

# **PHB Education**

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

**Subject: Pharmacognosy**  
**Chapter -1: Introduction of Pharmacognosy**  
**Topic Name: History and Scope of Pharmacognosy**

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**1. The term *Pharmacognosy* was first coined by:**

- A) Dioscorides
- B) C. A. Seydler
- C) Jonathan Pereira
- D) Galen

✓ **Answer:** B) C. A. Seydler

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**2. The term *Pharmacognosy* appeared first in which year?**

- A) 1542
- B) 1595
- C) 1815
- D) 1900

✓ **Answer:** C) 1815

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**3. The term *Pharmacognosy* was derived from:**

- A) Latin
- B) Greek
- C) French
- D) Sanskrit

✓ **Answer:** B) Greek

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**4. The Greek word *Pharmakon* means:**

- A) Poison
- B) Drug
- C) Medicine
- D) Knowledge

✓ **Answer:** B) Drug

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**5. The Greek word *Gignosco* means:**

- A) To heal
- B) To know
- C) To study
- D) To treat

✓ **Answer:** B) To know

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**6. The father of modern pharmacognosy is:**

- A) Dioscorides
- B) Jonathan Pereira
- C) K. M. Nadkarni
- D) Seydler

✓ **Answer:** B) Jonathan Pereira

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**7. The father of Indian pharmacognosy is:**

- A) K. M. Nadkarni
- B) C. A. Seydler
- C) Dioscorides
- D) Galen

✓ **Answer:** A) K. M. Nadkarni

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**8. Indian Materia Medica was written by:**

- A) Charaka
- B) Sushruta
- C) K. M. Nadkarni
- D) Pereira

✓ **Answer:** C) K. M. Nadkarni

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**9. De Materia Medica was written by:**

- A) Dioscorides
- B) Galen
- C) Hippocrates
- D) Avicenna

✓ **Answer:** A) Dioscorides

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**10. Charaka Samhita belongs to which ancient system?**

- A) Unani
- B) Ayurveda
- C) Siddha
- D) Homeopathy

✓ **Answer:** B) Ayurveda

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**11. The study of drugs obtained from natural sources is called:**

- A) Pharmacology
- B) Pharmacognosy
- C) Pharmaceutics
- D) Pharmacodynamics

✓ **Answer:** B) Pharmacognosy

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**12. Pharmacognosy deals with:**

- A) Synthetic drugs
- B) Crude drugs from natural sources
- C) Chemical synthesis
- D) Biotechnology

✓ **Answer:** B) Crude drugs from natural sources

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**13. The major source of crude drugs is:**

- A) Plants
- B) Animals
- C) Minerals
- D) All of the above

✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above

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**14. The branch of pharmacognosy that studies medicinal plants is called:**

- A) Phytochemistry
- B) Pharmacognosy proper
- C) Plant taxonomy
- D) Pharmacognostic botany

✓ **Answer:** D) Pharmacognostic botany

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**15. The study of microscopic characters of crude drugs is called:**

- A) Phytochemistry
- B) Pharmacognostic microscopy

- C) Taxonomy
  - D) Biotechnology
  - ✓ **Answer:** B) Pharmacognostic microscopy
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**16. Pharmacognosy was first used in a book titled:**

- A) Analecta Pharmacognostica
  - B) De Materia Medica
  - C) Indian Materia Medica
  - D) Charaka Samhita
  - ✓ **Answer:** A) Analecta Pharmacognostica
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**17. The first book on pharmacognosy was written by:**

- A) C. A. Seydler
  - B) Dioscorides
  - C) K. M. Nadkarni
  - D) Pereira
  - ✓ **Answer:** A) C. A. Seydler
- 

**18. Pharmacognosy is a branch of:**

- A) Pharmacology
  - B) Pharmaceutical Sciences
  - C) Botany only
  - D) Biochemistry only
  - ✓ **Answer:** B) Pharmaceutical Sciences
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**19. One of the aims of pharmacognosy is:**

- A) To identify crude drugs
  - B) To synthesize drugs
  - C) To test synthetic compounds
  - D) To produce vaccines
  - ✓ **Answer:** A) To identify crude drugs
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**20. Pharmacognosy helps in:**

- A) Drug standardization
  - B) Drug isolation
  - C) Quality control
  - D) All of the above
  - ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
- 

**21. The term *Materia Medica* refers to:**

- A) Study of synthetic drugs
  - B) Study of natural medicines
  - C) Study of dosage forms
  - D) Study of chemical synthesis
  - ✓ **Answer:** B) Study of natural medicines
- 

**22. Which ancient Indian text deals with medicinal plants?**

- A) Rigveda
  - B) Charaka Samhita
  - C) Sushruta Samhita
  - D) Both B and C
  - ✓ **Answer:** D) Both B and C
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**23. The process of identifying crude drugs by taste, color, and odor is:**

- A) Chemical evaluation
  - B) Organoleptic evaluation
  - C) Physical evaluation
  - D) Biological evaluation
- ✓ **Answer:** B) Organoleptic evaluation
- 

