

**ASSIGNMENT NO: 3**  
**TOPIC: PLANT KINGDOM**

**1 MARK**

- Q1. What is meant by a thallus?
- Q2. Name one unicellular green algae.
- Q3. What is the reserve form of food in green algae?
- Q4. Name the green algae which produce non-flagellated gametes.
- Q5. What name is given to the male and female sex organs of green algae?
- Q6. Name the gelatinous substance that covers the cell wall in phaeophyceae.
- Q7. Name the reserve form of food in phaeophyceae.
- Q8. What gives the characteristic brown colour to brown algae?
- Q9. What are phycocolloids?
- Q10. Name the characteristic red pigment of red algae.
- Q11. What is the ecological significance of mosses?
- Q12. Name two liverworts.
- Q13. Name the structure that is produced by germination by the germination of spores in mosses.
- Q14. What is siphonogamy?
- Q15. Name the smallest angiosperm.
- Q16. Name the male and female sex organs of a flower.
- Q17. Which part of the stamen has microsporangia?
- Q18. What happens to the synergids after fertilization?
- Q19. Name the diploid phase in the haplontic life cycle.
- Q20. Name the dominant phase of the plant, showing haplontic life cycle.

**2 MARKS**

- Q1. What is the basis of classification of algae?
- Q2. What is meant by isogamy? Give an example of an algae that shows isogamy.
- Q3. What is oogamous mode of sexual reproduction? Name an algae that is oogamous.
- Q4. What are phycocolloids? What advantage do algae get from them?
- Q5. Name two free- floating brown algae.
- Q6. Differentiate between red- algae and brown- algae.

- Q7. Draw a well- labelled diagram of a cell of chlamydomonas.
- Q8. Name two heterosporous ferns. Why are they termed so?
- Q9. What are coralloid roots? Name the plant that has it.
- Q10. What are mycorrhizae? Name a gymnosperm, that has mycorrhizae.

### 3 MARKS

- Q1. Differentiate between cryptogams and phanerogams. Name two divisions of plants under each of them.
- Q2. What are hydrocolloids? Give two examples and mention their sources.
- Q3. Draw a well labelled diagram of volvox.
- Q4. Write the names of three classes into which bryophytes are classified. Give one example for each.
- Q5. I) Name the three parts of the sporophyte of funaria.  
ii) How does vegetative reproduction takes place in funaria?
- Q6. Name the type of reproduction that is unique to angiosperms. Describe it.
- Q7. Represent schematically the haplodiplontic life cycle.
- Q8. What is heterospory? Briefly comment on its significance. Give two examples of heterosporous plants.
- Q9. Draw the female gametophyte of an angiosperm and label four parts in it.
- Q10. Name the three classes of algae and name one filamentous form of each class.

### 5 MARKS

- Q1. Name the four classes of pteridophyta. Give an example for each. Why pteridophytes are called tracheophytes?
- Q2. Represent schematically the life cycle of pinus. What type of life cycle is it?
- Q3. What is the criterion for classifying angiosperms into classes? Name the two classes. Bring out the major differences between the two classes. Give an example for each.
- Q4. Write a short note on the economic importance of algae.
- Q5. Write a short note on the economic importance of gymnosperms.
- Q6. Represent schematically the life cycle of angiosperms. Name its type.
- Q7. Describe the type of life cycle exhibited by bryophytes and pteridophytes. Name an algae, which shows the same type of life cycle.
- Q8. Name the three groups of plants that bear archegonia. Briefly describe the life cycle of any one of them.
- Q9. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.
- Q10. Describe the important characteristics of bryophytes.