**S.Y.B.Sc Paper III**

**Unit I Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry**

# Q.1.A Select the appropriate option for the following questions:

1. Quinine is used as drug.

a. Hypotensive b. Anti malarial

c. CNS Stimulant d. Hypertensive

1. I.P.C. stands for

a. Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee b. Indian Pharmacopoeia Council

c. Indian Pharmacopoeia d. Indian Pharmacy Commission

1. Species of Phyllanthus are commonly known as

a. Chawayanprash b. Shatavari

c. Arjun` d. Bhuiamla

1. A very popular formulation made from S*araca asoca* is

a. *Chawayanprash* b. Trikatu

c. Ashokaghrita d. Hajmola.

1. Bark powder of polyalthialongifolia is a common adulterant for

a. *Terminalia* Tomentos b. Centella asiatica

c. Glycyrrhiza glabra d. Saraca asoca

1. Phyllanthus amarus is used in treatment of a.Kidney stone b. hair loss

c. Vision loss d. Dental carries

1. Common name of *Phyllanthus amarus* is

a. Niruri b. Brahmi

c. Shatavari d. Devdaru.

1. Common name of Centella asiatica is

a. Niruri b. Brahmi

c. Shatavari d. Devdaru

1. Common name of Glycyrrhiza glabra is

a. Madhuka b. Brahmi

c. Shatavari d. Devdaru

1. Cough syrup may have which one of the following ingredients

a. Terminalia tomentosa b. Centella asiatica

c. Glycyrrhiza glabra d. Saraca asoca

1. Memory enhancing syrup and capsule may have which one of the following ingredients.

a. Terminalia tomentosa b. Centella asiatica

c. Glycyrrhiza glabra d. Saraca asoca

1. is used to treat several gynecological diseases.

a. Chawayanprash b. Trikatu

c. Ashokarisht d. Hajmola

1. Glycoside Bacodise is found in

a. Terminalia tomentosa b. Bacopa *monniri*

c. Glycyrrhiza glabra d. Saracaasoca

1. Glycyrrhizin Is the secondary metabolite found in

a. Termialia tomentosa b. Bacopamoneri

c. Glycyrrhiza glabra d. Saraca asoca

1. Terminalia arjuna is a traditional medicine use for

a. Heart Diseases b. Skin Diseases

c. Throat infection d. Eye Diseases

1. is a compilation of official standards for drug manufactured in India.

a. Ayurveda b. AYUSH

c. Indian pharmacopoeic d. Monograph

1. got legal status under second schedule of the drug and cosmetic act 1940 and rules 1945 there under.

a. Indian Pharmacopoeia b. AYUSH

c. Monograph d. None of these

1. First adition of Indian pharmacopoeia was published in a. 1955 b. 1965

c. 1975 d. 1985

1. Description of each single drug or preparation included in a Pharmacopoeia Is called

a. Flora b. Monograph

c. Biograph d. None of these

1. is commonly known as Brahmi and Mandukaparni.

a. Saracaasoca b. Polyalthia longifolia

c. Phyllanthus amarus d. Centella asiatica

1. Saracaasocabelongs to family

a. Caesalpinaceae b. Fabaceae

c. Acanthaceae d. Combreraceae

1. is common adulterant in *Terminalia arjuna*

a. Glycyrrhiza glabra b. Bacopa monnieri

c. Terminalia tomentosa d. Centella asiatica

1. is common adulterant in *Phyllanthus amarus*

a. Bacopa monnieri b. Polyalthia longifolia

c. Saraca asoca d. Phyllanthus urinaria

1. is adulterated with Glyrrhiza glabra

a. Abrus precatorius b. Phyllanthus urinaria

c. Bacopa monnieri d. Polyalthia longifolia

1. Glycyrrhiza glabra is commonly known as

a. liquorice b. nicotine

c. brahmi d. arjuna

1. is used as a substitute in place of Bacopa monnieri

a. Centella assiatica b. Phyllanthus amarus

c. Terminalia arjuma d. Polyalthai longifolia.

