

BIOL 3290 MEDICINAL & HALLUCINOGENIC PLANTS

FINAL EXAM SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Pyrethrum (*Tanacetum cinerariifolium*) is native to:
(a) North America (b) Asia (c) South America (d) Africa (e) Australia.
2. Rotenone is today used mainly as a:
(a) Insecticide (b) Fish Poison (c) Rat Poison (d) Anti-bacterial agent.
3. Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) was first spread to other parts of the world during the ____ century.
(a) 12th (b) 14th (c) 16th (d) 18th (e) 20th.
4. The therapeutic benefits of ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) are especially apparent in _____.
(a) Newborn infants (b) Athletes (c) The Elderly (d) Teenagers (e) Women.
5. St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) has a long history of medicinal use in _____.
(a) China (b) India (c) Africa (d) Europe (e) Australia.
6. In which **one** of the following regions is the chewing of betel nut (*Areca catechu*) **not** common:
(a) India (b) Brazil (c) East Africa (d) South-east Asia.
7. Cathione, the active principal of khat or qat (*Catha edulis*), exerts its effect by:
(a) Mimicking major neurotransmitters
(b) Stimulating the release of major neurotransmitters
(c) Block the re-uptake of neurotransmitters
(d) Inhibiting the enzyme that naturally breaks down major neurotransmitters.
8. Crack cocaine or "free- base" is produced by processing cocaine with _____.
(a) Gambir (b) Sodium bicarbonate (c) Hydrochloric acid (d) Salt.
9. Ephedra (*Ephedra major*) is native to:
(a) China (b) India (c) Africa (d) Europe (e) Australia.
10. The caffeine content (dry weight) of Guayusa or Amazonian Holly (*Ilex guayusa*) may be as high as ____%.
(a) 1.6 (b) 3.6 (c) 5.6 (d) 7.6 (e) 9.6.
11. Strychnine or Nux-Vomica (*Strychnos nux-vomica*) is best characterized as a:
(a) Muscle relaxant (b) Depressant (c) Hallucinogen (d) Stimulant.
12. Which **one** of the following plants would you use recommend to a friend who is having trouble falling asleep?
(a) Rotenone (b) Kava (c) Khat (d) Yerba Mate (e) Ephedra.
13. Extensive experiments on the effects of cocaine were first undertaken in Europe in the _____.
(a) early 1700s (b) late 1700s (c) early 1800s (d) late 1800s (e) early 1900s.
14. Roots of ____ was often substituted for mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*) root in medieval Europe.
(a) Bryony (*Bryonia alba*) (b) Jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*)
(c) Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) (d) Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*).
15. Telepathic powers are often attributed to the powerful hallucinogenic plant _____.
(a) Ololiuqui (*Turbina corymbosa*) (b) Cebil (*Anadenanthera colubrina*)
(c) Virola or Epena (*Virola theiodora*) (d) Ayahuasca (*Banisteriopsis caapi*).
16. Which **one** of the following is an important plant-derived anti-cancer drug?
(a) rotenone (b) camptothecin (c) tubocurarine (d) artemisin (e) scopolamine.
17. Marijuana (*Cannabis sativa*) is thought to be native to:
(a) South America (b) Africa (c) eastern Asia (d) North America (e) Europe.
18. Which **one** of the following is not a solanaceous species (i.e. a member of the Tomato or Solanaceae family)?
(a) mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*) (b) pituri (*Duboisia hopwoodii*)
(c) wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) (d) henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
(e) belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*).