



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PEARSON IIT JEE

FOUNDATION

DIVERSITY IN LIVING WORLD - PLANTS

Quick Recap

1. Identify the respective phylum to which the following organisms belong. Give their

characteristics.

Small green threads sticking to rocks in water bodies.



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2. Identify the respective phylum to which the following organisms belong. Give their characteristics.

Velvety green beds appearing on the wall in a shady moist place.



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3. Identify the respective phylum to which the following organisms belong. Give their characteristics.

Fine cotton thread-like tuft on the surface of a piece of bread kept open.



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4. Pomato cannot produce seed. Give scientific reason.



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5. Bryophytes can thrive only in moist places.

Give reason.



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6. Pteridophytes are the first vascular plants in plant kingdom. Give some reasons for the dominance of vascular plants over non-vascular plants on the earth.



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7. Pteridophytes are considered as precursors or forerunners to the seed plants.



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8. How are plants benefited from michorhizal association?



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1. In bacteria , cell membrane form invaginations in cytoplasm and are called _____ .



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2. Fungus is made up of cluster of filaments known as ____.



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3. Organisms belonging to protista, commonly known as floating pastures of ocean, are _____ .



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4. _____ a fungus produces penicillin.



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5. The reserve food material in fungi is _____

.



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6. Euglena has whip- like _____ for locomotion.



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7. Non-flowering plants reproduce by means of

_____ .



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8. Cell wall is made up of tough and complex sugars in _____ .



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9. An algae used as thickening and gelling agents in food is _____ .



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10. In preredidophyta, sexual mode of reproduction takes place by _____ .



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11. The sub- division under plant kingdom which includes all ferns is _____ .



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12. The parasitic green algae which causes red rust in tea is _____ .



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13. _____ is a marine algae used as food.



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14. Algae with rich source of protein is _____ .



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15. Conducting tissue in mosses is ___.



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16. The main plant body of bryophyte plant is _____.



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17. In mosses, the spores germinate to give rise to _____ .



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18. Horsetail is the common name of _____ .



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19. The leaf that bears spores in fern is known as _____ .



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20. The phloem of pteridophytes does not possess ____ cells.



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21. _____ in ferns form gametophytic generation.



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22. _____ are used as indicators of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere and are called pollutants.



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23. Spores on germination form _____ in pteridophyta



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24. Red colour in algae is due to the presence of _____ .



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25. In dicotyledons, the leaves bear ____ type of venation.



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26. Resin ducts and latex tubes are seen in _____



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27. In xerophytes, the waxy coating on the epidermis prevents _____.



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28. Leaves which do not bear distinction between upper and lower surface are called _____ leaves



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29. Edible dry fruit formed from gymnosperms is _____ .



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30. Occurrence of more than one embryo in a seed is referred to as :-



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31. _____ is obtained from the wood of gymnosperms.



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32. Plants bearing vascular tissue and seeds without fruit production are _____ .



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33. _____ leaves with parallel venation are seen in monocotyledons.



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34. Resins are obtained from _____



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35. Identify the process in which both the organisms are benefited in their close

association.

A. Saprophytic

B. Saprozoic

C. Symbiosis

D. Parasitic

Answer: C



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36. Identify the name of single bacterial chromosome.

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Ribosome

D. Nucleoid

Answer: D



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37. Identify the common mode of asexual reproduction found in protozoans.

A. Budding

B. Multiple fission

C. Binary fission

D. Zoospory

Answer: C



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38. Hierarchical system of classification of living organisms was proposed by:

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Whittaker
- C. Theophrastus
- D. Aristotle

Answer: A



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39. Blue green algae come under which group of organisms?

A. Archebacteria

B. Algae

C. Eubacteria

D. Protista

Answer: C



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40. Prokaryotes are grouped in Kingdom

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Algae

Answer: A



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41. Which of these bacteria are comma-shaped?

