



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

PLANT KINGDOM

Question Bank

1. Alginic acid is present in the cell wall of

- A. Bacillarlophyceae
- B. Myxophyceae
- C. Xanthophyceae
- D. Laminaria

Answer: D



2. Which group lacks sexual reproduction ?

A. Chlorophyta

B. Xanthophyta

C. Rhodophyta

D. Cyanophyta

Answer: D

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3. Diatomaceous earth is obtained from

A. Xanthophyceae

B. Bacillarlophyceae

C. Chrysophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae

Answer: B



4. Floridean starch is found in

- A. Blue green algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Green algae

D. Red algae

Answer: D

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5. Agar agar is produced by

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Blue Green algae

D. Bacteria





6. An algae which is rich in protein is

A. Ulothrix

- B. Spirogyra
- C. Nostoc
- D. Chlorella

Answer: D



7. What is the term used for the large specialized cell present in Cyanobacteria which is responsible for nitrogen fixation ?

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Chrysophytes

C. Euglenoids

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: D



8. An eukaryote which causes severe plant

disease comes under

A. Moneran

B. Fungi

C. Virus

D. None of these

Answer: B





9. Deuteromycetes are called imperfect fungi

due to

A. lack of cell wall

B. lack of sexual reproduction

C. lack of asexual reproduction

D. none of these

Answer: B

10. Basidiospores are borne on the tip of

A. mycelium

B. ascocarp

C. flagella

D. aplanospore

Answer: A

11. Short twisted strands of hyphae which

serves as anchors for lichens

A. mycelium

B. rhizines

C. roots

D. rhizoids

Answer: B



12. Edible part of mushroom is

A. Basidiocarp

B. Primary mycelium

C. Fungal hyphae

D. Basidiospore

Answer: A

13. Moss peat is used as a packing material for sending flowers and living plants to distance places because

A. It serves as a disinfectant

B. It is easily available

C. It is hygroscopic

D. It reduces transpiration

Answer: C

14. In a moss the sporophyte

A. Manufactures food for itself as well as

for the gametophyte

B. Is partially parasitic on the gametophyte

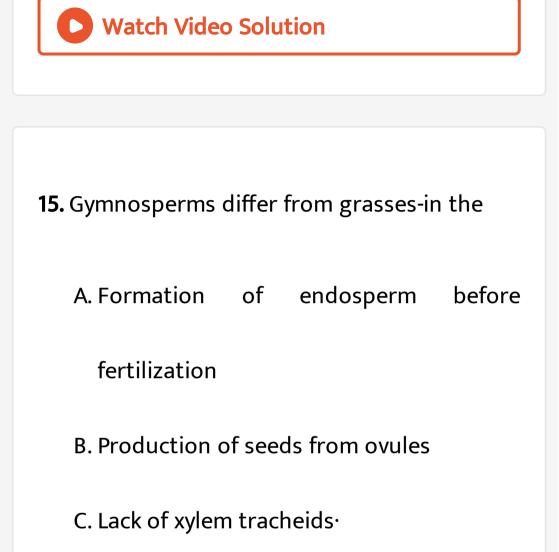
C. Produces gametes that give rise to the

gametophyte

D. Arise from a spore produced from the

gametophyte

Answer: B



D. Absence of pollen tubes





16. In the prothallu.s of a vascular cryptogam, the antherozoids and eggs mature at different times. 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: C

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17. Spore dissemination in some liverworts is

aided by

A. Indusium

B. Calyptra

C. Elaters

D. Peristome teeth

Answer: D

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18. 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 approaches the egg D. A cell in the pollen grain in which the sperms are formed

