

Biology - FSC Part 1 Biology English Medium Chapter 8 Preparation

Q1. How budding differs from fragmentation?

Ans 1: Budding: Unicellular yeasts reproduce by budding an asymmetric division in which tiny out growth or bud is produced which may separate and grow into new cell or by simple relatively equal cell division.

Ans 2: Fragmentation: It is simple breaking of mycelium of some hyphal fungi, each broken fragment giving rise to a new mycelium.

Q2. What is major component of fungal cell wall?

Ans 1: Chitin in their cell wall is major component.

Q3. Why some fungi called as predators?

Ans 1: The oyster mushroom paralyses the nematodes penetrate them and absorb their nutritional content primarily to fulfill its nitrogen requirements. It fulfills its glucose requirement by breaking the wood. Some species of *Arthrobotrys* trap soil nematodes by forming constricting rings, their hyphae invading and digesting the unlucky victim.

Q4. Name any four antibiotics obtained from fungi.

Ans 1: Penicillin, lovastatin, cyclosporine and griseofluvin.

Q5. Differentiate between rust and smut?

Ans 1: Rust: Rust is called so because of numerous rusty orange-yellow colored disease spots on their host surface, later revealing brick/rust-red spores of the fungus.

Ans 2: Smut: Smut is called so because of their black, dusty spore masses that resemble soot or smut; these spore masses replace the grain kernel such as those of wheat and corn.

Q6. Name method of asexual reproduction in fungi.

Ans 1: Budding, spore formation, conidia formation and fragmentation.

Q7. Differentiate between obligate parasite and facultative parasite.

Ans 1: Obligate Parasite: These parasites grow only on their living host and cannot be grown on available defined growth medium in lab.

Ans 2: Facultative Parasite : These parasites can grown on their host as well as by themselves on artificial medium in lab.

Q8. Why non septate hyphae are called coenocytic hyphae?

Ans 1: Aseptate hyphae lack septa and are not divided into individual cell. Instead these are in the form of elongated multinucleate large cell. Aseptate hyphae are called coenocytic hyphae, in which cytoplasm moves effectively.

Q9. What do you know about fragmentation in fungi?

Ans 1: Fragmentation is simple breaking of mycelium of some hyphal fungi. Each broken fragments gives rise to a new mycelium.

Q10. What is ringworm? Which fungus is the cause of this disease?

Ans 1: It is a skin disease. Fungus attack superficial layer of this skin and grows in a ring like form so called ringworm disease. It is caused by imperfect fungi.
