KALIGANJ GOVT. COLLEGE PART I TEST EXAMINATION, 2016

Botany (Honours) Paper I

Full marks: 75 Time: 4 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer all the questions

GROUP-A

(Algae-Marks: 25)

1. Answer any **three** of the following:

a. What are phycobilins?

b. Name the reserve food materials present in Rhodophyceae.

c. What is manubrium?

d. Mention two economic uses of algin.

e. Name one heterotrichous alga.

2. Answer any **three** of the following:

2×3=6

- 2. Answer any **three** of the following:a. What is Gaidukov phenomenon?
 - b. What is diatomite? Mention its importance.
 - c. Write four salient features of Phaeophyceae.
 - d. What are epitheca and hypotheca?
 - e. What is Spermocarp?
- 3. Answer any **one** of the following:

 $6\times1=6$

- a. Describe the mechanism of auxospore formation in Pennales.
- b. Write a brief note on the origin of algae on the basis of Endosymbiotic theory.
- 4. Answer any **one** of the following:

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- a. Schematically represent the life-cycle of *Chara* with proper illustrations. Why *Chara* is called progenitor of land plants? 7+3
- b. Describe the ultrastructure of a cyanophycean cell with proper diagram. Write a short note on the range of thallus structure of algae.

 6+4

GROUP-B

(Fungi-Marks: 25)

5. Answer any **three** of the following:

 $1 \times 3 = 3$

- a. What is sporangiospores?
- b. What is papulospore?
- c. What is sclerotia.
- d. Do fungi act as decomposers? Cite examples.
- e. What is chitin?

6. Answer any **three** of the following: $2 \times 3 = 6$ a. State how Matigomycotina differ from Ascomycotina. b. How does ectomycorrhiza differ from endomycorrhiza? c. Name an endobiotic and disease causing fungus you have studied and mention the disease it causes. d. Name one edible and one poisonous mushroom. e. Differentiate between obligate parasite and facultative parasite. 7. Answer any **one** of the following: $1 \times 6 = 6$ a. Define secondary homothallism with example. Discuss different types of heterothallism in fungi. 1+5=6b. What is mycotoxin? Write a short note on Aflatoxin. 1+5=68. Answer any **one** of the following: $1 \times 10 = 10$ a. Briefly describe the sequence of events of parasexual cycle in fungi. Describe sexual reproduction in heterothallic species of Rhizopus. 4+6=10b. Draw and describe the fruiting body of *Agaricus*. With suitable labelled diagram describe the asexual reproduction of Fusarium. 4+6=10 **GROUP-C** (Bryophyte-Marks: 25) 9. Answer any **three** of the following: $1 \times 3 = 3$ a. Name a pollution indicator bryophyte. b. What is 'bog' moss? c. Why *Funaria* is called autoecious plant? d. Name one bryophyte containing pyrenoids in their chloroplast. 10. Answer any **three** of the following: $2 \times 3 = 6$ a. What is Antithetic theory? b. Why bryophytes are called amphibians of plant kingdom? c. Compare elaters and pseudoelaters. d. What are peristome teeth? Mention its function. e. Differentiate between rhizoids from scales. 11. Answer any **one** of the following: $6 \times 1 = 6$ a. Describe the structure of sporophyte of *Anthoceros* with proper diagram. b. Draw and describe the morphology and anatomy of gametophytic structure of *Sphagnum*. 12. Answer any **one** of the following: $10 \times 1 = 10$ a. Discuss briefly the concept of evolution of sporophyte in bryophyte. b. Describe the methods of vegetative reproduction in *Marchantia*. Write down the anatomical features of gametophytic structure of this genus with proper illustration. 5+5