Answer: C

19. Dominant stage in bryophyta is

A. sporophytic

B. gametophytic

C. both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B



20. Bryophytes are called amphibians of plant kingdom because

A. Their reproductive phase requires water

B. Their sex organs are multicellular and

jacketed

C. They have tracheids

D. All of the above

Answer: A

21. Which one of the following is responsible for peat formation.

A. Sphagnum

B. Riccia

C. Anthoceros

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

22. Which of the following is living fossil ?

A. Abies

- B. Ginkgo biloba
- C. Ephedra
- D. Taxus

Answer: B



23. Bryophytes have probably evolved from

A. Blue green algae

B. Green algae

C. Blue algae

D. Red algae

Answer: B

24. Bryophytes are called amphibians of plant

kingdom because

A. Bryophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Algae

Answer: A

25. Gymnosperms bear seeds but lack fruits

because they lack

A. Cotyledon

B. Embryo

C. Ovary

D. Ovule

Answer: C

26. On germination, moss spores produce

A. Theca

B. Protonema

C. Annulus

D. Prothallus

Answer: B

27. Which of the following is gametophytic

tissue in Funaria?

A. Operculum

B. Apophysis

C. Annulus

D. Calyptra

Answer: D

28. The endosperm of gynmosperm is:

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Polyploid

Answer: A



29. Cycas ovule is:

- A. Anatropous unitegmic
- B. Anatropous bitegmic
- C. Orthotropous unitegmic
- D. Orthotropous bitegmic

Answer: C

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30. Common form of food storage in a fungal

cell is:

A. Starch

B. Sucrose

C. Glucose

D. Glycogen

Answer: D

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31. Pyrenoids are the centre of formation of:

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Starch

D. Enzymes

Answer: C

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32. Fern plant is:

A. Haploid gametophyte

B. Haploid sporophyte

C. Diploid gametophyte

D. Diploid sporophyte

Answer: D

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33. Cycas is:

A. Monoecious

B. Dioecious

C. Bisexual

D. Asexual

Answer: B

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34. Which of the following shows isogametes with non flagellated gametes ?

A. Sargassum

B. Ulothrix

C. Ectocarpus

D. Spirogyra

Answer: D

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35. Male gametophyte with least number of

cells is present in

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Lilium

D. Pinus

Answer: C

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36. Which of the following gametophyte is not independent and free living ?

A. Funaria

B. Marchantia

C. Peteris

D. Pinus

Answer: D

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37. In Bryophytes and Pterydophytes, transport

of male gamete requires

A. Insects

B. Birds

C. Water

D. Wind

Answer: C

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38. The main composition of fungal cell wall

is_____.

39. Fusion of two motile but unequal gametes

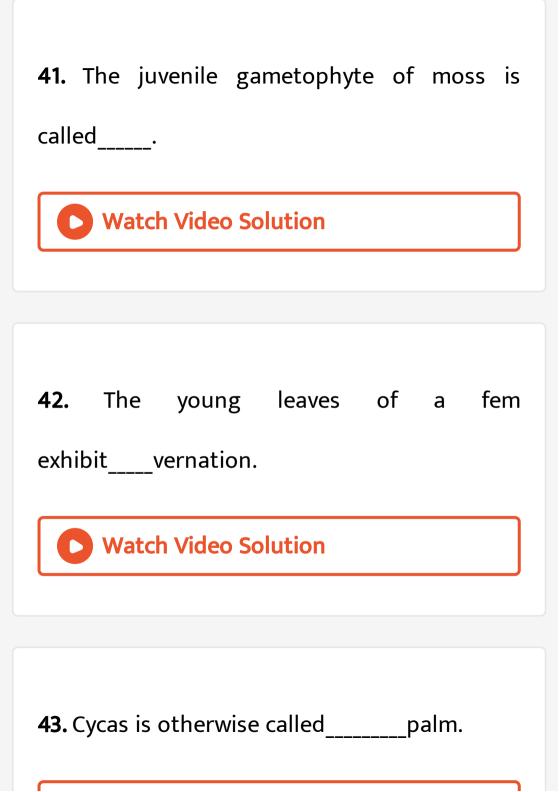
during sexual reproduction is called ____

