

PHB Education

**Government Exam and D. Pharm Exit Exam Preparation
Questions Bank**

Subject: Pharmacognosy
Chapter -2: Classification of Drugs

1. Crude drugs are classified based on their **natural source** as:

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

→ **Answer: C**

2. Which of the following is a **morphological classification**?

- A) Leaves, roots, barks
- B) Glycosides, alkaloids
- C) Natural, synthetic
- D) Taxonomical

→ **Answer: A**

3. Digitalis belongs to which morphological category?

- A) Bark
- B) Leaf
- C) Root
- D) Seed

→ **Answer: B**

4. The **alphabetical classification** is based on:

- A) Plant part used
- B) Chemical nature
- C) Alphabetical order of the drug's name
- D) Therapeutic use

→ **Answer: C**

5. The **chemical classification** of crude drugs depends on:

- A) Color of the drug
- B) Chemical constituents present
- C) Morphology
- D) Origin

→ **Answer: B**

6. **Taxonomical classification** is based on:

- A) Therapeutic action
- B) Botanical relationship
- C) Alphabetical order

D) Morphology

→ **Answer: B**

7. The **pharmacological classification** is based on:

A) Chemical constituents

B) Therapeutic use

C) Morphology

D) Botanical origin

→ **Answer: B**

8. Cinchona is classified as **antimalarial** under which system?

A) Chemical

B) Morphological

C) Pharmacological

D) Taxonomical

→ **Answer: C**

9. The **ayurvedic classification** of crude drugs is based on:

A) Panchamahabhuta theory

B) Botanical origin

C) Chemical constituents

D) Morphology

→ **Answer: A**

10. **Alkaloids** and **glycosides** are grouped under which classification?

A) Morphological

B) Chemical

C) Pharmacological

D) Taxonomical

→ **Answer: B**

11–20

11. Which classification is most useful for **scientific study**?

A) Alphabetical

B) Taxonomical

C) Morphological

D) Chemical

→ **Answer: D**

12. **Saponins** belong to which class of chemical constituents?

A) Glycosides

B) Alkaloids

C) Terpenoids

D) Resins

→ **Answer: A**

13. **Rauwolfia** is classified under which family taxonomically?

A) Solanaceae

B) Apocynaceae

C) Fabaceae

D) Liliaceae

→ **Answer: B**

14. **Clove** is classified morphologically as:

A) Bark

B) Bud

C) Flower

D) Fruit

→ **Answer: B**

15. **Morphine** is classified chemically as:

A) Glycoside

B) Alkaloid

C) Resin

D) Tannin

→ **Answer: B**

16. The **pharmacological classification** helps in:

A) Finding drug source

B) Studying therapeutic uses

C) Knowing chemical nature

D) Identifying adulterants

→ **Answer: B**

17. **Senna** is classified morphologically as:

A) Root

B) Leaf

C) Flower

D) Seed

→ **Answer: B**

18. The **alphabetical classification** is commonly used in:

A) Textbooks

B) Pharmacopoeias

C) Research papers

D) Pharmacies only

→ **Answer: B**

19. **Taxonomical classification** is helpful in:

A) Identifying adulteration

B) Systematic plant study

C) Determining color

D) Evaluating price

→ **Answer: B**

20. **Ginger** is classified morphologically as:

A) Root

B) Rhizome

C) Stem

D) Bark

→ **Answer: B**

21–30

21. **Chemical classification** groups drugs like alkaloids, glycosides, and tannins according to:

A) Therapeutic use

B) Active constituents

C) Botanical name

D) Morphology

→ **Answer: B**

22. **Turmeric** is classified morphologically as a:

A) Root

B) Rhizome

C) Stem

D) Seed

→ **Answer: B**

23. The **alphabetical classification** has which main advantage?

A) Simple and quick reference

B) Scientific study

C) Chemical identification

D) Therapeutic application

→ **Answer: A**

24. **Morphological classification** is useful for:

