



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

PLANT KINGDOM

Exercise

1. Which of the plant group has gametophyte as a dominant phase?

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperm

D. Angiosperm

Answer:



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2. Which of the following represent gametophytic generation in pteridophytes?

A. Prothallus

B. Thallus

C. Cone

D. Rhizophore

Answer:



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3. The haploid number of chromosome for an Angiosperm is 14, the number of chromosome in its endosperm would be

A. 7

B. 14

C. 42

D. 28

Answer:



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4. Endosperm in Gymnosperm is formed.

A. At the time of fertilization.

B. Before fertilization

C. After fertilization

D. Along with the development of embryo.

Answer:



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5. An example of colonial algae is

A. Chlorella

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer:



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6. Double fertilization is exhibited by

A. Gymnosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Angiosperm

Answer:



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7. Naked seeds occur in

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperm

D. Angiosperm

Answer:



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8. Most primitive vascular plants are

A. Kelps

B. Mosses

C. Cycads

D. Ferns

Answer:



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9. Which one of the following group has seedless vascular plants?

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperm

D. Angiosperm

Answer:



10. Which of the following plant group is called as amphibians?

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. Tracheophyta

Answer:



11. Plants reproducing by spores such as mosses and ferns are grouped under the general term

A. Phanerogams

B. Pteridophytes

C. Cryptogams

D. Bryophytes

Answer:



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12. Most gymnosperms are

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Hydrophytes
- C. Halophytes
- D. Epiphytes.

Answer:



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13. Which of the following is not a cryptogam?

A. Alage

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:



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14. In gymnosperms pollination is by

A. Animals

B. Wind

C. Water

D. Insects.

Answer:



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15. Canada balsam is obtained from

A. *Abies balsamea*

B. *Impatiens balsamina*

C. *Pinus* sp

D. *Helianthus annuus*

Answer:



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16. Which of the following represent gametophytic generation in pteridophytes?

A. Prothallus

B. Egg

C. Sporophyte

D. Gametophyte

Answer:



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17. Which of the following is a fossil pteridophyte?

A. Lycopodium

B. Lepidocarpon

C. Psilotium

D. Rhynia

Answer:



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18. The aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer is

A. Azolla

B. Salvinia

C. Marsilea

D. Pteridium

Answer:



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19. Which of the following is used as food?

A. Pteris

B. Pteridium

C. Marsilea

D. Psilotum

Answer:



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20. Fern prothallus is developed form

A. Spore mother cells

B. Spores

C. Zygote

D. Embryo.

Answer:



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21. Bryophytes differ from pteridophytes in

A. Swimming antherozoids

B. An independent gametophyte.

C. Archegonia

D. Lack of vascular tissue

Answer:



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22. Gametophytic generation is dominant in

- A. Bryophyta
- B. Pteridophyta
- C. Gymnosperm
- D. Angiosperm

Answer:



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23. Female reproductive organ of bryophytes

A. Sporogonium

B. Archegonium

C. Oogonium

D. Antheridium

Answer:



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24. Which of the plant group has gametophyte as a dominant phase?

- A. Bryophyta
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Gymnosperm
- D. Angiosperm

Answer:



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25. Triple fusion occurs in

- A. Bryophyta
- B. Angiosperms
- C. Pteridophyta
- D. Gymnosperms

Answer:



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26. Which of the following is grouped under phanerogam?

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer:



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27. Physcology is the study of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Bryophytes

Answer:



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28. Agar agar is obtained from

A. Chlorella

B. Gracilaria

C. Laminaria

D. Sargassum

Answer:



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29. Algae which form motile colony is

A. Volvox

B. Nostoc

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer:



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30. Pyrenoids are the centre of formation of

A. Enzymes

B. Proteins

C. Fats

D. Starch

Answer:



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31. Rhodophyceae is red coloured due to

A. Xanthophyll

B. Carotenoids

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Phycocyanin

Answer:



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32. Brown algae is characterised by the presence of

A. Phycocyanin

B. Phycoerythrin

C. Fucoxanthin

D. Chlorophyll

Answer:



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33. Most primitive membrane of the plant group are

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer:



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34. Chloroplast of chlamydomonas is

- A. Stellate
- B. Cup-shaped
- C. Collar shaped
- D. Spiral

Answer:



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35. Match the column I with column II and select the correct option.

Column I	Column II
A-Algae	- i) Marsilea
B- Bryophyte	- ii) Pinus
C-Pteridophyte	- iii) Oedogonium
D- Gymnosperm	- iv) Riccia



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36. The term 'form genera' is used to name the _____.



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37. The star shaped stele with solid xylem is known as _____



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38. _____ type of stele is present in monocots



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39. In dicots which type of stele is present

- A. atactostele
- B. Siphonostele
- C. Eustele
- D. Plectostele.

Answer:



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40. The simplest green plants are

A. Yeast

B. Bacteria

C. Algae

D. Bryophytes

Answer:



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41. Which of the following is a nitrogen fixer?

