



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VIKRAM PUBLICATION (ANDHRA PUBLICATION)

PLANT KINGDOM

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the basic of classification of algae ?

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?

3. Differentiate between syngamy and triple

fusion.



4. Differentiate between antheridium and

archegonium.

Watch Video Solution

5. What are the two stages found in the gametophyte of mosses ? Mention the structure from which these two stages develop ?

6. Name the stored food materials found in

Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae.

Watch Video Solution

7. Name the pigments responsible for brown colour of phaeophyceae and red colour of Rhodophyceae.

8. Name different methods of vegetative reproduction in Bryophytes.
Watch Video Solution

9. Name the integumented megasporangium found in Gymnosperms. How many females gametophytes are generally formed inside the megasporangium ?

Name the Gymnosperms which contain mycorrhiza and coralloid roots respectively.
 Watch Video Solution

11. Mention the ploidy of any four of the following.

- a. Protonemal cell of a moss.
- b. Primary endosperm nucleus in a dicot.
- c. Leaf cell of a moss.
- d. Prothallus of a fern.
- e. Gemma cell in Marchantia

- f. Meristem cell of monocot
- g. Ovum of a liverwort and
- h. Zygote of a fern.

Watch Video Solution

12. Name the four classes of pteridophyta with

one example each.

13. What are the first organisms to colonise rocks ? Give the generic name of the moss which provide peat ?



14. Mention the fern characters found in Cycas.



15. Bryophytes are amphibians of the platn kingdom because Watch Video Solution Haplo-diplontic and diplontic algae 16. respectively are Watch Video Solution

17. Give examples for unicellular, colonial and

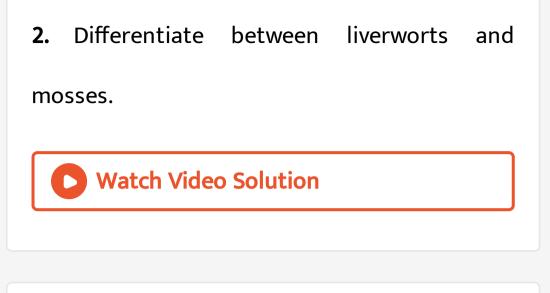
filamentous algae.

Watch Video Solution

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between red algae and brown

algae.



3. What is meant by Homosporous and Heterosporous pteridophytes ? Give two examples.

4. What is Heterospory ? Briefly comment on

its significance. Give two examples.



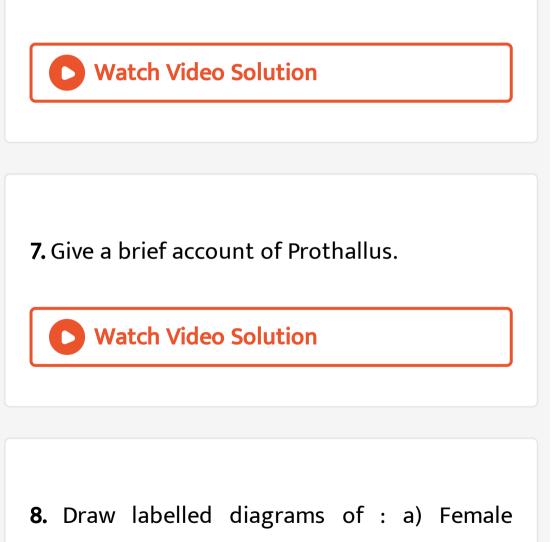
5. Write a note on economic importance of

Algae and Bryophytes.



6. How would you distinguish Monocots from

Dicots.



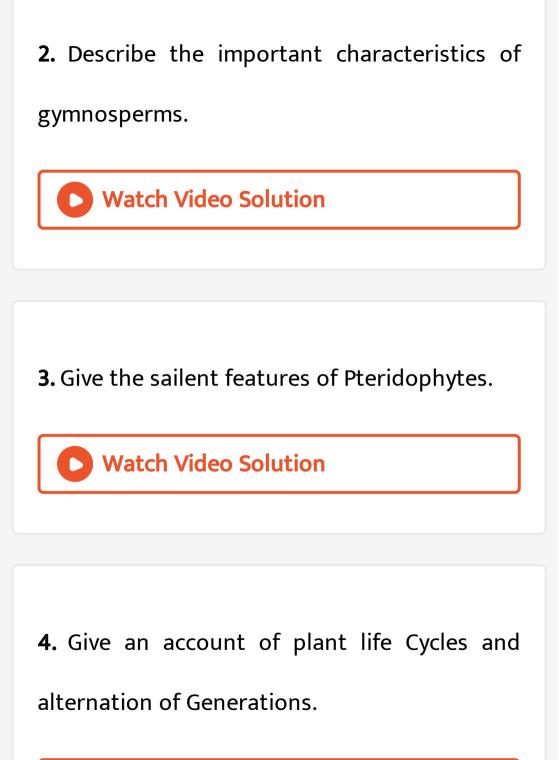
thallus and Male thallus of a liverwort.

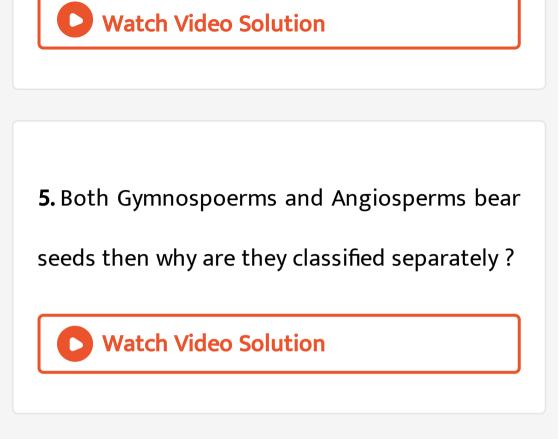
b) Gametophyte and sporophyte of funaria.



Long Answer Type Questions

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





Textual Exercies

1. How far does Selaginella, one of the few living members of Lycopodiales

(Pteridophytes) fall short of seed habit.

Watch Video Solution

2. Each plant or group of plants has some phylogenetic significance in relation to evolution. Cycas, one of the few living members of Gymnosperms 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?



3. The male and female reproductive organs of several Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms 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.

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

Watch Video Solution

Important Questions

1. Name the stored food materials found in

Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae.

Watch Video Solution

 Name the pigments responsible for brown colour of phaeophyceae and red colour of Rhodophyceae.

3. Name the Gymnosperms which contain mycorrhiza and coralloid roots respectively. **•** Watch Video Solution

4. Name the four classes of pteridophyta with

one example each.



5. Mention the fern characters found in Cycas.



Watch Video Solution

7. Differentiate between red algae and brown

algae.

8. What is Heterospory ? Briefly comment on

its significance. Give two examples.



9. Describe the important characteristics of

gymnosperms.