# BIOLOGY

# BOOKS - MAXIMUM PUBLICATION

# PLANT KINGDOM

## Exercise

**1.** Artificial system of classification is mainly based on

A. Vegetative characters

B. Androecium structures

C. habit and habitat

D. all of these

**Answer: D**

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**2.** Fusion between morphologically alike gametes is reffered to as

A. anaisogamy

B. isogamy

C. oogamy

D. sygamy

**Answer: B**

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**3.** Gametophytic generation is dominant in

A. bryophytes

B. pteridophytes

C. angiosperms

D. gymnosperms

**Answer: A**

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**4.** Mycorrhizal roots of ..... are associated with some fungal symbionts

A. cedrus

B. pinus

C. cycus

D. lichens

**Answer: B**

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**5.** Haplontic life cycle generally occurs in

A. algae

B. pteridophytes

C. bryophytes

D. gymnosperms

**Answer: A**

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**6.** Name the type of cell division which produce four haploid cells with new combination of characters

from a diploid cells.

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**7.** Name the dominating pigment in red algae.

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**8.** Name the algae from which algin is prepared commercially

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**9.** Name the filamentous structure that appear in the mosses due to the germination of spores.

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**10.** Give an example of plant group which produce seed but not fruit

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**11.** What is the genetic constitution of endosperm of angiosperm

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

**12.** Fill in the blanks

(a) bryophtes-haplodiplontic

gymnosperms - .....

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**13.** Fill in the blanks

(b) algin - brown algae

carrageen - .....

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**14.** If chlorophyll b is for chlorophyceae, chlorophyll d is for .....

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**15.** Pick out the correct pairs of plant groups which bearing archegonium

A. gymnosperm angiosperm

B. angiosperm bryophyta

C. bryophyta pteridophyta

D. pteridophyta gymnosperm

**Answer: D**

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**16.** Select the odd one ( Nitrosomonus, archaebacteria, Nitrococcus, Nitrobacteria).

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**17.** Majority of pteridophytas are homosporous i.e. they produce similar kind of spores. Give one example of a heterosporus pteridpphyte.

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**18.** Archaebacteria, special type of bacteria, which are able to survive in extreme conditions what is the feature helping them for this ?

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**19.** Fill in the blanks: Fusion of protoplasm is called plasmogamy. Fusion of 2 nuclei is called.....

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**20.** Laminarin is a stored food in phyaeophyceae, what is the stored food in Rhodophyceae

Watch Video Solution

**21.** The essential element is present in the ring structure of chlorophyll. which is the element?

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**22.** Observe the relationship between the words of the first sentence and fill the second one.

Association of fungus with algae: Lichens

Association of fungus with roots of plants :.....

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**23.** Observe the relation between the first two words and fill in the fourth place (a) Angiosperm: roots Rhodophyta:..... (b) Fern : Prothallus Moss: .....

Watch Video Solution

**24.** Observe the relationship between the first two terms and fill up the blanks

Zygote : Diploid nucleus

Endosperm : _____

Watch Video Solution

**25.** Pick the odd word out from the following and justify your ans.

Chlamaidomonus, Volvox, Laminaria, Chara

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**26.** Choose the correct answer

food materials in fungi is stored in the form of (

glucose, glycogen, sucrose, starch)

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**27.** Choose the correct answer

menbrane covering in the vacuole ( meninges, tonoplast, pleura)

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**28.** Name the organisms which are not included in any of the kingdoms.

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**29.** Name the plant group in which 'protonema' is present.

Watch Video Solution

**30.** The class of fungi known as imperfect fungi is.....

Watch Video Solution

**31.** Observe the relationship between first two pairs and fill up the blanks.

Transpiration: Loss of water in the form of water vapour.

.....: Loss of water in the form of liquid.

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**32.** Fusion of two gamets which are dissimilar in size is termed as

A. Oogamy

B. Isogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Zoogamy

**Answer: B**

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**33.** Laminarin is a stored food in phyaeophyceae, what is the stored food in Rhodophyceae

Watch Video Solution

**34.** A plant shows thallus level of organization. It shoes rhizoids and is haploid. It needs water to complete its life cycle because of the male gametes are motile. Identify the group in which it belongs to.

