

DPP - Daily Practice Problems

Chapter-wise Sheets

Date :

Start Time :

End Time :

BIOLOGY

CB03

SYLLABUS : Plant Kingdom

Max. Marks : 180

Marking Scheme : + 4 for correct & (-1) for incorrect

Time : 60 min.

INSTRUCTIONS : This Daily Practice Problem Sheet contains 45 MCQs. For each question only one option is correct. Darken the correct circle/ bubble in the Response Grid provided on each page.

- Floridean starch is found in
 - Chlorophyceae
 - Rhodophyceae
 - Phaeophyceae
 - Cyanophyceae
- Peat moss is another name of
 - Sphagnum*
 - Marchantia*
 - Riccia*
 - Dryopteris*
- Pteridophytes differ from mosses/bryophytes in possessing
 - independent gametophyte
 - well developed vascular system
 - archegonia structure
 - flagellate spermatozooids
- Most plants are green in colour because
 - the atmosphere filters out all the colours of the visible light spectrum except green.
 - green light is the most effective wavelength region of the visible spectrum in sunlight for photosynthesis.
 - chlorophyll is least effective in absorbing green light.
 - green light allows maximum photosynthesis.
- In Chlorophyceae, sexual reproduction occurs by
 - isogamy and anisogamy
 - isogamy, anisogamy and oogamy
 - oogamy only
 - anisogamy and oogamy

RESPONSE GRID

1. (a) (b) (c) (d) 2. (a) (b) (c) (d) 3. (a) (b) (c) (d) 4. (a) (b) (c) (d) 5. (a) (b) (c) (d)

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B-10

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6. A water fern which is used as a green manure in rice fields is
 (a) *Salvinia* (b) *Mucor*
 (c) *Aspergillus* (d) *Azolla*
7. The largest flower found is known as
 (a) *Rafflesia* (b) *Tecoma*
 (c) *Musa* (d) Cauliflower
8. In fern, spores are formed in
 (a) sporangium (b) oogonium
 (c) archegonium (d) stomium
9. *Laminaria* (kelp) and *Fucus* (rock weed) are the examples of
 (a) red algae
 (b) brown algae
 (c) green algae
 (d) golden brown algae
10. People recovering from long illness are often advised to include the alga *Spirulina* in their diet because it
 (a) makes the food easy to digest.
 (b) is rich in proteins.
 (c) has antibiotic properties.
 (d) restores the intestinal microflora.
11. Which of the following cell organelle remains enveloped by a single unit membrane?
 (a) Mitochondria (b) Lysosomes
 (c) Nucleus (d) Chloroplast
12. Consider the following statements regarding the major pigments and stored food in the different groups of algae and choose the correct option.
 (i) In Chlorophyceae, the stored food material is starch and the major pigments are chlorophyll-*a* and *d*.
 (ii) In Phaeophyceae, laminarin is the stored food and major pigments are chlorophyll-*a* and *b*.
 (iii) In Rhodophyceae, floridean starch is the stored food and the major pigments are chlorophyll-*a*, *d* and phycoerythrin.
 (a) (i) is correct, but (ii) and (iii) are wrong.
 (b) (i) and (ii) are correct, but (iii) is wrong.
 (c) (i) and (iii) are correct, but (ii) is wrong.
 (d) (iii) is correct, but (i) and (ii) are wrong.
13. Algae have cell wall made up of
 (a) cellulose, galactans and mannans
 (b) hemicellulose, pectins and proteins
 (c) pectins, cellulose and proteins
 (d) cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins.
14. Which plays an important role in the dispersal of spores in *Funaria*?
 (a) Operculum
 (b) Capsule
 (c) Peristome and annulus
 (d) Sporogonium
15. Read the following five statements (i – v) and answer the question.
 (i) In *Equisetum* the female gametophyte is retained on the parent sporophyte.
 (ii) In *Ginkgo* male gametophyte is not independent.
 (iii) The sporophyte in *Riccia* is more developed than that in *Polytrichum*.
 (iv) Sexual reproduction in *Volvox* is isogamous.
 (v) The spores of slime molds lack cell walls.
 How many of the above statements are correct?
 (a) Two (b) Three
 (c) Four (d) One
16. Which one of the following is common to multicellular fungi, filamentous algae and protonema of mosses?
 (a) Diplontic life cycle
 (b) Members of kingdom plantae
 (c) Mode of Nutrition
 (d) Multiplication by fragmentation
17. Which one of the following is a correct statement ?
 (a) Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage
 (b) In gymnosperms female gametophyte is free-living
 (c) Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes
 (d) Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes

