BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

PLANT KINGDOM

Exercise

1. Define gametic meiosis

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2. Write the importance of phycocolloids in cell walls of brown algae

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3. Name the male and female sex-organs in Funaria what type of sexual reproduction occurs in bryophytes.

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4. Name the following :

Edible brown algae

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5. Name the following :

Source of Iodine.

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6. Name the following :

Sources of alginic acid.

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7. What is agar?

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8. What are the uses of algin?

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9. Why most of the ferns are found in moist areas?

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10. What are liverworts?

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11. What is isogamy?

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12. How are vascular plants able to domainate the planet?

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13. Write any three similarities between moss and fern.

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14. What are kelps?

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15. What is living fossils? Give two examples.

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16. Cyanobacteria are classified under

A. Protista

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Algae

Answer:

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17. Fusion of two gametes which are dissimilar in size is termed as

A. Oogamy

B. Isogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Zoogamy

Answer:

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18. Holdfast, stipe and frond constitutes the plant body in case of

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. All of the above

Answer:

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19. A plant shows thallus level of organization. It shows rhizoids and is haploid. It needs water to complete its life cycle because the male gametes are motile. It may belong to

A. Pteriodophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Monocots

D. Bryophytes

Answer:

20. A prothallus is

A. A structure in pteriodophytes formed before the thallus develops

B. A sporophytic free living structure formed in pteriodophytes

C. A gametophyte free living structure formed in pteriodophytes

D. A primitive structre formed after fertilization in pteriodophytes

Answer:

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21. Plants of this group are diploid and well adapted to extreme conditions. They grow bearing sporophylls in compact structures called cones. The group in reference is

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:

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22. The embryo sac of an Angiosperm is made up of

A. 8 cells

B. 7 cels and 8 nuclei

C. 8 nuclei

D. 7 cells and 7 nuclei

Answer:

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23. If the diploid number of a flowering plant is 36. What would be the chromosome number in its endosperm

A. 36

B. 18

C. 54

D. 72

Answer:

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24. A Protonema is

A. Haploid and is found in mosses

B. Dipoid and is found in liverworts

C. Diploid and is found in pteriodophytes

D. Haploid and is found in pteriodophytes

Answer:

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25. The giant Redwood tree (sequoia sempervirens) is a/an

A. Angiosperm

B. Free fern

C. Pteriodphyte

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:

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26. Write 'True' or 'False'

Ferns are mostly found in dry climate.

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27. Write 'True' or 'False'

True indusium is present in Pteris.

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28. Write 'True' or 'False'

Group of sporangia is called sorus.

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29. Write 'True' or 'False'

In ferns there is self fertilization.

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30. Write 'True' or 'False'

The leave of ferns are microphylous.

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31. Write 'True' or 'False'

The sori bearing leaves of ferns are called sporophylles.

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32. Write 'True' or 'False'

The stele of Dryopteris is dictyostele.

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33. True or False

The fern is heterosporous.

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34. True or False

Megaspore on germination produces female gametophyte.

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35. True or False

In Selaginella gametophyte is dominant generation.

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36. Write 'True' or 'False'

In Selaginla sperms are multiflagellated.

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37. Write 'True' or 'False'

Rhizophore of Selaginella is 'organ suigeneris'.

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38. Write 'True' or 'False'

In precocious germination, the spore germinates while still in the sporangium.

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39. Write 'True' or 'False'

Group of sporangia is called sorus.

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40. The largest antherozoids are found in

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41. Write 'True' or 'False'

In ferns there is self fertilization.

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42. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: The yellow or brown spots which have sporangia in ferns are called.....

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43. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Cones represent the .....

Organs in the gymnosperms.

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44. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: The gymnosperms are ..... Seeded plants whereas angiosperms are .....

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45. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: The ..... Are root like structures which help in anchorage and absorption of water in bryophytes.

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46. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: In pteridophytes branching is never.....

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47. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Brown algae contains dominating pigment.....

Watch Video Solution

48. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: In pteridophytes branching is never.....

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49. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Green algae are considered ..... Of all terrestrial platns.

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50. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: In red algae reserve food material is ..... Starch.

Watch Video Solution

51. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Male gametes in red algae are called.....

Watch Video Solution

52. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: ..... From red alga is used in the preparation of chocolate.

Watch Video Solution

53. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Brown algae contains dominating pigment.....

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54. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Pleurilocular sporangia in Ectocarpus contain..... Which are formed without meiosis.

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55. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: ..... a green alga causes a disease on tea.

Watch Video Solution

56. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Male gametes in red algae are called.....

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57. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: In Funaria spore germinates to give rise to .....

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58. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: Ferns contain underground stem called.....

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59. Choose the correct alternative:

In anisogamy/oogamy, the female gamete is bigger, passive, non-motile ad laden with food.