1. Saraca asoca is commonly known as

a. seeta ashok b. arjuna

c. brahmi d. bhuiamla

1. Terminalia tomentosa is sold under the name of

a. sitaasok b. arjuna

c. brahmi d. crocodile bark tree

1. Leteral meaning of pharmacopoeia is

a. Medicinal plants b. drug making

c. drug organization d. none of these

1. Entire parts of the following drugs are effective expect.

a. Ergot b. Belladonna

c. Ephedra d. Clove

1. Select the drug which is not bellowing to glycoside class.

a. Digitalis b. Senna

c. Nux vomica d. Cascara

1. Select the drug, which is not belonging to tannin class.

a. Myrobalam b. pale catechu

c. Ashoka d. Peppermint

1. Drug not belonging to volatile oil class.

a. Peppermint b. clove

c. caster oil d. Agar

1. Select the drug which is not showing carminative property.

a. Dill b. Mentha

c. senna d. cardamom

35 is not used in expectorant

a. Ipecacuanha b. Vasaka

c. Liquorice d. Atropine

1. I.P stands for…………………

a. Indian phramacopoiea b. Indian pharmacopoeia committee

c. Indian pharmacy d. All of the above

1. Pharamacopoeia term refers to………………..

a. medicine making b. alcohol making

c. drug making d. alcorides making

1. A stringent tasting group of herbs.

a. vedanasthapana b. kashayaskandha

c. sushruta d. vagbhata

1. group of herbs that helps to relieve pain.

a. vedanasthapana b. kashayaskandha

c. sushruta d. vegbhata

1. Is commonly known as ka’keli.

a. Saraco asoca b. Polyalthia longifolia

c. Phyllanthus amarus d. Centella asiatica

1. Name of the scientist who gave the term Pharamcognosy

a. Seydler b. Charak

c. Sushrut d. Hippocrates

1. Who is considered as father of surgery?

a. Seydler b. Charak

c. Sushrut d. Hippocrates

1. type of classification system

a. Chemical b. Morphological

c. Pharmacoloogical d. Alphabetical

1. The classification system comprising of chemical type of compound and evolution of plant is

a. Chemical b. Taxonomical

c. Chemotaxonomical d. Morphological

1. All are type of Asexual method of vegetative propagation EXCEPT

a. Seed propagation method b. Natural method

c. Artificial method d. Aseptic method

1. Ash value indicate

# Presence of silicates, oxalates, phosphates

1. Presence of chemical composition of plant
2. Presence of different cells and tissues
3. Presence of Water
4. All are physical method of evaluation of drugs Except

a. Stomatal index b. Ash value

c. Extractive value d. Viscosity

1. "Vasaka is used in cough because it can dilate the bronchiole

smooth muscle."- mention the classification system.

a. Alphabetical b. Chemical

c. Pharmacological d. Morphological

1. Colour, odour and taste of the drug belong to which type of

evaluation method

a. Alphabetical b. Chemical

c. Pharmacological d. Morphological

1. Is Known as father of medicine?

a. Aristotle b. Dioscoridesc

c. Hippocratesd d. Galen

1. Drug is not under the class of organized drug :

a. Leavesb b. flowersc)

c. Fruitsd d. Gums

1. Drug is not under the seed class :

a. Nux vomicab b. Digitalisc

c. stropanthus d. Ispgol

1. Drug which does not belong to leaves class :

a. Senna b. Digitalisc

c. Eucalyptus d. Turmeric

1. Drug which does not belong to fruit class :

a. Artemesiab b. fennelc

c. Corianderd d. Colocynth

1. Dried latex of the drug is used, except :

a. Opiumb b. Gatta parchac

c. Papaind d. Balsam

1. The roots of following drugs are effective, except :

a. Rauwolfia b. Ipecacuanhac

c. Turmericd d. Aconite

1. Leaves of the following drugs are affective, except:

a. Senna b. Digitalisc

c. Cloved d. Vasaka

58 is not used as cardiotonics

a. digitalis b. Cinchona

c. squill d. stropanthus

1. Drug do not used as anticancer…………..

a. podophyllumb b. curare

c. Camptotheca d. Taxus

1. Drug is used as antimalerial.

a. Ashwagandha b. Tulsi

c. Ginseng d. Artemesia

1. Alkaloids are type of substances.

a. Acid b. Neutral

c. Chemical d. Basic nitrogenous

1. Glycosides are condensation products of .

a. Sugar + aglycone b. Sugar + Protein

c. Protein + aglycone d. Fats + aglycone

1. Which Flower bud of drug showing medicinal importance?

a. Saffron b. Clove

c. Fig d. Caraway

1. Protoalkaloids are also called as .

a. Amino alkaloid b. Pseudo alkaloid

c. True alkaloid d. Extra alkaloid

1. Which is not the characteristic feature of alkaloid?
2. Complex molecular structure and nitrogen in the molecule
3. Basic in nature
4. Biosynthetically derived