**24. The main objective of pharmacognosy is:**

- A) Study of crude drugs
  - B) Study of pharmacokinetics
  - C) Study of dosage forms
  - D) Study of clinical trials
- ✓ **Answer:** A) Study of crude drugs
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**25. The scope of pharmacognosy includes:**

- A) Isolation of active principles
  - B) Quality control
  - C) Formulation of herbal medicines
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
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**26. Pharmacognosy is connected with:**

- A) Phytochemistry
  - B) Botany
  - C) Taxonomy
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
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**27. *Phytochemistry* is mainly concerned with:**

- A) Chemical composition of plants
  - B) Classification of plants
  - C) Cultivation of plants
  - D) Microscopic examination
- ✓ **Answer:** A) Chemical composition of plants
- 

**28. Crude drugs obtained from animals include:**

- A) Honey
  - B) Cod liver oil
  - C) Wool fat
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
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**29. Crude drugs obtained from minerals include:**

- A) Talc
  - B) Sulphur
  - C) Kaolin
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
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**30. The study of relationship between medicinal plants and people is:**

- A) Ethnobotany
- B) Phytochemistry
- C) Biotechnology

D) Pharmacology

✓ **Answer:** A) Ethnobotany

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**31. The study of the chemical constituents of plants is:**

A) Phytochemistry

B) Biochemistry

C) Pharmacology

D) Pharmacokinetics

✓ **Answer:** A) Phytochemistry

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**32. Quality control of crude drugs is essential to:**

A) Ensure safety

B) Ensure efficacy

C) Ensure purity

D) All of the above

✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above

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**33. One of the main challenges in pharmacognosy is:**

A) Adulteration

B) High cost

C) Lack of raw materials

D) All of the above

✓ **Answer:** A) Adulteration

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**34. Standardization of herbal drugs involves:**

A) Botanical study

B) Chemical analysis

C) Biological testing

D) All of the above

✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above

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**35. Which of the following is a crude drug?**

A) Morphine

B) Quinine

C) Cinchona bark

D) Paracetamol

✓ **Answer:** C) Cinchona bark

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**36. Galenicals are:**

A) Synthetic drugs

B) Formulations prepared from natural drugs

C) Vaccines

D) Hormones

✓ **Answer:** B) Formulations prepared from natural drugs

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**37. The famous ancient Greek physician known for natural remedies:**

A) Dioscorides

B) Hippocrates

C) Avicenna

D) Aristotle

✓ **Answer:** B) Hippocrates

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**38. Pharmacognosy helps in the discovery of:**

- A) New natural drugs
  - B) New synthetic molecules
  - C) New vaccines
  - D) New antibiotics only
- ✓ **Answer:** A) New natural drugs
- 

**39. The earliest record of medicinal plants in India is found in:**

- A) Rigveda
  - B) Yajurveda
  - C) Atharvaveda
  - D) Samaveda
- ✓ **Answer:** C) Atharvaveda
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**40. Crude drugs are classified based on:**

- A) Source
  - B) Chemical nature
  - C) Therapeutic use
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
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**41. The scope of pharmacognosy has expanded due to advances in:**

- A) Biotechnology
  - B) Analytical chemistry
  - C) Molecular biology
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
- 

**42. Quality evaluation of crude drugs involves:**

- A) Organoleptic study
  - B) Microscopy
  - C) Chemical analysis
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
- 

**43. Pharmacognosy plays an important role in:**

- A) Herbal medicine industry
  - B) Quality assurance
  - C) Drug discovery
  - D) All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above
- 

**44. The synonym of crude drug is:**

- A) Processed drug
  - B) Natural drug
  - C) Synthetic drug
  - D) Finished product
- ✓ **Answer:** B) Natural drug
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**45. Crude drugs can be adulterated by:**

- A) Mixing inferior materials
- B) Substitution
- C) Excess drying

D) Both A and B

✓ **Answer:** D) Both A and B

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**46. Pharmacognosy bridges:**

A) Chemistry and Botany

B) Biology and Medicine

C) Both A and B

D) Physics and Chemistry

✓ **Answer:** C) Both A and B

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**47. The study of external features of crude drugs is:**

A) Macroscopic study

B) Microscopic study

C) Chemical analysis

D) Pharmacological test

✓ **Answer:** A) Macroscopic study

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**48. The modern era of pharmacognosy started with:**

A) Isolation of active constituents

B) Discovery of penicillin

C) Ayurveda development

D) Industrial revolution

✓ **Answer:** A) Isolation of active constituents

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**49. Examples of plant-origin drugs include:**

A) Digitalis

B) Cinchona

C) Opium

D) All of the above

✓ **Answer:** D) All of the above

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**50. The ultimate goal of pharmacognosy is to:**

A) Discover new drugs from natural sources

B) Produce synthetic drugs

C) Replace herbal medicines

D) Stop traditional medicine

✓ **Answer:** A) Discover new drugs from natural sources



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