Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, December 2022

SECTION A

End Semester Examination, Deten

Course: Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry II Program: B. Pharm Course Code: BP 504 T

Semester: V Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: All the sections are compulsory.

S. No.	СО			Marks
		Answer all the questions.		20
1.	CO1	Select the metabolites biosynthesizes by	Shikimic acid pathway	1
		A) Isoprenoids		
		B) Tannins		
		C) Alkaloids		
		D) Lipid		
2.	CO1	Which precursor is used for biosynthesis C) Lucine D) Ornithine	of tropane alkaloids? A) Tyrocine B) Lysine	1
3.	CO1	Flavanoids are biosynthetically derived from		1
		A) Shikimic acid Pathway		
		B) Mevalonic acid pathway		
		C) Amino acid Pathway		
		D) None of the above		
4.	CO1	is an alkaloidal base which	n is soluble in water.	1
		a) Morphine b) H	Pilocarpine	
		c) Quinine d) N	None of these	
5.	CO2	At the time of using Mayers reagent, some alkaloids need care (drop of reagent), as		1
		excess reagent may dissolve precipitation.	-	
		, , ,	Theophylline	
	000		Ephedrine	1
6.	CO2	Precursor for biosynthesis of tropane alkaloid is		1
			Leucine	
	000		Lysine	4
7.	CO2	One of the general characteristics is not the		1
		a) Optically active	b) Nitrogen in the heterocyclic ring	
	000	c) Good solubility in organic solvents	d) pKa is less than 7	
8.	CO2	Condensed tannins are also called as		1
		a) Hydrolysable tannins	b) non-hydrolysable tannins	
	~	c) Pseudo tannins	d) Proto tannins	
9.	CO3	0	f chromatographic Rf (retention factor) value?	1
		A) The distance that a particular compound	na moves from the start	

14.	CO4	Atropine is manufactured from combination of A) Tropic acid and tropine	1
11.	004		•
		A) Tropic acid and tropine	
		A) Tropic acid and tropine	
		B) Hydrochloric acid and Tropic acid	
		B) Hydrochloric acid and Tropic acid	
		C) Hydrochloric acid and Tropinol	
		D) Tannic acid and Hydrochloric acid	
	004		1
	CO4	Sonmukhi is synonym for which of the mentioned drug	1
15	001		-
15.		A) Vinca	
15.			
15.			
15.			
15.		B) Aloes	
15.			
15.		B) Aloes C) Senna	
15.		C) Senna	
15.			
		C) Senna D) Shellac	4
	CO4	C) Senna D) Shellac	1
15.	CO4	C) Senna	1
	CO4	C) SennaD) ShellacWhich of the following is the assay for determination of the volatile oil contents of	1
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16.		 C) Senna D) Shellac Which of the following is the assay for determination of the volatile oil contents of herbal drugs? A) Steam distillation B) Extraction with light petroleum C) Distillation by Marcusson's method D) Determination of the loss on drying E) Determination of the alcoholic extract 	_
	CO4 CO5	 C) Senna D) Shellac Which of the following is the assay for determination of the volatile oil contents of herbal drugs? A) Steam distillation B) Extraction with light petroleum C) Distillation by Marcusson's method D) Determination of the loss on drying 	1

		B) Hannay			
		C) Hogarth			
		D) Franz Van Soxhlet			
18.	CO5	'Marc' means	1		
		a) Preparation of crude drug which contain all chemical constituents			
		b) Solvent used for extraction			
		c) Solid residues obtained after extraction			
		d) None of these			
19.	CO5	Choice of extraction is related to	1		
		a) Sample size b) Extraction time			
		c) Quantity of the extract required d) All of these			
20.	CO5	IR spectroscopy is used to identify	1		
		a) Number of hydrogens b) Functional group			
		c) Number of double bonds d) Molecular weight			
		SECTION B			
Answer	any two	questions of the following.	20		
	CO1	Different methods are used depending on nature of drug and its source for Separation	5+5		
		and isolation of labelled compound for below mentioned tissues and metabolites.	515		
		• Soft tissue (Fresh)			
		 Soft ussue (Fresh) Hard tissue 			
		• Unorganized drug			
		• Fat and oil			
		Alkaloids, Glycosides, Flavonoids			
		• Plant phenol			
		Explain different types of method and specific types of solvents used for separation.			
		Also, explain the modern techniques used for detection of labeled compound.			
	CO2	a) Explain the chemical classification of glycosides with at least one example.	4+3+3		
		b) How glycosides are formed from a hemiacetal group?			
		c) Discuss the importance of aglycone part in different glycosides.			
3.	CO4	Explain industrial production and estimation of podophyllotoxin	5+5		
SECTIC	N C				
Answer	any sever	n questions of the following.	35		
1	CO1	Describe in brief isolation and analysis of caffeine	5		
2	CO2	What are effects of acid and alkaline hydrolysis in case of molecular stability of	5		
	02	glycosides.			
3	CO2	Discuss the source, chemical constituents and use of vinca alkaloids.	5		
4		a) What is the difference between extraction and isolation?	1+4		
	CO5 b) Shortly discuss the process of getting a pure form of the main important of				
		constituent of curcumin.			
5	CO5	a) What is the role of solvents during plant extraction?	1+4		

		b) Illustrate different ideal properties of solvents to run the extraction methods.	
6	CO3	Define pseudo tannin. Write the chemical properties and chemical test for tannins	
7	CO4	Explain the industrial production and isolation of sennosides	
8	CO3	 The plant material was powdered and treated with hexane or petroleum ether followed by extraction with ethanol. Solvent was distilled off and residue was treated with sodium carbonate and extracted with organic solvents like chloroform. The mixture of bases thus obtained was separated into individual secondary metabolites by chromatographic (Column chromatography, Thin layer chromatography, Gas chromatography etc.) and steam distillation techniques. From the above statement answer the following questions. Which class of secondary metabolites is targeted for extraction and isolation? Explain the role of sodium carbonate and organic solvent used in extraction process. Describe with suitable example why steam distillation was done. 	
9	CO4	Describe in brief isolation and estimation of vincristine	5
		Total	75