(i)	Pr	inted	Pag	ges: 2	Roll No						
(ii)	Qu	estio	ns	: 9	Su	b. Code	e :	0	3	5	3
					Exan	n. Code	e :	0	0	0	4
		1.00									
			В.	A./B.Sc.	(Genera	l) 4th Sem	est	er			
					1059						
					BOTAN						
						its and th					
				hree Ho				mum			
Not	e :—					all, selecti					
						is compu	lsor	y. Dr	aw di	agra	ms
		whe	re n	ecessary							
1.	(A) Multiple choice question. Pick the correct answer.										
	(i) Family Ranunculaceae is commonly kno								know	n as	s :
			(a)	Lily fa	mily	(b)	Gras	s far	nily	
					•	ily (100				
		(ii)		n in the lrib of:	flower of	f wheat is	the	e pro	longa	tion	of
				Lemm	a	(b)	Pale	a		
			(c)	Lodicu				Glur	nes		
		(iii)	(iii) Spur is formed in the flower of:								
			(a)	BRAS	SICA	(b)	HIB:	ISCU	JS	
			(c)	PEA		(d)	DEL	PHI	NIUI	M
		(iv)	Epic	calyx is	present	in family	:				
			(a)	RUTA	CEAE	(b)	MAI	LVAC	CEA	E
			(c)	LABIA	TAE	(d)	LILI	ACE	AE	
		(v)	Cyn	nose he	ad inflore	escence is	pr	esent	in:		
			(a)	MURR	AYA	(1	b)	TRI	ΓICU	M	
			(c)	BRAS			d)	ACA			
		(vi) Largest family of the flowering plants is :									
			(a)		RACEAE			LAB			
			(c)	SOLA	NACEAE	(d)	FAB			
										6×1=	=6

	(B) Fill in the blanks:	
	(i) Gynobasic style is present in family	
	(ii) Corolla is in LATHYRUS.	
	(iii) Perianth of TRITICUM is called	
	(iv) Stamens are fused by anthers only, but filam are free, the term used for it is	ents
	(v) Ovary is obliquely placed in family	
	(vi) Stylopodium is the feature of flower.	1=6
	UNIT—I	
2.	What is plant nomenclature? Give its principles and ru	iles.
3.	Give a brief account of Benthem and Hooker's system classification.	of 6
	UNIT—II	
4.	Define the following terms:	
	Mother axis, aestivation, synandrous, tetradynamous stamperianth and zygomorphic. 6×1	
5.	Give diagnostic features of RANUNCULACEAE POACEAE.	and
	UNIT—III	
6.	Compare the androecium of CITRUS and HIBISCUS.	6
7.	Draw floral diagram and write floral formula of:	
	(a) CASSIA	
	(b) CORIANDRUM.	3,3
	UNIT—IV	
8.	Compare the gynoecium of PETUNIA and OCIMUM.	6
9.	Give diagnostic feature of the following families:	
	(a) CHENOPODIACEAE	
	(b) ASCLEPIADACEAE.	3,3