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60. Choose the correct alternative:

In rhodophycease there is predominance of pigment r-phycoerythrin/phycocyanin.

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61. Choose the correct alternative

 Watch Video Solution

62. Choose the correct alternative

 Watch Video Solution

63. Choose the correct alternative

 Watch Video Solution

64. Choose the correct alternative

Watch Video Solution

65. Name any red alga which is used as vegetable.

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66. Which type of flagella are present in brown algae.

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67. Name any branched filamentous green alga.

Watch Video Solution

68. In which alga, sexual reproduction takes place by conjugation?

Watch Video Solution

69. Name the alga from which algin is prepared commercially.

Watch Video Solution

70. Name any branched filamentous green alga.

Watch Video Solution

71. In which alga, sexual reproduction takes place by conjugation?

Watch Video Solution

72. Name a plant , where rhizoids are multicellular, branched and obiquely septate.

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73. In which bryophtyte, sprogonium is embedded in thallus?

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74. Name the filamentous structure which appears in mosses due to germination of spore.

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75. What is the specific term for cluster of sporangia in Dryopteris.

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76. Why plant body of Dryopteris is called sporophyte?

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77. What are the fibrous growth present on bred?

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78. How many electrons are present in Al3+ ion ?

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79. How many cotyledons are present in Pinus embryo?

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80. Give an example of a fuel cell?

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81. Name the smallest angiospermic plant.

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82. What is the genetic constitution of endosperm in angiosperms?

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83. What do you understand by DNA?

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84. What are water blooms?

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85. What is the mode of nutrition in bacteria?

Watch Video Solution

86. Why seed plants are most successful?

Watch Video Solution

87. What is algin?

Watch Video Solution

88. What are coralloid roots?

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89. Name the largest unicellular alga.

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90. What is polyembryony? How can it be commercially exploited?

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91. How would you know if the barometric tube contains air or not in the space avobe mercury

column?

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92. What is heterospory? Write its significance.

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93. Distinguish between Cryptogamae and Phanerogamae.

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94. Draw a sketch of unicellular non-flagellated member of algae.

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95. What are the common modes of reproduction in algae?

Watch Video Solution

96. How does algae differ from fungi?

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97. Name the different pigments found in algae.

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98. Describe briefly alternation of generation in bryophytes.

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99. Enumerate the distinguishing features of pteridophytes.

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100. Name the four classes of pteridophytes.

Watch Video Solution

101. Explain the nature of sporophylls in pteriodophytes.

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102. Describe the important characterstics of gymnosperms.

Watch Video Solution

103. How are the delicate and soft fungal hyphae able to penetrate hard timbers?

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104. What characters of seed plants make them specially adapted to life on land ?

Watch Video Solution

105. Describe the similarities and differences in the sexual reproduction of moss and fern.

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106. Show peristalsis with the help of diagram.

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107. Fill in the blanks

Time interval between pollination and feritlizatoin in Pinus is..... .

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108. Draw diagrammatic representation of life cycle of Dryopteris.

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109. Describe characterstics and uses of coke.

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110. Describe the structural organization of a fern sporophyte. Write the structural characterstics of gymnopserms . What are the identifying features of angiosperms?

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111. Draw the diagrammatic life cycle of an angiosperm.

Watch Video Solution

112. Give an account of double fertilization in angiosperms.

Watch Video Solution

113. What is moneky puzzle and red wood tree?

Watch Video Solution

114. What is sulphur shower?

Watch Video Solution

115. How endosperm in angiosperms differ from endosperm of gymnosperms?

Watch Video Solution

116. What is agar?

Watch Video Solution

117. What are kelps?

Watch Video Solution

118. Yellow-green pigment is found in

A. Xanthophyta

B. Chlorophyta

C. Phaeophyta

D. Rhodophyta

Answer:

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119. Mannitol is the stored food in

A. Chara

B. Porphyra

C. Fucus

D. Gracillaria

Answer:

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120. Which o of the following has haplontic life cycle?

A. Funaria

B. Polytrichum

C. Ustilago

D. Wheat

Answer:

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121. Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

Answer:

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122. Which one is the wrong pairing for the disease and its causal organism?

A. Late blight of potato-Alternaria solani

B. Black rust of wheat-Puccinia graminis

C. Loose smut of wheat-Ustilago nuda

D. Root-knot of vegetables-Meloidogyne sp.

Answer:

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123. Which one of the following is a vascular cryptogam?

A. Equisetum

B. Ginkgo

C. Marchantia

D. Cedrus

Answer:

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124. Which one of the following is considered important in the development of seed habit?

