

# TANTA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF PHARMACY DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY



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	FINAL EXAMINATION FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS				
•••••	COURSE TITLE:	Pha	rmacognosy 1	COURSE CODE: PG202	
DATE:	12/6/2016	TERM: SECOND	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 50	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS	

## Part I Question I

(10 points)

Sometimes the flowers are aggregated on the plant forming what is called inflorescence, according to the method of branching, the inflorescence are classified into three classes. Mention these classes, define each one then enumerate the different types under each.

	A-1		
A-2- Its types are:			
a-i		ii-	
iii		iv-	
v		vi-	
vii			
b-i		b-ii	
		J 11 111111111111111111111111111111111	******
	В-1	••••	
B-2- Its types are:			
a			
b			**
i	i-1		I-2
ii			
iii			

### Question II

(15 points)

Alkaloids are chemical compounds synthesized by the plant.
Write on the following questions:

A. Definition:

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	Reference Comments	
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D- Give the names of three herbal drugs contain alkaloids, mention their biological origin and uses, in addition to their identity either microscopical or by the use of chemical tests.

Drug	I	II	III
Item			
Name		1 12 -17	
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# **Question 1**

#### 20 points

Please match between sentences in group (A) with <u>only one</u> answer in group (B) and write the number of correct answer in the Answer Table. Each answer will be selected for <u>one time only</u>.

# Group (A)

- 1- It is the elongated receptacle below calyx and ovary.
- 2- It is used as fumigating agent.
- 3- This bark is used as anthelmintic.
- 4- It contains tannins which gives greenish black color with FeCl3.
- 5- A compound with anti-microbial activity, which is found in white cinnamon.
- 6- This compound is absent from Cinnamomum cassia.
- 7- Glucofrangulin is hydrolyzed during drying to give frangulin and .....
- 8- It is C-glycoside of aloe-emodin found in Cascara.
- 9- This plant contains no companion cells in the phloem tissue.
- 10- This substance constitutes 80 % of volatile oil of Sassafras wood.
- 11-This wood is used in perfumery due to santalol content.
- 12-The great bulk of this wood is composed of tracheids.
- 13-This compound is oxidized into guaiac blue.
- 14-It is a bitter principle glucoside of safranal.
- 15-A pathological out growth formed on the twigs of Quercus infectoria.
- 16-These are bracts which enclose the disc florets in santonica.
- 17-Pappus of bristles are found as a calyx of this plant florets.
- 18-This blue volatile oil is present in Roman Chamomile.
- 19- These are bitter principles found in Quassia wood and Roman Chamomile.
- 20-It is a scaly bract from its axis a floret arises in plants of family Asteraceae.

#### Group B

21-Rhamnus frangula 22-Rhamnus purghiana 23-Palea 24-Arnica 25-Calendula marigold 26-uniseriate bracts 27- imbricated bracts 28- Quassia amara 29-eugenol 30-hypanthium 31-Santalum album 32-guaiaconic acid 33-galls 34-picrocrocin 35-Coniferous wood 36-guaiaretic acid 38-Punica granatum 37-glucose 39-canellal 40-Cascarilla 41-Cinchona 42-barbalion 43-quassin & anthemic acid 44-carthamin & carthamidin 45-quassin & anethole 46-cascarosides 47- Chamazulene 48-guaiazulene 49-Lavendula officinalis 50-safrole

#### **Answer Table**

Sentence number (A)	Answer number (B)	Sentence number (A)	Answer number(B)
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	(1),
5		15	5
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

# Complete the following table:

Compound or key element	Name of plant contains this compound or key element	Only one use of the plant
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X°°	2-	on the first of the second of
	3-	
Twin hair	4-	
	5-	
		2 1

Compound or key element	Name of plant contains this compound or key element	Only one use of the plant
HO HO C≣N	6-	
carthamin	7-	
	8-	
	9-	
	10-	

Good Luck