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**35.** Bryophytes are considered as the amphibians of plant kingdom. They are the connecting link between aquatic and land plants. (a) Correlate the amphibian nature which form the connecting link character of bryophytes.

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**36.** Name the gametophytae that is free living structure formed in pteridophytes.

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**37.** 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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**38.** Plants are generally autotrophic . Can you think of certain plants that are partially heterotrophic ?

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**39.** Choose the correct pair .

A. Spirogyra- Algae

B. Shpagnum - Gymnosperm

C. Selagenella - Bryophyte

D. Funaria - Pteridophyte

**Answer: A**

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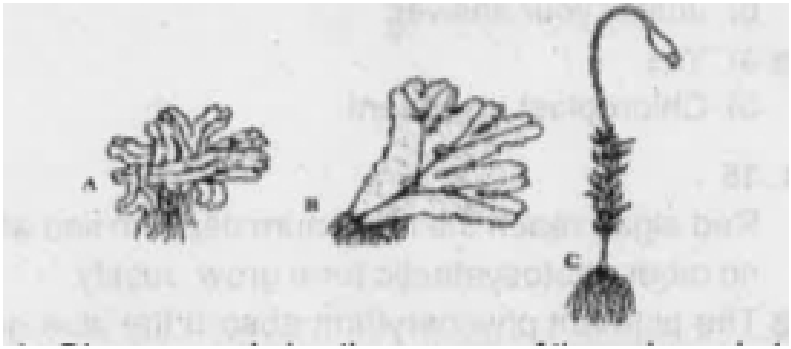
**40.** Diagrams of three bryophytes are given below observe and give the names of these bryophytes.


Watch Video Solution

**41.** Diagrams of three bryophytes are given below

Which of the three bryophytes is the most advanced?

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**42.** observe the relationship between the first two terms and feel up the blanks

Kingdom fungi- multicellular decomposer, Kingdom plantae- _____

Watch Video Solution

**43.** observe the relationship between the first two terms and feel up the blanks

gymnosperms- Cone, Angiosperm- _____

Watch Video Solution

**44.** Bryophytes are considered as the amphibians of plant kingdom. They are the connecting link between aquatic and land plants. (a) Correlate the amphibian nature which form the connecting link character of bryophytes.

Watch Video Solution

**45.** Observe the relation between the first two words and fill in the fourth place (a) Angiosperm: roots Rhodophyta:..... (b) Fern : Prothallus Moss: .....

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**46.** Match columns A and B A{ Chlamydomonas, Cycas, Selaginella, Sphagnum} B{ Moss, Pteridophytes, Algae, gymnosperms}

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**47.** analyse the given table and arrange the matter in an appropriate order.

A{ 1. Floridean starch, 2. flowers, 3. Sporophyil, 4. Cone} B{1. phycoerythrin, 2 Naked seed, 3. Prothallus, 4. Fruit}, C{1. Gymnosperm, 2. Red algae,3. Angiospems, 4. Fem}

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**48.** Lichens are symbiotic association of Algae and Fungi. What is symbiosis?

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**49.** Lichens are symbiotic association of Algae and Fungi. What is symbiosis?

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**50.** arrange the following plants in the table given below (two members from each group) Riccia,

Spirogyra, Adiantum, Chlorella, Funaria, Cycas, Nephrology,Pinus.

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**51.** the following is a list of plants. Arrange them in the table given below.

Marchantia, Selaginella, Salvinia, Sunflower, Funaria, Pinus, Maize, Cycas.

| Bryophyta | Pteridophyta | Gymnosperms | Angiosperms |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

