# Paper Code: II-A 

[New Syllabus]

## Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The Type of stele in Equisetum -
(A) Haplostele
(B) Actinostele
(C) Plectostele
(D) Siphonostele
2. Special type of root inhabited by microbes in Cycas is -
(A) Coralloid root
(B) Adventitious roots
(C) $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ fixing roots
(D) Rhizophores
3. Bryophytes are amphibians because -
(A) They require water for sexual reproduction
(B) They occur in damp places
(C) They are mostly aquatic
(D) All of the above
4. The production of sporophyte directly from a gametophyte without syngamy or sexual fusion is called -
(A) Apogamy
(B) Apospory
(C) Fertilization
(D) Apomixis
5. Heterospory is found in -
(A) Selaginella
(B) Isoetes
(C) Marsilea
(D) All of tile above
6. The structure offering protection of sorus is -
(A) Rhizophore
(B) Bract
(C) Synangium
(D) Indusium
7. According to available fossil records which of the following were the to land vascular plant.-
(A) Psilophytales
(B) Lycopods
(C) Horse tail
(D) Cycads
8. Rhynia belongs to the geological period -
(A) Devonian
(B) Permean
(C) Carboniferous
(D) Cambrian
9. The name of the reconstructed plant by Prof. Birbal Sahani is -
(A) Williamsonia sewardiana
(B) Calymmaatotheca hoeninghausii
(C) Pinus succinifera
(D) None of these
10. In Pinus, the wings of the seed develops from -
(A) Wall of Ovule
(B) Integument
(C) Nucellus
(D) Bract
11. In Marchantia the rhizoids are -
(A) Branched unicelluar
(B) Branched multicellular
(C) Unbranched unicellular
(D) Unbranched multicellular
12. Gemma as vegetative reproduction unit is present in -
(A) Funaria
(B) Marchantia
(C) Fern
(D) Riccia
13. Telome theory was proposed by -
(A) Eanaes
(B) Zimmermann
(C) Sahani
(D) Mehta
14. The most primitive type of stele is -
(A) Atactostele
(B) Protostele
(C) Dictyostele
(D) Siphonostele

Group: A

1. Write short answers of any two of the following : $4 \times 2=8$
(a) Describe spore dispersal mechanism and protonema of Sphagnum. 2+2=4
(b) What is synangium ? Comment on gametophyte of Psilotum. $1+3=4$
(c) Explain the types of peristome teeth with diagram. Write down its function. $2+2=4$
(d) Mention the important features to distinguish the strobilus of Lycopodium from that of

Equisetum. Name one Indian species of Lycopodium. 3+1=4
2. Answer any two of the following : $\quad 10 \times 2=20$
(a) What is heterospory? Write a brief note on heterospory and seed habit. $2+8=10$
(b) Describe development of sporophytes of Anthoceros with diagrams. Mention the biological significance of sporophyte of Anthoceros.
(c) Discuss progressive sterilization of sporophytes of bryophytes in the members you have studied.
(d) Briefly describe the structural features and evolutionary significance of reconstructed genus Calamites. Add a note on its geological and geographical distribution. $2+8=10$

## Group: B

3. Write short answers of any two of the following : $4 \times 2=8$
(a) Write down the economic importance of Gymnosperms. 4
(b) Discuss the development of female gametophyte of Gnetum. 4
(c) Give a comparative account of female and male strobili of Pinus. 4
(d) Write a short note on the importance of study of fossil. 4
4. Answer any two of the following : 10x2=20
(a) Give a comparative account of development process of female gametophyte of Cycas and Pinus with suitable diagrams. Comment on the fact that "seeds of cycas shows three generations".
$8+2=10$
(b) Mention geological and geographical distribution of Williamsonia. Describe stem anatomy and male fructification of Williamsonia.
$2+4+4=10$
(c) Why 'Gondwanaland' is so-named ? How it is formed ? Mention different megafloral assemblages of Lower Gondwana in different series.
$1+2+7=10$
(d) What is geological time scale? Briefly describe the types of fossil based on their modes of preservation with proper diagram.
$8+2=10$
