

B.Sc. Semester - 1 (CBCS) Examination
Nov./Dec. -2018 (New Course)
BOTANY (CORE)

Time: 2:30 Hours**Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

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- Que-1 (A) Answer in very short. (04)
- (i) Which type of reproduction is absent in sargassum?
 - (ii) Give the term: In Spirogura the temporary union of two filaments for the fusion of gametes.
 - (iii) Name the chlorophyll pigments commonly found in the members of the division chlorophyta.
 - (iv) Fill in the blank: Fusion of two similar gametes is called _____.
- (B) Answer in brief. (any one) (03)
- (i) Write notes on: Aplano spores in spirogyra.
 - (ii) Discuss: Algae as biofertilizers.
- (C) Answer in detail. (any one) (07)
- (i) Give a illustrated accounts of male and female conceptacles in sargassum.
 - (ii) Explain: Sexual reproduction in spirogyra.
- Que-2 (A) Answer in very short. (04)
- (i) Name sexually produced non-motile spores of exogenous origin in fungi.
 - (ii) In Alexoroulos classification of fungi, division Mycota is divided in to how many sub-divisions? Name it.
 - (iii) Yeast cells are the best source of which vitamin?
 - (iv) Name the fertile layer present on the surface of the gills in Agaricus.
- (B) Answer in brief. (any one) (03)
- (i) Explain: main features of sub-division Eumycotina.
 - (ii) Write notes on: Fungi as a food.
- (C) Answer in detail. (any one) (07)
- (i) Discuss the sexual reproduction in mucor.
 - (ii) Describe the internal structure of basidio carp in Agaricus with the help of diagram.
- Que-3 (A) Answer in very short. (04)
- (i) What type of sexual reproduction is found in the members of bryophyte?
 - (ii) Name the various classes of bryophyte.
 - (iii) How many types of rhizoids are present in Riccia? Name it.
 - (iv) True or False: The sporophyte of Riccia is represented by foot, seta and capsule.
- (B) Answer in brief. (any one) (03)
- (i) Enlist the salient features of class: Bryopsida.
 - (ii) Explain: External features of gametophytic phase in Riccia.
- (C) Answer in detail. (any one) (07)
- (i) Describe the position and structure of sex organs in Riccia.
 - (ii) Explain the structure of sporogonium of Riccia with lablled diagram.
- Que-4 (A) Answer in very short. (04)
- (i) Fill in the blank: most of the pteridophytes produce only one type of spore, such pteridophytes are known as _____.
 - (ii) Which 'era' is known as age of seed forms?
 - (iii) Name the place from where the sporangium opens in Nephrolepis.
 - (iv) Give the name of structure formed by the germination of spore in Nephrolepis.

- (B) Answer in brief. (any one) (03)
- Explain: External morphology of Nephrolepis.
 - Give the chart of pteridophytes classification (up to the class) studied by you.
- (C) Answer in detail. (any one) (07)
- Describe spore bearing organ in Nephrolepis with diagram.
 - Write the characteristic features of pteridophytes.
- Que-5 (A) Answer in very short. (04)
- What is the arrangement of the leaves on the stem of cycas?
 - In Gymnosperms, the endosperm is haploid. Why?
 - Name the central tissue of the ovule which is enclosed by the integument in cycas.
 - In Chamberlin classification of Gymnosperms is divided in to two divisions. Name it.
- (B) Answer in brief. (any one) (03)
- Draw labelled diagram: L.S. of ovule in cycas.
 - Give the systematic position of cycas with reasons.
- (C) Answer in detail. (any one) (07)
- Explain the external and internal structure of male cone in cycas.
 - Describe the internal structure of pinna with labelled diagram in cycas.
