BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Kingdom Plantae

Example

1. Why do we call as plants producers on land?

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2. Enlist the general characteristics of kingdom Plantae.

3. State the two sub kingdoms of Kingdom Plantae.

4. What are Cryptogams? Name the three divisions of Cryptogams.

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5. Enlist the characters fo cryptogams and phanerogams

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6. What are the differences between sub-kingdom Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae.

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7. Write different pigments found in algae.

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8. Name the accessory pigments of algae.

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9. Enlist the forms of filamentous algae.

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10. Write short note on: Economic importance of algae.

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11. Write short note on: Role of algae in environment.

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12. Write short note on: Different forms of green, red, brown and blue green algae.

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13. What are the three major groups of cryptogams?

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14. Differentiate between Chlorophyceae and Phaeophycae.

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15. Draw neat labelled diagram prokaryotic cell

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16. Give a comparative account of major group of algae on the basis of following features. Habitat, Predominant pigments, Cell wall, Reserve food, Motility, Photosynthetic pigment, Reproduction, life cycle and examples.

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17. Differentiate between Chlorophyceae, Phaeophycease and Rhodophyceae.

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18. Enlist examples of Chlorophyceae and Rhodophyceae.

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19. Chlamydomonas is microscopic whereas Sargassum is macroscopic, both are algae. Which characters of these plants includes them in one group.

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20. Which pigments are responsible for the brown and red colour of brown algae and red algae?

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21. Collect different water samples of fresh water. Mount them on a glass slide and observe under a compound microscope. Try to identify the organisms which are visible under it.

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22. Make a list of green algae with their characteristic shape of chloroplast.

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23. Why Bryophyta are called amphibians of plant Kingdom? Brophyta are called amphibians of plant kingdom. Give reason.

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24. You may have seen Funaria plant in rainy season. Why is it called amphibious plant?

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25. Enlist the general characters of Bryophyta.

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26. Radha observed a plant in rainy season on the compound wall of her school. The plant did not have true roots but root like structures were present. Vascular tissue was absent. To which group the plant may belong?

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27. Enlist the general characters of Hepaticieae citing examples.

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28. Enlist the general characters of Anthocerotae citing example.

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29. Differentiate between Liverwort and Moss.

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30. Enlist the general characters of Musci citing examples.

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31. Draw neat labelled diagram - Funaria.

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32. State the economic importance of Mosses.

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33. State the economic importance of Bryophytes.

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34. You may have seen the various plants which do not bear flowers, fruits and seeds but they have well developed root, stem and leaves, are classified as .

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35. Pteridophytes are also known as vascular Cryptogams. Justify.

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36. Give one example of aquatic and xerophytic Pteridophytes.

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37. Give any two examples of Pteridophyta.

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38. Fern is a vascular plant, yet it is not considered as Phanerogam. Why?

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39. Enlist the general characters of Pteridophytes with example.

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40. Enlist the economic importance of pteridophytes.

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41. Write a note on pteridophytes being used as biofertilizers.

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42. Observe all garden plants like Cycas, Thuja, Pinus, Sunflower, Canna and compare them. Note similarities and dissimilarities among them. Which differences did you notice between Gymnosperms and Angiosperms?

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43. Enlist the general characters of phanerogams with example.

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44. Which of the following nuts will not be enclosed in fruits? What are the peculiar characteristics of these plants? Betel nut/Areca nut, Pine nut, Walnut, almond, cashew nut and nutmeg.

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45. Enlist the salient features of Gymnosperms citing example.

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46. Describe features of cycas as Gymnosperms.

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47. Ginkgo biloba is called a living fossil.

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48. State the tallest living gymnospermae.

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49. Write a short note on the roots of gymnosperms that act as biofertilizer.

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50. State the economic importance of gymnosperms.

Watch Video Solution

51. What are the salient features of Angiosperms?

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52. What is double fertilization?

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53. Explain in brief two classes of Angiosperms?

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54. Why do Dicots show secondary growth while Monocots don't?

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55. We observe that land becomes barren soon after monsoon. But in the next monsoon it flourishes again with varieties we observed in season earlier. How you think it takes place?

