

B.Sc. Semester - 5 (CBCS) Examination**Oct/Nov.- 2024 (Old Course)****CRYPTOGAMIC BOTANY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY (CORE)****Time: 2:30 Hours****Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

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- Que.1(A) Answer in very short (Any Three). (03)
1. Fill in the blank: Fruiting body of Coleochaete is called _____.
 2. Name the male reproductive structure of Chara.
 3. Which type of sporangia produced only on the sporophytic plants in Ectocarpus?
 4. True or False: In anisogamy, although the fusing gametes are morphologically identical, they differ in their Physiological Behavior.
 5. What type of thallus is found in Caulerpa?
- Que.1(B) Answer in brief (Any one). (04)
1. Explain: Fertile assimilators and fertilization in Caulerpa.
 2. Discuss: Asexual reproduction in Coleochaete.
- Que.1(C) Answer in detail (Any one). (07)
1. Explain: Male and Female reproductive organs in Chara.
 2. Discuss: Unilocular and Plurilocular sporangia in Ectocarpus.
- Que.2(A) Answer in very short (Any Three). (03)
1. Name the class of Fungus Alternaria.
 2. Fill in the blank: In Peziza the fruiting body is called _____.
 3. True or False: The outer most sterile layer formation of fruiting body of Peziza is known as Excipulum.
 4. Complete the statement: Conidia with transverse and longitudinal septa are called _____.
 5. Name sexually produced, non-motile spores of exogenous origin in Fungi.
- Que.2(B) Answer in brief (Any one). (04)
1. Explain: Any four types of spores in Fungi.
 2. Discuss with diagram: Structure of Alternaria Spores.
- Que.2(C) Answer in detail (Any one). (07)
1. Describe the sexual reproduction in Peziza.
 2. Discuss: Vegetative structure and asexual reproduction in Alternaria.
- Que.3(A) Answer in very short (Any Three). (03)
1. Fill in the blank: In Sphagnum, the sporangium is elevated by special gametophytic structure is called _____.
 2. Name the structure that arises at the base of the Capsule and Radiates Upwards.
 3. True or False: In Sphagnum, dispersal of spores takes place by Peristomium Teeth.
 4. Name the two types of cells present in the leaf of Sphagnum.
 5. Fill in the blank: In Pellia, the neck of archegonium is made up of _____ vertical row of Cells.

- Que.3(B) Answer in brief (Any one). (04)
1. Explain: The juvenile protonema of Sphagnum.
 2. Draw only labelled diagram: V.L.S. of Peltia Sporophyte.
- Que.3(C) Answer in detail (Any one). (07)
1. Explain: Structure of Sphagnum Sporangium with diagram.
 2. Describe sexual reproduction in Peltia.
- Que.4(A) Answer in very short (Any Three). (03)
1. What type of stele is observed in the T. S. of Rhynia stem?
 2. Fill in the blank: In Lepidodendron, each leaf scar there are _____ Parichnos Strands.
 3. Name the canal representing the protoxylem that is present in each vascular bundle of the Calamites Stem.
 4. Name the spore producing bodies of Marsilea.
 5. True or False: Due to presence of large number leaf traces, dictyostele is found in rhizome of Ophioglossum.
- Que.4(B) Answer in brief (Any one). (04)
1. Explain: Internal structure of Rhynia Stem.
 2. Describe with diagrams: T. S. of Marsilea Rhizome.
- Que.4(C) Answer in detail (Any one). (07)
1. Explain: Spore producing organ in Ophioglossum.
 2. Describe with diagrams: Morphology of Marsilea.
- Que.5(A) Answer in very short (Any Three). (03)
1. Name the fungus causing whip smut of Sugarcane.
 2. Name the disease of sugarcane in which elongated dark reddish lesions develop in the Vascular Region.
 3. True or False: Crop rotation helps in the control of Soil Born Disease.
 4. Fill in the blank: The ability of pathogen to induce disease is called _____ .
 5. Complete the sentence: More or less circular, rough or crustaceous lesions development on the infected part are known_____.
- Que.5(B) Answer in brief (Any one). (04)
1. Write notes on: Necrosis.
 2. Give symptoms and control of Tikka diseases of Groundnut.
- Que.5(C) Answer in detail (Any one). (07)
1. Discuss: Leaf curl of Papaya according to following points:
(i) Symptoms, (ii) Causal Organism, (iii) Disease's Control.
 2. Comment in details on biological measure of Plant Diseases.