A. Ulothrix

B. Anabaena

C. Ulva

D. Hydrodictyon

Answer:



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42. Which of the following is a flagellated alga?

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Acetabularia

D. Chlorella

Answer:



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43. Alginic acid is obtained from

A. Red algae

B. Green algae

C. Diatoms

D. Brown algae.

Answer:



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44. Non-motile, thick walled spores of algae are called

A. Bulbils

B. Akinetes

C. Tubers

D. Hypnospores

Answer:



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45. In oogamy, fertilization involves?

A. A large non-motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete.

B. A large motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete.

C. A small non-motile female gamete and a large motile male gamete

D. A large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete

Answer:



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46. Which one of the following is a fossil alga?

- A. Hepaticites
- B. Palaecoperella
- C. Calmites
- D. Medullosa

Answer:



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47. Which one of the following has haplontic life cycle?

A. Funaria

B. Fucus

C. Volvox

D. Angiosperms

Answer:



48. In which of the following plants gametophytic phase is dominant?

A. Fern

B. Moss

C. Angiosperms

D. Cycas

Answer:



49. Which is not a monocot?

A. Rose

B. Palm

C. Orchid

D. Banana

Answer:



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50. First vascular plants are

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Bryophytes
- C. Spermatophyte
- D. Pteridophyte

Answer:



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51. During fertilization in ferns, male gamete reaches the female gamete through the agency of

A. Wind

B. water

C. insects

D. chemicals

Answer:



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52. Vessels and companion cells occur in

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. Bryophytes

Answer:



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53. The most common mode of reproduction in spirogyra is

- A. Conjugation
- B. Spore formation
- C. Fragmentation
- D. All the above

Answer:



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54. Which of the following represent gametophytic generation in pteridophytes?

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B. Thallus

C. Cone

D. Rhizophore

Answer:



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55. The haploid number of chromosome for an Angiosperm is 14, the number of chromosome in its endosperm would be

- A. 7
- B. 14
- C. 42
- D. 28

Answer:



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56. Canada balsam is obtained from

- A. *Abies balsamea*
- B. *Impatiens balsamina*
- C. *Pinus sp*
- D. *Helianthus annuus*

Answer:



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57. Pyrenoids are the centre of formation of

A. Enzymes

B. Proteins

C. Fats

D. Starch

Answer:



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58. Endosperm in Gymnosperm is formed.

A. At the time of fertilization

B. Before fertilization

C. After fertilization

D. Along with the development of embryo

Answer:



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59. What do you infer from the term pycnoxylic?



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60. What is plectostele? Give example.



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61. Do you think shape of chloroplast is unique for algae. Justify your answer.



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62. What is apogamy?



Watch Video Solution

63. What do you mean by 'form genera'?



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64. Why pteridophytes are called vascular cryptogams?



Watch Video Solution

65. Differentiate haplontic and diplontic life cycle.



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66. Do you agree with the statement 'Bryophytes need water' for fertilization? Justify your answer.



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67. Mention two characters shared by gymnosperms and angiosperms ?



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68. What is siphonostele? What are the different types of siphonostele?



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69. What is siphonostele? What are the different types of siphonostele?



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70. What do you infer from the term manoxylic?



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71. Whatr is alternation of generation?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. Describe the life cycle in pteriodophytes



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73. Name some of the fossil rich sites of India.



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74. Describe diplontic life cycle.



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Example

1. Differentiate haplontic and diplontic life cycle.



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2. What is plectostele? Give example.



Watch Video Solution

3. What do you infer from the term pycnoxylic?



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4. Mention two characters shared by gymnosperms and angiosperms ?



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5. Do you think shape of chloroplast is unique for algae. Justify your answer.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Do you agree with the statement 'Bryophytes need water' for fertilization?

Justify your answer.



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7. How is the Kingdom Plantae classified?



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8. How is Cryptogamae classified?



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9. How is subkingdom Phanerogame classified?



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10. What are the two divisions of Embryophyta?



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11. How is phylum Tracheophyta classified?



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12. What are the two divisions of Subkingdom Spermatophyta?



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13. What is alternation of generation?



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14. Who is the Father of Indian Phycology?



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15. Which algae grow in salt pans?



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16. What are cryophytic algae?



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17. What is epiphytic algae ? Give Examples.



Watch Video Solution

18. What are pyrenoids ?



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19. What is binary fission?



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20. What is budding?



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21. What are bulbils ?



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22. What are alpanospores?



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23. What are autospores?



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24. What is a hypnospore?



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25. What are BOTspores?



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26. What are tetraspores?



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27. Which algae are cultivated in sea for phycocolloid production?



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28. What are the sources in algae for alginate, agar agar and carrageenan?



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29. What are bryophytes?



Watch Video Solution

30. Why are bryophytes called non-vascular cryptogams?



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31. What is heterologous alternation of generation?



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32. What is exoscopic embryogeny?



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33. Give the names of two saprophytic bryophytes.



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34. What are pteridophytes?



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35. Why pteridophytes are called vascular cryptogams?



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36. What is apogamy?