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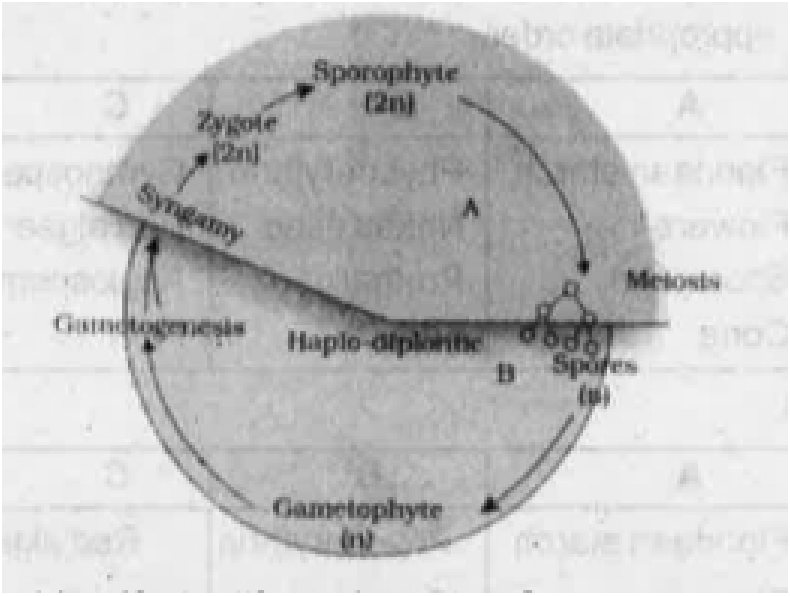
**52.** Identify the life cycle pattern. Cite two examples of organism showing the above life cycle pattern?

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**53.** classical texonomy of organisms is mainly based on morphological characters. But modern texonomy

gives equal weightage of all characters.

name this new approach in modern texonomy.


**54.** classical texonomy of organisms is mainly based on morphological characters. But modern texonomy gives equal weightage of all characters.

name this new approach in modern texonomy.

**55.** A{ Sargassum, Byrophyte, ABA, Ribosomes, Anabaena} B{ Stomatal movement, Palade, $N_2$ fixation, Btown alga, Sphagnum}

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**56.** Pick aap the odd one

oscillatoria, Spirulina,Actinomycetes, Nostoc

Watch Video Solution

**57.** Pick up the odd one

Epipetalous, epiphyllous, Monadelphous,

Apocarpous.

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**58.** Green algae are considered as the ancestors of angiosperms. Justify your answer.

Watch Video Solution

**59.** Green algae are considered as the ancestors of angiosperms. Justify your answer.

Watch Video Solution

**60.** red algae reach the maximum depth in sea where no other photosynthetic form grow. justify.

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**61.** During summer you cannot see the growth of Funaria. what is the reason of this?

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**62.** By observing the relationship between the first pair, fill up the blanks.

Chlorophyceae: Starch: Rhodophyceae:.....

Watch Video Solution

**63.** Match the following (Coloumn I with coloumn II)

| Column I | Column II |
| --- | --- |
| a. Chlamydomonas | i. Moss |
| b. Cycas | ii. Pteridophyte |
| c. Selaginella | iii. Algae |
| d. Sphagnum | iv. Gymnosperm |

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**64.** observe the relationship between first two terms and fill up the blanks,

$Phycobiont : Algalpart \neq r,$

$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots : Fungalpart \neq r$

Watch Video Solution

**65.** observe the relationship between first two terms and fill up the blanks,

$Rhizopus : Phycomycetes, penicill \in : \ldots\ldots\ldots .$

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**66.** 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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**67.** analyse the given table and arrange the matter in an appropriate order.

A{ 1. Floridean starch, 2. flowers, 3. Sporophyil, 4. Cone} B{1. phycoerythrin, 2 Naked seed, 3. Prothallus, 4. Fruit}, C{1. Gymnosperm, 2. Red algae,3. Angiospems, 4. Fem}

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**68.** Complete the table using appropriate terms.

| Plant group | Reserve food | Pigment |
|---|---|---|
| Chlorophyceae | ....a.... | Chlorophyll |
| Rhodophyceae | Floridean starch | .....b..... |
| Phaeophyceae | .....c..... | .....d..... |

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**69.** What is the basis of classification of algae?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

**71.** A plant shows thallus level of organization. It shoes rhizoids and is haploid. It needs water to complete its life cycle because of the male gametes are motile. Identify the group in which it belongs to.

Watch Video Solution

**72.** 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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**73.** differentiate between the following.