# Acidic in nature only

1. Botanical source of Arjuna bark:

a. Terminalis tamentosa b. Polygala chinesis

c. Poligala erioptera d. Terminalis arjuna

1. The production of secondary metabolites requires the use of .

a. Meristem b. Protoplast

c. Axillary buds d. Cell suspension

1. First edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in . a. 1965 b. 1955

c. 1975 d. 1985

1. Saffron is obtained from .

a. Style and stigma of Cocus b. Style and stigma of Crocus

c. Petals of Chrysanthernum d. Flowers of Syzygium

1. Glycyrrhiza glabra is commonly known as

a. Nicotine b. Brahmi

c. Licorice d. Arjuna

1. Oleo gum resins are mixture of:

# Volatile oil + Gum + Resins

* 1. Fixed oil + Gum + Resin
  2. Fats + Gum + Resin
  3. Gum + resins

1. is used as substitute in place of Bacopa monnieri.

a. Abrus Precatorius b. Phyllanthus longifolia

c. Centella asiatica d. Polyalthia longifolia

1. Saraca asoca belong to family .

a. Caesalpinaceae b. Fabaceae

c. Acanthaceae d. Combretacea

1. The government of India constituted a permanent Indian pharmacopoeia committee (IPC) in

a. 1948 b. 1940

c. 1946 d. 1960

1. Which Pharmacopoeia has been recognized by The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FDC) Act?

# United States Pharmacopoeia / National Formulary (USP/NF)

1. British Pharmacopoeia (BP)
2. European Pharmacopoeia
3. All of them
4. Which of the following is actually a drug compendium?
5. International Pharmacopoeia
6. City pharmacopoeia
7. Pharmacopoea Amstelredamensis

# Martindale: The Extra Pharmacopoeia

1. Which one of the taxonomic aids can give comprehensive account of complete compiled information of any one genus or family at a particular time?

a. Taxonomic key b. flora

c. Herbarium d. monographs

1. The first edition of pharmacopoeia was published in

a. 1998 b. 1955

c. 1961 d. 1975

1. The second edition of pharmacopoeia was published in a. 1964 b.1977

c. 1974 d. 1968

1. Saraca asoca belongs to family

a. Leguminosae b. Umbelliferae

c. Cruciferae d. Myrtaceae

1. Centella Asiatica belongs to family

a. Myrtaceae b. Zingiberaceae

c. Umbelliferae d. Cruciferae

1. Metabolic intermediates found in living system which are essential for growth and life is called

a. Saponins b. Tannins

c. Secondary metabolite d. Primary metabolites

1. Which of the following is NOT the class of secondary metabolite.

a. Amino acids b. Terpenes

c. Phenolics d. Alkaloids

1. How many isoterpene units are there in sesquiterpenes

a. 1 b. 2

c. 3 d. 8

1. Which of the following does NOT take part in the biosynthesis of terpenes?

a. Mevalonic acid b. Methylerythritol phosphate

c. Acetyl-COA d. Phenol

1. Beta-carotene, a plant pigment falls under which of the following classes of terpenes?

a. Triterpenes b. tetraterpene

c. Diterpenes d. Polyterpenes

1. Name the class of secondary metabolites which is characterized by the presence of the hydroxyl group with an aromatic ring?

a. Glycosides b. Phenolics

c. Alkaloids d. Terpenes

1. Which of the following class does NOT belong to phenolic compounds?

a. Xanthone b. Lignans

c. Gossypol d. Flavonoids

# Unit II-Forestry and economic botany

1. is an example of bast fiber.

a. Cotton b. Coir

c. Jute d. Agave

1. Which country is the largest producer of Jute in the world?

a. India b. Bangladesh

c. Myanmar d. Srilanka

1. Alleppey Green Extra Bold is a term used for grading which of the following commodity?

a. Green cardamom b. Green chilly

c. Coffee beans d. Tea leaves

1. Saffron is obtained from

# Style and stigma of Crocus

* 1. Style and stigma of Cocus
  2. Petals of Chrysenthemum
  3. Flowers of Sizigium