A. Dependent sporophyte

B. Heterospory

C. Haplontic life cycle

D. Free living gametophyte

Answer:

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125. The lichens represent symbiotic relationship between

A. Algae and bacteria

B. Fungi and higher plants

C. Algae and fungi

D. Viruses and bacteria.

Answer:

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126. Which of the following are commonly known as imperfect fungi

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Phycomycetes

Answer:

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127. Cell in some filamentous cyanobacteria, which is specialised for nitrogen fixation is called

A. Heterocyst

B. Mesosome

C. Volutin

D. Phycobillisome

Answer:

128. A plant disease I which pathogen is seen as a cottony growth one the surface of the host is called

A. Downy mildew

B. Powdry mildew

C. Smut

D. Rust

Answer:

129. Red algae differ from green algae and brown algae in having

A. No chlorophyll a

B. No differentiated cells

C. No flagellated stage in their life cycle

D. Haemoglobin within their cells

Answer:

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130. Protein rich alga is

A. Protosiphon

B. Porophyridium

C. Gelidium

D. Spirulina

Answer:

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131. Which of the following is an unicellular sac-fungus?

A. Claviceps

B. Saccharmoyces

C. Pencillium

D. Aspergillus

Answer:

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132. Which one of the following is correct?

A. They are parasitic forms which cause diseases in animals

B. They have protein rich layer called pellicls

C. They are saprophytic protists

D. they are commonly called diatoms

Answer:

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133. Which of the following does not belong to the kingdom Protista?

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Ascomycetes

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer:

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134. Find out the correct statement

A. Viroid contains Rna of low molecular weight and protein coat

B. A virus contains both RNA and DNA

C. Viruses are obligatory parasites

D. Viruses that infect plants have double stranded RNA

Answer:

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135. Which of the following Pteriodophytes belong to class Pteropsida?

A. Equisetum and Psilotum

B. Lycopodium and Adiantum

C. Selaginela and Pteris

D. Pteris and Adiantum

Answer:

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136. Which one of the following is considered important in the development of seed habit?

A. Megaspores possess endosperm and embryo surrounded by seed coat

B. Embryo develops in female gametophyte which is retained on paraent sporophyte

C. female gametophyte is free and gets dispersed like seeds

D. female gametophyte laks archegonia.

Answer:

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137. Consider the following four statements whether they are correcct or wrong?

A. The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses

B. Salvinia is heterosporous.

C. The life-ycle in all seed bearing plants is diplontic

D. In pinus male and female cones are borne on different trees

Answer:

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138. The major pigments in rhodophyceae are

A. Chlorophyll a and b

B. chlorophyll a,c and fucoxanthin

C. Chlorophyll a,d and phycoerytherin

D. None of the above

Answer:

139. The largest antherozoids are found in

A. Cycas

B. Cedrus

C. Ephedra

D. Pinus

Answer:

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140. Why are bryophytes called as amphibians of plant kingdom?

A. They need a layer of water for reproduction

B. They are found in mostly aquatic condition

C. They have vascular tissues

D. All of these

Answer:

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141. Which one of the following paris is wrongly matched?

A. Ginkgo-Archegonia

B. Salvinia-Prothallus

C. Virodis-RNA

D. Mustard-Synergids

Answer:

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142. In the five kingdom classification, Chlamydomonas and Chlorella have been included in

A. Protista

B. Algae

C. Plantae

D. Monera

Answer:

143. The heterosporous pteridophytes show certain characteristic, which are precursor to the seed habit in gymnosperms. Explain.

A. Selaginella

B. Psilotum

C. Equisetum

D. Adiantum

Answer:

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144. Choose the correct order of colours with respect to pigments chlorophyll, phycoerythrin and fucoxanthin

A. Green,red and brown

B. Brown, green and red

C. Red,gree and brown

D. Brown, red and green

Answer:

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145. Which of the following are the characters of dinoflagellates?

A. Palankton c golden yellow aglae with soap box like strucutre

B. Marine red biflagellated protista

C. Appear yellow, green, brown, blue and red in colour

D. Biflagellated organisms with pellicle.

Answer:

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146. The green alga rich in proteins used as food supplements even by space travellers is

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Volvox

C. Spirogyra

D. Spirulina

Answer:

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147. Isogamous condition with non-flagellated gametes is found in

A. Spirogyra

B. Volvox

C. Fucus

D. chlamydomonas

Answer:

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148. Monoecious pal Chara shows occurance of

A. stamen and carpel of the same plant

B. upper antheridium and lower oogonium on the same platn

C. upper oogonium and lower antheridium on the same plant

D. antheridiophore and archegoniophore on the same plant

Answer:

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149. Study the following disttribution table and answer the questions given below:Which class has the lowest frequency?

A. In liveworts, mosses, and ferns gametophytes are free-living

B. Gymnosperms and some ferns are hetrosperms and some ferns are heterosporous

C. Sexual reproduction in Fucus, Volvox and Albugo is oogamous

D. The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses

Answer:

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150. Which of the following are likely to be present in deep sea water?