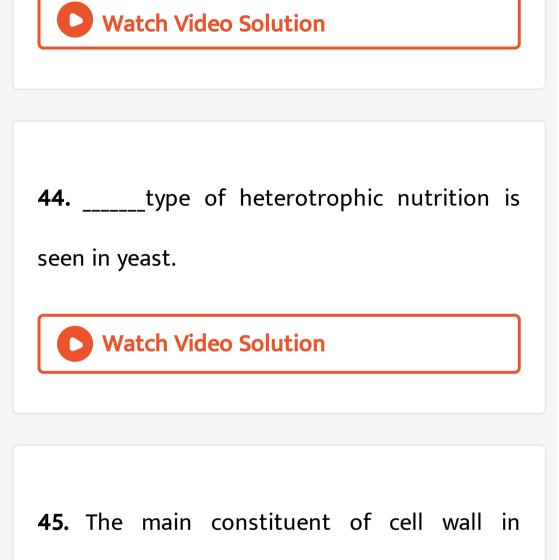
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40. Bryophytes are called amphibians of plant

kingdom because







chlorophycean algae is_____.

46. When the cross wall between two adjacent cells of Spirogyra is not simple but H-shaped, it is called____.

47. The adult gametophyte of moss is

called_____.

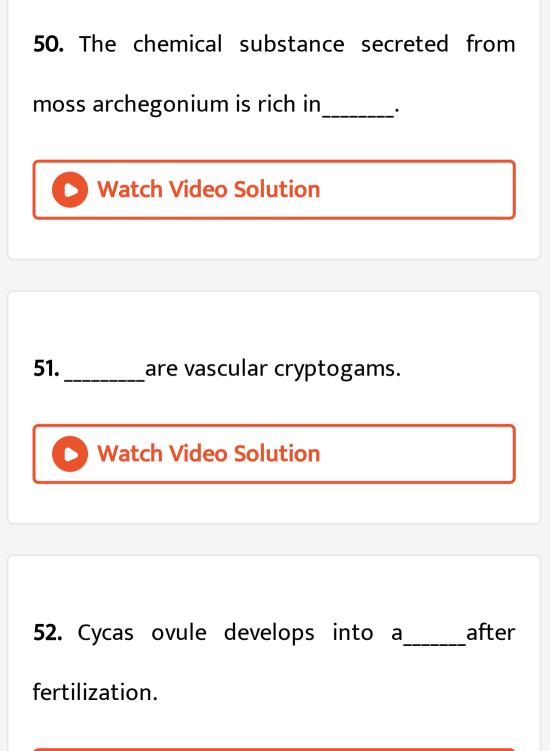
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48.	The	main	plant	body	of	Bryophyta
is		_·				
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49. The swollen portion of archegonium is

called____.







53. The specialized absorbing organ of parasitic fungi by which they draw their nutrition is known as _____.

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54. The algal component of a lichen is mycobiont.

Β.

C.

D.

Answer: Phycobiont

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55. Flagellated motile asexual spores are

known as _____.

56. What is the phenomenon of sexual reproduction that involves different strains of thalli?



57. What term is used for the development of gametophyte from any cell of sporophyte

(without reduction division)?

58. What term is used for the development of sporophyte from any cell of gametophyte (without fertilization)?

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59. The adult gametophyte of moss is

called_____.

60. What is the term for sporangium bearing

leaf?



61. What is the term for an integumented

megasporangium.



62. What is the term for the living organisms

on which parasites grow?

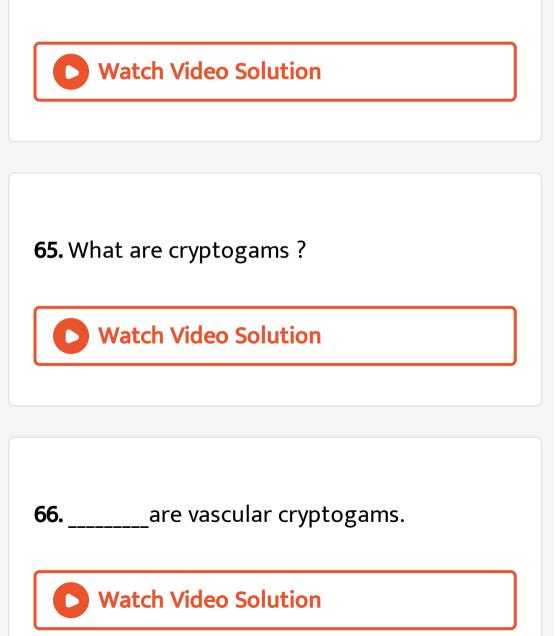
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63. A motile colonial form consisting of

definite number of cells.