A. Spirilla

B. Cocci

C. Vibrio

D. Bacilli

Answer: A



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42. Interbreeding between two populations can occur if they belong to the same

A. order

B. species

C. class

D. family

Answer: B



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43. The edible seaweed used is found in industry for gelling and thickening is:

A. butter

B. agar-agar

C. chocolate

D. carrageenans

Answer: D



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44. The stored form of reserve food in brown algae is:

A. laminarin

B. glucose

C. fructose

D. glycogen

Answer: A



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45. The solid fossil fuel coal is formed by

A. pteridophytes

B. algae

C. fungus

D. bacteria

Answer: A



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46. The starch stored in red algae is:

A. laminarin starch

B. glucose

C. Aoridean starch

D. cellulose

Answer: C



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47. The plant that is responsible for formation of pea is:

A. Amhoceros

B. Sphagnum

C. Riccia

D. Funaria

Answer: B



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48. The plant categorized under living fossil is:

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Selaginella

Answer: C



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49. In biotechnological studies, the alga that is exploited as a rich source of protein is

A. Spirulina

B. Sargassum

C. Sphagnum

D. Polytrichum

Answer: A



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50. Mosses and liverworts are members of

A. thallophyta

B. bryophyta

C. pteridophyta

D. gymnosperms

Answer: B



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51. Moss plants belong to which category of plants?

A. thallophyta

B. bryophyta

C. pteridophyta

D. gymnosperms

Answer: B



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52. Floridean starch is the reserve food material which of the following organisms?

A. Celidium

B. Sargassum

C. Spirogyra

D. All of these

Answer: A



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53. The development of haploid cells of gametophyte into a haploid sporophyte is called:

- A. apogamy
- B. apospory
- C. budding
- D. binary fission

Answer: A



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54. Which of the following pteridophytic plant is known for replenishing soil ?

A. Azolla

B. Lycopodium

C. Lycopodium

D. Marsilea

Answer: A



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55. Which of the following is used as green manure?

A. Azadirachta

B. Azolla

C. Crotalaria

D. Hevea

Answer: B



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56. Trimerous condition of floral whorls is present in:

A. angiosperms

B. dicots

C. gymnosperms

D. monocots

Answer: D



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57. Which of the following groups of plants possesses cones as reproductive structures?

A. Gymnosperms

B. Pteridophytes

C. Bryophytes

D. Thallophytes

Answer: A



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58. Which of the following is absent in the life cycle of gymnosperms?

- A. Ovules
- B. Ovary
- C. Microspores
- D. Megaspores

Answer: B



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59. Name the part of the plant cell which traps solar energy.

A. Grana

B. Stroma

C. Cuticle

D. Chlorophyll

Answer: A



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60. Sessile flowers lack which structure in the flower?

A. Thalamus

B. Anther

C. Calyx

D. Pedicel

Answer: D



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61. Which cactus plant is modified into part of the spine?

A. Stem

B. Roots

C. Leaves

D. Branches

Answer: C



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62. Name the venation in which veins form a network

A. Reticulate

B. Parallel

C. Simple

D. Compound

Answer: A



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63. Underground stem modification is observed in which plant?

A. Ginger

B. Onion

C. Carrot

D. Beetroot

Answer: A



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64. The plants that grow in nitrogen-deficient soil is:

A. opuntia

B. vallisneria

C. neem

D. venus fly trap

Answer: D



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65. Which of the following was taken as a distinguishing feature by Whittaker for proposing fivekingdom classification?

- A. Structure of cell
- B. Cellular organization
- C. Mode of nutrition
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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66. Identify unicellular eukaryotic group of organisms.

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. None of these

Answer: B



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67. Which of the following bacterium is associated with the roots of legumes?

A. Rhizobium

B. Nostoc

C. Spirogyra

D. Clostridium

Answer: A



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68. Which of the following are eukaryotic multicellular organisms having cells with cell wall and show heterotrophic mode of nutrition?

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Protista

D. Fungi

Answer: D



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69. Identify the organism which has prokaryotic cell structure and autotrophic mode of nutrition.