A. Eubacteria

B. Blue-green algae

C. Saprophytic fungi

D. Archaebacteria

Answer:

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151. Meiosis takes place in

A. Conidia

B. Gemmule

C. Megaspore

D. Meiocyte

Answer:

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152. The following plant placed under dicots but lacks cotyledons is

A. Maize

B. Cuscuta

C. Mustard

D. Linseed

Answer:

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153. Which of the following is wrong about Chara?

A. Upper oogonium and lower round antheridium

B. Globule and nucule present on the same plant

C. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium

D. Globule is male reproductive structure

Answer:

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154. Anoxygenic photosynthesis is characteristics of

A. Rhodospirillium

B. Spirogyra

C. chlamydomonas

D. Ulva

Answer:

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155. In which one of the following processes CO_2 is not released?

A. Aerobic respiration in plants

B. Aerobic respiation in animals

C. Alcoholic fermentation

D. Lactate fermentation

Answer:

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156. Which of the following is responsible for peat formation?

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Sphagnum

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

157. Which one of the following shows isogay with non-flagellated gametes?

A. Sargassum

B. ectocarpus

C. Ullothrix

D. Spirogyra

Answer:

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158. Which one of the following living organisms completely lacks a cell wall?

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Sea-fan

C. Saccharomyces

D. Blue-green algae.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

159. Which one of the following fungi contains halucinogens?

A. Morchella esculenta

B. Amanita muscara

C. Neurospora sp.

D. Ustilago sp.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

160. Male gametophyte with least number of cells is present in

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Lilium

D. Pinus

Answer:

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161. An alga which can be employed as food for human being is

A. Ulothrix

B. Chlorella

C. Spirogyra

D. Polysiphonia

Answer:

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162. In angiosperms, during development of embryo, the suspensor cells develop from

A. Oospore

B. Integument

C. Endosperm

D. Cotyledon

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

163. The gymnospermic endosperm differs from an angiospermic endosperm because in gymnosperms it is

A. Haploid and developed from female gametophyte

B. Diploid and developed after fertilisation

C. Triploid and developed after fertilisation

D. Triploid and developed before fertilisation

Answer:

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164. Which of the following is not a broyphyte?

A. Hepaticopsida

B. Anthoceropsida

C. Bryopsida

D. Lycopsida

Answer:

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165. This provides brown coour to the algae

A. Chlorophyll a

B. chlorophyll b

C. Phycocyanin

D. Fucoxanthin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

166. Which one is a red algae?

A. Gelidium

B. Chlorella

C. Volvox

D. Ulothrix

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

167. Male gametophyte in angiosperms produces

A. Single sperm and two vegetative cells

B. Three sperms

C. Two sperms and a vegetative cell

D. Single sperm and a vegetative cell

Answer:

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168. Which one is wrong statement?

A. Haploid endosperm is typical feature of Gymnosperms.

B. Brown algae have chlorophyll a and c and fucoxanthin

C. Archegonia are found in Bryophyte, Pteridophyte and Gymnoserms.

D. Mucor has biflagellate zoospore.

Answer:

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169. Microtubules are the constituents of

A. Cilia, flagella and peroxisomes

B. Spindle fibres, centrioles and cilia

C. Centrioles, spindle fibres and chromatin

D. Centrosome, nucleosome and centrioles

Answer:

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170. In bryophytes and pteridophyres, transport of male gametes requires which of the following medium :

A. Wind

B. Birds

C. Insects

D. Water

Answer:

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171. Chrysophytes, Euglenoids, Dinoflagellates and Slime moulds are included in Kingdom

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

Answer:

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172. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

Fucus and Sargassum both shows heterothallic habit

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173. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

Auxospores are found in diatom.

Watch Video Solution

174. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

Viruses are more abudant in marine and fresh water.

Watch Video Solution

175. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

Marsilea, Salvinia, Azolla are aquatic, eusporangiate and heterosporous.

Watch Video Solution

176. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

All bacteria have single circular chromosome per cell.

Watch Video Solution

177. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

All desmids are found in marine habitat but

diatoms are found as phytoplankton large in deep lakes.

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178. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

Welwitschia has reproductive structure in its juvenile stage.

Watch Video Solution

179. Find out the false (F) statement from the following:

Moss shows diplobiontic life cycle.

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180. Fill in the blanks: Cycas, Pinus, Coralloid root, Vivipary, Anabaena, Nostoc, Marsilea, Usina, Oscillatoria, Pneumatophore. Eichhornia.

..... Is present in Rhizophora. It also shows .....

Watch Video Solution

181. Fill in the blanks: Cycas, Pinus, Coralloid root, Vivipary, Anabaena, Nostoc, Marsilea, Usina, Oscillatoria, Pneumatophore. Eichhornia.

..... Is present in Rhizophora. It also shows .....