1. Jute fibre is obtained from

a. Phloem b. xylem

c. Epidermis d. Mesocarp

1. The process of submerging jute stems into water for extracting fibre is known as

a. Wetting b. Retting

c. Slyvering d. Baling

1. The largest cultivated crop after cereals is

a. Cotton b. Mustard

c. Coconut d. Jute

1. The family of genus Gossypium is

a. Fabaceaeb b. Malvaceae

c. Poaceae d. Solanaceae

1. Raising trees is farm in an integrated manner in known as

a. Urban Forestry b. Agroforestry

c. Silvopasture d. Riparian Buffer

1. Wind break offers protection in the downward direction up to a distance approximately time the height of tallest trees.

a.5 times b. 10 times

c. 15-20 times d. 2 times

1. The most expensive spice in the world is

a. Cardamom b. Clove

c. saffron d. Black pepper

1. Which country is the largest importer of cardamom in the world is

a. India b. Saudi Arebia

c. USA d. Canada

1. social forestry helps in
2. Conservation of forest
3. Reducing soil erosion

a. Providing firewood to villagersd

# d. all the above

1. Saffron is grown in in India.

a. Kashmir b. Maharashtra

c. West Bengal d. Assam

1. Saffron is propagated by

a. seeds b. corm

c. stem cutting d. root cutting

1. Queen of spice is

a. black pepper b. cardamom

c. clove d. saffron

1. Fibers utilized for the manufacture of fabrics, netting and cordage is called

a. textile fiber b. filling fiber

c. brush fiber d. natural fiber

1. When forestry is practiced for achieving more than one purpose, it is called

a. intensive forestry b. Multiple forestry

c. silviculture d. agroforestry

1. Cotton fibre is obtained from the hairs of

a. fruit b. Seed

c. stem d. leaves

1. is also known as Zafran.

a. saffron b. Cardamom

c. clove d. Black pepper

1. The biological source of cardamom

a. stem b. Fruits and seeds

c. Leaves d. Root

1. type of forest is found in Silent Valley.

a. pine b. Thorn

c. Evergreen d. Broad – leaved

1. forests are found along the Andaman and Nicobar Island.

a. semi-evergreen b. Littoral and swamp

c. Wet evergreen d. Deciduous

1. is used by hindus on several on religious and ceremonial rituals.

a. black pepper b. Cardamom

c. Clove d. Saffron

1. forest are found along Delta region of Ganga and Brahmputra.

a. Alpine b. Littoral and swamp

c. montane temperate d. tropical thorn

1. Dry alpine scrubs are found about a. 1000 to 1500 b. 1500 t0 2000m

c. 2000 to 3000m d. 3000 to 4900m

1. Moist alpines are found along

a. Himalaya b. Nilgiri

c. Satpuda d. western ghat

1. Sub alpine scrubs are found about a. 1000to 1500m b.1500to 2000m

c. 2000 to 2500m d. 2900to3500m

1. is the aim of urban forestry.

a. To reduce noice pollution b. To improve air quality

c. To provide employment d. All of these

1. Organic farming avoids use of and protect environment from pollution.

a. manures b. chemicals

c. biofertilizers d. None of these

1. Stem fibres are also known as

a. hard fibres b. structural fibres

c. bast fibres d. surface fibres

1. Jute plant belongs to family

a. Tiliaceae b. Malvaceae

c. Liliaceae d. Cobretaceae

1. is example of surface fibre.

a. Jute b. Hemp

c. Sisal d. Cotton

1. Saffron plant belongs to family.

a. Zangiberaceae b. Iridaceae

c. Amaranthaceae d. Liliaceae

1. Suffron of commerce is actually of the plant.

a. calyx b. corolla

c. perianth d. stigma

1. Surface fibre is…………….

a. Cotton b. Coir

c. Jute d. Agave

37 is example of textile fibre.

a. cotton b. coir

c. jute d. agave

38. D- 154 is varieties of ……………….

a. Cotton b. jute

c. coir d. agave

1. Forest is store house of Biodiversity.

a. Semi evergreen b. littoral & swamp

c. Deciduous d. wet evergreen

1. forest are found in Eastern Himalaya and western ghat.

