M.Sc. Botany First Semester Higher Plant Diversity

MSB-03

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Q. No. 1 Answer the following (any five)

2x5=10

- (i) Which system of classification is most advance and why?
- (ii) What do you mean by classification and what are the main ranks of classification?
- (iii) Write the main objectives of Plant Systematics.
- (iv) Why Ginkgo is called Living Fossil?
- (v) Distinguish between Monocot and Dicot?
- (vi) Write two examples with botanical name from the family Poaceae.
- (vii) Write the botanical name and family of two economically important timber species.

Q. No. 2: Distinguish between (any five)

3x5=15

- (i) Gymnosperm and Angiosperm
- (ii) Cycas and Pinus

- (iii) Ginkgo and Gnetum
- (iv) Eupharbiaceae and Moraceae
- (v) Malvaceae and Tiliaceae
- (vi) Musaceae and Zingiberaceae
- (vii) Poaceae and Cyperaceae

Q. No. 3: Answer the following (any five)

5x5=25

- (i) Distinguish between artificial, natural and phylogenetic classification system?
- (ii) Explain the reproductive structures of Ginkgo with diagram.
- (iii) Write the economic importance of Gymnosperm.
- (iv) Write the angiospermic characteristics of Gnetum.
- (v) Why family Asteraceae is considered as the highest advanced family among Dicots?
- (vi) Why family Orchidaceae is considered as the most advanced family of Monocots?
- (vii) Write a short note on herbarium specimen collection and labelling.

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PART A

		PART A	
	Duration: 20 minutes Tick the correct one-		Marks – 20 1x20=20
	(i) The term taxonomy was first coined by-		
	a. A.P. de Candolle (1813)	b. Radford (1986)	
	c. Linnaeus (1753)	d. None of the above	
	(ii) Study of the diversity of plants and their iden	tification is called-	
	a. Systematics	b. Classification	
	c. Taxonomy	d. None of the above	
	(iii) Which one of the following is not a basic con	nponent of Taxonomy?	
	a. Classification	b. Nomenclature	
	c. Identification	d. Herbarium	
	(iv) Which one of the following is not a phylogen	etic classification system?	
Mary and	a. Engler and Prantle	b. Hutchinson	
	c. Takhtajan	d. Theophrastus	
	(v) Which one of the following is a dioecious spe	cies-	
	a. Cycas	b. Pinus	
-	c. Both Cycas and Pinus	d. None of the above	
	(vi) Resin formation is found in-		
	a. Pinus	b. Cycas	
	c. Ginkgo	d. Gnetum	
	(vi) Most of the Pinus species are-		
	a. Monoecious	b. Dioecious	
	c. Sub-dioecious	d. All of the above	
	(vii) Cycas is found in -		
	a. Tropical and Sub-Tropical regions	b. Tropical regions	
	c. Tropical and Temperate regions	d. Sub-Tropical regions	
	(viii) Vessel element in xylem is absent in-		
	a. Ginkgo	b. Cycas	
	c. Pinus	d. All of the above	

(ix) Cy	yathium inflorescence found in the family-			
	a. Moraceae	b. Araceae		
	c. Myrtaceae	d. Euphorbiaceae		
(x) Hypanthodium is the identifying characteristic of the family -				
	a. Moraceae	b. Araceae		
	c. Myrtaceae	d. Euphorbiaceae		
(xi) Te	ectona grandis (Teak) belongs to the family-			
	a. Verbenaceae	b. Magnoliaceae		
	c. Anacardiaceae	d. Tiliaceae		
(xii) Ir	ndividual unit of perianth is called-			
	a. Sepal	b. Petal		
	c. Tepal	d. None of the above		
(xiii)	Verticillaster inflorescence is found in the family-			
	a. Lamiaceae	b. Poaceae		
	c. Euphorbiacea	d. Cyperaceae		
(xiv)	v) Which one of the following is belong to the family Arecaceae-			
	a. Cocos nucifera	b. Citrus limon		
	c. Ageratum conyzoides	d. Ricinus communis		
(xv) Unisexual flower found in-				
	a. Mangifera indica	b. <i>Oryza sativa</i>		
	c. Zea mays	d. Chorcorus capsularis		
(xvi) Ocimum sanctum belongs to the family-				
	a. Euphorbiaceae	b. Acanthaceae		
	c. Tiliaceae	d. Lamiaceae		
(xvii) Head and capitulum inflorescence is the identifying characteristic of the fam				
	a. Moraceae	b. Lauraceae		
	c. Asteraceae	d. Apocynaceae		
(xviii)	Which family has monadelphous androecium-			
	a. Orchidaceae	b. Malvaceae		
	c. Rosaceae	d. Cucurbitaceae		
(xix) L	abellum is found in the family-			
	a. Zingiberaceae	b. Orchidaceae		
	c. Musaceae	d. None of the Above		
(xx) In	ter petiolar stipule is found in the family-			
	a. Lauraceae	b. Moraceae		
	c. Acanthaceae	d. Rubiaceae		