Watch Video Solution

182. Fill in the blanks: Cycas, Pinus, Coralloid root, Vivipary, Anabaena, Nostoc, Marsilea, Usina, Oscillatoria, Pneumatophore. Eichhornia.

..... Is an aquatic pteriodophyte and..... Is an aquatic angiosperm.

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183. Fill in the blanks: Cycas, Pinus, Coralloid root, Vivipary, Anabaena, Nostoc, Marsilea,

Usina, Oscillatoria, Pneumatophore.

Eichhornia.

Heterocyst is found in..... .

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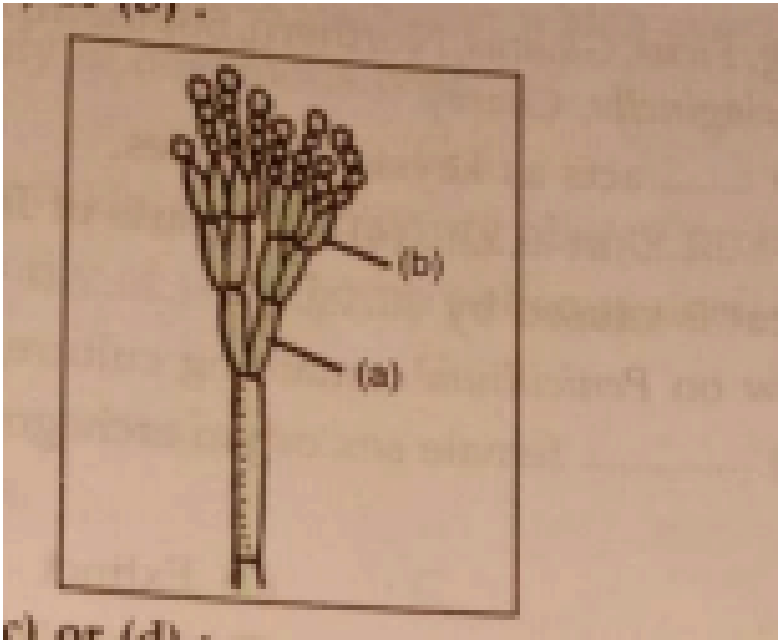
184. Identify the figure label (a) and (b)



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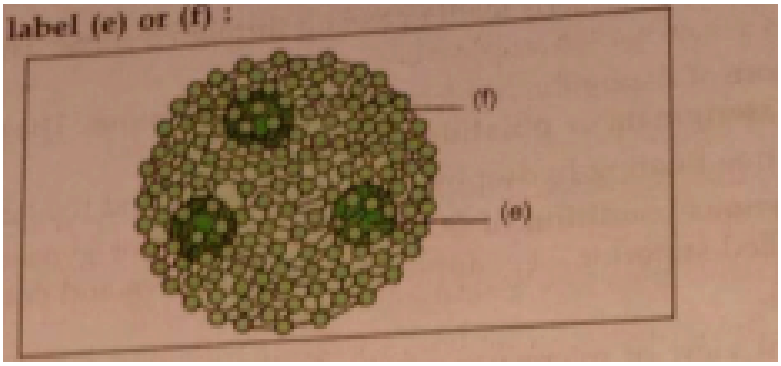
185. Identify the given diagram and label (e) or (f):



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186. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following given words:

[Extinct, North-western,Tropical,fig,ficus, Glomus, Northern, Southern,Pinus,Diversity, Ustilago, Rust,Smut, Staphyfoc. Flemming, Azospirillum, Pasteur, Selaginella, Chara]

In.....(1).....area.....(2).....acts as keystone species.

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187. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following given words:

[Extinct, North-western,Tropical,fig,ficus, Glomus, Northern, Southern,Pinus,Diversity, Ustilago, Rust,Smut, Staphyfoc. Flemming, Azospirillum, Pasteur, Selaginella, Chara]

Loose.....(5)..... in wheat is caused by .....(6).....

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188. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following given words:

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Beside Polytrichmon and .....(9)..... female sex organ archegonia are also present in .....(10).....

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189. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following given words:

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Beside Polytrichmon and .....(9)..... female sex organ archegonia are also present in .....(10).....

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190. Fill in the blanks with the help of the following given words:

[Extinct, North-western,Tropical,fig,ficus, Glomus, Northern, Southern,Pinus,Diversity, Ustilago, Rust,Smut, Staphyfoc. Flemming, Azospirillum, Pasteur, Selaginella, Chara]

In.....(1).....area.....(2).....acts as keystone species.

