

Q 1) Rewrite the following sentences by choosing correct alternatives.

1. Anabaena is
A) Blue green algae B) Green Algae C) Red algae D) Brown algae
2. Blue green algae fix the atmospheric nitrogen by the enzyme
A) Catalase B) Nitrogenase C) Protease D) Amylase
3. *Nostoc* fix the atmospheric nitrogen with the help of.....
A) heterocyst B) akinets C) hormogonia D) gelatinous sheath
4. used as fungal biofertilizer.
A) *Fusarium oxysporum* B) *Alternaria alternata*
C) *Penicillium notatum* D) *Trichoderma harzianum*
5. In root nodules *Rhizobium* exists in various pleomorphic forms called as
A) plasmids B) mesosomes C) solanoids D) bacterioids
- 6) In VAM fungi Vesicles are..... like
A) bladder B) broom C) finger D) prizam
7. Nitrogen fixing bacteria isolated from the root nodules of leguminous plant by.....
A) Oedum B) Beijerinck C) Hatch and Slack D) Calvin
8. In *Lawsonial inermis* are used for the preparation of dye
A) fruits B) *leaves* C) flowers D) roots
- 9) *Lawsonia inermis* commonly known as
A) katemat B) shendri C) Soap nut D) Heena Tree
10. The major constituents of the fruits of Reetha is.....
A) Zinzibarine B) saponins C) Nitric acid D) Nimbidine
- 11 is named as Soap nut tree.
A) *Sapindus laurifolius* B) *Arachis hypogea* C) *Prunus dulcis* D) *Cocos nucifera*

12.of *Acacia concinna* used in the preparation of herbal Shampoo
- A) Dry Fruits B) Dry leaves C) Roots D) Flowers
13. In preparation of herbal medicine step is not involved.
- A) identification B) authentication C) collection D) emasculation
14. The crude drugs arranged according to their chemical nature is called
- A) Serotaxonomical classification B) Chemical Classification
- C) Morphological Classification D) Alphabetical Classification
- 15) Botanical name of tulsi is.....
- A) *Ocimum sanctum* B) *Annona squamosa*
- C) *Mangifera indica* D) *Solanum melongena*
16.is the study of crude drugs obtained from the plants, animals & mineral origin.
- A) Pharmacognosy B) Phytochrome
- C) Photosynthesis D) Adultration
17. The term Pharmacognosy is coined by.....
- A) C. A. Seydler B) Oedum
- C) Hooker D) Watson
18. The volatile oil Gingerol is present in.....
- A) *Cicer arietinum* B) *Zingiber officinale* C) *Emblica officinalis* D) *Ocimum sanctum*
19. Alkaloid ,Trigonelline is present in following.....
- A) *Beta vulgaris* B) *Emblica officinalis* C) *Trigonella foenum* D) *Rosa indica*
20. Incorporation of impurities in genuine or standard drug is known as.....
- A) adulteration B) filtration C) sterilization D) incubation
- 21) Tocopherols and tocotrienols are the parts of -----Vitamin.
- A) Vitamin E B) Vitamin B C) Vitamin A D) Vitamin D
22. Vitamin C, also known as
- A) Ascorbic acid B) Butanol C) Gibberellic acid D) Fumaric acid
- 23) *Emblica officinalis* belongs to the family-----
- A) Labiatae B) Solanaceae C) Malvaceae D) Euphorbiaceae

24. The drugs are arranged according to their phylum, order, family, genus and species is known as.....

- A) Chemical classification B) Alphabetical Classification
C) Taxonomical Classification D) Chemo taxonomical

25. Members of the blue green algae also known as.....

- A) Cyanobacteria B) Horn worts C) Club moss D) Green algae

26) A type of medicine that uses roots, stems, leaves, flowers, or seeds of plants to improve health, prevent disease, and treat illness is known as.....

- A) Herbal medicine B) Biofertilizers C) Biopesticides D) physiotherapy

27)is a medical system primarily practised in India

- A) Ayurveda B) Unani and Yoga C) Naturopathy D) Homoeopathy

28) Intype of drug classification, Crude drugs are arranged according to the part of the plant.

- A)Taxonomical B) Chemical C) Morphological D)Alphabetical

29) The Cosmatic plant, *Acacia concinna* is commonly known as

- A) Shendri B) shikakai C) korphad D) makka

30) Theof *Acacia concinna* used in the preparation of herbal Shampoo

- A) dry Fruits B) dry leaves C) Roots D) Flowers

31) Shikakai is rich in

- A) Vitamin B1 (thiamine) B) vitamin C and D, E and K
C) Vitamin B2 (riboflavin) D) Vitamin B3 (niacin)

32) Botanical name of the Reetha is.....

- A) *Sapindus laurifolius* B) *Mangifera indica*
C) *Bixa orellana* D) *Anacardium occidentale*

33) The plant , Reetha is known for promoting the

- A) plant growth B) seed germination C) senescence D) hair growth.

34) In India , following is named as Soap nut tree.

