



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

PLANT KINGDOM

Question Bank

1. Alginic acid is present in the cell wall of

A. Bacillarophyceae

B. Myxophyceae

C. Xanthophyceae

D. Laminaria

Answer: D



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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. Bacillariophyceae

C. Chrysophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae

Answer: B



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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

Answer: A



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6. An algae which is rich in protein is

A. Ulothrix

B. Spirogyra

C. Nostoc

D. Chlorella

Answer: D



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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



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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



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11. Short twisted strands of hyphae which serves as anchors for lichens

A. mycelium

B. rhizines

C. roots

D. rhizoids

Answer: B



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12. Edible part of mushroom is

A. Basidiocarp

B. Primary mycelium

C. Fungal hyphae

D. Basidiospore

Answer: A



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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



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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



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15. Gymnosperms differ from grasses-in the

A. Formation of endosperm before fertilization

B. Production of seeds from ovules

C. Lack of xylem tracheids·

D. Absence of pollen tubes

Answer: A





16. In the prothallus 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



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19. Dominant stage in bryophyta is

- A. sporophytic
- B. gametophytic
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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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



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

A. Sphagnum

B. Riccia

C. Anthoceros

D. Marchantia

Answer: A



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22. Which of the following is living fossil ?

A. Abies

B. Ginkgo biloba

C. Ephedra

D. Taxus

Answer: B



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23. Bryophytes have probably evolved from

A. Blue green algae

B. Green algae

C. Blue algae

D. Red algae

Answer: B



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24. Bryophytes are called amphibians of plant kingdom because

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

Answer: A



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25. Gymnosperms bear seeds but lack fruits because they lack

A. Cotyledon

B. Embryo

C. Ovary

D. Ovule

Answer: C



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26. On germination, moss spores produce

A. Theca

B. Protonema

C. Annulus

D. Prothallus

Answer: B



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27. Which of the following is gametophytic tissue in Funaria?

A. Operculum

B. Apophysis

C. Annulus

D. Calyptra

Answer: D



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28. The endosperm of gymnosperm is:

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Polyploid

Answer: A



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29. Cycas ovule is:

- A. Anatroous unitegmic
- B. Anatroous bitegmic
- C. Orthotropic unitegmic
- D. Orthotropic 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 Pteridophytes, 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 _____.



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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



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41. The juvenile gametophyte of moss is called_____.



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42. The young leaves of a fern exhibit_____vernation.



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43. Cycas is otherwise called_____palm.



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44. _____ type of heterotrophic nutrition is seen in yeast.



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45. The main constituent of cell wall in chlorophycean algae is_____.



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



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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_____.



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50. The chemical substance secreted from moss archegonium is rich in_____.



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51. _____are vascular cryptogams.



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52. Cycas ovule develops into a_____after fertilization.



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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.

A. .

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Phycobiont



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55. Flagellated motile asexual spores are known as _____.



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



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57. What term is used for the development of gametophyte from any cell of sporophyte (without reduction division)?



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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 _____.



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60. What is the term for sporangium bearing leaf?



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61. What is the term for an integumented megasporangium.



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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.



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64. What is the term for the thick walled zygote that can perennate?



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65. What are cryptogams ?



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66. _____ are vascular cryptogams.



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

A. ·

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Water bloom



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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 _____.



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70. Common form of food storage in a fungal cell is:



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71. The adult gametophyte of moss is called_____.



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72. What are the three parts of a moss sporophyte?



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73. What is moss protonema?



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74. What is the term for sporangium bearing leaf?



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75. Which algae is present in coralloid root ?



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76. Write notes on economic importance of algae.



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77. Write economic importance of Bryophyta.



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78. What is heterospory ? Give two examples.



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79. Write short notes on mycorrhiza.



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80. What is moss protonema?



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81. Which algae is present in coralloid root ?



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82. Distinguish between algae and fungi.



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83. Distinguish between sporophyte and gametophyte.



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84. Distinguish between bryophyta and pteridophyta.



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85. Differentiate between thallus and prothallus.



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86. Differentiate between red algae and brown algae.



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87. Differentiate between liverwort and mosses.



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88. Differentiate between syngamy and triple fusion.



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89. Distinguish between Embryo and Endosperm.



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90. Write notes on Syngamy.



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91. Write short notes on Embryo sac.



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92. Explain Triple fusion.



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93. Discuss important characteristics of gymnosperm.



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94. Classify the plant kingdom with at least two examples of each category.



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