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56. Girth of a maize plant does not increase over a period of time. Jusity.

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57. Differentiate between monocots and dicots.

Watch Video Solution

58. State the smallest angiosperm.

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59. Name the angiospermic plant which grows to over 100 meters.

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60. How you place the Pea, Jowar and Fern at its proper systematic position? Draw a flow

chart with example of.

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61. Describe the leaf of monocotyledons.

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62. Classify angiosperms on the basis of number of cotyledons giving examples.

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63. State the economic importance of angiosperms.

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64. What is alternation of generations?

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65. Which phase is dominant in the life cycle of Bryophyta and Pteridophyta?

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66. Draw neat labelled diagram - Haplontic and haplodiplontic life cycle.

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67. Identify the plant groups on the basis of following features: Seed producing plants

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68. Identify the plant groups on the basis of following features: Spore producing plants

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69. Identify the plant groups on the basis of following features: Plant body undifferentiated into root, stem and leaves.

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70. Identify the plant groups on the basis of following features: Plant needs water for fertilization.

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71. Identify the plant groups on the basis of following features: First Vascular Plants.

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72. Describe the haplontic life cycle.

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73. Describe the diplontic life cycle.

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74. Describe the haplo-diplontic life cycle.

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75. Differentiate between Thallophyta and Bryophyta.

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76. Distinguish between Bryophyta and Pteridophyta.

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77. Distinguish between Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.

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78. Distinguish of Dicotyleadonae and Monocotyledonae.

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Exercise

1. Which is the dominant phase in Pteridophytes?

A. Capsule

B. Gametophyte

C. Sporophyte

D. Embryo

Answer:

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2. The tallest living gymnosperm among the following is:

A. Sequoia sempervirens

B. Taxodium mucronatum

C. Zamia pygmaea

D. Ginkgo biloba

Answer:

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3. In Bryophtes..... .

A. Sporophyte and gametophyte generation are independent.

B. Sporophyte is partially dependent upon gametophyte

C. Gametophyte is dependent upon Sporophyte

D. Sporophyte is dependent upon gametophyte

Answer:

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4. A characteristic of Angiosperm is..... .

A. Collateral vascular bundles

B. Radial vascular bundles

C. Seed formation

D. Double fertilization

Answer:

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5. Angiosperms and Gymnosperms resemble in having..... .

A. Vessels in wood

B. Mode of nutrition

C. Siphonogamy

D. Nature of seed

Answer:

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6. Presence of rhizoids in place of true roots is the characteristics feature of..... .

A. Gymnosperms

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Angiosperms

Answer:

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7. The first vascular plants are..... .

A. Algae

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Angiosperms

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. Both homosporous and heterosporous plants are found in the group..... .

A. Algae

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:

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9. Gymonosperms are characterised by the absence of..... .

A. tracheids in xylem

B. sieve cells in phloem

C. heterosporous condition

D. fruit formation

Answer:

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10. The smallest gymnosperm among the following is..... .

A. Wolffia

B. Zamia pygmaea

C. Sequoia sempervirens

D. Taxodium mucronatum

Answer:

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11. Endophytic fungi or mycorrhizae are found in the roots of..... .

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Equisetum

D. Hibiscus

Answer:

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12. The type of pollination in Angiosperms is..... .

A. self pollination only

B. cross pollination only

C. indirect pollination

D. direct pollination

Answer:

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13. Secondary growth is absent in..... .

A. Monocotyledons

B. Dicotyledons

C. All Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:

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14. Plant kingdom mainly comprises of..... .

A. Prokaryotic heterotrophs

B. Eukaryotic saprotrophs

C. Eukaryotic autotrophs

D. Prokaryotic autotrophs

Answer:

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15. Vascular tissue is not found in..... .

A. Algae

B. Gymnosperms

C. Angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes

Answer:

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16. Bryophytes are dependent on water because..... .

A. Archegonium has to remain filled with water for fertilization.

B. water is essential for fertilization for their homosporous nature.

C. water is essential for their vegetative propagation

D. the antherozoids can easily reach upto egg in the archegonium.

Answer:

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17. The giant red wood tree a/an..... .