64. What is the term for the thick walled

zygote that can perennate?



67. Excessive growth of algae results in a condition which is known as_____.

Β.

Α. •

C.

D.

Answer: Water bloom



68. What are the three steps involved in sexual

reproduction in fungi?

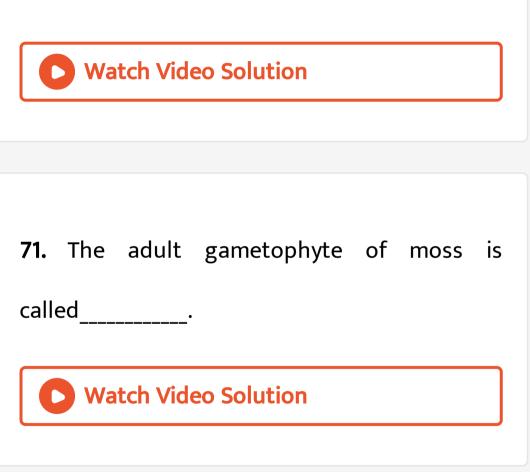
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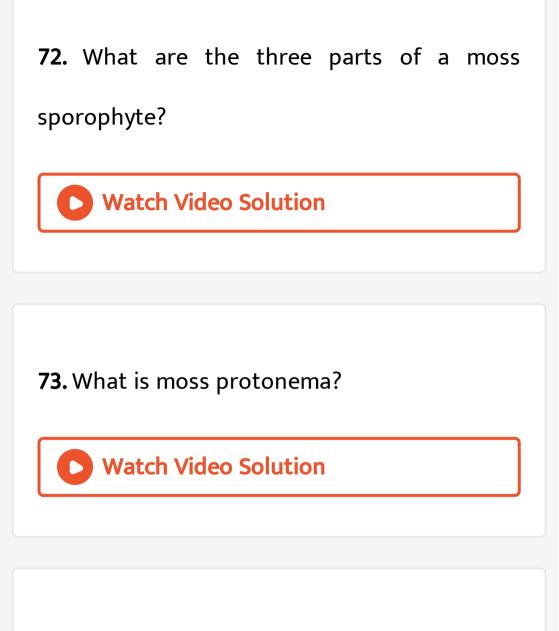
69. The toxic substance secreted by fungi is

called _____.

70. Common form of food storage in a fungal

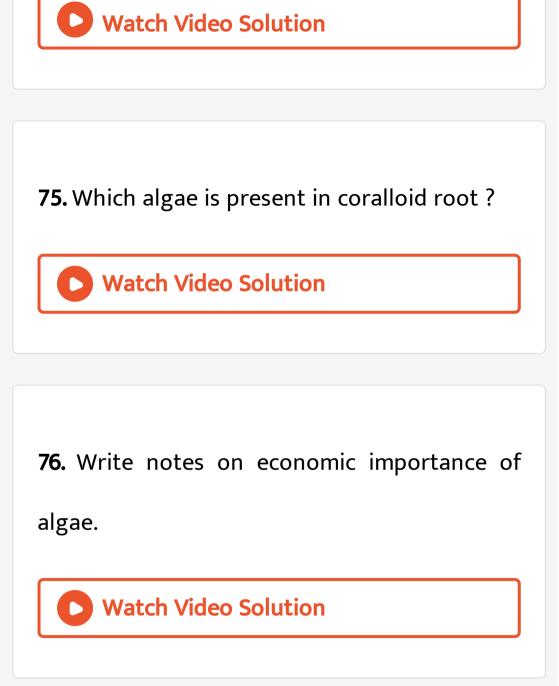
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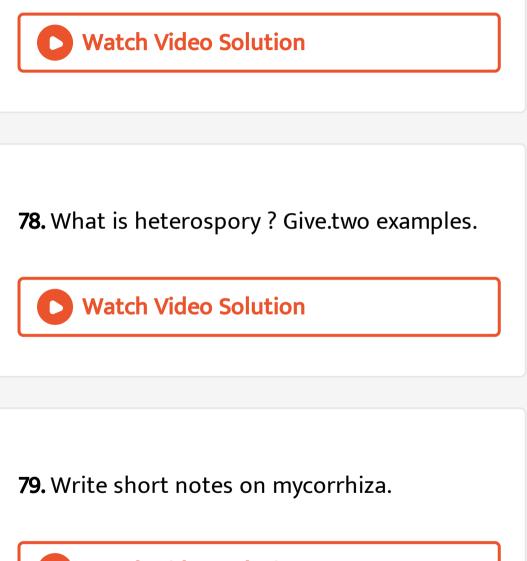