A) Pharmacological study

- B) Drug identification
- C) Chemical testing
- D) Family identification

→ **Answer: B**

25. Atropine belongs to which class of chemical compounds?

- A) Alkaloid
- B) Glycoside
- C) Resin
- D) Carbohydrate

→ **Answer: A**

26. Cascara is classified morphologically as:

- A) Bark
- B) Leaf
- C) Fruit
- D) Seed

→ **Answer: A**

27. Ergot is a drug obtained from:

- A) Plant
- B) Animal
- C) Fungi
- D) Mineral

→ **Answer: C**

28. Animal sources of crude drugs include:

- A) Honey, Wool fat, Musk
- B) Turmeric, Clove, Cardamom
- C) Castor, Senna, Aloes
- D) Quinine, Digitalis, Nux vomica

→ **Answer: A**

29. Mineral sources of crude drugs include:

- A) Chalk, Kaolin, Talc
- B) Castor oil, Honey, Musk
- C) Senna, Aloe, Nux vomica
- D) Clove, Ginger, Turmeric

→ **Answer: A**

30. Synonym classification refers to:

- A) Grouping by local names
- B) Grouping by chemical nature

- C) Grouping by morphology
 - D) Grouping by plant part
- **Answer: A**
-

31–40

31. Rhubarb is classified morphologically as:

- A) Root
- B) Stem
- C) Rhizome
- D) Leaf

→ **Answer: A**

32. Cardamom is classified as:

- A) Seed
- B) Fruit
- C) Flower
- D) Leaf

→ **Answer: B**

33. The most scientific classification is:

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

→ **Answer: B**

34. Pharmacognosy mainly deals with:

- A) Synthetic drugs
- B) Crude drugs of natural origin
- C) Chemical synthesis
- D) Drug marketing

→ **Answer: B**

35. Taxonomical classification helps to identify:

- A) Botanical family
- B) Therapeutic use
- C) Chemical constituent
- D) Drug color

→ **Answer: A**

36. Honey is obtained from:

- A) Plant source

- B) Animal source
- C) Mineral source
- D) Marine source

→ **Answer: B**

37. Ipecacuanha is classified morphologically as:

- A) Leaf
- B) Root
- C) Bark
- D) Flower

→ **Answer: B**

38. Synonym-based classification is used in:

- A) Indian systems of medicine
- B) Pharmacopoeias
- C) Research classification
- D) Chemical classification

→ **Answer: A**

39. Aloes are classified morphologically as:

- A) Leaf exudate
- B) Bark
- C) Rhizome
- D) Seed

→ **Answer: A**

40. Lobelia is classified pharmacologically as:

- A) Antimalarial
- B) Respiratory stimulant
- C) Laxative
- D) Cardiotonic

→ **Answer: B**

41–50

41. Balsams belong to which chemical group?

- A) Resins
- B) Alkaloids
- C) Glycosides
- D) Tannins

→ **Answer: A**

42. **Morphological classification** is mainly based on:

- A) Plant part used
- B) Botanical name
- C) Therapeutic action
- D) Chemical structure

→ **Answer: A**

43. **Taxonomical classification** uses which principle?

- A) Phylogenetic relationship
- B) Chemical similarity
- C) Morphological use
- D) Therapeutic use

→ **Answer: A**

44. **Caffeine** is classified chemically as:

- A) Glycoside
- B) Alkaloid
- C) Resin
- D) Volatile oil

→ **Answer: B**

45. **Clove oil** is classified chemically under:

- A) Volatile oils
- B) Alkaloids
- C) Glycosides
- D) Tannins

→ **Answer: A**

46. **Myrrh** is classified as:

- A) Resin
- B) Gum
- C) Gum-resin
- D) Oleo-gum resin

→ **Answer: D**

47. **Agar** is obtained from:

- A) Marine algae
- B) Animal source
- C) Mineral
- D) Bacteria

→ **Answer: A**

48. Pharmacological classification is less scientific because:

- A) Drugs may have multiple actions
- B) It ignores chemical nature
- C) It is based on names
- D) Both A and B

→ **Answer: D**

49. Tannins are classified chemically as:

- A) Polyphenols
- B) Alkaloids
- C) Glycosides
- D) Terpenes

→ **Answer: A**

50. Classification of crude drugs helps in:

- A) Easy identification and study
- B) Adulteration
- C) Price estimation
- D) Marketing only

→ **Answer: A**



Dr. Arvind Kumar Gupta
(M.Pharm, PDCR, PGDMM & Ph.D)
GATE 2003 Qualified with 97.2 percentile
Dr. S. N. Dev College of Pharmacy
Shamli (U.P.)