**RESPONSE
GRID**

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 6. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 7. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 8. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 9. (a)(b)(c)(d) |
| 11. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 12. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 13. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 14. (a)(b)(c)(d) |
| 16. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 17. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 15. (a)(b)(c)(d) | |

Space for Rough Work

18. What is the similarity between gymnosperms and angiosperms ?
 (a) Phloem of both have companion cells.
 (b) Endosperm is formed before fertilization in both.
 (c) Origin of ovule and seed is similar in both.
 (d) Both have leaves, stem and roots.
19. In Chlorophyceae, sexual reproduction occurs by
 (a) isogamy and anisogamy
 (b) isogamy, anisogamy and oogamy
 (c) oogamy only
 (d) anisogamy and oogamy
20. In gymnosperms, the ovule is naked because
 (a) ovary wall is absent (b) integuments are absent
 (c) perianth is absent (d) nucellus is absent
21. How many meiotic division would be required to produce 101 female gametophytes in an angiosperm?
 (a) 101 (b) 26
 (c) 127 (d) None of these
22. Which one of the following is the major difference between mosses and ferns ?
 (a) Ferns lack alternation of generation while mosses show the same.
 (b) Mosses are facultative aerobes while ferns are obligate aerobes.
 (c) Vascular bundles of ferns show xylem vessels while those of mosses lack it.
 (d) Sporophytes of ferns live much longer as compared to the sporophytes of mosses.
23. Red snow causing alga is
 (a) *Chlamydomonas nivalis*
 (b) *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*
 (c) *Chlamydomonas debaryanum*
 (d) *Chlamydomonas media*
24. Alginates (alginin), used as highly efficient gauze in internal operations are obtained from cell walls of
 (a) Cyanophyceae (b) Phaeophyceae
 (c) Rhodophyceae (d) All of these
25. Bryophytes resemble algae in the following aspects
 (a) Filamentous body, presence of vascular tissues and autotrophic nutrition
 (b) Differentiation of plant body into root, stem and leaves and autotrophic nutrition
 (c) Thallus like plant body, presence of root and autotrophic nutrition
 (d) Thallus like plant body, lack of vascular tissues and autotrophic nutrition
26. In sexual life cycle of *Agaricus*, dikaryotization ($n + n$) is brought about by
 (a) Fusion of male and female sex organs
 (b) Fusion of vegetative cells of different genotypes
 (c) Somatogamy between basidiospores
 (d) Fusion of motile gametes
27. Read the following features properly
 A. Free living
 B. Mostly photosynthetic
 C. Mostly parasitic
 D. Inconspicuous
 E. Unicellular
 How many of the given features are correct for prothallus of pteridophytes?
 (a) Three (b) Five
 (c) Four (d) Two
28. Identify the correctly matched pair:
- | | Class | Example | Feature |
|-----|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (a) | Psilopsida | <i>Lycopodium</i> | Seed habit |
| (b) | Sphenopsida | <i>Selaginella</i> | Strobilus |
| (c) | Lycopsida | <i>Psilotum</i> | Homosporous |
| (d) | Pteropsida | <i>Dryopteris</i> | Macrophylls |
29. Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily because of their
 (a) power of adaptability in diverse habitat
 (b) property of producing large number of seeds
 (c) nature of self pollination
 (d) domestication by man