74. What is the term for sporangium bearing

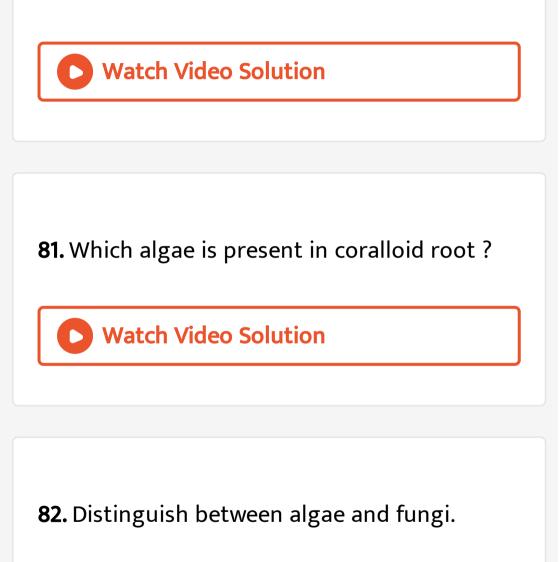
leaf?



77. Write economic importance of Bryophyta.



80. What is moss protonema?



83. Distinguish between sporophyte and gametophyte. Watch Video Solution Distinguish between bryophyta 84. and pteridophyta. Watch Video Solution

85. Differentiate between thallus and prothallus.
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86. Differentiate between red algae and brown

algae.



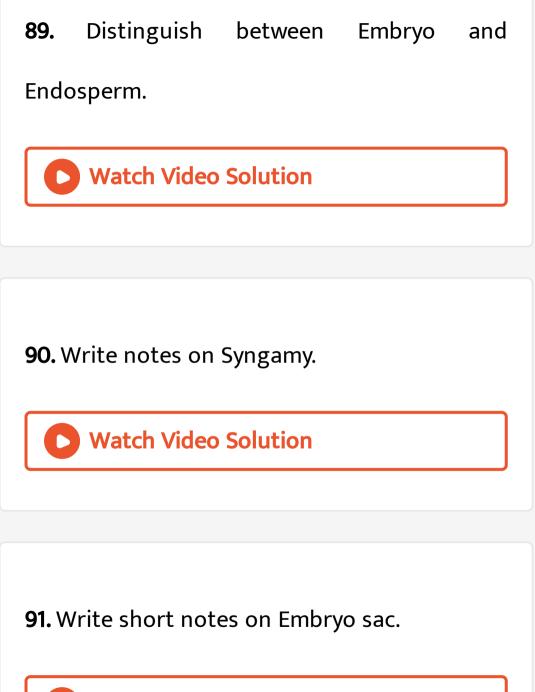
87. Differentiate between liverwort and mosses.

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88. Differentiate between syngamy and triple

fusion.





92. Explain Triple fusion.

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93. Discuss important characteristics of

gymnosperm.



94. Classify the plant kingdom with at least

two examples of each category.