

25. Penicillin was discovered by
a) Alexander Fleming
b) Willium Fleming
c) Flory
d) Calvin
26. COCOA butter is adulterated with -----
a) Paraffin
b) Limestone
c) Kokumbutter
d) lard
27. Haemolytic activity is carried out for
a) cardiac glycoside
b) saponin glycoside
c) cyanogenetic glycoside
d) flavonoids
28. Swelling Index is carried out for
a) Isphagula
b) digitals
c) clove
d) aloes
29. UV visible spectrophotometer spectral region from 380-900nm is known as
a) UV region
b) Visible region
c) transition region
d) Infrared
30. Which is plant medicine used for long time in South America?
a) Morphine
b) Quinine
c) Caffeine
d) Ephedrine
31. Volatile oil determined by using which apparatus
a) Soxhelt
b) Clevenger apparatus
c) Reflux
d) Distillation
32. Study of constituents by application of chemical method to quantities of drug known as
a) macroscopic
b) chemomicroscopy
c) qualitative
d) morphological
33. Active Marker contribute to therapeutic action of drug, where as analytical maker serve
a) Analytical purpose
b) Chemical
c) Morphological
d) Biological
34. Lowest Amount of Analyte in a sample which can be detected not exact value
a) Detection Limit (DL)
b) Quantitation Limit (QL)
c) Accuracy
d) Reliability
35. Thin Layer chromatography also called as
a) Planar chromatography
b) Liquid chromatography
c) Gas chromatography
d) Quantitative technique
36. Stronger absorbent like Aluminium oxide used for weakly adsorbed and for strongly absorbed weak adsorbent
a) Cellulose
b) Silica
c) Aluminium
d) Silicon
37. Polar constituent suited for reverse phase silica gel where as normal phase silica gel
a) Polar constituent
b) Non polar constituent
c) Chemical
d) Biological
38. Typical volume for spot application in chromatography
a) 10 μ L
b) 5 μ L
c) 3 μ L
d) 4 μ L

39. Suitable gas used as solvent in super critical fluid extraction is
a) CO₂ b) NO₂ c) O₂ d) NH₄OH
40. Counter current extraction method is used by
a) Carousel extractor b) Soxhelt
c) Reflux d) Bioguided fractionation
41. "Vata" composed of
a) Air and water b) Ether and earth
c) Air and fire d) Air and ether
42. Siddha medicine system originated from -----
a) Karnataka b) Kerala c) Tamil Nadu d) Andhra Pradesh
43. "like with like" is the principle of -----
a) Homeopathy b) Ayurveda c) Unani d) Siddha
44. "Yin and Yang" stand for -----
a) Fire and Yang b) Heat and cold
c) Cold and heat d) Pulse and Headche
45. Non volatile liquid alkaloid is -----
a) Colchicine b) Betanin c) Nicotine d) Pilocarpine
46. Example of O-linage glycoside is -----
a) Aloe b) Cochineal c) Rhubarb d) Gentian
47. Million's reagent reacts with animal fibre to give ---- precipitate
a) Violet b) Yellow c) Red d) White
48. Fabric is prepared from
a) Chitin b) Cellulose c) Hemicellulose d) None of these
49. Type B gelatin has isoimic point -----
a) 7 - 9 b) 4 - 5 c) 9 - 12 d) 1 - 4
50. Fische's test is carried out detect adulterant of Honey with -----
a) Inverted sugar b) Cane sugar
c) Glucose d) Commercial sugar