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191. Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Phycoerythrin	(a) *Sargassum*
(ii) Fucoxanthin	(b) Diatom
(iii) Chlorophyll	(c) *Spirogyra*
(iv) Absence of pigment	(d) *Porphyra*
	(e) *Harveyella*

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192. Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) *Chlamydomonas*	(a) Angiosperm
(ii) *Cycas*	(b) Pteridophyte
(iii) *Adiantum*	(c) Algae
(iv) *Rosa*	(d) Gymnosperm
	(e) Fungus

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193. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Bacteriophages are a type of

bacteria. Reason. Bacteria are unicellular, eukaryotic organisms.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

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194. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Bacteriophages are a type of

bacteria. Reason. Bacteria are unicellular, eukaryotic organisms.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

195. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion:Bioluminescence is exhibited by

Entamoeba. Reason: Bioluminescene is the emission of high temperature by living beings.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

196. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Algae are characterized by

multicellular sex organs in which every cell forms the gamete. Reason: Sexual reproduction in algae is only of oogamous type.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

197. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Many visitors to hills suffer from skin and respiratory allergy problems. Reason: Conifer trees produce a large quantity of wind borne pollen grains.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

198. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Protonema of Funaria resembles green algae.Reason: It forms antheridia and archegonia.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

199. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: In angiosperms the conduction of

water is more efficient because their xylem has vessels. Reason: Conduction of water by vessel elements is an active process with energy supplied by xylem parenchyma rich in mitochondira.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

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200. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion

and Reason are false.

Assertion: Red algae contribute in producing coral reefs. Reason: Some red algae secrete and deposit calcium carbonate over their cell walls.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

201. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion

and Reason are false.

Assertion: Chlorella could serve as a potential source of food and energy. Reason: When dried, chlorella hs 15% protein, 45% fat, 10% carbohydrate, 20% fibre, 10% minerals and vitamins.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:

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202. Note the relationship between the first wo words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place: Angiosperms:Roots : Rhodophyta :: .....

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203. Note the relationship between the first wo words and suggest a suitable word for the

fourth place: Fern , Prothallus :: Moss : .....

Watch Video Solution

204. Note the relationship between the first wo words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place: Moss : Capsule :: Fern : .....

Watch Video Solution

205. Note the relationship between the first wo words and suggest a suitable word for the

fourth place: Angiosperms: Flowers :: Conifers.....

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206. Give reason for the following

Sexual reproduction is of oogamous type in bryophytes.

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207. Give reason for the following

In algae and fungi, plant body is thallus.

Watch Video Solution

208. Give reason for the following

In red algae and blue green algae biliproteins are present.

Watch Video Solution

209. Give reason for the following

Cell wall of red algae protects from drying or freezing on their exposure to air.

Watch Video Solution

210. Give reason for the following

Male sex organs are called antheridia and female sex organs are called archegonia in Bryophytes.

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211. Give reason for the following

Chlamydomonas is motile.

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212. Reasoning type questions:

Selaginella bears two types of spores and Dryopteris (fern) bears on one type of spores in pteriodophytes.

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213. Reasoning type questions:

Moss like Funaria is amphibious in nature.

Watch Video Solution

214. Reasoning type questions:

In ferns like Pteris, leaf is called frond.

Watch Video Solution

215. Give reason for the following

Seeds are enclosed by fruit wall or pericarp.

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216. Give reason for the following

Leaves in ferns are large, compound and of megaphyllous type.

Watch Video Solution

217. Give reason for the following

In Brassica, seeds are formed but it is not placed in gymnosperms.

Watch Video Solution

218. Give reason for the following

Life cycle is diplontic in angiosperms.

Watch Video Solution

219. Give reason for the following

Double fertilization is present is angiosperms.

Watch Video Solution

220. True and False Type Questions

Filiform apparatus is developed in antipodal cells.

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221. Give reason for the following

In angiosperms, one of the male gametes fuses with egg to form zygote and second male gamete fuses with polar nuclei to form primary endosperm nucleus.

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222. The oldest gymnospermous tree is

