



K15U 0203

Reg. No.:

III Semester B.Sc. Degree (CCSS – 2014 Admn. – Regular)
Examination, November 2015
CORE COURSE IN BOTANY/PLANT SCIENCE
3B03 BOT/PLS: Phycology, Mycology and Lichenology

Time: 3 Hours Total Marks: 40

SECTION-A

Answer all:

- 1. Girdle shaped chloroplast is present in
 - a) Zygnema

b) Chlamydomonas

c) Ulothrix

- d) Pinnularia
- 2. The fruit body of Pencillium is called
 - a) Apothecium

b) Cleistothecium

c) Perithecium

- d) Stroma
- 3. The process of 'evection' is found in
 - a) Oedogonium

b) Cladophora

c) Polysiphonia

d) Vaucheria

- 4. Usnea is a
 - a) Basidiolichen

b) Foliose lichen

c) Crustose lichen

d) Fruiticose lichen

 $(4 \times 1 = 4)$

emission by business SECTION - B To a local of all of processing relatives

Answerany eight:

- 5. Write notes on Nannandrous species.
- 6. Define Heterothallism.
- 7. Explain asexual reproduction in Pencillium.
- 8. Which group of fungi is called 'fungi' imperfecti? Why?



- 9. Give a brief account on the pigments and reserve food materials of the algal classes which you have studied.
- 10. Explain auxospore formation in Pinnularia.
- 11. Explain the following:
 - a) Mycorrhiza
 - b) Helotism.
- Differentiate between isogamy and anisogamy.
- Discuss the economic importance of Fungi.
- Describe zoospore formation in Vaucheria.
- Explain plakea stage.
- 16. Explain the structure of fruitbody of Peziza. (8×2=16)

SECTION-C

Answer any four:

- Explain the fruitbody of Agaricus with the aid of sketches.
- Explain sexual reproduction in Zygnema. Give sketches.
- Give an account on sex organs of Chara. Give diagrams.
- 20. Describe asexual reproduction of Cladophora.
- 21. Explain why Rhizopus is called 'Black mold'.
- 22. Discuss asexual reproduction of Lichen.

(4×3=12)

SECTION - D

Answer any one:

- 23. Explain macrocyclic life cycle of Puccinia graminis with aid of diagrams.
- 24. Discuss triphasic life cycle of polysiphonia. Give diagrams.
- 25. Describe the structure of thallus and mode of reproduction of Sargassum. Give illustrations. $(1 \times 8 = 8)$