A. Euglena

B. Mycoplasma

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Rhizobium

Answer: C



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70. Identify the characteristic features of yeast.

(i) Possession of cell wall made up of chitin

(ii) Prokaryotic cell structure

(iii) Saprophytic mode of nutrition

(iv) Absence of mitochondria in cells

A. (i), (iii), (iv)

B. (i), (iv)

C. (ii) , (iii)

D. (i) , (ii), (iii)

Answer: C



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71. In the following line diagram showing taxonomic hierarchy of plants, identify the missing taxonomic unit.

Division → Class → Family

A. Order

B. Family

C. Species

D. Phylum

Answer:



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72. The taxonomic unit at a level one step higher to Genus is:

A. Order

B. Family

C. Species

D. Phylum

Answer:



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73. Identify the correct statements regarding the taxonomic unit 'species'.

A. The name of the species is written with first letter in capital

- B. The organisms of the same species can interbreed among themselves
- C. Species is the taxonomic unit with the highest specificity
- D. The next taxonomic unit at a higher level than species is genus.

Answer:



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74. The photosynthetic pigment found in Sargassum is:

A. carotene

B. xanthophyll

C. phycocyanin

D. fucoxanthin

Answer: D



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75. Ground becomes slippery during rainy season because of

A. blue algae

B. green algae

C. blue green algae

D. mosses

Answer: C



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76. Gametophytic and sporophytic generations seen in life history of:

A. fungi

B. algae

C. ferns

D. diatoms

Answer: C



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77. Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes in possessing:

A. spores

B. archegonia

C. vascular tissue

D. alternation of generation

Answer: C



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78. The diploid cells of gametophyte in *Selaginella* gives rise to diploid sporophyte. Identify the name of the process involved.

- A. Apogamy
- B. Apospory
- C. Fragmentation
- D. Protonema

Answer: C



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79. Which of the following plants possess isobilateral leaves?

(i) Wheat

(ii) Banana

(iii) Garden pea

(iv) Groundnut

A. i , ii

B. iii, iv

C. i only

D. iv only

Answer: A



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80. Maize plant possesses which of the following morphological features ?

- (i) Trimerous flowers
- (ii) Leaves with parallel venation
- (iii) Solid branched stem
- (iv) isobilateral leaves

A. i, ii

B. ii, iii, iv

C. i , ii,iv

D. ii , iv

Answer: C



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81. Presence of thin and small roots is the characteristic feature of which group of plants?

- A. Mesophytes
- B. Xerophyte
- C. Hydrophyte
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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82. Cycas has the embryo with two cotyledons. Yet it is not classified as dicotyledonous plant because:

- A. it looks like palm tree
- B. it bears megasporophylls
- C. its ovules are naked
- D. it bears microsporophylls

Answer: C



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83. Coralloid roots help the plant in:

- A. absorption of water

B. nitrogen fixation

C. anchorage

D. climbing

Answer: B



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84. Seed- producing plants are called:

A. spermatophytes

B. pteridophytes

C. bryophytes

D. embryophytes

Answer: A



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85. Leaves are dorsiventral and show reticulate venation in:

A. onion

B. palm

C. lily

D. mustard

Answer: D



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86. Tiny, microscopic plant classified under angiosperms is:

A. Rafflesia

B. Wolfia

C. Pistia

D. Riccia

Answer: B



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87. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1

Column 2

A. Species

(i) related families

B. Order

(ii) related orders

C. Class

(iii) basic unit of taxonomy

D. Family

(iv) highest taxonomic unit

E. Kingdom

(v) related genera



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88. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
A. <i>Spirogyra</i>	(i) Fucoxanthin
B. <i>Gelidium</i>	(ii) Pigment absent
C. <i>Sargassum</i>	(iii) Chlorophyll
D. <i>Harveyella</i>	(iv) Phycoerythrin



