CLASS: B.Sc. BOTANY | 15A / 34

St. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 002

SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – APRIL 2015

TIME: 40 Minutes | MAXIMUM MARKS: 30

SEM	SET	PAPER CODE	TITLE OF THE PAPER
II	2014	14UBO230204	PTERIDOPHYTES, GYMNOSPERMS AND PALEOBOTANY

SECTION - A

Answer all the questions: **30 × 1 = 30**

Choose the correct answer:

1. Synangia are situated at the axils of sporophylls in
   a) Psilopsida b) Sphenopsida
   c) Lycopsida d) Pteropsida
2. A protostele with central pith is referred as
   a) Haplostele b) siphonostele
   c) solenostele d) meristele
3. If a sporangium develops from a group of initial cells, it is called as
   a) monosporangiate b) multi sporangiate
   c) eusporangiate d) leptosporange
4. Elaters wrap around the spores in
   a) psilotales b) selaginellales
   c) lycopodiales d) equisetales
5. If the spores are of different, the plant is called
   a) homosporous b) Heterosporous
   c) microsporous d) macrosporous
6. The young leaves are coiled and this condition is termed as
   a) circinate vernation b) ramenta
   c) pinnate d) tritoliate

7. _____ is commonly referred as clubmosses.
   a) psilotales b) sphenopsidales
   c) lycopodiales d) equisetales
8. Trabeculated endodermis is found in the stem of
   a) lycopodium b) selaginella
   c) pteris d) Adiantum
9. The vallecular canal is seen in the stem of
   a) Marsilea b) Lycopodium
   c) Equisetum d) adiantum
10. The peltate, shield shaped sprangiophores bearing sporangia in
   a) Equisetum b) Marsilea
   c) Lycopodium d) Selaginella
11. _____ is also known as Maiden hair fern.
   a) Equisetum b) Selaginella
   c) Pteris d) Adiantum
12. The graduate sorus is characteristic of
   a) Marsilea b) Adiantum
   c) Selaginella d) Lycopodium
13. Diploxylic bundles are found in
   a) Cordaitales b) Coniferopsida
   c) Gnetopsida d) Cycadopsida
14. The secondary wood contains vessels in
   a) Gnetopsida b) Cycadopsida
   c) Coniferopsida d) Pteropsida
15. Canada balsam is obtained from
   a) pinus b) cycas
   c) Ables balsamea d) picea glauca

16. Each dwarf shoot bears three needles in
    a) Cycas b) Taxus
    c) Pinus d) Gnetum
17. The pterified stems are upright and columnar forms in
    a) cycadales b) cordaitales
    c) pteridospermales d) benneltitales
18. Manoxylic wood is found in
    a) coniferales b) taxales
    c) cycadales d) gnetales
19. The coralloid roots are characteristic in
    a) cycas b) pinus
    c) gnetum d) Ephedra
20. The stem of cycas revoluta is rich in
    a) fat b) protein
    c) starch d) pigments
21. The special thickenings of primary lamella develops round the bordered pits are called
    a) bars of sanio b) annular ring
    c) ray d) rim
22. _____ is a large woody climber.
    a) Gnetum contractum b) Gnetum gnemon
    c) Gnetum montanum d) Gnetum ula
23. The vascular bundles in Gnetum leaf are surrounded by
    a) Sclereids b) parenchyma
    c) endodermins d) transfusion tissue
24. An ovuliferous scale is found in the female line of
    a) cycas b) cordaites
    c) gnetum d) pinus

25. The fossil form of Rhynia is found in the _____ period.
    a) Devonian b) carboniferous
    c) mesozoic d) paleozoie
26. _____ is print made by plant.
    a) cast b) compression
    c) impression d) petrifaction
27. The particle by particle, the tissues are replaced by minerals and lime in
    a) petrifaction b) compression
    c) cast d) impression
28. The fossil form of lycopods is
    a) Rhynia b) calamites
    c) Lycopodium d) Lepidodendron
29. In _____ mosses, horsetails and ferns began to cover the earth.
    a) paleozoic b) mesozoic
    c) pre-cambrian d) cainozoic
30. _____ is the father of Indian paleobotany.
    a) Linnaeus b) Birbal sahns
    c) roy d) seward

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