| This ques | tion pa | aper contains 4 printed page | es] | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| | | | Roll No. | | | |
| S. No. of (| Questic | on Paper : 1906 | | | | |
| Unique Pa | iper Co | ede : 42164301 | | | GC-3 | |
| Name of tl | he Pap | er : Plant Anatomy | and Embryology | | | ٠ |
| Name of th | he Cou | rse : B.Sc. (Program | ıme) Life Science | CBCS | | |
| Semester | | : III | | | | |
| Duration: | 3 Hou | rs | | | Maxim | um Marks : 75 |
| | (Write | your Roll No. on the top in | nmediately on rece | eipt of this | question pap | er.) |
| | | Attempt five q | uestions in all, in | cluding | | |
| | | question number | one which is con | npulsory. | | · |
| | | All parts of a question | on must be answ | ered togeth | ner. | |
| 1. (a) | Fill i | n the blanks: | | | | 1×5=5 |
| | (<i>i</i>) | Filiform apparatus is prese | ent in | cells | of embryo | sac. |
| | (ii) | Areca catechu has | type | of endospe | erm. | |
| | (iii) | The edible third integume | nt in Litchi is cal | lled | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• | |
| | (iv) | Scattered and closed bund | lles are present i | n · | ste | em. |
| | (v) | in roots | gives rise to late | eral roots. | | |

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2.5×2=5

| | (3) | M.C. of Navisus Loof | |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| | <i>(i)</i> | V.S. of Nerium leaf | |
| | (ii) | L.S. of anatropous, bitegmic, crassinucellate ovule showing Polygonum type of embryo | |
| | | sac. | |
| | (iii) | T.S. of tetrasporangiate anther showing pollen tetrads. | |
| | (iv) | T.S. of Helianthus root | |
| (c) | Give | e one word answer for the following: $1 \times 5 = 5$ | |
| | (i) | The wall layer that brings about anther dehiscence | |
| | (ii) | Outermost layer of endosperm in cereals | |
| | (iii) | Persistent nucellus in black pepper | |
| | (iv) | Vascular bundle with phloem on either side of xylem | |
| | (v) | The bundles of needle like crystals of calcium oxalate in some plants. | |
| Write short notes on any five: $3\times 5=15$ | | | |
| (i) | Bulliform cells | | |
| (ii) | Caruncle | | |
| (iii) | Apical meristems | | |
| (iv) | Transfer cells | | |
| (v) | Cambium | | |
| (vi) | Somatic embryogenesis | | |

(b) Give well labelled diagrams of any two of the following:

2.

| 3. | Exp | lain any five of the following: | 3×5=15 |
|----|--------------|--|--------|
| | (<i>i</i>) | Anatomical features of xerophytes | |
| | (ii) | Functions of parenchyma tissue | |
| | (iii) | Relationship between sieve elements and companion cells | |
| | (iv) | Application of apomixis | |
| | (v) | Artificial seeds | |
| | (vi) | Porogamy. | |
| 4. | (a) | Describe different types of stomata with well-labelled diagrams. | 6 |
| | (b) | Explain cross pollination due to heterostyly with the help of suitable diagram | s. 6 |
| | (c) | What is the role of callose in sporogenesis? | 3 |
| 5. | Diffe | erentiate between any five: | 3×5=15 |
| | (i) | Amoeboid and secretory tapetum | |
| | (ii) | Bisporic and tetrasporic embryo sacs | |
| | (iii) | Nuclear and cellular endosperm | |
| | (iv) | Collenchyma and sclerenchyma | |
| | (v) | Sapwood and heartwood | |
| | (vi) | Cork and vascular cambium. | |

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|----|-----|---|------|
| 6. | (a) | What is entomophily? Explain with at least two suitable examples. | 4 |
| | (b) | Define polyembryony and give its classification. Write a note on its applications | s. 7 |
| | (c) | Justify the statement that phloem is a dynamic tissue. | 4 |
| 7. | (a) | Explain Tunica Corpus theory in detail. | 5 |
| | (b) | Describe pollen wall structure with well labelled diagrams. | 5 |
| (| (c) | Discuss the formation and functions of periderm. | 5 |