Red algae & Brown algae

Watch Video Solution

**74.** differentiate between the following.

Live Worts & Mosses

Watch Video Solution

**75.** differentiate between the following.

Homoeporous & Heterosporous

Watch Video Solution

**76.** differentiate between the following.

Syngamy & Triple fusion

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

**77.** The following is a list of Plants. Riccia, Chlorella, Salaginella, Adiantum, Chalamydomas, Sugarcane, Funaria, Gnetum, Ficus, Cycas.

Categories this plans into algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.

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**78.** some plants of cycas produces seeds, but not others. justify

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**79.** What is mixotrophic mode of nutrition?

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**80.** Why seed plants are most successful of all land plants?

Watch Video Solution

**81.** how bryophytes are advanced over algae?

Watch Video Solution

**82.** Differentiate between zoospore and zygote.

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**83.** In which plant will you look for mycorrhiza and corolloid roots?

Also explain what these terms mean in pinus and cycas.

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**84.** why rhizoides are not called roots?

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

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

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**86.** why are some bryophytes called liverworts?

Watch Video Solution

**87.** heterospory i.e formation of two types of spores-microspores and megaspoores is characteristic

features in the life cycle of a few members of pteridophytes and all spermatophytes. do you think heterospory has some evolutionary significance in plant Kingdom.

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**88.** Most algal genera show haplontic lifestyle. Name an alga which is

(a) Haplo- diplontic

(b) Diplontic

Watch Video Solution

**89.** most algal genera show haplontic lifestyle. Name an alga which is

Diplontic

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

**91.** The spores and gametes produced by some members of algae are non motile.

Do you agree with the above statement? Give reason

Watch Video Solution

**92.** The spores and gametes produced by some members of algae are non motile.

Do you agree with the above statement? Give reason

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**93.** Nature of spore development is different in bryophytes and pteridophytes.

(a) Give the common name of the structures arise

from sports.

(b) Identify these two

Watch Video Solution

**94.** Nature of spore development is different in bryophytes and pteridophytes.

(a) Give the common name of the structures arise from sports.

(b) Identify these two

Watch Video Solution

**95.** Name the diploid and triploid products from in embryosac after fertilisation. What will be the fate of haploid structures that does not participate in fertilisation?

Watch Video Solution

**96.** Name the diploid and triploid products from in embryosac after fertilisation. What will be the fate of haploid structures that does not participate in fertilisation?

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**97.** Identify the types of association in some members of gymnosperms. Name organisms forms in such associations.

Watch Video Solution

**98.** identify the life cycle shown by the bryophytes and gymnosperms.

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**99.** mark the statement true or false

potato, Ginger, turmeric are underground stems.

they are modified to store food in them.

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**100.** mark the statement true or false

phyllotaxy is the pattern of arrangement of leaves on the stem or branch.

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**101.** mark the statement true or false

a flower having only stamens or carpel is bisexual.

Watch Video Solution

**102.** mark the statement true or false

Calyx and corolla are reproductive organs.

Watch Video Solution

**103.** mark the statement true or false

lamina is the green expanded part of leave with veins and veinlets.

Watch Video Solution

**104.** mark the statement true or false

in racemose inflorescence, the main axis terminates in the flower.

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**105.** mark the statement true or false

Ovary in epigynous flower is superior.

Watch Video Solution

**106.** mark the statement true or false

if the margin of sepals or petals overlap one another

but not in particular direction, the aestivation is called imbricate.

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**107.** mark the statement true or false

A sterile stamen is called staminode.

Watch Video Solution

**108.** mark the statement true or false

the seed coat has two layers the outer testa and the inner tegmen.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

**111.** 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

zygote of a fern

**112.** 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

zygote of a fern

**113.** 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

zygote of a fern

**114.** 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

zygote of a fern

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**115.** 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

zygote of a fern

**116.** 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

zygote of a fern

**117.** 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

zygote of a fern

**118.** explain briefly with suitable example

Protonema

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**119.** explain briefly with suitable example

Antheridium

Watch Video Solution

**120.** explain briefly with suitable example

Archegonium

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

**121.** explain briefly with suitable example

Diplontic


Watch Video Solution

**122.** explain briefly with suitable example

Sporophyll


Watch Video Solution

**123.** based on relationship, fill in the blanks

$Penicillium : \ldots\ldots\ldots . : : Agaricus : Basidiocarp$

$\ldots\ldots\ldots : Phaeophyceae : : CarraGeen : Rhodophyceae$

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**124.** based on relationship, fill in the blanks

$Penicillium : \ldots\ldots\ldots . : : Agaricus : Basidiocarp$

$\ldots\ldots\ldots : Phaeophyceae : : CarraGeen : Rhodophyceae$

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**125.** A few statements regarding algae are given below. study name carefully and state true or false. if false make them correct.