a. Wet evergreen b. semi-evergreen

c. Deciduous d. Subtropical pine

1. Frost injuries are:

a. Heavy frost b. Heavy low temperature

c. Both (a) & (b) d. None of these

1. Urban forestry is:
2. It is specialized branch branch of forestry that has as its objective the cultivation and management of trees for their present
3. Potential contribution to the physiological, socio-logical and economic well being of urban society

# Both (a) & (b)

1. None of these
2. Management of Urban Forest is concerned with management needs of forests in urban areas and with how needs are:
3. Whatever is done for the forest to maintain the health and vigour
4. Whatever is done to the forest to prevent undue interference with the society

# Both a & b

1. None of these
2. Benefits of Urban Forests are
3. Climate amelioration
4. Environmental engineering uses Architectural uses
5. Aesthetic uses d. All of the above
6. Use oriented forestry are:

a. Industrial forestry b. Energy forestry

c. Both a & b d. None of these

1. Quantitative traits exhibit continuous variation as they are controlled by

a. single gene b. oligo gene

c. polygene d. special gene

1. Intensity of light on southern aspects compared to northern aspects will be

a. Equal b. higher

c. lower d. none

1. The smallest functional territorial unit in forest management is

a. Circle b. division

c. section. d. Antheridia

1. Which type of forests occupies the highest percentage of area in India?

a. tropical deciduous b. Savannah and desert vegetation

c. Equitorial evergreen. d.tropical rainforest

1. The word “Mangal” is used for which among the following kinds of

vegetations?

a. Aquatic plants b. Algal blooms

c. mangrooves d. Mediterranean forest, woodlands and scrub

1. How many states in India have a forest cover more than the 75% of their geographical lands area?

a. 1 b. 3

c. 5 d. 7

1. Which among the following is a typical Monsoon vegetation in India?

a. Tropical evergreen forest. b. Tropical deciduous forest

c. Tropical thorn forest d. sub-tropical evergreen forest

1. Which of the following represents largest fraction of forest cover in India?

a. Tropical dry deciduous b. Tropical moist deciduous

c. tropical evergreen d. sub- tropical

1. Social forestry is
2. Growing plants of various species on private land
3. Management of forests by cooperative council
4. Growing plants of same species on public land

# Growing and managing useful plants on public land

1. Which country leads in the producing and consuming of forest products?

a. Nepal b. Kenya

c. India d. United States

1. What is called for the practice of regulating forest resources to meet the needs of society and industry while preserving the forest’s health?
2. Environmental protection

# Sustainable Forest Management

1. Forest policy framework
2. Unsustainable Forest Management
3. Which one of the following is a branch of forestry?

a. Protection Forestry b. Deforestation

c. Forest Management d. Restricted Forestry

1. Which one of the following is not the best way to stop deforestation?
2. Planting trees

# Not encouraging for recycling the used products

1. Go paperless
2. Eat vegetarian meals as often as possible
3. Which of the following is related to silviculture?

a. culture of hilsa b. culture of silver carp

c. culture of oil-producing d. forest crops

1. National Center of Organic Farming is in

a. Nagpur b. Kochi

c. Gangtok d. Ghaziabad

1. Organic farming is the technique of raising crops through uses of?

a. manures b. biofertilizers

c. resistant varieties d. All of these

# UNIT 3: INSDUSTRY BASED ON PLANT PRODUCTS

1. is called as the bio gas.

a. Bio ethanol b. Bio methane

c. Bio diesel d. Bio butanol

1. The bio diesel is the long chain of carbon atoms contains group at one end.

a. Alcohol b. Aldehyde

c. Ketone d. Ester

1. Lemon oil is used to increasing

a. Concentration b. Anxiety

c. Dizziness d. Stress

1. Which is NOT the property of jasmine?

a. Antidepressant b. Antiseptic

c. Antispasmodic d. Anti-sedative

1. Cellulases is used in which type of industry?

a. Food industry b. Paper industry

c. Biofuel industry d. Chemical industry

1. nerve from nose to brain is the site of action for this essential oil.

