	Your Ret! No	
918	1,31	
	B.Sc. (Prog.)/II	E
LS-201:	BIODIVERSITY-I-I	PLANTS
(Admis	sion of 2008 and or	nwards)
Time: 3 Hours		Maximum Marks : 75
Write your Roll No. on the	top immediately on rec	reipt of this question papers
Atte	mpt any Five quest	ions.
/// qu	estions carry equal	marks.
All parts of a c	question must be an	swered together.
l. (a) Answer the	e following :	10×1 ·10
(i) Pers	on who gave ph	ylogenetic system of
class	sification	
(ii) Sour	ce of penicillin	
(iii) A ni	trogen-fixing alga-	

A living fossil

. (v)

(vi) Botanical name of horse tail AIDS causing organism (vii) (viii) Type of pollination in Cycas Tuberculosis causing agent (ix)(x) Source of chilgoza (dry fruit) seeds. Discuss salient features of 'Archegoniatac' with special (b) reference to the advancement over algae. 5 Give a graphic sketch of the life cycle of a diplohaplontic 2. (a)alga studied by you. 71/2 Discuss sexual reproduction in Funaria. (b) 71/2 Write short notes on (any three): 3. 3×5=15 (i) Economic importance of gymnosperms Ultrastructure of a bacterial cell (ii)Different types of endosperm (iii) (iv) Salient features of Bentham and Hooker's system of classification

Xerophytic characters of Equisetum.

- 4. (a) Why is Puccinia called heteroecious fungus?

 Discuss any two stages of its life cycle with suitable diagrams.
 - (b) Explain the sexual reproduction of Vaucheria. 71/2
- 5. Draw well-labelled diagrams of the following (any three):

3×5=15

- (i) T.S. of coralloid root of Cycas.
- (ii) V.S. of the strobilus of Selaginella.
- (iii) V.S. of the sporophyll of Pteris.
- (iv) L.S. of the archegoniophore of Marchantia.
- (v) V.S. of Ectocarpus thallus.
- 6. (a) Why is the group bryophyta considered as 'amphibians of plant kingdom'?
 - (b) List the primitive characters of Cycas.
 - (c) Describe asexual reproduction in Albugo. 3×5=15

- 7. Differentiate between the following (any three): 3×5=15
 - (i) Artificial and natural system of classification
 - (ii) Prothallus and protonema
 - (iii) Apogamy and apospory
 - (iv) Heterotrichous and heterothallic habit
 - (v) Male cone of Cycas and Pinus
 - (vi) Simple and Clevage polyembryony.

1918

4