



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VIKRAM PUBLICATION (ANDHRA PUBLICATION)

PLANT KINGDOM

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the basic 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?



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3. Differentiate between syngamy and triple fusion.



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4. Differentiate between antheridium and archegonium.



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



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6. Name the stored food materials found in Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae.



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



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8. Name different methods of vegetative reproduction in Bryophytes.



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



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10. Name the Gymnosperms which contain mycorrhiza and coralloid roots respectively.



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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.



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12. Name the four classes of pteridophyta with one example each.



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



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14. Mention the fern characters found in Cycas.



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15. Bryophytes are amphibians of the plant kingdom because



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16. Haplo-diplontic and diplontic algae respectively are



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17. Give examples for unicellular, colonial and filamentous algae.



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Short Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between red algae and brown algae.



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2. Differentiate between liverworts and mosses.



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



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4. What is Heterospory ? Briefly comment on its significance. Give two examples.



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5. Write a note on economic importance of Algae and Bryophytes.



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6. How would you distinguish Monocots from Dicots.



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7. Give a brief account of Prothallus.



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8. Draw labelled diagrams of : a) Female thallus and Male thallus of a liverwort.

b) Gametophyte and sporophyte of funaria.



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Long Answer Type Questions

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



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2. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.



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3. Give the salient features of Pteridophytes.



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4. Give an account of plant life Cycles and alternation of Generations.



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5. Both Gymnosperms and Angiosperms bear seeds then why are they classified separately ?



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Textual Exercises

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

{Pteridophytes) fall short of seed habit.



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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 ?



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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.



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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 ?



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Important Questions

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8. What is Heterospory ? Briefly comment on its significance. Give two examples.



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9. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.



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