a. Optic nerve. b. Oculomotor nerve

c. Olfactory nerve d.Trochlear nerve

1. Spirulina is rich source of

a. Protein b. vitamins

c. minerals d. all of these

1. For anti-inflammatory action jojoba plant contains acid.

a. Citrus b. Myristic

c. Malic d. Formic

1. Which family bromelain is belonging?

a. Boryaceae b. Bruchiaceae

c. Bruniaceae d. Bromeliaceae

1. Syngas is used to produce and .

a. Methanol and Hydrogen b. Ethanol and Oxygen

c. Ethanol and Hydrogen d. Methanol and Oxygen

1. Which of the following is called as “Green super food”?

a. Vanillin b. Garcinia cambogia

c. Spirulina d. Garcinia indica

1. Botrycoccus braunii grows in which zone?

a. Tropical zone b. Temperate zone

c. Both a and b d. None of the above

1. Which are low calorie and zero fat plant?

a. Kale b.Spirulina

c. Chlorella d. Vanillin

1. How many millions of jasmine required producing 1kg essential oil?

a. 5 million b. 3 million

c. 8 million d. 10 million

1. Which essential oil is used for inhalation?

a. Mimosa b. Eucalyptus

c. Sandal wood d. Rosemary

1. is used in the treatment of indigestion.

a. Chlorella b. Kokum

c. Vanillin d. Spirulina

1. Papain is obtained from which plant?

a. Ananus comosus b. Citrus limon

c. Carica papaya d. Garcinia cambogia

1. Botanical source of bromelain is .

a. Ananus comosus b. Citrus limon

c. Carica papaya d. Garcinia cambogia

1. Vanillin is obtained from of Vanilla plant.

a. Leaves b. Roots

c. Stem b. Pods

20 Is also known as Papaya protease.

a. Bromelain b. Papain

c. Cellulase d. Ananain

1. Brassica oleracea is commonly known as .

a. Kale b. Jojoba

c. Lemon d. Kokum

1. Lemon is rich source of vitamin .

a. A b. C

c. B d. D

1. Neutraceuticals normally contain .

a. Lipid b. Protein

c. Vitamin d.All the above

1. oil is commonly used as carrier oil in aromatherapy.

a. Lemon b. Neem

c. Jasmine d. Jojoba

1. Which is a rich source of Iron?

a. Kale b. Lemon

c. Vanillin d. Spirulina

1. oil is commonly used as carrier oil in aromatherapy.

a. jojoba b. Lemon

c. Jasmine d. Neem

1. Lemon is rich source of vitamin

a. A b. C

c. B d. D

1. Stephen Defelice coined the term

a. botanicals b. Nutrition

c. Nutraceutical d. Aroma

1. The botanical source of Vanilla is

a.Pod b. Flower

c. Leaves d. Root

1. is a rich source of iron.

a. vanilla b. Spirulina

c. Kale d. Lemon

1. fruit is a source of Kokum.

a. Garcinia indica b. Citrus limon

c. Garcinia cambogia d. Spirulina maxima

1. Chlorella is a rich source of

a. protein b. Carbohydrate

c. Iron d. All of these

1. Papain is obtained from the plant

a. Carica papaya b. Anamus comosus

c. Citrus limon d. B Garcinia cambogia

1. is used in tenderizing meat.

a. papaya b. Pineapple

c. Kokum d. Kale

1. Vanillinis used for of chocholates, ice-cream, cakes etc.

a. nutrition b. Curing

c. Flavouring d. Colouring

1. Botanical source of bromelain is

a. Carica papaya b. Ananus comosus

c. Citrus limon d. Garcinia cambogia

1. Vanillin is obtain from the dried beans of

a. Vanilla planifolia b. Ananuscomosus

c. Citrus limon d. Garciniacambogia

1. is used in the treatment of indigestion.

a. chlorella b. Kokum

c. Vanillin d. Spirulina

1. Kale belongs to the family

a. Brassicaceae b. Orchidaceae

c. Oleaceae d. Rutaceae

1. are aromatic essences extracted from different parts of plants.

a. Alkaloids b. Glycosides

c. Tannins d. Volatile oil

1. is commonly known as jojoba.

a. Simmnodsia chinensis b. Citrus limon

c. Jasminumgrandi florum d. Centella asiatica

1. In plant, oil is extracted from fruit rind.

a. Jojoba b. Lemon

c. Jasmine d. None of these

1. of Jojoba plant are crushed to obtain Jojoba oil.

