

India's Number 1 Education App

BIOLOGY

NCERT - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY(TAMIL)

PLANT KINGDOM



1. What is the basic of classification of algae?

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?

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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.



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.



5. Write a note on economic importance of

algae and gymnosperms.

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6. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear

seeds, then why are they classified separately?

7. What is heterospory? Briefly comment on its

significance. Give two examples.



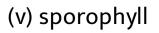
8. Explain briefly the following term with suitable example :-

(i) protonema

(ii) antheridium

(iii) archegonium

(iv) diplontic



(vi) isogamy



- 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

10. How would you distinguish monocots from

dicots?



11. Match the followings (column I with column

II)

	Column I		Column II
(a)	Chlamydomonas	(i)	Moss
(b)	Cycas	(ii)	Pteridophyte
(C)	Selaginella	(iii)	Algae
(d)	Sphagnum	(iv)	Gymnosperm
-			

Answer 11:



12. Write the general characteristic features of

Gymnosperms.