Quadrant IV – Assessment (Module –wise)

Programme: Bachelor of Science (First Year)

Subject: Botany

Course Code: BOC 101

Course Title: Biodiversity I (Microbes, Algae, Fungi and Bryophytes)

Unit: Fungi

Module Name: Lichens- General account

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MCQ

1. Lichen is an association of an alga and a _____.
   a. bacterium
   b. fungus
   c. virus
   d. moss

2. Lichen is a _____ association.
   a. parasitic
   b. epiphytic
   c. symbiotic
   d. saprotrophic

3. When the fungal component is an Ascomycota member the lichen is called _____.
   a. Phycolichen
   b. Ascolichen
   c. Deuterolichen
   d. Basidiolichen

4. Terricolous lichens grow on _____.
   a. soil
   b. bark
   c. rock
   d. wood

5. When the fungal hyphae envelopes a small cluster of algal cells, the lichen formed is called _____ lichen.
    a. crustose
    b. foliose
    c. fruticose
    d. leprose

6. Lichens with a well-branched, pendulous thallus is called _____ lichen.
    a. crustose
    b. foliose
    c. fruticose
    d. leprose

7. Lignicolous lichens grow on _____.
    a. soil
    b. bark
    c. rock
    d. wood

Completion type (fill-in-the-blanks)

1. Algal component of a lichen thallus is known as _____.
2. Lichens made up of Basidiomycota member are known as _____.
3. Lichens with leaf-like thallus are called _____.
4. In majority of the lichens, the fungal component is a member of _____.
5. Saxicolous lichens grow on _____.

Short Answer – I (short notes - say 20 to 50 words)

1. Why is lichen considered a symbiotic association?
2. How are lichens grouped based on their habitat?
3. Based on thallus structure, how are lichens grouped?
4. What are foliose lichens?
5. What are filamentous lichens?
6. What are Ascolichens?

Short Answer – II (extended – say 50 to 100 words)

1. What are lichens? How are they classified?
2. Write a short note on the diversity and occurrence of lichens.
3. With a labelled diagram, differentiate between homoisomerous and heteroisomerous lichens.

Matching type

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Numerical/Problems to Solve

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Self-reflection

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Create something new (higher order cognition)

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