



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(HINGLISH)

PLANT KINGDOM

Exercise

1. What is the basis of classification of algae ?



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Archegonium is the female sex organ that produces the female gamete or egg. It is present in the life cycles of bryophytes, pteridophytes, and gymnosperms.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Write a note on economic importance of algae and gymnosperms.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

7. What is heterospory? Briefly comment on its significance. Give two examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Explain briefly the following term with suitable example :-

(i) protonema

(ii) antheridium

(iii) archegonium

(iv) diplontic

(v) sporophyll

(vi) isogamy



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Differentiate between the following:-

(i) red algae and brown algae

(ii) liverworts and moss

(iii) homosporous and heterosporous

pteridophyte

(iv) syngamy and triple fusion



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. How would you distinguish monocots from dicots?



Watch Video Solution

11. Match the followings (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

Answer 11:



Watch Video Solution

12. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.



Watch Video Solution