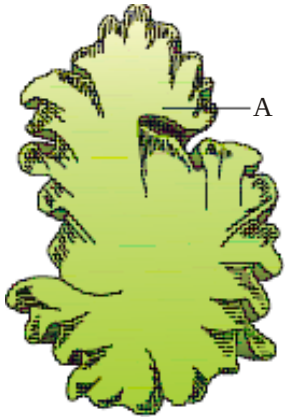
SECTION - A

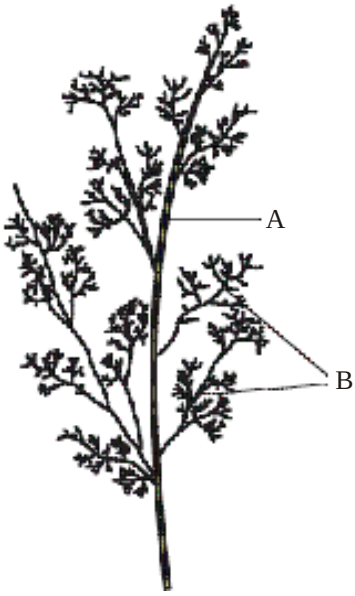
Q.1 (i) Identify the diagram. (ii) Identify A in given diagram.



Answer :

A. _____

Q.2 Identify A & B in given diagram.

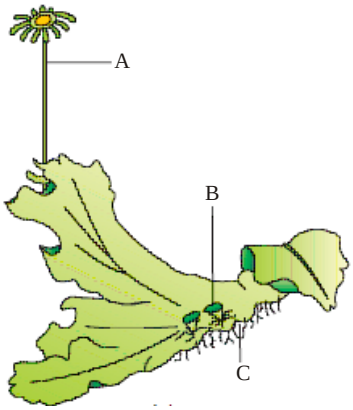


Answer :

A. _____

B. _____

Q.3 (i) Identify the diagram. (ii) What is A, B & C in given diagram.



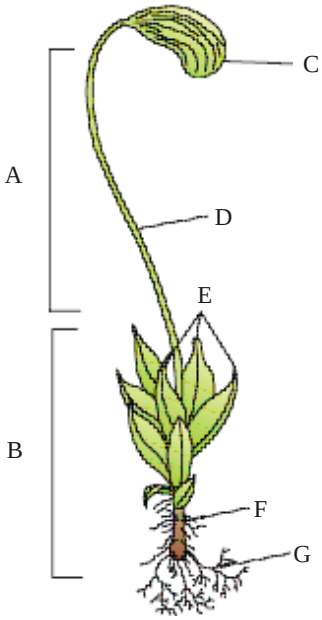
Answer :

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Q.4 Identify A to G in given diagram.



Answer :

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

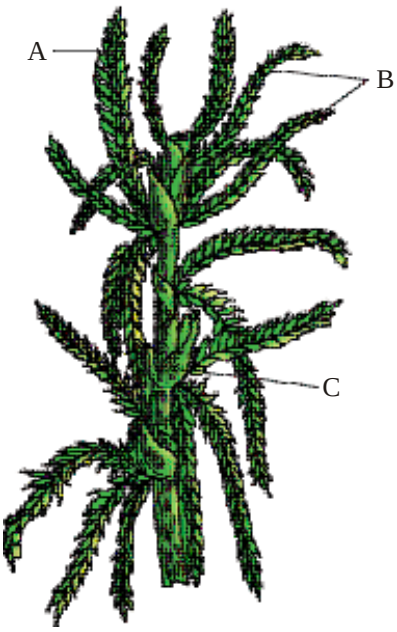
D. _____

E. _____

F. _____

G. _____

Q.5 Identify A, B & C in given diagram.



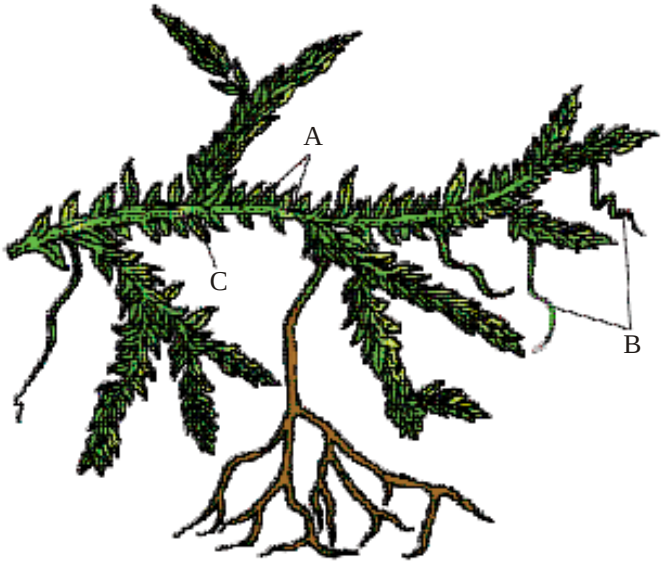
Answer :

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

Q.6 Identify A, B & C in given diagram.



