



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - JBD PUBLICATION

PLANT KINGDOM

Exercise

1. Which of the following set has flagellated male gametes?

A. Zygnema, Saprolegnia and Hydrilla

B. Fucus, Marsilea and Calatropis

C. Riccia, Dryopteris and Cycas

D. Anthoaceous, Funaria and Spirogyra.

Answer:



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2. If you are asked to classify the various algae into distinct groups, which of the following characters you should choose?

A. Nature of stored food materials in the cell

B. Structural organization of thallus

C. Chemical composition of cell wall

D. Types of pigments present in the cell.

Answer:



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3. In the prothallus of vascular cryptogam, the antherzoids and eggs mature at different tiems. As a result:

A. there is high degree of sterility

B. one can conclude that the plant is apomictic

C. self fertilization is prevented

D. there is no change in success rate of fertilization.

Answer:



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4. In gymnosperms, the pollen chamber represents:

A. a cavity in the ovule in which pollen grains are stored after pollination

B. an opening in the megagametophyte through which the pollen tube

approaches the egg.

C. the microsporangium in which pollen grains develop

D. a cell in the pollen grain in which the sperms are formed.

Answer:



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5. Which of the following gymnosperms is a bushy trailing shrub?

A. Ephedra

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Araucaria

Answer: Cedrus



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6. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A. perianth and two integuments

B. embryo development and apical meristem

C. absence of redin duct and leaf venation

D. presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia.

Answer:



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7. 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:



8. Which one of the following is heterosporus?

A. Adiantum

B. Equietum

C. Dryopteris

D. Salvinia.

Answer:



9. The first seed plant appeared during

A. silurian era

B. devonian era

C. carboniferous era

D. cretaceous era.

Answer:



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10. Turpentine oil is derived from

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Cedrus

D. Abies

Answer:



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11. Which of the following is not a bryophyte?

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Porella

D. Pellia.

Answer:



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12. Isomorphic alternation of generation is found in

A. Oedogonium

B. Chara

C. Vaucheria

D. Ectocarpus.

Answer:



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13. Which of the following is a character of gymnospermous wood?

A. 1. Porous

B. 2. Ring porous

C. 3. Diffused porous

D. 4. Non-porous

Answer:



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14. Which of the following is/are an angiospermic hydrophyte?

A. Hydrilla

B. Vallisneria

C. Zizyphus

D. Both (A) and (B).

Answer:



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15. Macrocystis is a

- A. 1. red algae
- B. 2. fungi
- C. 3. bryophyta
- D. 4. brown algae.

Answer:



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16. Sago is obtained from

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Ginkgo

D. Zamia.

Answer:



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17. Mannitol is the stored food in

A. 1. Porphyra

B. 2. Fucus

C. 3. Gracillaria

D. 4. Chara.

Answer:



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

A. Heterospory

B. Haplontic life cycle

C. Free living gametophyte

D. Dependent Sporophyte.

Answer:



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

A. Ginkgo

B. Marchantia

C. Cedrus

D. Equisetum

Answer:



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20. Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Papaya

D. Marchantia

Answer:



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21. The phenomenon of sulphur shower in pine forest is due to

A. 1. presence of sulphur

B. 2. presence of insects

C. 3. release of pollen grains in prodigious amount

D. 4. large number of fruits.

Answer:



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22. Which of the following is living fossil?

A. Abies

B. Ginkgo biloba

C. Ephedra

D. Taxus.

Answer:



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23. Group of algae in which sexual reproduction is absent is

A. cyanophceae

B. bacillariophyceae

C. chlorophyceae

D. none of these.

Answer:



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24. Bryophytes have probably evolved from

A. 1. blue-green algae

B. 2. green algae

C. 3. blue algae

D. 4. red algae

Answer:



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Example

1. Fill in the blanks

Branching in Marchantia is..... .



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2. Fill in the blanks:

Protonema stage is found in.....



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3. Fill in the blanks

.....is a leafy liverwort.



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4. Fill in the blanks

Ovuliferous scale in Pinus has.....ovules.



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5. Fill in the blanks:

.....is an insectivorous plant.



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6. Fill in the blanks:

Pollination in Pinus is..... .



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7. Fill in the blanks

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



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8. Fill in the blanks

Reserve food material in brown algae is in the form of..... .



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9. Name the plant which yield ephedrine. Write its use.



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10. One word

Name an alga where three types of zoospores are formed.



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11. One word

What is name of motile mitospore?



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12. One word

A zygospore is haploid or diploid?



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13. One word

Name the largest Icelp?



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14. One word

Name an algae from which antibiotic is prepared?



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15. One word

Name a gymnosperm where male gametes are motile.



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16. One word

Where do you find two types of rhizoids?



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17. Name the smallest gymnosperm.



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18. One word

Where do you find palmella stage?





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19. One word

Name an alga (unicellular) which is several cm long.



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20. One word

In which bryophytes sex organs are embedded in thallus?



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21. One word

Name any heterosporous pteridophyte.



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22. One word

Which angiosperm is commonly called bladderwort?



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23. One word

Name any two liverworts.



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24. What are phytoplanktons?



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25. Explain the role of chemical information in classification of plants.





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26. Explain why gymnosperms fail to produce fruits?



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27. Distinguish between rhizoid of Funaria and Marchantia?



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28. Name a plant that forms fruit but no seeds and another plant that forms seed but no fruit.



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29. What is synocious moss?



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30. What are thallophytes?



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31. What is sporogonium?



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32. What is cone?



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33. What are rhizoids?



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34. What is gametophyte?



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35. Why the gametophyte of fern is called prothallus?



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36. In what way green algae are similar to land plants?



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37. What is sulphur shower?



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38. Differentiate epigeal germination and hypogeal germination.



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39. Give the scientific name of algae which causes a diseases in tea plants.



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40. Give the scientific name of algae which is edible.



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41. Give the scientific name of algae which grows in polar region.



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



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43. Define circinate ptyxis.





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44. What is double fertilization?



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45. Why are rhizoids not called roots?



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46. What is living fossil? Name any living fossils.



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47. Explain why only ferns are often first plants to appear after a forest fire?



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48. Name the alga which is used for obtaining agar. Give its uses.



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49. What are resurrection plants?



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50. What is the basis of classification of algae?



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51. Differentiate brown algae and red algae.



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52. What is the economic importance of ferns?



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



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



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55. Describe economic importance of green algae.



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56. Discuss green algae as ancestors of land plants.



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57. Differentiate zygospore and zoospore.



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58. Write two features of brown algae. Give examples.





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59. Describe economic importance of red algae.



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60. Why bryophytes remain dwarf?



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61. Describe briefly alternation of generation in bryophytes.



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62. Why seed plants are most successful?



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63. Give a brief account of economic importance of brown algae.



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64. Differentiate dicot and monocot embryos.



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65. What are characteristics of algae?



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66. Differentiate algae and fungi.



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67. Classify angiosperms on the basis of their Habitat.



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68. List six important features of pteridophytes.



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69. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.



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70. Differentiate liverworts and mosses.



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71. Discuss haplontic life cycle?



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72. Enumerate the distinguishing features of pteridophytes.



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73. Give an outline description of kingdom plantae and with at least two distinguishing characters and one example of each group.



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74. Discuss reproduction in chlamydomonas.



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75. Match the following column I with Column

II

Column I

- (a) *Chlamydomonas*
- (b) *Cycas*
- (c) *Selaginella*
- (d) *Sphagnum*

Column II

- (i) Moss
- (ii) Pteridophyte
- (iii) Algae
- (iv) Gymnosperm.



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



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



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



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79. What is the basis of classification of algae?



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80. 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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