



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SUPER COMPANION 5 IN 1

PLANT KINGDOM

One Mark Questions And Answers

1. Which group of plants are commonly called Amphibians of plant Kingdom ?



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2. Why the Plant body of Bryophytes is Gametophyte ?



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3. Name the male sex organ of a Bryophyte.



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4. Name the class to which Riccia belongs.



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5. Name the organ that fixes the plant body of Riccia to the on soil.



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6. What is a sporophyte ?



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7. What is thallus ?



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8. Write a note on Archegonia.



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9. Assign the following plants to their respective groups.

Anthoceros



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10. Assign the following plants to their respective groups.

Funaria.



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11. Give reason for the following :

Bryophytes require water for reproduction.



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12. Why bryophytes are called amphibians of the plant kingdom ?



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13. What are Tracheophytes ?



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14. Which is the dominant phase in the life cycle of Pteridophyta ?



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15. What is the other name of Prothallus ?



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16. What is an Archegonium ?



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17. Define circinate vernation.



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18. Give reason :

Pteridophytes are lower vascular cryptogams.



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19. What are Strobili ?



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20. Why the sporophyte of Gymnosperm is heterosporous?



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21. Mention the class of Cycas.



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22. What are mega and microsporophylls ?



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23. What is Mycelium ?



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24. Which is the cell wall material of Fungi ?



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25. Define the branch of study known as Mycology.



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26. Why are deutermycetes named as Imperfect fungi ?



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27. Why Bryophytes are called non-vascular cryptogams and as ?



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28. What are vascular cryptogams ?



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29. Give one example of Lycopsidea.



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30. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear seeds, then are they classified separately ?



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31. How would you distinguish monocots from dicots ?



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32. Food is stored as Floriden starch in rhodophyceae. Mannitol is the reserve food of which group of algae ?



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33. The plant body in higher plants is well differentiated and well developed. Roots are the organs used for the purpose of absorption. What is the equivalent of roots in the less developed lower plants ?





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34. Why bryophytes are called amphibians of the plant kingdom ?



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35. Which group of plants are commonly called Amphibians of plant Kingdom ?



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36. What is thallus ?



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37. Which phase is predominant in the life cycle of bryophyte ?



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38. Name a parasitic angiosperm.



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Two Mark Questions And Answers

1. List any four characteristics of Protista.



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2. List the general characters of algae.



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3. Name the class to which of the following belong.

Funaria



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4. Name the class to which of the following belong.

Anthoceros



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5. Name the class to which of the following belong.

Riccia



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6. Name the class to which of the following belong.

Polytrichum.



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7. What is the basis of classification of algae ?



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8. Give an example of plants with Haplontic life cycle.



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9. Give an example of plants with Diplontic life cycle.



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10. Give an example of plants with Haplodiplontic life cycle.



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11. Match the following : (column I with column II) :

Column I	Column II
(a) <i>Chlamydomonas</i>	(i) Moss
(b) <i>Cycas</i>	(ii) Pteridophyte
(c) <i>Selaginella</i>	(iii) Algae
(d) <i>Sphagnum</i>	(iv) Gymnosperm



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12. Most algal genera show haplontic life style.

Name an algae which is,

Haplodiplontic.



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13. Most algal genera show haplontic life style.

Name an algae which is,

Diplontic.



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14. In bryophytes, male and female sex organs are called as and



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15. Distinguish between Green algae and brown algae.



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16. How would you distinguish monocots from dicots ?



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Three Marks Questions With Answers

1. What is heterospory ? Briefly comment on its significances. Give two example.



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Five Mark Questions And Answers

1. When and where does reduction division take place in the life cycle of a liverwort, a moss, a fern, a gymnosperm and an angiosperm ?



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2. Name three groups of plants that bear archegonia. Briefly describe the life cycle of anyone of them.



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3. Mention the ploidy of the following :
protonemal cell of a moss : primary endosperm nucleus in a dicot, leaf cell of a moss, prothallus cell of a fern, gemma cell in Marchantia, meristeme cell of a monocot, ovum of a liverwort, and zygote of a fern.



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4. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples :

Protonema.



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5. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples :

antheridium.



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6. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples :
archegonium.



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7. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples :
diplontic.



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8. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples :
sporophyll.



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9. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples :
isogamy.



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10. Differentiate between the following :

Red algae and brown alge.



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11. Differentiate between the following :

Liverworts and moss.



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12. Differentiate between the following :

Homosporous and heterosporous
pteridophyte.



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13. Differentiate between the following :

Syngamy and triple fusion.



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14. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms .



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