- A) *Sapindus laurifolius* B) *Arachis hypogea*
C) *Prunus dulcis* D) *Cocos nucifera*

- 35)is a hair dye yielding plant
 A) *Lawsonia inermis* B) *Annona squamosa*
 C) *Hibiscus esculentus* D) *Cocos nucifera*
- 36) 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone (lawsone) is present inplant.
 A) Sikhakai B) Reetha C) korphad D) Heena
- 37) fix the atmospheric nitrogen symbiotically in the leguminous plants .
 A) *Rhizobium* B) *Azotobacter* C) *Xanthomonas* D) *Pseudomonas*
- 38) *Azolla* helps to add thein the soil.
 A) Magnesium B) Nitrogen C) potassium D) Calcium
- 39) Non symbiotic bacteria are also called bacteria
 A) dead B) saprophytic C) free living D) symbionts
- 40) Nitrogen fixing bacteria *Rhizobium* is
 A) Gram negative, motile and rod shaped B) Gram negative non motile and spiral shaped
 C) Gram positive, motile and rod shaped D) Gram positive non motile coma shaped
- 41) The Fungus, VAM mean.....
 A) Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhiza B) Vertical Arbuscular Mycorrhiza
 C) Ventral Arbuscular Mycorrhiza D) Veination Apical Mycorrhiza
- 42) In VAM fungi are called bladders like structures are called as
 A) Vesicles B) Arbuscules C) Conodiophores D) Chlamidospores
43. An antioxidant is a molecule that inhibits of other molecules.
 A) Oxidation B) Reduction C) Immigration D) Reflection
- 44) Amala is the Main source of.....
 A) Vitamin C B) Vitamin B C) Vitamin A D) Vitamin D
- 45) The fungal partner in VAM belongs to the class-----
 A) Basidiomycetes B) ascomycetes
 C) Zygomycetes D) Glomeromycetes

46) VAM fungi formed the symbiotic association between certain phycomycetous fungi and

- A) Angiosperms roots
- B) reproductive organs of Gymnosperms
- C) sporophyte of Bryophytes
- D) fruits of angiosperms

47) Bio fertilizers are the products that contain

- A) Living microorganism.
- B) Dead microorganism.
- C) Partially dead microorganism.
- D) Both B and C

48) Fixation of nitrogen carried by living organisms is called nitrogen fixation

- A) biological
- B) Natural
- C) Synthetic
- D) Artificial

49) In VAM fungi Vesicles are.....

- A) Bladder like
- B) Broom like
- C) Finger like
- D) Prizam like

50) VAM Fungi helps the plants to -----

- A) increase N₂ absorption
- B) increase P absorption
- C) increase K absorption
- D) increase Mn absorption

Q 2) Attempt any two of the following.

(16)

1. Give the medicinal use of Tulsi and Ginger.
2. Define crude drug and give it's morphological and chemical classification.
3. Describe the applications of *Sapindus laurifolius* and *Santalum album* in the herbal cosmetics.
4. Define Pharmacognosy and give the medicinal uses of Methi and Avala.
5. What is biofertilizer? Explain in detail bacterial bioferilizers which you have studied .
6. Give the herbal applications of *Rosa indica* and *Jasminum sambac*.
7. Describe the applications of *Acacia concinna* and *Lawsonia inermis* in the herbal cosmetics.
8. Discuss two methods of evaluation in adulteration of drugs.
9. Define pharmacognosy and give the medicinal uses of Tulsi and Avala.
10. Define Pharmacognosy and give the medicinal uses of Methi and Avala.
11. What is biofertilizer? Explain in detail bacterial bioferilizers which you have studied .
12. Give the herbal applications of *Rosa indica* and *Jasminum sambac*.
13. Describe the applications of *Sapindus laurifolius* and *Lawsonia inermis* in the herbal cosmetics.
14. Define Pharmacognosy and give the medicinal uses of Avala and Ginger.
15. Define Pharmacognosy and give the medicinal uses of Methi and Ginger.
16. Define crude drug and give it's taxonomical and chemical classification.
17. Define crude drug and give it's taxonomical and morphological classification.
18. Define organic manure and add a note on Vermicomposting and Vermi-wash.

Q 2) Attempt any two of the following.

(16)

1. Biofertilizer – *Trichoderma*
2. Green Manure
3. Medicinal uses of Methi
4. Herbal cosmetic: *Sapindus laurifolius*
5. Properties of Antioxidants
6. Importance of herbal medicine
7. Blue green algae as a biofertilizer
8. Vermicomposting and Vermi-wash
9. Medicinal uses of Amla
10. Evaluation of drugs adulteration by morphological method
11. Medicinal uses of ginger
12. Herbal cosmetic: *Lawsonia inermis*
13. Vermicomposting and Vermi-wash
14. VAM
15. Medicinal uses of Tulsi
16. Herbal cosmetic: *Santalum album*
17. Bacterial fertilizers
18. Herbal cosmetic: *Acacia concinna*