A. Angiosperm

B. Tree ferm

C. Pteridophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

18. Living fossil is..... .

A. Ginkgo biloba

B. Gnetum ulva

C. Pinus roxburghii

D. Cycas revoluta

Answer:

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19. The dicotyledonous leaf shows.....venation.

A. parallel

B. palmate

C. pinnate parallel

D. reticulate

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

20. Coralloid roots of Cycas has..... .

A. Anabaena

B. Azolla

C. Mycorrhizae

D. Rhizopus

Answer:

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21. Fronds are..... .

A. leaves of ferns

B. moss roots

C. leaves of Cycas

D. reproductive structure of ferns

Answer:

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22. Dominant generation in Bryophytes is.....

.

A. capsule

B. sporophyte

C. gametophyte

D. seta

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

23. Gemmae are asexual reproductive bodies of..... .

A. algae

B. liverworts

C. mosses

D. all above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

24. Direct pollination is the characteristic of..... .

A. Helianthus

B. Hibiscus

C. Cycas

D. Zea

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

25. Agar is obtained from..... .

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Rhodophyceae

D. Cyanaphyceae

Answer:

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26. .....saprophyte consists of foot, seta and capsule.

A. Hepatcieae

B. Musci

C. Both a and b

D. None of above

Answer:

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27. Siphonogamy means..... .

A. carrying male gametes by pollen tube

B. wind pollination

C. direct fertilization

D. fusion of vegetative cells

Answer:

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28. Heterospory is production of..... .

A. sexual and asexual spores

B. mega and micro spores

C. haploid and diploid spores

D. haploid and tetraploid spores

Answer:

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29. When pollen grains are directly received by ovules in the pollen chamber, it is..... .

A. micropollination

B. endopollination

C. direct pollution

D. Pteridophytes

Answer:

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30. Fruits are not formed in gymnosperms because..... .

A. they are seedless plants

B. they are not pollinated

C. they have no fertilization

D. they have no ovary

Answer:

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31. A spore bearing leaf is called..... .

A. Ramentum

B. Sorus

C. Indusium

D. Sporophyll

Answer:

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32. Monocots lack..... .

A. cambium

B. seeds

C. xylem

D. ovule

Answer:

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33. Endosperm in gymnosperms is formed.....

.

A. during fertilization

B. after fertilization

C. before feritilization

D. along with embryo

Answer:

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34. Which is correctly matched?

A. Anthoceros-Hepataceae

B. Marchantia-Musci

C. Funaria-Musci

D. Riccia-Anthocerotae

Answer:

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35. Azolla is a/an..... .

A. bryophyte

B. alga

C. fungus

D. water fern

Answer:

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36. Parallel Venation is a characteristic feature of..... .

A. Monocotyledons

B. Dicotyledons

C. Pteridophyta

D. Bryophytes

Answer:

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37. The xylem of pteridophytes contains.....only.

A. vessels

B. tracheids

C. xylem parenchyma

D. xylem sclerenchyma

Answer:

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38. The water holding substance is obtained from.....algae.

A. Green

B. Red

C. Blue green

D. Brown

Answer:

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39. Chlorophyll pigments are..... convertors.

A. CO_2

B. H_2O

C. Food

D. Energy

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

40. Protonema stage is found in..... .

A. Fern

B. Fungi

C. Liverworts

D. Moss

Answer:

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41. One of the following is the first vascular plant group.

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Spermatophyta

D. Pteridophytes

Answer:

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42. One of the following is the first vascular plant group.

A. Thallophytes

B. bryophytes

C. Pteridophyts

D. both B and C

Answer:

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43. Define triple fusion.

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44. State the two sub kingdoms of Kingdom Plantae.

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45. Ginkgo biloba is called a living fossil.

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46. Explain the term siphonogamy.

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53. How you place the Pea, Jowar and Fern at its proper systematic position? Draw a flow chart with example of.

Watch Video Solution

54. Enlist the salient features of algae. Classify them stating their character citing examples.

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55. Enlist the general character of angiosperms and classify them citing examples.

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