A. Zamina pygmia

B. Pinus longavaea

C. Sequoia sempervirens

D. Taxodium mucronatum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

223. Leaves of Nelumbo plant are

A. Epistomatic

B. Hypostomatic

C. Amphistomatic

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

224. In which phylum the body is segmented

A. Gelidium

B. Riccia

C. Lyocopodium

D. Equisetum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

225. Spirulina belongs to kingdom

A. Monera

B. Fungi

C. Plantae

D. Animalia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

226. In which of the following male and female gametophytes do not have free living independent existence?

A. Polytrichum

B. Cedrus

C. Pteris

D. Funaria

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

227. Which one of the following is heterosporus?

A. Adiantum

B. Equisetum

C. Dryopteris

D. Salvinia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

228. Coralloid root is the feature of

A. Cycas

B. Mosses

C. Pinus

D. Selaginella

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

229. The yielding of rice is increased by

A. Azolla

B. Nostoc

C. Anabaena

D. Clostridium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

230. Club moss belongs to

A. Algae

B. Pteridophyta

C. Fungi

D. Bryophytes

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

231. Cleavage polyembryony occurs in

A. Pinus

B. Mini cycas

C. Cycas

D. Ephedra

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

232. In Funaria, stomata are present on the

A. Stem

B. Leaves

C. Capsule

D. Apophysis

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

233. Which of the following is a prokaryote?

A. Amoeba

B. Spirogyra

C. Bacteria

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

234. Male gamete in angiosperms is produced by

A. Generative cell

B. Microspore cell

C. Vegetative cell

D. Tube cell

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

235. Meristematic tissue in vascular bundle is:

A. Phellen

B. Procambium

C. Interfascicurla cambium

D. Fascicular cambium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

236. A vibration magnetometer consists of two identical bar magnets, placed one over the other, such that they are mutually perpendicular and bisect each other. The time period of oscillation in a horizontal magnetic field is 4 second. If one of the magnets is taken away, find the period of oscillation of the other in the same field.

A. Germinating pollen grain

B. Embryo

C. Unfertilized egg

D. Seed

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

237. External fertilization occurs in majority of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Liverworts

D. Mosses

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

238. Which of the following combinations of characters is true for slime moulds?

A. Parasitic, plasmodium without walls, spores disperesed by air currents

B. Saprophytic, plasmodium without walls, spores dispersed by water

C. Saprophytic plasmodium without walls, spores dispersed by air currents

D. Parasitic , plasmodium without walls, spores dispersed by water

Answer:

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239. In which of the following , pyrenoids are present

A. Chara, fucus, Polysiphonia

B. Volvox,spirogyra, Chlamydomonas

C. Porphyra,Ectocarpus,ulothrix

D. Sargassum, laminaria, Gracillaria.

Answer:

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240. Resin and turpentine are products of

A. Teak

B. Oak

C. Eucalyptus

D. Pine

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

241. Both chlorophyll a and b are present in

A. Rhodrophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

242. Agar-agar is obtained from the following

A. Gelidium

B. Nostoc

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Ulothrix

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

243. The green alga rich in proteins used as food supplements even by space travellers is

A. Ulothrix

B. Spirogyra

C. Nostoc

D. Chlorella

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

244. Component of cell wal of fungi is

A. Cellulose

B. Pectin

C. Chitin

D. Dextrin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

245. Which of the following is an edible fungi?

A. Mucor

B. Penicilium

C. Rhizopus

D. Agaricus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

246. Describe briefly alternation of generation in bryophytes.

Watch Video Solution

247. What are elaters?

Watch Video Solution

248. Which type of venation is present in ferns?

Watch Video Solution

249. Which type of of sperms are present in cycas?

Watch Video Solution

250. What is protonema?

Watch Video Solution

251. Most algal genera show haplontic life style. Name alga which is

Haplo-diplontic

Watch Video Solution

252. Most algal genera show haplontic life style. Name alga which is

Diplontic.

Watch Video Solution

253. What is the ecological importance of pteriodophytes?

Watch Video Solution

254. What are bogs?

Watch Video Solution

255. Name three groups of plants that bear archegonia. Briefly describe the life cycle of any one of them.

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256. Mention plodiy of the following:

Zygote

Watch Video Solution

257. Mention plodiy of the following:

Ovum

Watch Video Solution

258. Mention ploidy of the following:

Gemma of Marchantia

Watch Video Solution

259. Mention ploidy of the following:

Prothallus of ferns

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260. How natural systm of classification differs from artificial system of classification.

Watch Video Solution

261. What is heterospory? Write its significance.

Watch Video Solution

262. Name the alternative form of gene

Watch Video Solution

263. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear seeds, then why are they classified

separately?

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264. Define Cytotaxonomy

Watch Video Solution

265. Define Chemotaxonomy

Watch Video Solution

266. Describe various forms of asexual reproduction in algae.

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Example

1. What is the basis of classification of algae?

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

Watch Video Solution

3. Name three groups of plants that bear archegonia. Briefly describe the life cycle of any one of them.

Watch Video Solution

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

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

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8. Explain the following with suitable examples: Ferromagnetism

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9. Explain the following with suitable examples.

Antihistamines

Watch Video Solution

10. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples: archegonium

Watch Video Solution

11. Explain the following with suitable examples.

Antimicrobials

Watch Video Solution

12. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples: sporophyll

Watch Video Solution

13. Explain the following with suitable examples: Isogamy

Watch Video Solution

14. Differentiate between the following: red algae and brown algae

Watch Video Solution

15. Differentiate between the following liverworts and moss

Watch Video Solution

16. Differentiate between the following homosporous and heteros-porous pteridophytes

Watch Video Solution

17. Differentiate between the following syngamy and triple fusion.

Watch Video Solution

18. How would you distinguish monocots and dicots on the basis of three main characters?

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19. Food is stored as Floridean starch in Rhodophyceae. Mannitol is the reserve food material of which group of algae?

