- (c) L.S of sporophyte of Anthoceros
- (d) T.S. of internode of Equisetum
- 4. Write short notes (any three):  $(3\times5=15)$ 
  - (a) Bacterial conjugation
  - (b) Economic importance of Algae
  - (c) Gemma cup of Marchantia
  - (d) Heterospory and seed habit in Selaginella.
- 5. (a) Briefly describe the general characteristics of gymnosperms and discuss the reproduction in *Pinus*. (10)
  - (b) Why Pteridophytes are better adapted to dry land than Bryophytes. (5)
- 6. (a) Discuss the stages of life cycle of *Puccinia* on *Berberis* host along with its symptoms. (8)
  - (b) Explain with illustration the sexual reproduction of Vaucheria. (7)

[This mestion paper contains 4 printed pages.]

Your Roll No ...

Sr. No. of Question Paper: 1490

Unique Paper Code : 42161101

Name of the Paper : Biodiversity (Microbes, Alga

Fungi and Archegoniatae)

Name of the Course : B.Sc. (Prog.) Life Science

(CBCS)

Semester

Duration: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

## Instructions for Candidates

- 1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
- Attempt five questions in all, including question number
  which is compulsory.
- 3. All questions carry equal marks.
- 4. All parts of a question must be answered together.
- 5. Draw diagrams wherever required.
- 1. (a) Define the following (any five):  $(1\times5=5)$ 
  - (i) Pseudoelaters

(ii)	Heterocysts	*/		(ii) Viruses comprise of nucleic acid as central and protein coat called
(iii)	Cleistothecium			
(iv)	Uredospores			(iii) Horse tail is the common name of
(v)	Transduction			(v) Perfect stage of <i>Penicillium</i> is called
(vi)	Gemma cups			
(vii)	False indusium		2.	Differentiate between the following (any five): (5x3=15)
(viii)	Transfusion Tissue			(a) Antheridiophore and Archegoniophore of Marchantia
b) Mate	ch the following:	(1×5=5)		(b) Transformation and Transduction in Bacteria
(i)	Cup shaped chloroplast	(a) Selaginella		(c) Lytic and Lysogenic cycle
(ii)	Glossopodium	(b) Cycas		(d) Long and Dwarf shoots of Pinus
(iii)	Accessory transfusion	(c) Pinus		(e) Mega and Microsporangium of Selaginetla
	tissue			(f) Ectomycorrhiza and Endomycorrhiza
(iv)	Ovuliferous scale	(d) Alternaria		(g) Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes
(v)	Multicellular Conidia	(e) Chlamydomonas	3.	Draw well labelled diagram (any three): (3×5=15)
c) Fill	in the blanks:	(1×5=5)		(a) E.M of Chamydomonas
(i)	Chilgoza is obtained fr	rom		(b) L.S of ovule of Cycas