

Class : XI<sup>th</sup>  
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY  
DPP No. : 8

## Topic :- Plant Kingdom

- Consider the following statements regarding gymnosperms and choose the correct option.  
I. In gymnosperms, the male and female gametophytes have an independent existence.  
II. The multicellular female gametophyte is retained within the megasporangium.  
III. The gymnosperms are heterosporous.  
Of these statements  
a) I and II are true but III is false  
b) I and III are true but II is false  
c) II and III are false but I is true  
d) II and III are true but I is false
- Pollen tube carries  
a) Two male gametes  
b) One male gamete  
c) Three sperms  
d) Four sperms
- 'Sanjeevani booti' is  
a) *Selaginella kraussiana*  
b) *Selaginella chrysocaculos*  
c) *Selaginella bryopteris*  
d) None of the above
- Dryopteris* differs from *Funaria* in having  
a) An independent gametophyte  
b) An independent sporophyte  
c) Swimming antherozoids  
d) Archegonia
- Retort cells occur in  
a) *Funaria*  
b) *Pogonatum*  
c) *Porella*  
d) *Sphagnum*
- Chlamydomonas* occurs in  
a) Freshwater  
b) Ponds and lake  
c) River  
d) Ocean
- Select the correct statements.  
a) Absorption of water by seeds and dry wood are examples of facilitated diffusion  
b) The apoplast is the system of interconnected protoplasts  
c) *Pinus* seeds cannot germinate and establish without the presence of mycorrhizae  
d) The translocation in phloem is unidirectional, whereas in the xylem it is bidirectional
- The members of Chlorophyceae are usually green due to the dominance of pigments  
a) Chlorophyll-*a*  
b) Chlorophyll-*b*  
c) Chlorophyll-*a* and *b*  
d) Chlorophyll-*c*

9. Winged pollen grains are found in  
a) *Cycas*                      b) *Pinus*                      c) *Pteris*                      d) *Selaginella*
10. Which region is responsible for origin of rhizoids in *Funaria*?  
a) Lateral region              b) Dorsal region              c) Ventral region              d) Basal region
11. Endosperm formation begin with  
a) The establishment of the suspensor  
b) The fusion of the antipodals  
c) The fertilisation of the polar nuclei  
d) The syncytial development of the embryo
12. Gametophyte is the dominant phase in the life cycle of  
a) *Hibiscus*                      b) *Nephrolepis*              c) *Cycas*                      d) *Riccia*
13. Which one of the following is a vascular cryptogam?  
a) *Equisetum*                  b) *Ginkgo*                      c) *Marchantia*              d) *Cedrus*
14. Consider the following statements  
I. The liverworts grow usually in moist, shady habitats such as banks of streams, marshy ground, damp soil, bark of trees and deep in the woods  
II. The leafy members of liverwort have tiny leaf-like appendages in two rows on the stem-like structures  
Choose the correct option  
a) I is true, II is false      b) I is false, II is true      c) I and II are true              d) I and II are false
15. The giant red wood tree (*Sequoia*) is a/an  
a) Angiosperm                  b) Fern                          c) Pteridophyte                  d) Gymnosperm
16. Which of the following statements is wrong about bryophytes?  
a) Fertilization takes place in presence of water  
b) Gametophytic phase is dominant in life cycle  
c) Sporophyte is physiologically dependent on gametophyte  
d) Zygote undergoes meiosis to produce sporophyte
17. Choose the correct statement about liverworts  
I. In liverworts sexual reproduction occurs by the fusion of antherozoids and egg, which are produced in antheridium and archegonium, respectively  
II. Both male and female sex organs may be present on same thalli or different thalli  
III. Zygote give rise to sporophyte, which is differentiated into foot, seta and capsule  
IV. Some cells of capsule undergoes meiosis and give rise to haploid spores  
a) I, II and III                  b) II, III and IV                  c) I, III and IV                  d) I, II, III and IV

18. Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by  
a) Elaters                      b) Indusium                      c) Calyptras                      d) Peristome teeth
19. If a sporangium is derived from a single cell, it is called  
a) Leptosporangiate                      b) Eusporangiate                      c) Heterosporangiate                      d) Monosporangiate
20. Dispersal of spores in fern takes place through  
a) Annulus                      b) Stomium                      c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) Indusium

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