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89. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
A. Antheridia	(i) Pteridophytes
B. Archegonia	(ii) Bryophytes
C. Rhizoids	(iii) Ferns
D. Sporophylls	(iv) Female thallus
E. Rhizome	(v) Male thallus



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90. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
A. <i>Chilgoza</i>	(i) Ornamental
B. <i>Cedrus</i>	(ii) Dry fruit
C. <i>Taxus</i>	(iii) Vegetable
D. <i>Cycas</i>	(iv) Medicine
E. <i>Gnetum</i>	(v) Timber

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91. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
A. Dicots	(i) <i>Wolffia</i>
B. Monocots	(ii) <i>Eucalyptus</i>
C. Largest flower	(iii) Mango
D. Smallest flower	(iv) Jawar
E. Tallest plant	(v) <i>Rafflesia</i>



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Mastering The Concepts Knowledge And Understanding

1. What is meant by nucleoid? Which group of organisms are associated with nucleoid? Give examples.



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2. Define binary fission. Mention some organisms which show this phenomenon.



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3. Define the following.

Taxon



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4. Define the following.

Species



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5. Define the following.

Taxonomic heirarchy



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6. Name the kingdom which comprises the first eukaryotic life forms originated on Earth. Give examples



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7. Write the most important characteristic feature of each of the following groups of organisms.

Monera



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8. Write the most important characteristic feature of each of the following groups of organisms.

Fungi



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9. Write the most important characteristic feature of each of the following groups of organisms.

Protista



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10. Distinguish between parasitic mode of nutrition and symbiotic mode of nutrition.



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11. Mention the characteristic features of Euglena in support of its inclusion in animal kingdom. Also mention the features which contradict its placement.



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12. Mention the taxonomy of bacteria.

Bacteria play both useful and harmful role.

Justify.



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13. Define the terms connected to plant kingdom.

Annual



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14. Define the terms connected to plant kingdom.

Biennial



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15. Define the terms connected to plant kingdom.

Perennial



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16. Define the terms connected to plant kingdom.

Evergreen



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17. Define the terms connected to plant kingdom.

Deciduous



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18. Mention the characteristic features of liverworts



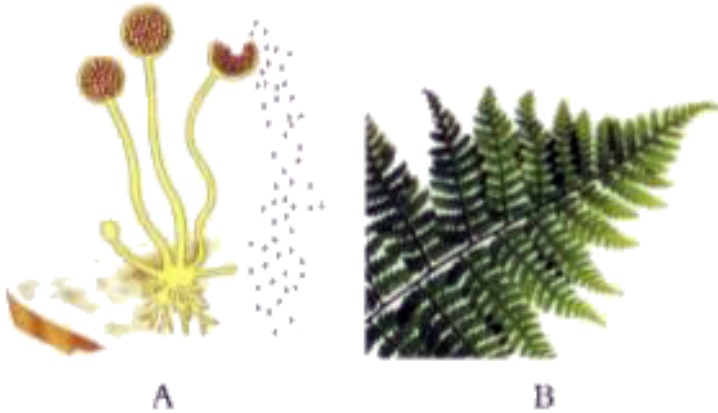
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19. What is the purpose of sporangiophores in fungi?



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20. Observe the figures given below and answer accordingly.

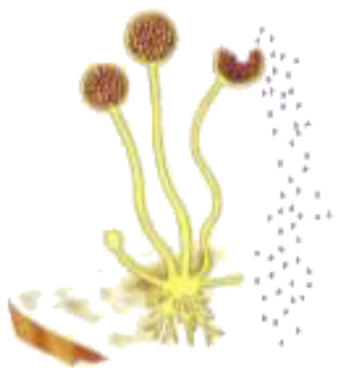


Identify figure A and B



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21. Observe the figures given below and answer accordingly.



