

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Biological Sciences Class: XIDate: 09.07.2020

Plant Kingdom: Thallophyta (Chlorophyta) and Bryophyta F.M:15

	WOR	<u>KSHEET – 21</u>	(1x15=15)
i) Which of the following is freshwater green algae?			
(1) Oedogonium	(2)Ulothrix	(3)Chlamydomonas	(4) Caulerpa
ii) Which of the following is not an accessory pigment of green algae?			
(1) Zeaxanthin	(2) Fucoxanthin	(3) Neoxanthin	(4)Antheraxanthin
iii) Reserve food in Chlorophyta is			
(1) Starch	(2) Laminarin	(3) Mannitol	(4) Floridean starch
iv) Which antibiotic is obtained from Chlorophyta?			
(1) Fucoidan	(2) Chlorellin	(3)Sodium laminarin	sulphate
(4)None of th	nese		
v) An alga rich in prot	ein is-		
(1) Chlorella	(2)Spirogyra	(3)Nostoc	(4)Ulothrix
vi) The life cycle of algae such as Spirogyra is			
(1) Diplontic	(2) Haplontic	(3)Haplo-diplontic	(4) Diplo-haplontic
vii) An algae which can be used as food for human is			
(1) Polysiphonia	(2) Ulothrix	(3)Monostroma	(4)Spirogyra
viii)Which of the following is an example of chlorophyllous thallophyte?			
(1) Spirogyra	(2)Gnetum	(3)Volvariella	(4) Nephrolepsis
ix) The leaf –like struc	ture of bryophytes is?		
(1) Cauloid	(2)Phylloid	(3)Rhizoid	(4)None of these
x) The main plant body in bryophytes is			
(1) Gametophytic	(2)Sporophytic(3) Bo	th (1) and(2)	(4) None of these
xi) The algae used in s	ewage disposal is		
(1) Euglena	(2) Volvox	(3) Chlamydomonas	(4) Ulva
xii) The sporophyte of bryophyte has-			
(1) Foot	(2) Seta	(3)Capsule	(4)All of these
xiii)The spores produced by the sporophyte are			
(1) Haploid	(2)Diploid	(3)Triploid	(4)Tetraploid
xiv)The flask shaped pa			
(1) Antheridium	(2) Archegonia	(3)Thallus	(4)Rhizoids
xv) The sexual reproduction in bryophytes has a small motile antherozoid and large non-motile			
ovum. So, it is-			
(1) Isogamous	(2) Oogamous	(3)Anisogamous	(4) None of these
