



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - PREMIERS PUBLISHERS

### PLANT KINGDOM

#### Textbook Questions Answers Mcq

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

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperm

D. Angiosperm

**Answer: B**



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

A. Prothallus

B. Thallus

C. Cone

D. Rhizophore

**Answer: A**



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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: C**



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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: B**



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**Textbook Questions Answers Answer The  
Following Questions**

1. Differentiate haplontic and diplontic life cycle.



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2. What is plectostele? Give example.



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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.



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

Justify your answer.



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**Other Important Questions & Answers Choose The Correct Answer**

1. Who proposed plant kingdom?

A. Eichler



B. G.M.Smith

C. Chamberlain

D. Aristotle

**Answer: A**



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2. Volvox, Spirogyra are the examples for

A. Diplontic

B. Haplontic

C. Epiphytic

D. Haplodiplotic

**Answer: B**



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**3. The father of indian phycology is .....**

A. Went

B. F.E. Fritsch

C. Ainsworth

D. M.O.P. Iyengar

**Answer: D**



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**4. Identify the incorrect habitat**

A. Marine - Sargassum

B. Freshwater - Oedogonium

C. Soil - Ulothrix

D. Salt pass - Dunaliella

**Answer: C**



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5. Study of algae is called .....

A. Phycology

B. Mycology

C. Bryology

D. Virology

**Answer: A**



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6. Which is the proteinaceous body found in chromatophores

- A. Pyrenoids
- B. Siliceous walls
- C. Carageenan
- D. Alginate

**Answer: A**



7. Oedogonium belongs to the class

- A. Cryptophyceae
- B. Rhodophyceae
- C. Phaeophyceae
- D. Chlorophyceae

**Answer: D**



8. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Green algae -Chlorophyceae

B. Red algae - Rhodophyceae

C. Brown algae - Phaeophyceae

D. Blue algae - Dinophyceae

**Answer: D**



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## 9. Match the following columns

(i) Carrageenin	(a) Gracilaria
(ii) Alginate	(b) Chlorella
(iii) Chlorellin	(c) Laminaria
(iv) Agar agar	(d) Chondrus



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**10.** Amylum stars, root bulbils and amorphous bulbils are the vegetative reproductive organs of

A. Chara

B. Oedogonium



C. Selaginella

D. Pinus

**Answer: A**



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**11.** In which sporophyte elaters are present and help in dispersal

A. Riccia

B. Anthoceros

C. Bryopteris

D. Marchantia

**Answer: D**



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**12. Who classified bryophytes in to 3 classes**

A. Proskau

B. Kashyap

C. G.M.Smith

D. Chamberlain

**Answer: A**



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**13. Sphagnum is used in**

A. Agriculture

B. Horticulture

C. Sericulture

D. Monoculture

**Answer: B**



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**14. Pulmonary tuberculosis is caused by:**

- A. *Funaria hygrometrica*
- B. *Sphagnum*
- C. *Marchantia polymorpha*
- D. *Riccia*

**Answer: C**



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15. Selaginalla is the example for

- A. Plectostele
- B. Haplostele
- C. Mixed protostele
- D. Actinostele

**Answer: B**



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16. Walking fern' is the common name for

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Adiantum

D. Selaginella

**Answer: C**



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17. Identify the incorrect statement

A. presence of cambium in gymnosperm as  
in monocotyledons

B. presence integument around the ovule

C. both plant group produce seeds

D. pollentube helps in the transfer of male  
nucleus in both

**Answer: A**



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## 18. Match the following columns

(i) <i>Cycas revoluta</i>	(a) Drug used for cancer treatment
(ii) <i>Pinus gerardiana</i>	(b) used in perfumery
(iii) <i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	(c) used as a food
(iv) <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	(d) starch used as food



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## 19. Coralloid roots are found in

A. *Araucaria*

B. *Ephedra*

C. *Cycas*



D. Pinus

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Foliage leaves are otherwise called

A. Axillary leaves

B. Scale leaves

C. Sessile leaves

D. Assimilatory leaves

**Answer: D**



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**21. Algae having oil as reserve food belongs to**

A. Xanthophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae

**Answer: A**



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22. Antheridia and Archegonia are sex organs of

A. Moss

B. Mucor

C. Spirogyra

D. Puccinia

**Answer: A**



23. Archegoniophore is present in

- A. Funaria
- B. Marchantia
- C. Chara
- D. Adiantum

**Answer: B**



24. Which one of the following in Spirogyra is different based on its nucleus?

A. Zygospore

B. Azygospore

C. Aplanospore

D. Akinete

**Answer: A**



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25. Nostoc fixes dinitrogen in symbiotic association with the following

A. Alnus

B. Gunnera

C. Anthocerus

D. Casurina

**Answer: B**



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**26.** Select the wrong statement:

A. Isogametes are similar in structure, function and behaviour

B. Anisogametes differ either in structure, function and behaviour

C. In oomycetes , female gamete is smaller and motile, while male gamete is larger and nonmotile

D. Chlamydomonas exhibits both isogamy and anisogamy and focus shows oogamy

**Answer: C**



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**27.** The ladder like structure found in spirogyra is due to

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Lateral conjugation



C. Direct conjugation

D. scalariform conjugation

**Answer: D**



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**28.** Transgenic plants are the ones:

A. grown in artificial medium, after hybridization in the field

B. produced by a somatic embryo in artificial medium

C. generated by introducing foreign DNA into a cell and regenerating a plant from that cell

D. produced after protoplast fusion in artificial medium

**Answer: C**



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29. In which one of the following is living fossil?

A. Spirogyra

B. Moss

C. Cycas

D. Saccharomyces

**Answer: C**



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30. Which of the following propagates through leaf-tip?

A. Funaria

B. Walking fern

C. Moss

D. Marchantia

**Answer: B**



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## Other Important Questions 5 Answers Answer The Following Short Answers

1. Define photosynthesis.



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2. Whatr is alternation of generation?



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3. What do you know about Halophyte



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4. 'Vegetative reproduction'



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5. Describe the thallus organisation in algae.



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6. What is Carpogonium



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7. Mention any two characteristic features of bryophytes



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8. Mention any three uses of Pteridophyte



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9. What is solenostele? Give example.



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10. What is meant by Amher



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11. Why do you call some plant as fossil plants



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**12.** Name the three classes of gymnosperms.



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**13.** Define the term Gymnosperm



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**14.** What are the non-vascular cryptogams



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**15.** Mention the names of any two fossil gymnosperm.



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**16.** List out morphological features of dicot plant.



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**17.** What do you know about pyrenoids



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**18.** What is epiphytic algae ? Give Examples.



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**19.** What are bryophytes?



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20. Mention the four subdivisions of Pteridophytes



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## Other Important Questions S Answers Answer In Brief

1. Explain in detail about the various life cycle patterns in plants.



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2. List out the 11 classes of Algae.



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3. What are the non-vascular cryptogams



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4. What are the non-vascular cryptogams



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5. Write briefly about the economic importance of non-vascular cryptogams



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6. Write the general characteristic features of Pteridophytes.



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7. Differentiate Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.



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8. Name any three Economic importance of Algae.



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9. What are the non-vascular cryptogams



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10. Mention any three salient features of Angiosperms.



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**Other Important Questions S Answers Answer In Detail**

1. Explain the asexual and sexual reproduction in algae with suitable examples





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**2. Give an account of Phaeophyceae**



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**3. Explain the method of sexual reproduction  
in non-vascular cryptogams**



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4. Give an account of types of steles



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5. Write the general characteristic features of Gymnosperms.



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6. List out the economic importance of gymnosperms



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