A



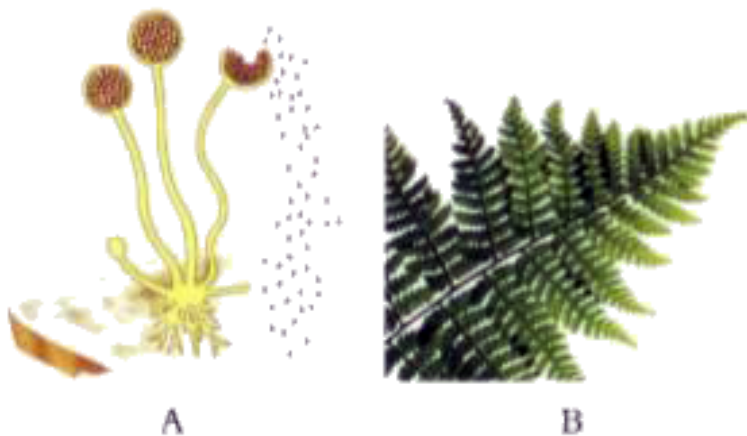
B

Which one is a multicellular form commonly known as bread mould.



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22. Observe the figures given below and answer accordingly.



In which of the above plants, xylem lacks vessels, and phloem is devoid of companion cells.

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23. Observe the figures given below and answer accordingly.



Identify the form in which spores germinate to form prothallus.



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24. Why are bryophytes called amphibious plants in plant kingdom?



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25. Give resemblances of bryophytes with algae.



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26. Identify the basic criteria for classifying cryptogams.



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27. Differentiate between the following.

Apogamy and apospory



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28. Differentiate between the following.

Homospory and heterospory



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29. Differentiate between the following.

Gametophyte and sporophyte



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30. Differentiate between the following.

Prothalius and protonema



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31. How can one differentiate algae from fungi?



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32. Mention the features taken for the further classification of the following

Cryptogamae



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33. Mention the features taken for the further classification of the following

Phanerogamae



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34. What are the basic differences between bryophytes and pteridophytes?



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35. Explain the nature of vascular tissue in pteridophytes.



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36. Define the following.

Mesophytes



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37. Define the following.

Sporangia



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38. Define the following.

Xerophytes



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39. Define the following.

Pentamerous Aowers



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40. List out the differences between monocots and dicots.



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41. What is the fate of the following organs of a flower after fertilization ?

Sepals



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42. What is the fate of the following organs of a flower after fertilization ?

Petals



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43. What is the fate of the following organs of a flower after fertilization ?

Stamens



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44. What is the fate of the following organs of a flower after fertilization ?

Ovary



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45. What is the fate of the following organs of a flower after fertilization ?

Ovule



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46. The aerial roots of banyan tree are not considered as true roots. Give reasons.



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47. Distinguish between rhizome and stem tuber.



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48. The stem is green and fleshy in cactus. Give reason.



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49. Distinguish between parasitic roots and epiphytic roots. Give examples



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50. Give one example for each of the following.
Amphibious plant.



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51. Give one example for each of the following.

Symbiotic plant



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52. Give one example for each of the following.

Colonial coelenterate



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Mastering The Concepts Application And Analysis

1. Bacteria are considered as plants. Give reason.



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2. Explain the role of bacteria in the following.

Curdling of milk



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3. Explain the role of bacteria in the following.

Production of antibiotics



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4. Explain the role of bacteria in the following.

Curing of coffee



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5. Explain the role of bacteria in the following.

Retting of fibre



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6. Explain the role of yeast in the preparation of alcohol.



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7. Name the algae useful for prolonged space flight Why?



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8. Why are green algae considered as ancestors of land plants?



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9. Liverworts and mosses are amphibians of plant kingdom. Give reasons.



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10. Ferns are better adapted to terrestrial mode of life. Give reasons.



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11. Mention any two differences between algae and fungi .



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12. Velvety green beds appear on the walls during rainy season. Give reason.



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13. Which pteridophyte has been proved to be a good biofertilizer for paddy?

A. Azolla

B. Marsilea

C. Pteris

D. Selaginella

Answer:



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14. Identify the gametophytic stage of pteridophyta.

