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ALL INDIA GDC CLASSROOM TEST SERIES

for **GPAT**

Entrance Exams - 2020

All India GPAT Entrance Test

Student Name :

Test Date :

Centre :

Test Booklet Code

Total time : 2:00 Hours

PHARMACOGNOSY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. This question paper contains 08 pages. Please check all pages and report discrepancy if any.
2. Write your roll number, your name at specified locations.
3. Use only HB pencil for darken the circle in the answer Sheet.
4. Darken only one answer CIRCLE for each question as shown.
5. If you want to change the answer, ERASE completely the already darken CIRCLE with eraser and then make a fresh mark.
6. There are total 125 question carrying 500 marks.

7. Marking Scheme:
 - a) For each **correct** answer, you will be awarded **4(four)** marks.
 - b) For each wrong answer, you will be deducted **-1 (Negative one)** marks.
 - c) **Multiple** answers to a question will be treated as a **wrong** Answer.
 - d) For each **un-attempted** question, you will be awarded **0(Zero)** marks.
8. Rough work can be done on the question paper itself.
9. You are requested to switch off the mobile phones.
10. You will not be allowed to have in possession of any blank paper, log tables, charts, Calculator in the examination hall.

Note : It is compulsory to fill **Student Name** and **Test Booklet Code** on answer sheet, otherwise your answer sheet will be rejected.

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PHARMACOGNOSY

1. **Identify the mismatched reagent and its role in pharmacognosy drug evaluation**
 - (a) Chloral hydrate- Clearing agent
 - (b) Picric acid- Astringent
 - (c) Glycerine- Mounting agent
 - (d) Chromic acid solution - Decolourising agent
2. **Identify the mismatched pair**
 - (a) Hydathodes - Piper betel
 - (b) Arillode - Cardamom
 - (c) Caruncle - Belladonna
 - (d) Strophiole - Colchicum
3. **Identify the wrong statement**
 - (a) T-shaped trichomes are found in Pyrethrum
 - (b) Nuxvomica has lignified trichomes
 - (c) Fox glove leaves has anomocytic stomata
 - (d) Vasaka has paracytic stomata
4. **Identify the mismatched pair**
 - (a) Cinchona- Rubiaceae
 - (b) Vasaka -Acanthaceae
 - (c) Aswagandha- Solanaceae
 - (d) Amla- Combretaceae
5. **According to WHO guideline, the limit of pesticide residue is**
 - (a) NMT 0.3% (b) NMT 1%
 - (c) NMT 0.7% (d) NMT 2%
6. **Meristatic tissues have following characteristics except**
 - (a) They donot have any capacity for multiplication
 - (b) The cells are small & isodiametric in nature
 - (c) The cells are thin walled with prominent nucleus
 - (d) The cells are compactly arranged without any intercellular spaces
7. **Total ash value of crude drug signifies**
 - (a) Organic content & mineral matter of drug
 - (b) Mineral matter & woody matter present in the drug
 - (c) Woody matter & extragenous matter present in the drug
 - (d) Mineral matter & extragenous matter present in the drug
8. **Callus is**
 - (a) An organized mass of cells
 - (b) An unorganized mass of cells
 - (c) An organized mass of nucleus
 - (d) An unorganized mass of nucleus
9. **The most widely used chemical for protoplast fusion as fusogen is**
 - (a) Mannitol (b) Sorbitol
 - (c) Glucose (d) PEG
10. **Identify the pair which is mismatched**
 - (a) Turpentine oil - Pinaceae
 - (b) Eucalyptus oil - Rutaceae
 - (c) Mentha oil - Labiatae
 - (d) Garlic - Liliaceae
11. **Which of the following is not the character of seed**
 - (a) Calyx (b) Hilum
 - (c) Micropyle (d) Raphe
12. **Which of the following is not present in Arjuna**
 - (a) Scillaren A (b) Tomentosic acid
 - (c) Arjunic acid (d) Eilagic acid
13. **Identify the drug which do not contain monoterpenoid**
 - (a) Nutmeg (b) Dinkum oil
 - (c) Crocus (d) Cumin
14. **Which of the following drug is not an example of indole alkaloid**
 - (a) Crow fig
 - (b) Periwinkle
 - (c) Calabar tree
 - (d) South American arrow root poison
15. **Meadon saffron seed is an example of**
 - (a) Amino alkaloid
 - (b) Pyridine & piperidine alkaloid
 - (c) Quinoline alkaloid
 - (d) Imidazole alkaloid
16. **Identify the incorrect match**
 - (a) Asafoetida - Devil's dung
 - (b) Turmeric - Indian saffron
 - (c) Colocynth - Amber resin
 - (d) Guggul - Comiphora
17. **Red sandalwood is**
 - (a) Black catechu (b) Pale catechu
 - (c) Myrobalan (d) Pterocarpus

- 18. Bengal Quince is**
 (a) Bael (b) Gum Karaya
 (c) Guar Gum (d) Acacia
- 19. Consider the following tests for tannins & identify the mismatch**
- | Test | Observation |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Goldbeater's skin test | -> Brown or black colour skin |
| (b) Match stick test | -> Wood turns blue |
| (c) Ferric chloride test | -> Blue colour |
| (d) Phenazone test | -> Bulky precipitates |
- 20. Chlorogenic acid test is associated with**
 (a) Resin (b) Glycoside
 (c) Volatile oil (d) Tannin
- 21. Which is the typical reagent used to detect volatile oil in a given sample**
 (a) Acetic anhydride solution
 (b) Lead acetate
 (c) Ferric chloride
 (d) Sudan III solution
- 22. 1% Osmic acid is used to detect**
 (a) Fixed oil (b) Volatile oil
 (c) Resin (d) Tannin
- 23. Consider the following observation for identification of mucilage & gum. Identify the mismatch**
 (a) Test solution + Ruthenium red-> Pink color
 (b) Test solution + Thionine solution-> Violet - red color
 (c) Test solution + Dilute HCl + Fehling solution -> Red color
 (d) Test solution + Dilute HCl + Benedict solution-> Blue color
- 24. Which of the following reagent is not used in Shinoda test**
 (a) Lead acetate solution (b) Ethanol
 (c) Conc. HCl (d) Magnesium
- 25. Which reagent is not used to detect the presence of Coumarin glycosides**
 (a) Propylene glycol (b) Acetic acid
 (c) Sodium hydroxide (d) Sodium picrate
- 26. Digitoxose sugar presence can be confirmed by performing**
 (a) Raymond's test (b) Baljet test
 (c) Legal test (d) Keller Killani test
- 27. Mercurous nitrate is the key reagent to detect**
 (a) Anthraquinone glycoside
 (b) Cardiac glycoside
 (c) Cyanogenetic glycoside
 (d) Coumarin glycoside
- 28. Identify the correct statement for Gerard test**
 (a) White ppt indicates Hyoscine
 (b) Red color with heat indicates Hyoscyamine
 (c) Red color without heat indicates Atropine
 (d) None of the above
- 29. What is the composition of Frohde's reagent**
 (a) Conc. H₂SO₄ + Sodium molybdate
 (b) FeCl₃ solution
 (c) KClO₃ solution + NH₃
 (d) Glacial acetic acid + NH₃ Solution
- 30. Which colour is generated while performing Murexide test**
 (a) Yellow (b) Purple
 (c) Red (d) Blue
- 31. Mayer's reagent is**
 (a) Potassium Bismuth iodide
 (b) Potassium Mercuric iodide
 (c) Saturated picric acid
 (d) Tannic acid
- 32. Identify the incorrect match**
 (a) Fennel, Dill, Asafoetida-> Umbelliferae
 (b) Tobacco, Datura, Belladonna-> Solanaceae
 (c) Squill, Colchicum, Fennel-> Leguminosae
 (d) Starch, Citronella oil, Lemon grass oil-> Graminae
- 33. Which family is commonly known as Buck thorn family**
 (a) Oleaceae (b) Rhamnaceae
 (c) Polygonaceae (d) Apocynaceae
- 34. Jaborandi comes under family**
 (a) Rutaceae (b) Hypericaceae
 (c) Polygonaceae (d) Scrophulariaceae
- 35. Which drug do not come under family Convolvulaceae**
 (a) Ipomea (b) Male fern
 (c) Jalap (d) Kaladana

36. **Circular stomata are the typical microscopic feature of**
 (i) Vinca (ii) Colchicum
 (c) Squill (d) Datura
 (a) Only i & ii correct
 (b) Only i, ii & iii correct
 (c) Only ii & iii correct
 (d) All are correct
37. **Which stomata is associated with protection of water loss from leaf**
 (a) Paracytic stomata
 (b) Diacytic stomata
 (c) Sunken stomata
 (d) Anisocytic stomata
38. **Identify the incorrect statement**
 (a) Digitalis contain Ranunculaceous stomata
 (b) Vasaka contains Caryophyllaceous stomata
 (c) Coca contains Rubiaceous stomata
 (d) None of the above
39. **Which plant hormone is associated with cell division**
 (a) Auxin (b) GA₃
 (c) Kinetin (d) ABA
40. **Point of attachment of seed to stalk is known as**
 (a) Hilum (b) Micropyle
 (c) Raphe (d) Aril
41. **Star shaped medullary rays seen in**
 (a) Turmeric (b) Rhubarb
 (c) Ergot (d) Datura
42. **A drug X belonging to family agent, spices, Brick shaped parenchymatous cells are the typical microscopic feature. Identify X**
 (a) Indian Tobacco (b) Indian saffron
 (c) Ma- Huang (d) Saffron
43. **Silicon carbide whiskers, Electroporation, Microinjection terms are associated with**
 (a) Foreign gene transfer
 (b) Hypoglycemic activity testing
 (c) Mutation
 (d) Anti- inflammatory activity testing
44. **Which is an alkaloid containing tertiary amine nitrogen**
 (a) Tubocurarine (b) Ephedrine
 (c) Mescaline (d) Atropine
45. **Which is not an example of volatile alkaloid**
 (a) Nicotine (b) Emetine
 (c) Coniine (d) Spartein
46. **Opalescent parenchymatous cells, acicular raphides, presence of mullar shaped starch grains are the microscopic features of**
 (a) Rauwolfia (b) Curare
 (c) Ipecac (d) Nuxvomica
47. **Presence of Stratified cork, prismatic calcium oxalate crystals, absence of sclerenchyma, stone cells, phloem fibres are the typical microscopic features of**
 (a) Belladonna (b) Datura
 (c) Rauwolfia (d) Nuxvomica
48. **Deadly night shade comes under a class of alkaloid which contains**
 (a) Pyridine + Piperidine ring
 (b) Pyrrole + Piperidine ring
 (c) Pyrrolidine + Piperazine ring
 (d) Pyrrolidine + Piperidine ring
49. **All tropane alkaloids generally contain anisocytic stomata but one is exception to this which contains paracytic stomata. Identify the drug**
 (a) Coca (b) Thorn apple
 (c) Henbane (d) Belladonna
50. **Identify the wrong match**
 (a) Theophylline-> 1,3,7 Trimethyl xanthine-> Smooth muscle relaxant
 (b) Caffeine-> 1,3,7 Trimethyl xanthine-> CNS Stimulant
 (c) Theobromine-> 3,7 Dimethyl xanthine-> Diuretic
 (d) Colour of tea is due to gallotanic acid
51. **A drug X, dried roots are used, leaves contain steroidal lactone, has immunomodulatory property. Identify X**
 (a) Pilocarpine (b) Vasaka
 (c) Ashwagandha (d) Aconite
52. **A drug which contains diacytic stomata, nature alkaloid, one major chemical constituent is used as oxytocic which on oxidation gives bronchodilator property, contains Quinazoline nucleus. Identify the drug**
 (a) Punarnava (b) Shankhpuspi
 (c) Vasaka (d) None

- 53. Borax test, Nitrous acid test, Klung's test are associated with**
 (a) Cascara (b) Senna
 (c) Rhubarb (d) Aloe
- 54. Identify the mismatched characteristics of Indian senna**
 (a) 6- Hydroxy musizin glycoside present
 (b) Vein- islet no- 19.5 to 22.5
 (c) Stomatal index usually 17.5
 (d) The stomata having two or three subsidiary cells respectively are in the ratio about 7.3
- 55. Drug having sialogogue property is**
 (a) Lobelia (b) Belladonna
 (c) Areca (d) Stramonium
- 56. Norlupinane ring containing alkaloid is**
 (a) Physostigmine (b) Ephedrine
 (c) Aconitine (d) Cytisine
- 57. Amino acid precursor of Anabesine is**
 (a) Ornithine (b) Lysine
 (c) Histidine (d) Tryptophan
- 58. Asthma weed belongs to family**
 (a) Palmaceae (b) Malvaceae
 (c) Campanulaceae (d) Solanaceae
- 59. Prismatic & acicular crystal of calcium oxalate & palisade ratio 5 : 8.5 is a characteristic feature of**
 (a) Vasaka (b) Kurchi
 (c) cinchona (d) Belladonna
- 60. Ring present in Colchine is**
 (a) Tropine (b) Quinoline
 (c) Tropolene (d) Imidazole
- 61. Polygonal shaped cell is a typical microscopic feature of**
 (a) Datura (b) Coca
 (c) Vinca (d) Cinchona
- 62. Consider the following statement on formation of Meconic acid and identify correct statement.**
 (a) Energy liberating and a product of glycolysis
 (b) Energy exhausted and a product of glycolysis
 (c) Energy liberating and a product of TCA Cycle
 (d) Energy exhausted and a product of TCA Cycle
- 63. Optically inactive Opium alkaloid is**
 (a) Papaverine (b) Noscapaine
 (c) Codeine (d) Norceine
- 64. The price of Coca leaves is determined on the basis of maximum chemical content of**
 (a) Ecgonine (b) Cocaine
 (c) Tropic acid (d) Cinnamic acid
- 65. At which age of Cinchona bark, we can get maximum amount of alkaloids?**
 (a) 4-6 years (b) 6-10 years
 (c) 10-15 years (d) 15-20 years
- 66. Tropane nucleus is chemotactic characteristics of family**
 (a) Rubiaceae (b) Leguminosae
 (c) Loganiaceae (d) Solanaceae
- 67. In Cinchonine, -OCH₃ Group is replaced by**
 (a) H (b) OH (c) COOH (d) CH₃
- 68. Divine plant is**
 (a) Coca (b) Belladonna
 (c) Cinchona (d) Colchicum
- 69. The alkaloids with different basicities are extracted by gradient pH technique. The pH of aqueous extract solution is gradually increased by**
 (a) 0.9 increment up to pH 9
 (b) 0.5 increment up to pH 9
 (c) 1 increment up to pH 9
 (d) 0.5 increment up to pH 7
- 70. Types of calcium oxalate crystals found in Belladonna**
 (a) Rosette (b) Prismatic
 (c) Acicular (d) Microsphenoidal
- 71. The monohydric alcohol present in Ashwagandha is**
 (a) Anolide (b) Sorbitol
 (c) Somnitol (d) WithanolideD

- 72. The alkaline part of medicinally active Veratrum alkaloid is**
- (a) Poly hydroxylated C₂₁N fused polycyclic system
 (b) Poly hydroxylated C₂₇N fused polycyclic system
 (c) Poly hydroxylated C₂₃N fused polycyclic system
 (d) Poly hydroxylated C₂₂N fused polycyclic system
- 73. Physostigma on exposure to air & light oxidized into**
- (a) Rubeserine (b) Geneserine
 (c) Eseramine (d) Eseroline
- 74. The colour of Tea leaves is due to**
- (a) Caffeine (b) Thein
 (c) Gallotannic acid (d) None
- 75. Aminoacid precursor of Physostigmine is**
- (a) Tryptophan (b) Tyrosine
 (c) Ornithine (d) Arginine
- 76. Horse shoe shaped stone cells are typical microscopic features of**
- (a) Veratrum (b) Kurchi
 (c) Aswagandha (d) Ephedra
- 77. Ergotoxin ethanosulphate is used as standard of Ergot alkaloid. This is a mixture of**
- (a) Ergocristine & Ergocornine
 (b) Ergocristine & Ergocryptine
 (c) Ergocornine & Ergocryptine
 (d) Ergocristine, Ergocornine & Ergocryptine
- 78. SAM (S-Adenosine Methionine) is found in biosynthesis of**
- (a) Ergot alkaloids (b) Purine alkaloids
 (c) Opoids (d) Tropane alkaloids
- 79. Well differentiated Casparian strip in endodermis is found in**
- (a) Lobelia (b) Jatamanasi
 (c) Veratrum (d) Kurchi
- 80. Modified root used for alkaloid extraction in Colchicum is**
- (a) Rhizome (b) Tuber
 (c) Bulb (d) Corm
- 81. Seeds outgrowth of Autumn Crocus is**
- (a) Arista (b) Aril
 (c) Arillode (d) Strophile
- 82. Heterocyclic ring present in Jaborandi is**
- (a) Indole (b) Imidazole
 (c) Isoquinoline (d) Quinoline
- 83. Which is known as cancer tree**
- (a) Vinca (b) Rauwolfia
 (c) Nuxvomica (d) Camptotheca
- 84. Collapsed cells between epidermis are found in**
- (a) Rauwolfia (b) Ergot
 (c) Nux vomica (d) Physostigma
- 85. You are given a drug and said that, this drug contain Lactone ring. Both stem and root in dried state is used for alkaloid extraction. This drug having aphrodisiac, Immunomodulatory and Antistress property. Find out the drug from given options**
- (a) Ephedra (b) Ginseng
 (c) Lobelia (d) Winter cherry
- 86. A drug X when injected to tail of a mouse of 2 weeks old, palpitation took place. This drug stimulates respiratory & cardiovascular system in Man. Also act as CNS Stimulant. Identify the drug**
- (a) Chhotachand (b) Dog poison
 (c) Periwinkle (d) Calabar beans
- 87. H₂S gas is passed through plant extract to isolate glycosides**
- (a) To remove excess lead acetate, used to precipitate tannins
 (b) To deactivate enzymes present in plant
 (c) To obtain purified extract
 (d) To break down the glycoside linkage
- 88. The bitterest substance in *Gentiana lutea* is**
- (a) Gentiogenin (b) Gentsin
 (c) Amarogentin (d) Gentianin
- 89. Identify the residue which shows strong fluorescence in alkali**
- (a) Oxanthrone (b) Anthraquinone
 (c) Anthrone (d) Anthranol
- 90. The biologically more active reduced anthraquinones loses their activity during storage because**
- (a) They are hydrolysed only
 (b) They are hydrolysed & oxidized