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20. Write examples of plants which exhibit haplontic life cycle.

Watch Video Solution

21. Give an example of plants with Diplontic life cycle

Watch Video Solution

22. Give an example

Haplo-diplontic life cycle.

Watch Video Solution

23. The plant body in higher plants is well differentiated and well developed. Roots are the organs used for the purpose of absorption. Which is the equivalent of roots in the less developed lower plants?

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24. Most algal genera show haplontic life style.

Name alga which is

Haplo-diplontic

Watch Video Solution

25. Most algal genera show haplontic life style.

Name alga which is

Diplontic.

Watch Video Solution

26. In bryophytes male and female sex organs are called..... and ..... .

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27. Why are bryophytes called as amphibians of plant kingdom?

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28. The male and female reproduction organs of serval pteridophytes and gymnos-perms are comparable to floral structures of angiosperms. Make an attempt to compare the various reproductive parts of pteridophytes and gymnosperms with reproductive structures of angiosperms.

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29. Heterospory i.e. formation of two types of spores - microspores and megaspores is a characteristic feature 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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30. How far does Selaginella one of the few living members of lycopodiales (pteridophytes) fall short of seed habit.

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31. Each plant or group of plants has some phylogenetic significance in relation to evolution. Cycas, one of the few living members of gymonsperms is called as the 'relic of past'. Can you establish a phylogenetic

relationship of Cycas with any other group of plants that justifies the above statement?

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32. The heterosporous pteridophytes show certain characteristic, which are precursor to the seed habit in gymnosperms. Explain.

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33. Comment on the life cycle and nature of a fern prothallus.

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34. How are the male and female gametophytes of pteriodophytes and gymnosperms different from each other?

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35. In which plant will you look for mycorrhiza and corolloid roots? Also explain what these terms mean.

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36. Gametophyte is a dominant phase in the life cycle of a bryophyte. Explain.

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37. With the help of a schematic diagram describe the haplo-diptonic life cycle pattern of a plant group.

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38. Lichen is usually cited as an example of 'symbiosis' in plants where an algal and a fungal species live together for their mutual benefit. Which of the following will happen if

algal and fungal partners are separated from each other ?

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39. Explain why sexual reproduction in angiosperms is said to take place through double fertilization and triple fusion. Also draw a labellel diagram of embryo sac to exaplin the phenomena.

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40. Draw labelled diagrams of

Female nd male thallus of a liverwort (marchentia)

Watch Video Solution

41. Draw labelled diagrams of

Gametophyte and sporophyte of Funaria.

Watch Video Solution

42. Draw labelled diagrams of

Alternation of generation in Angiosperms.

Watch Video Solution

43. What are dimorphic leaves?

Watch Video Solution

44. Define circinate ptyxis.

Watch Video Solution

45. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples: sporophyll

Watch Video Solution

46. Name a plant which is called living fossil

Watch Video Solution

47. Name the female gametophyte in angiosperms

Watch Video Solution

48. What is peat?

Watch Video Solution

49. What is hypnospore?

Watch Video Solution

50. Define siphonogamy.

Watch Video Solution

51. What is endosperm?

Watch Video Solution

52. What is frond?

Watch Video Solution

53. Which type of ovules are present in gymosperms?

Watch Video Solution

54. Which green alga is used by space travellers as protein rich food?

Watch Video Solution

55. Name the algae where food is stored in the form of laminarin.

Watch Video Solution

56. Give one example each of Chlorophycease, Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae

Watch Video Solution

57. How are vascular plants able to domainate the planet?

Watch Video Solution

58. Name the pigments, present in brown algae.

Watch Video Solution

59. Name the pigments present in red algae.

Watch Video Solution

60. Name some algae which are used as food.

Watch Video Solution

61. Why mosses are considered ecologically important?

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62. Which one of the following is considered important in the development of seed habit?

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63. Define numerical taxonomy.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

65. Discuss some salient features of dicotyledons.

Watch Video Solution

66. Write about formation of primary endosperm nucleus

Watch Video Solution

67. What is double fertilization?

Watch Video Solution

68. What is the advantage of developmetn of seed habit in seed plants.

Watch Video Solution

69. How bryophytes differ from pteridophytes.

Watch Video Solution

70. Describe some distinguishing features of mosses.

Watch Video Solution

71. Write two differences between gymnosperms and angiosperms.

Watch Video Solution

72. Why Ginkgo biloba is called living fossil?

Watch Video Solution

73. How natural systm of classification differs from artificial system of classification.

Watch Video Solution

74. Differentiate between antheridia and archegonia.

Watch Video Solution

75. Discuss haplontic life cycle?

Watch Video Solution

76. Write briefly about

Fission

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