A. Prothallus

B. Protonema

C. Apogamy

D. Apospory

Answer:



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15. Algae are classified based on their photosynthetic pigments Comment.



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16. Mention some morphological features by which dicotyledonous trees are identified.



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17. Name the groups of plants which are considered as vascular plants. Why are they so called? Also, mention in what way angiosperms differ from the other groups of vascular plants.



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Mastering The Concepts Assertions And Reasons

1. Assertion (A): Protozoans and diatoms belong to the kingdom protista

Reason (R): Protozoans and diatoms are parasitic forms.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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2. Assertion (A): The specificity of characters decreases from family to genus.

Reason (R): The genus is a lower level taxonomic unit than genus.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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3. Assertion (A): Fungi do not undergo photosynthesis

Reason (R): Fungi usually live in dark places.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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4. Assertion (A): Actinomyces possesses single chromosome

Reason (R): Actinomyces is a prokaryote

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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5. Assertion (A): Both bacteria and blue green algae are grouped into one kingdom

Reason (R): The cells of Bacteria and blue green algae possess cell wall made up of cellulose

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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6. Assertion (A): Mushrooms are not considered as plants.

Reason (R): The cells do not possess cell walls

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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7. Assertion (A): Algae are microscopic thallophytes

Reason (R): Green, Red and brown are different types of algae

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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8. Assertion (A): Diatoms do not decay as early as other algae

Reason (R): Diatoms have siliceous cell walls

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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9. Assertion (A): Kelp is a herbal medicine taken from brown algae

Reason (R): Use of kelp causes goitre

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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10. Assertion (A): Sphagnum is used for dressing wounds.

Reason (R): Spha is used as packing material for transportation.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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11. Assertion (A): Bryophytes are terrestrial plants.

Reason (R): Life cycle of bryophytes occur in two phases gametophyte and sporophyte.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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12. Assertion (A): All bryophytes are considered as amphibious plants.

Reason (R): Bryophytes complete their life cycle in the presence of water.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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13. Assertion (A): Equisetum is also known as horsetail.

Reason (R): Equisetum is used in preparation of medicine

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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14. Assertion (A): Apogamy is a type of vegetative propagation.

Reason (R): Haploid cells of gametophyte without gametic union forms haploid sporophyte.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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15. Assertion (A): Non-flowering plants are known as cryptogams.

Reason (R): Marchantia belongs to cryptogams.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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16. Assertion (A): The prothallus of fern is heart shaped.

Reason (R): Prothallus in fern helps in production of gametes.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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17. Assertion (A): In ferns, the diploid cells of the sporophyte directly give rise to diploid gametophyte

Reason (R): Ferns reproduce by spore formation and gametic fusion

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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18. Assertion (A): A thick waxy coating is found covering the shoot system of cactus

Reason (R): Cactus is generally found in deser areas.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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19. Assertion (A): Gymnosperms do not produce fruits

Reason (R): Gymnosperms are non flowering plants.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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20. Assertion (A): Cycas bears reproductive structures on the leaves

Reason (R): Pteridophytes possess sporangia on leaves

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.
- C. A is true and R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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21. Assertion (A): Gymnosperms do not produce fruits

Reason (R): Gymnosperms are non-flowering plants.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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22. Assertion (A): The dominant phase of life cycle in angiosperms is sporophyte

Reason (R): Sporophyte in angiosperm is developed from diploid zygote.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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23. Assertion (A): Dicotyledons undergo epigeal type of germination.

Reason (R): Endosperm forms nutritive tissue.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.
- C. A is true and R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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24. Assertion (A): Tap root system is seen in monocotyledons.

Reason (R): Fibrous root system anchors the plant firmly into the ground.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation for A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

C. A is true and R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer:



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Assessment Tests Fill In The Blanks

1. _____ is considered as the basic unit of biological classification.



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2. The term species was coined by _____



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3. Identify a monocot plant.

A. Sunflower

B. Bean

C. Onion

D. Tamarind

Answer:



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4. Soft thallus without vascular tissue is seen in which plant?