Algae are thallophytes.

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**126.** A few statements regarding algae are given below. study name carefully and state true or false. if false make them correct.

Volvox is red algae.

Watch Video Solution

**127.** A few statements regarding algae are given below. study name carefully and state true or false. if false make them correct.

Algin is obtained from red algae.

Watch Video Solution

**128.** analyse the given table and arrange the matter in an appropriate order.

A{ 1. Floridean starch, 2. flowers, 3. Sporophyil, 4. Cone} B{1. phycoerythrin, 2 Naked seed, 3. Prothallus, 4. Fruit}, C{1. Gymnosperm, 2. Red algae,3. Angiospems, 4. Fem}

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**129.** A few statements regarding algae are given below. study name carefully and state true or false. if false make them correct.

Volvox is red algae.

Watch Video Solution

**130.** A few statements regarding algae are given below. study name carefully and state true or false. if false make them correct.

green algae possess chlorophyll a.

Watch Video Solution

**131.** write a note on economic importance of algae.

Watch Video Solution

**132.** write a note on importance of gymnosperm.

Watch Video Solution

**133.** Match the following.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prothallus | Mosses |
| Synergid | Strobilus |
| Protonema | Gametophyte |
| Spoprophyll | Egg apparatus |

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**134.** Observe the relationship between the words of the first sentence and fill the second one.

Association of fungus with algae: Lichens

Association of fungus with roots of plants :.....

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**135.** Give reasons: The process of fertilization in angiosperm is double fertilization.

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**136.** In Bryophytes, the dominant phase in the life cycle is the the gametophyte plant. However in pteridophytes the main plant body is a sporophyte. How can we easily differentiate between the the sporophytes in bryophytes and pteridophytes.

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**137.** Liverworts undergo asexual reproduction by the formation of specialised structures called 'gemmae'. What is the speciality of this structure?

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**138.** Majority of pteridophytas are homosporous i.e. they produce similar kind of spores. Give one example of a heterosporus pteridpphyte.

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**139.** Most pteridophytes are homosporous but there are exceptions. 'Heterospory is a precursor to seed habit'. Point out any one common character found in heterospory and seed habit.

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**140.** Even though algae are primary producers on aquatic ecosystems, man is benefited by algae in a variety of ways. Write any four points in favour of this statement.

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**141.** Double fertilization is an event unique to angiosperms' . Mention the two fusions in the event.

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**142.** Double fertilization is an event unique to angiosperms' . Name the products obtained as a result of these fusions.

Watch Video Solution

**143.** Give reasons for the following. Bryophytes are called amphibians of plant Kingdom.

Watch Video Solution

**144.** Give reasons: The process of fertilization in angiosperm is double fertilization.

Watch Video Solution

**145.** Complete the given table of algal divisions and their main characteristics by filling 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' .

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chlorophyceae | Chlorophyll-a, b | ..... (a)..... |
| Phaeophyceae | Chlorophyll-a, c and ..... (b) ..... | Laminarin Mannitol |
| .....(c)..... | Chlorophyll-a, b & Phycoerythrin | ..... (d) ..... |

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**146.** Write any two distinguishing features of the the algal class Rhodophyceae.

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**147.** In which plant will you look for mycorrhiza and corolloid roots?

Also explain what these terms mean in pinus and cycas.

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**148.** Give reasons: The process of fertilization in angiosperm is double fertilization.