Answer :

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

SECTION - B

Q.7 The main plant body of the bryophyte is haploid. It produces gametes, hence is called a _____.

Q.8 The sex organs in bryophytes are multicellular. The male sex organ is called _____.

Q.9 The female sex organ called _____ is flask-shaped and produces a single egg.

Q.10 They produce a multicellular body called a _____.

Q.11 Since mosses form dense mats on the soil, they reduce the impact of falling rain and prevent soil erosion. The bryophytes are divided into _____ and _____.

Q.12 Asexual reproduction in liverworts takes place by fragmentation of thalli, or by the formation of specialised structures called _____.

Q.13 The first stage is the _____ stage, which develops directly from a spore.

Q.14 The second stage is the _____, which develops from the secondary protonema as a lateral bud.

SECTION - C

Q.15 Multicellular brown algae make up this group, The brown algae are composed of either branched filaments (e.g. Ectocarpus) or Leaf like out growth (Laminaria) Giant kelps may reach upto 100m long. These brown algae are placed under class-

(1) Rhodophyceae (2) Phaeophyceae (3) Chlorophyceae (4) Chrysophyceae

Q.16 The brown algae have pigments -

(1) Chl a, Chl c, Carotene, fucoxanthin (2) Chl a, chl b, fucoxanthin

(3) Chl a, chl d, fucoxanthin (4) Chla + Chl d + phycoerythrin

Q.17 Usually plant body of brown algae consists of-

(1) Hold fast (2) Stipe (3) Frond (4) All

Q.18 The major pigments in green algae are_____and_____; and stored food is_____-

(1) Chl a, Chl d, Starch (2) Chl a, Chl c, Floridean starch

(3) Chl a, Chl b, Starch (4) Chl a, Chl c, manitol

Q.19 In green algae we meet which type of chloroplasts -

(1) Spiral and reticulate (2) Plate like and cup shaped

(3) Discoid (4) All

Q.20 Pyrenoids are present in_____in most of the green algae-

(1) Mitochondria (2) Chloroplast (3) In cytosol (4) In nucleus

Q.21 Pyrenoid contains -

(1) Polysaccharide + Lipid (2) Starch + Lipid

(3) Protein + Starch (4) Starch + Glycogen

Q.22 No. of pyrenoids in members of green algae -

(1) Always 1 (2) Always 2 (3) One to many (4) Always many

Q.23 Green algae have cell wall made up to -

(1) Outer layer of pectose and inner layer of cellulose

(2) Inner layer of pectose and outer layer of cell wall

(3) Cellulose +Algin

(4) Cellulose + Peptidoglycan

Q.24 In green algae -

(1) Some members show vegetative reproduction by fragmentation

(2) Asexual reproduction by production of various spores

(3) Sexual reproduction may be isogamy, anisogamy or oogamy

(4) All

Q.25 Chlamydomonas, Volvox, Ulothrix, Spirogyra and Chara belong to-

(1) Phaeophyceae (2) Rhodophyceae (3) Chlorophyceae (4) Cyanophyceae

Q.26 Which pigments are found in brown algae?

(1) Chl a, Chl c (2) Chl a, Chl d

(3) Chl a, Chl c and Fucoxanthin (4) Chl a, Phycoerythrin

Q.27 The members of phaeophyceae or brown algae are found primarily in-

(1) Fresh water (2) Marine habitat (3) Terrestrial habitat (4) On rock

Q.28 Laminarin and Manitol, reserve food in brown algae are -

(1) Lipids (2) Complex carbohydrate

(3) Proteins (4) Lipoprotein

Q.29 Laminaria, Ectocarpus, Dictyota, Sargassum and Fucus are the examples of -

(1) Red algae (2) B. G. A. (3) Brown algae (4) Green algae

Q.30 Which of the following is not a feature of the brown algae?

(1) Multicellularity and large size (2) Almost exclusively marine

(3) Attached forms have hold fast (4) Most common pigment is chl b