- (c) They leads to isomerisation
(d) Breaking of Glycosidic linkage
- 91. After isolation , Diosgenin degraded to**
(a) 17-a hydroxyl progesterone
(b) 17-a -ethynyl estradiol
(c) Prednisolone
(d) 16- dehydro pregnenelone acetate
- 92. A bark surface show presence of lenticels, patch of lichen. Cortex is composed of collenchymas externally & cellulogic parenchyma on inner side. Identify the drug**
(a) *R. rhaponticum* (b) *Rhamni pursianac*
(c) *R. emodi* (d) *Rheum palmatum*
- 93. Isothiocynate glycosides are prominent in family**
(a) Cruciferae (b) Liliaceae
(c) Rosaceae (d) Apocyanaceae
- 94. Identify the incorrect statement on Senna**
(a) Isobilateral leaf
(b) Indian variety has more hair as compared to European variety
(c) Active constituents present in epicarp of leaf
(d) Active constituents present in pericarp of pods
- 95. Fracture of Socotrine aloe is**
(a) Conchoidal (b) Smooth & even
(c) Waxy like (d) Smooth & glassy
- 96. The content of Aloe barbadensis responsible for macrophase production is**
(a) Aloe-emodin (b) Aloesin
(c) Beta- barbaloin (d) Aloctine
- 97. Identify the position of OH group position of Digitoxigenin**
(a) 14th (b) 14th & 16 th
(c) 14th, 12th & 16th (d) 14th & 12th
- 98. Which cardiac glycoside is used as reference standart for bioassay**
(a) Digitalis (b) Thevetia
(c) Stropanthus (d) Ouabain
- 99. Circular stomata is the typical microscopic feature of**
(a) Digitalis (b) Indian Squill
(c) Stropanthus (d) Ouabain
- 100. Identify Chinese ginseng**
(a) Panax quinquefolium
(b) Panax ginseng
(c) Panax notoginseng
(d) Panax japonica
- 101. A drug X having synthetic precursor of sex hormone, OCPs and corticosteroid. Used in rheumatic arthritis treatment. Dried tuber is used as biological source. Identify the drug**
(a) Ginseng (b) Yam
(c) Mulethi (d) Musaber
- 102. Which drug is an important constituent of ayurvedic formulation Sudarshan powder**
(a) Liquiorice (b) Quassia
(c) Picrorrhiza (d) Chirata
- 103. A drug X is an outstanding drug for diabetics treatment, contains alkaloid betaine & choline, leaves are used. Identify the drug**
(a) Liquiorice (b) Gymnema
(c) Picrorrhiza (d) Chirata
- 104. Identify the wrong match**
(a) Senna- Leguminosae
(b) Rhubarb- Apocynaceae
(c) Aloe- Lilliaceae
(d) Senega- Polygalaceae
- 105. Sweetening principle of Mulethi is**
(a) Glycyrrhizin (b) Liquitrin
(c) Isoliquitrin (d) Carbenoxolone
- 106. Reagent used in Klung's Isobarbaloin test are**
(a) $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{NaCl} + 90\% \text{ alcohol}$
(b) $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Lactophenol} + 90\% \text{ alcohol}$
(c) $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{NaCl} + \text{Water}$
(d) $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Lactophenol} + \text{Water}$
- 107. Which is not a microscopic feature of Senna leaf**
(a) Paracytic stomata
(b) Presence of cluster sheath
(c) Presence of collenchyma
(d) Lignified trichome
- 108. Rossette type ca-oxalate crystals are found in**
(a) Fennel (b) Dill
(c) Coriander (d) Caraway

