

Question 1

The following is evolutionary data about plants a-q.

- i. X gave rise to a - g
Y gave rise to h - q
- ii. X (a root) originated 8 million years ago
Y (a root) originated 9 million years ago
- iii. Z evolved from Y, 7 million years ago
- iv. N, o, p, and q evolved from Z, parallel to each other.

Divergence Data

Time (million years)	X (Root)	Y (Root)
7		Z gave rise to present n - q (parallel)
5	a - d from e - g (node 1)	
4		m from h - l (node 7)
3	g from e & f (node 2)	hi from j - l (node 8)
2	a,b from c,d (node 3)	
1	a from b (node 4) c from d (node 5) e from f (node 6)	h from l (node 9) j from k l (node 10)
0 (Present day)	0.5 years	k from l (node 11)

Present data suggest that most species are equidistance (diversity index) apart except :-

- f is further from g
- g is closer to h(convergence)
- l is closer to m
- m is far from n - q.

a) i) Draw the evolutionary tree(with species in alphabetical order)

(15 marks)

ii) Label the following parts of the tree

- root
- node
- branch
- clade

b) Discuss the phylogenetic relationships of the individuals.

(10 marks)

Question 2

Discuss at least ten (10) taxonomic characters that can be used in plant classification.

(25 marks)

Question 3

Populations are dynamic. What brings about variation in a plant population?

(25 marks)

Question 4

Discuss macromolecular systematics as a tool in conditions of phenotypic plasticity.

(25 marks)

Question 5

a) What is numerical taxonomy and what are its problems?

(10 marks)

b) Explain the logical steps involved in numerical taxonomy

(15 marks)

Question 6

a) Define the following terms:

- i. Taxonomy
- ii. Classification
- iii. Systematics
- iv. Phenetic characters
- v. Phyletic characters
- vi. Empirical classification
- vii. Patristic similarity
- viii. Homoplastic similarity
- ix. Parallelism
- x. cladogram

(20 marks)

b) What are the applications of systematics?

(5 marks)