

Student Signature	Supervisor's Sign

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY
WINTER EXAMINATION-2020
Center:Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College ,Kolhapur
B. Sc. Part-I (Sem-I)
Botany

Paper No : I I
Subject Code :

PRN No:

Seat No:

Day & Date : Thursday & 15/04/2021

Time: 10:30 am to 11:30am

Total Marks:50

- Instructions:**
1. All Questions are Compulsory
 2. Each question carries 2 marks.
 3. Write the correct alternative in the Answer Box

01. Male reproductive part of bryophytes is.....

(A) Antheridium (B) Oogonium (C) Archegonium (D) Ascogonium

02.....members are called musci.

(A) Hepaticopsida (B) Bryopsida (C) Anthocerotopsida (D) Psilopsida

03. Anatomically, thallus of *Riccia* is differentiated intodistinct zone

(A) one (B) two (C) three (D) four

04. The sporophyte of *Riccia* contains

(A) only foot (B) only Seta
(C) only capsule (D) foot, seta & capsule

05. Which among the following is also known as bog moss?

(A) *Riccia* (B) *Sphagnum* (C) *Marchantia* (D) *Funaria*

06. Venter is the part of.....

(A) Archegonium (B) Sporogonium (C) Sporangium (D) Antheridium

07. The thalloid plant body is found in.....

(A) *Marchantia* (B) *Sphagnum* (C) *Funaria* (D) *Salvinia*

08. In mosses, meiosis takes place during....

- (A)gamete formation (B)antheridia and archegonia formation
(C) spore germination (D) spore formation
09. A characteristic feature of bryophytes is
- (A) dominant and parasitic sporophyte(B) dominant and spore-producing gametophyte
(C) A small sporophyte phase, which is dependent on the gametophyte
(D)sporophytes stay for a longer duration
- Q.10. Bryophyta acts as a connecting link between.....
- (A)thallophyta and pteridophyta (B) algae and fungi
(C) pteridophyta and gymnosperms (D)terrestrial fungi and aquatic fungi
11. Conducting tissue (xylem and phloem) absent in
- (A)Angiosperms (B) Pteridophytes (C) Bryophytes (D) Gymnosperms
12. Sexual reproduction in bryophyte is
- (A)Anisogamous (B) Isogamous (C) Oogamous (D)Plasmogamous
13. is commonly called ‘club Moss’.
- (A) *Pteris* (B)*Equisetum* (C) *Selaginella* (D)*Marchantia*
14. regarded as first successful group of land plants.
- (A) Bryophyte (B) Pteridophyte (C) Angiosperm (D) Gymnosperms
15. In Pteridophytes, Is a advanced type of stele.
- (A)haplostele (B)Siphonosteale (C)Protosteale (D)Actinosteale
16. According to G. M. Smith (1955) pteridophytes are devided into classes.
- (A)Five (B)Six (C)Four (D)three
17. In *Selaginella*, megaspores bearing sporangia are born in
- (A)synangium (B)Sporocarp (C)megasporophyll (D)Microsporophyll
18. Heterospory usually observed in
- (A)*equisetum* (B)*Pteris* (C)*Selaginella* (D)*Psilotum*
19. is obtained from *Abies balsamea*

(A)*canda balsam* (B)*gum* (C)*capals* (D)*latex*

20..... is called as living fossil of gymnosperm.

(A)*Cycas revoluta* (B)*gnetum ula* (C)*Gingo biloba* (D)*Cedrus deodara*

21. *Selaginella* possesses an outgrowth proximally on the leaf called.....

(A)ligule (B)stipule (C)Indusium (D)Petiole

22. Male gametophyte in gymnosperms shows presence of.....

(A)microspore (B)megaspore (C)nucellus (D)dyad

23. Gymnospermous ovule is

(A)circinotropous (B)anatropous (C)orthotropous (D)amphitropous

24.....is a tallest gymnosperm.

(A)*cycas revoluta* (B)*pinus roxburghii* (C)*sequoiadendron gigantecum* (D)*ephedra*

25. Ingymnosperm, coralloid parts are present.

(A)*cycas* (B)*pinus* (C)*podocarpus*(D)*thuja*