RESPONSE GRID	18. (a) (b) (c) (d)	19. (a) (b) (c) (d)	20. (a) (b) (c) (d)	21. (a) (b) (c) (d)	22. (a) (b) (c) (d)
	23. (a) (b) (c) (d)	24. (a) (b) (c) (d)	25. (a) (b) (c) (d)	26. (a) (b) (c) (d)	27. (a) (b) (c) (d)
	28. (a) (b) (c) (d)	29. (a) (b) (c) (d)			

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30. Which out of the following are included under tracheophyta i.e., vascular plants?
 (a) Pteridophytes (b) Gymnosperms
 (c) Angiosperms (d) All of these
31. At least a half of the total CO₂ fixation on earth is carried out through photosynthesis by
 (a) angiosperms (b) gymnosperms
 (c) algae (d) bryophytes
32. The embryonic development in bryophytes takes place in the
 (a) protonema (b) sporangium
 (c) antheridium (d) archegonium.
33. The spread of living pteridophytes is limited and is restricted to narrow geographical region because of
 (a) gametophytic growth needs cool, damp and shady places
 (b) requirement of water for fertilization
 (c) absence of stomata in leaf and absence of vascular tissue
 (d) both (a) and (b)
34. Gymnosperm called as a living fossil is
 (a) *Cycas* (b) *Ginkgo*
 (c) *Juniperus* (d) Both (a) and (b).
35. The sporophyte is the dominant phase in
 (a) pteridophytes (b) gymnosperms
 (c) angiosperms (d) all of these.
36. Which kind of life-cycle pattern is exhibited by seed-bearing plants?
 (a) Haplontic (b) Diplontic
 (c) Haplo-diplontic (d) All of these
37. Plants reproducing by spores such as mosses and ferns are grouped under the general term
 (a) Thallophytes (b) Cryptogams
 (c) Bryophytes (d) Sporophytes
38. Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily because of their
 (a) Power of adaptability in diverse habitat
 (b) Property of producing large number of seeds
 (c) Nature of self pollination
 (d) Domestication by man
39. Many blue-green algae occur in thermal springs (hot water springs). The temperature tolerance of these algae have been attributed to their
 (a) cell wall structure
 (b) mitochondrial structure
 (c) modern cell organization
 (d) importance of homopolar bonds in their proteins
40. Which of the following occurs both in fresh as well as in marine water ?
 (a) *Spirogyra* (b) *Cladophora*
 (c) *Oedogonium* (d) *Cephaleuros*
41. The pyrenoids are made up of
 (a) proteinaceous centre and starchy sheath
 (b) core of protein surrounded by fatty sheath
 (c) core of starch surrounded by sheath of protein
 (d) core of nucleic acid surrounded by protein sheath
42. Blue green algae have
 (a) chlorophyll (b) xanthophyll
 (c) phycocyanin (d) fucoxanthin
43. Parasitic alga is
 (a) *Volvox* (b) *Ulothrix*
 (c) *Porphyra* (d) *Cephaleuros*
44. Which one of the following pairs of plants are not seed producers?
 (a) *Funaria* and *Pinus* (b) Fern and *Funaria*
 (c) *Funaria* and *Ficus* (d) *Ficus* and *Chlamydomonas*
45. Neck canal cells are absent in archegonia of –
 (a) Bryophytes (b) Gymnosperms
 (c) Pteridophytes (d) All of these

RESPONSE
GRID

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 30. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 31. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 32. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 33. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 34. (a)(b)(c)(d) |
| 35. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 36. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 37. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 38. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 39. (a)(b)(c)(d) |
| 40. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 41. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 42. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 43. (a)(b)(c)(d) | 44. (a)(b)(c)(d) |
| 45. (a)(b)(c)(d) | | | | |

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DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM DPP CHAPTERWISE 3 - BIOLOGY

Total Questions	45	Total Marks	180
Attempted		Correct	
Incorrect		Net Score	
Cut-off Score	35	Qualifying Score	50
Success Gap = Net Score – Qualifying Score			
Net Score = (Correct × 4) – (Incorrect × 1)			

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