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37. What is apospory?



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38. What is meant by homosporous?



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39. What is meant by heterosporous?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. Define stele.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. What are the two main types of stele?



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42. What is protostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. What are the different types of protostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

44. What is haplostele? Give example.





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45. Define actinostele. Give example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. What is mixed protostele? Give example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. What are the three types of solenostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. What is polycyclic stele? Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

49. What is amber ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

50. Which gymnosperm yields the resin Canada balsam and what is its use?



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51. Give an account of the medicinal uses of gymnosperms.



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52. Which gymnosperms are used to make paper?



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53. Name some gymnosperms used as ornamental plants or for floral decoration.



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54. Give short notes on the fossil park in Tiruvakkarai.



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55. What do you mean by 'form genera'?



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56. Give the names of the new algae reported by Dr. Parthasarathy.



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57. Name some eminent algologists.



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58. What is fragmentation?



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59. Write about the total number of plant groups in the World and India?



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60. What are akinetes?



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61. What are tubers?



Watch Video Solution

62. Define isogamy.



Watch Video Solution

63. Define Anisogamy.



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64. What is oogamy?



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65. Mention uses of algae in health care.



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66. What are the contributions of M.O. Parthasarathy?



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67. Why Bryophytes are called amphibians of plant kingdom ?



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68. Write short notes on rhizoids in Bryophytes.



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69. Describe the plant body in mosses



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70. How did Proskauer classify Bryophytes?



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71. Give an account of the contribution of Shiv Ram Kashyap.



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72. Give a brief account of the classification of Pteridophytes by Reimier.



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73. What is siphonostele? What are the different types of siphonostele?



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74. What is ectophlocci siphonostele?



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75. What is amphipohloic siphonostele?



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76. What is solenostele? Give example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

77. What is ecotophloic solenostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

78. What is amphiphloic solenostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

79. Define dictyostele.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

80. What do you mean by atactostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

81. What do you infer from the term manoxylic?



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82. Name some of the fossil rich sites of India.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

83. Briefly give an account of the contribution of Prof. Birbal Sahni.



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84. Distinguish between manoxylic and pycnoxylic wood.



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85. Justify the reasons for the success and dominance of vascular plants.



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86. Differentiate haplontic and diplontic life cycle.



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87. Describe diplontic life cycle.



Watch Video Solution

88. Describe haplodiplontic lifecycle.



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89. Give an account of the occurrence of algae?



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90. Write an account of the salient features of algae.



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91. Describe the thallus organisation in algae.



Watch Video Solution

92. Write short notes on algal classification by Fritsch.



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93. Write down the characteristic features of chlorophyceae.



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94. Write down the characteristic features of Phaeophyceae.



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95. Write down the characteristic features of Rhodophyceae.



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96. Name any three Economic importance of Algae.



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97. List out the general characteristics of Bryophytes.



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98. Describe the process of sexual reproduction in bryophytes.



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99. Describe the process of sexual reproduction in bryophytes.



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100. Archegonium is the female sex organ that produces the female gamete or egg. It is present in the life cycles of bryophytes, pteridophytes, and gymnosperms.



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101. Describe the economic importance of Bryophytes.



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102. What are the salient features of pteridophytes?



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103. Describe sexual reproduction in pteridophytes.



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104. Tabulate the economic importance of Pteridophyte.



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105. Describe the life cycle in pteridophytes



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106. Define eustele.



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107. Write the general characteristic features of Gymnosperms.



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108. Write down the similarities of Gymnosperms with Angiosperms.



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109. Differentiate Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.



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110. Give the names of the fossil representatives of different plant groups.



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111. Give an account of the salient features of Angiosperms.



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112. Writ a note on the salient features of Dicotyledons



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113. Write an account on the salient features of Monocotyledons.



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114. Differentiate Dicotyledons from Monocotyledons.

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115. What is plectostele? Give example.

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116. What are cryophytic algae?

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117. What is epiphytic algae ? Give Examples.



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122. Thick walled aplanospores are called.....



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123. What are autospores?



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124. What is a hypnospore?



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125. What are zoospores?



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126. What are tetraspores?



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127. What are bryophytes?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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128. What is heterologous alternation of generation?



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129. What is exoscopic embryogeny?



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130. How are pteridophytes classified by Reimer ?



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131. What is apogamy?



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132. What is apospory?



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133. What is meant by homosporous?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

134. What is meant by heterosporous?



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135. What is bioremediation?

Give some examples of bioremediation.



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136. Define stele.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

137. What is protostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

138. What is haplostele? Give example.



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139. Define actinostele. Give example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

140. What is mixed protostele? Give example.



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141. What is polycyclic stele? Give examples.



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142. What is amber ?



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143. What is fragmentation?



Watch Video Solution

144. What are akinetes?



Watch Video Solution

145. What are tubersa?



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146. Define isogamy.



Watch Video Solution

147. Define Anisogamy.



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148. What is oogamy?



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149. What is siphonostele? What are the different types of siphonostele?



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Watch Video Solution

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160. Differentiate Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.



Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution