

PLANT KINGDOM SOLUTIONS

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3. XI NCERT, Page no.33
4. XI NCERT, Page nos. 33 and 34
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6. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
7. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
8. XI NCERT, Page no.32
9. The given names are the other names by which *Spirogyra* is also known.
10. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
11. *Macrocystis* is the largest alga.
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13. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
14. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
15. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
16. *Spirulina* is a blue green algae / Cyanobacteria.
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20. XI NCERT, Page nos. 34 and 35
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27. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
28. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
29. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
30. XI NCERT, Page no. 39
31. Gymnosperms (*Cycas*, *Pinus*) possess a haploid female gametophyte which serves as the endosperm.
32. Gymnosperms (*Cycas*, *Pinus*) possess a haploid female gametophyte which serves as the endosperm. Pollen grains are haploid.
33. XI NCERT, Page nos. 38 and 39
34. (4)
35. (2)

LEVEL - 2

1. XI NCERT, Page no. 33 and 34
2. XI NCERT, Page no. 30
3. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
4. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
5. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
6. XI NCERT, Page no. 36
7. Apophysis is a swelling at the base of sporangium of some mosses. It is a diploid tissue. Egg cell is haploid.
8. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
9. XI NCERT, Page nos. 34 and 35
10. XI NCERT, Page nos. 32, 34 and 35
11. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
12. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
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14. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
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16. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
17. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
18. XI NCERT, Page no. 43
19. The haploid female gametophyte in gymnosperms represents its endosperm.
20. XI NCERT, Page nos. 38 and 39
21. XI NCERT, Page no. 40
22. XI NCERT, Page no.39
23. XI NCERT, Page no.38
24. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
25. XI NCERT, Page no. 40
26. Definition of a biennial
27. XI NCERT, Page nos. 410 and 41
28. Banyan tree (*Ficus* species) is a dicotyledomous angiosperm.

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

1. In bryophytes, zygotes do not undergo reduction division immediately. They produce a multicellular body called a sporophyte. The sporophyte is not a free-living but attached to the photosynthetic gametophyte and derives nourishment from it.
2. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
3. XI NCERT, Page no. 41
4. XI NCERT, Page no. 36
5. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
6. XI NCERT, Page no.40
7. XI NCERT, Page no.29
8. XI NCERT, Page no. 43
9. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
10. XI NCERT, Page no. 41
11. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
12. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
13. Phaeophyceae exhibit the presence of alginic acid.

14. XI NCERT, Page no. 36
15. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
16. XI NCERT, Page no. 36
17. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
18. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
19. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
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21. XI NCERT, Page nos. 33 and 34
22. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
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25. XI NCERT, Page no. 43
26. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
27. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
28. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
29. XI NCERT, Page nos. 38 and 40
30. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
31. The endosperm in gymnosperms is represented by haploid female gametophyte. Leaf cells are diploid.
32. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
33. XI NCERT, Page no. 30
34. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
35. Vascular means having xylem and phloem. Cryptogams are non-seed bearing plants.
36. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
37. XI NCERT, Page no. 30
38. The natural system of classification for higher plants was given by Bentham and Hooker in their *Genera Plantarum* (1862 - 1883). The characters employed in this system include those of study of form (morphology), internal structure (anatomy), development (embryology), reproduction, cell structure (cytology), life processes, (physiology), behaviour and biochemistry.
39. XI NCERT, Page nos. 36 and 38

40. XI NCERT, Page nos. 38 and 39
41. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
42. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
43. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
44. XI NCERT, Page no. 43
45. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
46. (3)
47. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
48. *Macrocystis* belongs to class Phaeophyceae.
49. Sago is obtained from date palm.
50. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
51. XI NCERT, Page nos. 42 and 43
52. XI NCERT, Page no. 36
53. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
54. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
55. XI NCERT, Page no. 36
56. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
57. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
58. *Pinus*, a gymnosperm belongs to class Coniferopsida.
59. XI NCERT, Page no. 43
60. XI NCERT, Page nos. 36, 37 and 38
61. (4) embryo develops in female gametophyte which is retained on parent sporophyte.
XI NCERT, Page no. 38
62. XI NCERT, Page no. 42
63. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
64. XI NCERT, Page nos. 34 and 35
65. XI NCERT, Page nos. 36 and 38
66. XI NCERT, Page nos. 32, 35, 36 and 38

67. XI NCERT, Page no.32
68. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
69. (2)
70. The male gametophyte of *Lilium* has the least number of cells.
71. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
72. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
73. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
74. XI NCERT, Page nos. 35, 36, 38 and 39
75. XI NCERT, Page nos. 38 and 39
76. XI NCERT, Page nos. 32 and 33
77. XI NCERT, Page no.33
78. XI NCERT, Page nos. 36 and 38
79. XI NCERT, Page no. 39
80. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
81. XI NCERT, Page nos. 32 and 33
82. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
83. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
84. XI NCERT, Page nos. 42 and 43
85. XI NCERT, Page no. 41
86. XI NCERT, Page nos. 36 and 38
87. XI NCERT, Page nos.32, 33 and 35
88. Gymnosperms are wind pollinated (anemophilous plants), and hence the floral adaptation is the form of winged pollen grains.
89. XI NCERT, Page no. 41
90. XI NCERT, Page no. 41
91. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
92. XI NCERT, Page no. 38
93. XI NCERT, Page no. 33

94. XI NCERT, Page no. 32
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96. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
97. XI NCERT, Page nos. 38 and 39
98. XI NCERT, Page nos. 42 and 43
99. XI NCERT, Page no. 35
100. XI NCERT, Page no. 33
101. XI NCERT, Page no.33
102. XI NCERT, Page no. 38