a. Roots b. Flowers

c. Leaves d.Seeds

1. Jasminumgrandiflorum belongs to family.

a. Rutaceae b. Iridaceae

c. Oleaceae d. Bexaceae

1. Nutraceutical normally contain.

a. vitamins b. lipids

c. proteins d. All of these

1. is used for flavoring of chocolates.

a. Jojoba b. Lemon

c. Jasmine d. None of these

1. is used for flavoring of chocolates.

a. Spirulina b. Garcinia

c. Vanillin d. Kale

1. Biogas can be produced from digestion of biodegradable material.

a. aerobic b. anaerobic

c. oxidative d. none of these

1. Cellulase enzyme is generally produced by

a. Microbes b. plants

c. animals d. None of these

1. Spirullina is

a. brown algae b. red algae

c. blue green algae d. green algae

1. is commonly known as Kokum.

a. Brassica oleracea b. Garcinia indica

c. Ananus comosus d. Basopamon nieri

1. Which one is green manure/ biofertilizer

a. Sesbania b. Rice

c. Oat d. Maize

1. The most quickly available source of nitrogen to plants are

a. amide fertilizers b. ammonia fertilizers

c. nitrate fertilizers d. ammonia nitrate fertilizer

1. Most effective pesticide is

a. carbamates b. Organophosphates

c. organochlorines d. All of these

1. Which is true for DDT? It is

a. not a pollutant b. an antibiotic

c. an antiseptic agent d. a non degradable pollutant

1. Which is major component of Bordeaux Mixture?

a. copper sulphate b. sodium chloride

c. calcium chloride d. magnesium sulphate

1. IPM stands for
2. integrated pest manufacture
3. integrated plant management
4. integrated plant management

# integrated pest management

1. Azolla is used as biofertilizer as it has

a. Rhizobium b. Cyanobacteria

c.Mycorrhiza d. large quantity of humus

1. Green manuring increases the crop yield by a. 5-10% b. 15-25%

c.30-50% d. 80-90%

1. What is the most versatile essential oil?

a. Lavandula stoechas b. Lavandula hybrida

c. Lavandula vera d. Lavandula latifolia

1. The following essential oil is anti-fungal:

a.Rosewood b. Tea Tree

c. Myrrh d. All of the above

1. Essential oils distilled from leaves are good for

a. Respiration b. Relaxation

c.Anxiety d. The skin

1. How many drops of essential oil should be used for an aromatherapy bath? a. 15 b. 6 – 8

c. 25 d. Any of the above

45.. Which of the following is Not a “hot” essential oil?

a. Oregano b. Thyme thymol

c. Thyme linalool d. Cinnamon

1. Who should use aromatherapy with care?

a. Children b.Pregnant women

c.The elderly d. All of the above

1. The low pH in which pepsin works is considered as

a. Nuclear medium b. Synthetic medium

c. Acidic medium d. Alkaline medium

1. The reaction are catalysed by

a. nitrogen b. potassium

c. Enzyme d. magnesium

1. The term biomass most often refers to

a. Inorganic matter b. Organic matter

c.Chemicals d.Ammonium compounds

1. Biomass is useful to produce

a. Chemicals b. Fibres

c. Biochemicals d. Transportation fuels

1. Which of the following forestry materials can be used as biomass?

a. Logging residues b. Tallow

c.Fish oil d. Manure

52.. The aerobic digestion of sewage is used to produce a.Biomass b. Bio fuels

c. Synthetic fuels d.Metal articles

1. Bio ethanol is denatured alcohol that is also called as

a. Ethylene b) Methylated spirit

c. Ethylene glycol d) Methylene

1. The production of bio ethanol is by fermenting the and starch components.

a. Acid b. Milk

c. Sugar d. Alcohol

1. The bio ethanol is subjected to rectification to remove

a. Sugar b. Enzymes

c. Yeast d. Impurities

1. The bio ethanol obtained in the fermentation process has purity.

a. 99% b.99.2%

c. 99.4% d. 99.7%

5.7. To make transport fuel the bio ethanol is blended with a.Diesel b. Petrol

c. Oil d. Kerosene

1. is called as the bio gas.

a. Bio ethanol b. Bio methane

c. Bio diesel d. Bio butanol

1. The percentage of carbondioxide in the bio methane is a. 30-40 b. 32-43

c. 35-45 d. 55-60

1. This is an example of starch crops biomass feedstocks a.Corn stover b. Wheat straw

c. orchard prunings d.Sugar cane