Watch Video Solution

**149.** write a note on economic importance of algae.

Watch Video Solution

**150.** How would you distinguish monocots from dicots?

| Monocots | Dicots |
| --- | --- |
| • Seeds with one cotyledon. | • Seeds with two cotyledons |
| • The root system consists of fibrous roots. | • Root system consists of tap root. |
| • Leaves have parallel venation. | • Leaves have reticulate venation. |
| • Petals are three or multiples of three ie, trimerous. | • Petals are five or multiples of five ie, pentamerous. |

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**151.** Match the following (Coloumn I with coloumn II)

| Column I | Column II |
| --- | --- |
| a. Chlamydomonas | i. Moss |
| b. Cycas | ii. Pteridophyte |
| c. Selaginella | iii. Algae |
| d. Sphagnum | iv. Gymnosperm |

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

**154.** What is the basis of classification of algae?

Watch Video Solution

**155.** differentiate between the following.

Red algae & Brown algae

A. chlorophyll a

B. fucoxanthin

C. floridean starch

D. phycoerythrin

**Answer: (b)**

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**156.** Heterospory is first noticed in

A. gymnosperm

B. pteridophytes

C. gymnosperm

D. ferns

**Answer: (b)**

View Text Solution

**157.** Mycorrhizal roots of ..... are associated with some fungal symbionts

A. ferns

B. pinus

C. cycas

D. potytrichum

**Answer: (b)**

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**158.** Which one of the following belongs to brown algae

A. polysiphonia

B. ectocarpus

C. ulothrix

D. volvox

**Answer: (b)**


**159.** Sexual reproduction of bryophytes involves the production of

A. sperms

B. biflagellate antherozoids

C. antheroids

D. cilliate antherozooids

**Answer: (b)**


**160.** The asexual reproductive structures occurs in bryophytes are

A. zoospores

B. gemmae

C. fronds

D. rhizoids

**Answer: (b)**

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**161.** Protonema stage occurs when

A. spore of bryophytes germinate

B. seed germinates

C. spore of ferns germinate

D. none of the above

**Answer: (a)**

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**162.** The product of triple fusion in the flowering plants is?

Zygote

PEN

Perisperm

Nucellus

A. angiosperm

B. pteridophytes

C. gymnosperm

D. ferns

**Answer: (a)**

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**163.** The life cycle occurs in ectocarpus is

A. haplontic

B. haplodiplontic

C. diplontic

D. none of the above

**Answer: (b)**

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**164.** Prothallus is

A. photosynthetic gametophyte

B. photosynthetic sporophyte

C. non photosynthetic gametophyte

D. non photosynthetic sporophyte

**Answer: (a)**

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**165.** Phylogenetic system of classification was given by

A. embryological characters

B. evolutionary characters

C. morphological characters

D. floral characters

**Answer: (b)**

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**166.** Classification based on cytological information, chromosome number etc. called

A. chemotaxonomy

B. cytotaxonomy

C. numerical taxonomy

D. cytogenetics

**Answer: (b)**

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**167.** In which of the following groups would you place plants having vascular tissue but lacking seeds

A. pteridophytes

B. gymnosperms

C. angiosperms

D. bryophytes

**Answer: (a)**

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**168.** Life cycle found in pteridophytes

A. haplontic

B. diplontic

C. haplo-diplontic

D. either haplontic or diplontic

**Answer: (c)**


**169.** Fucoxanthin is the chief pigment in

A. red algae

B. brown algae

C. green algae

D. blue green algae

**Answer: (b)**

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**170.** Algae which grow on animal and also occur on shells of molluscs or other invertebrates are called

A. parasitic

B. epiphytic

C. epizoic

D. coenbia

**Answer: (c)**

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**171.** Xylem of gymnosperm lack

A. tracheids

B. vessels

C. both a and b

D. fibres

**Answer: (b)**

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**172.** Pyrenoids are present in

A. angiosperms

B. gymnosperms

C. algae

D. pteridophytes

**Answer: (c)**

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**173.** The first plants to appear after forest fire are the ferns this is because of the survival of their

A. fronds

B. rhizome

C. spores

D. both a and c

**Answer: (b)**

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**174.** The endosperm of gymnosperm is

A. diploid

B. triploid

C. tetraploid

D. haploid

**Answer: (d)**