A. Lycopodium

B. Chara

C. Cycas

D. Riccia

Answer:



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5. Five-kingdom classification was given by

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Theophrastus
- C. Whittaker
- D. John ray

Answer:



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6. The book written by Linnaeus is

- A. Origin of species
- B. Systema Naturae
- C. Historia Plantarum
- D. Historia Naturalis

Answer:



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7. The cluster of filaments of fungi is known as

A. Hypha

B. Mycelium

C. Chitin

D. Mesosome

Answer:



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8. Identify the locomotory organelles in Euglena.

A. Flagella

B. Pseudopodia

C. Cilia

D. Hyphae

Answer:



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9. Which type of venation is observed in banana ?

A. Pinnate

B. Palmate

C. Reticulate

D. Parallel

Answer:



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Assessment Tests True Or False

1. Write True or False.

Ferns contain underground stem called rhizoids



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2. Write True or False.

Insectivorous plants grow in soil rich in nitrogen



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3. Write True or False.

Lichens act as indicators for sulphur dioxide pollutant



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4. Write True or False.

Peat obtained from bryo phytes is used as biofuel.



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5. Write True or False.

Agar-agar is obtained from gelidium



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6. Write True or False.

Adventitious root system is seen in dicots.



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7. Write True or False.

In gymnosperms, sporophylls aggregate to form cones.



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8. Write True or False.

Anther of the flower bears ovary which form fruit.



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9. Write True or False.

Turpentine is a solvent resin obtained from gymnosperms



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10. Write True or False.

Roots associated with fungi are known as mycorrhizal roots



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11. Write True or False.

Liverworts belong to pteridophyta.



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12. Write True or False.

Algae are classified based on their photosynthetic pigments



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13. Write True or False.

Floral whorls in sets of five are seen in monocotyledons.



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14. Write True or False.

Double fertilization, triple fusion is seen in gymnosperms



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15. Write True or False.

Pollen grains are considered as male gametes in plants.



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16. Write True or False.

Cedrus (Deodar) is an example of angiosperm



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17. Write True or False.

Pencillium belongs to algae.



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18. Write True or False.

Paramoecium belongs to protista.



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**Assessment Tests Write The Missing Correlated
Terms**

1. Agar agar : Gelidium :: sewage treatment :



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2. Lichenology : lichens :: _____ : algae



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3. Bryophyta : ___ :: pteridophyta : prothallus



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4. Cones : gymnosperms : : angiosperms :



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5. Dicot : pulses : : ___ : Smilax



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6. _____ : flowering plants :: cryptogams :
non flowering plants



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7. Chlorella : ___ :: Penicillium : penicillin



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8. Liverworts : bryophyta :: _____ : Cycas



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9. Algae : auto trophic : : fungi : _____



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10. Onion : _____ : : mango : dicot



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11. Polyembryony : gymnosperms : : double fertilization : _____



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Assessment Tests

1. Which plant in India is known as Kalpavriksha? Why?



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2. Classify the following according to hierarchy
Cobra



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3. Classify the following according to hierarchy

Hibiscus



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4. Classify the following according to

hierarchy.

Spirogyra



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5. Classify the following according to hierarchy.

Rose



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6. Give one example for each of the following.

Pseudostem



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7. Give one example for each of the following.

Bacteria



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8. Give one example for each of the following.

Oviparous mammal



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9. Give one example for each of the following.

Limbless amphibian



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10. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Fungi used as food.



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11. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Leaves which bear sporangia in ferns.



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12. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Edible algae rich in protein



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13. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Algae used as petro crop.



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14. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Fungi from which antibiotic penicillin is extracted



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15. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Bryophyte used for surgical dressing.



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16. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Gymnosperm which yields Sago



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17. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Tallest angiosperm



Watch Video Solution

18. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Haploid stage found in moss plant



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19. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

An algae with spiral chloroplast



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20. Give the appropriate scientific term for the following.

Higher plants which produce seeds



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