- 109. Synthetic camphor can be differentiated from natural camphor by the phenomenon seen after vanillin and H_2SO_4 treatment**
- (a) Burns with bright smoky flame
 (b) Colour change from yellow to blue
 (c) Colour change from blue to red
 (d) Colour change from violet to red
- 110. Natural gaultheria oil can be distinguished from synthetic methyl salicylate by**
- (a) Characteristic odour due to ethanol
 (b) Characteristic odour due ester of n-heptyl alcohol
 (c) Characteristic odour due to gaultherin
 (d) Characteristic odour due to rancidification
- 111. Chenopodium oil contains an unsaturated terpene compound known as ascaridol having**
- (a) Peroxide linkage (b) Oxide linkage
 (c) Methylene bridge (d) Ethylene bridge
- 112. The anti-inflammatory and antiulcer activity of peppermint oil is due to**
- (a) Azulene (b) Menthol
 (c) Pulegone (d) Menthol
- 113. Parquetry arrangement of cell on inner epidermis of pericarp is the feature of**
- (a) Clove (b) Fennel
 (c) Eucalyptus (d) Nutmeg
- 114. Pod is associated with**
- (a) Rasna (b) Artemisia
 (c) Peppermint (d) Musk
- 115. Tilden's reagent is**
- (a) Antimony trichloride and chloroform
 (b) Nitrosyl chloride and Methyl alcohol
 (c) Antimony trichloride and ethanol
 (d) Nitrosyl chloride and Chloroform
- 116. Which volatile oil is used for extraction of citral(synthesis of beta ionine)**
- (a) Mentha oil (b) Palmerosa oil
 (c) Orange pill (d) Indian Melissa oil
- 117. Cremocarp is the typical feature of family**
- (a) Santalaceae (b) Rutaceae
 (c) Labiatae (d) Umbelliferae
- 118. Wavy sclerenchyma is the characteristic feature of**
- (a) Ajowan (b) Coriander
 (c) Clove (d) Star anise
- 119. Which is not a microscopic feature of clove**
- (a) Presence of stone cells
 (b) Presence of Aerenchyma
 (c) Crystals of ca- oxalate present
 (d) Presene of starch
- 120. Java cinnamon is**
- (a) *Cinnamon cassia*
 (b) *Cinnamon Zeylanicum*
 (c) *Cinnamomum loureirii*
 (d) *Cinnamomum burmanni*
- 121. Identify the incorrect pair**
- (a) Aril- Nutmeg
 (b) Arista- Stropanthus
 (c) Arriolode- Coriander
 (d) Clove- Hypanthium
- 122. Diterpenoid containing oxetane ring system found in**
- (a) Taxus (b) Annato
 (c) Annise (d) Artemisis
- 123. Bitter principle of saffron is**
- (a) Picrocrosin (b) Protocrocin
 (c) Crosin (d) Crocetin
- 124. Which part of clove contains highest amount of Ca- oxalate crystals**
- (a) Lacuna (b) Columella
 (c) Stigma (d) Anther
- 125. A sample of Cinnamomum zeylanicum purchased from market was evaluated for its authenticity. It shows**
- (a) Presence of cork & cortex
 (b) Absence of xylem parenchyma
 (c) Absence of cork & cortex
 (d) Absence of phloem fibres

End of paper

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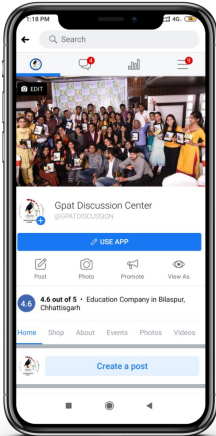
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