

MCQ1: Which of these is not a member of the fungal kingdom?

Answer: bread bacteria

MCQ2: The male gametes are attracted to the female cells because of special hormones called

Answer: gamones

MCQ3: Pyrenoids are found in which of the following organs of Spirogyra:

Answer: Chloroplast

MCQ4: The blue-green algae belong to

Answer: Prokaryota

MCQ5: The reproductive structures in fungi are formed from ----- structures

Answer: vegetative

MCQ6: Fucus has an advanced type of reproductive structure termed -----

Answer: Receptacles

MCQ7: The cell wall of Golden brown algae is made of _____ and silica or scales of carbonate.

Answer: Pentin

MCQ8: The cell wall of Golden brown algae is made of _____ and silica or scales of carbonate.

Answer: Pentin

MCQ9: Endothecium divides to form _____

Answer: Columella

MCQ10: Members of some algal divisions such as the euglenoids, cryptophytes, dinoflagellates, chrysophytes are predominantly _____

Answer: Unicellular

MCQ11: Some biologists consider algal divisions to be more related to the animal kingdom and classify them under _____

Answer: Protozoa

MCQ12: In Dinoflagellates, asexual method of reproduction is by _____

Answer: Cell division

MCQ13: In Dinophyta division, cell wall consists of _____ plates

Answer: Cellulose

MCQ14: Dinoflagellates are mostly found as marine _____,

Answer: phytoplankton

MCQ15: Antherozoid mother cells are called -----

Answer: Androcytes

MCQ16: In Chlamydomonas, when the zoospores are fully developed the ----- wall dissolves releasing them free into the surrounding water

Answer: parent cell

MCQ17: Sexual reproduction in algae like in other organisms involves the fusion of two cells from opposite sex cells called _____

Answer: Gametes

MCQ18: The archegonia and bracts form a structure called _____

Answer: Involucre

MCQ19: The three types of gametic fusion are Isogamy, Anisogamy and _____

Answer: Oogamy

MCQ20: The fungi are unicellular, often multicellular or acellular _____ organisms

Answer: Eukaryotic

MCQ21: The male sex organs in Phytophthora are antheridia and the female _____.

Answer: Oogonia

MCQ22: Rhizopus is a member of the Division _____.

Answer: Zygomycota

MCQ23: Rhizopus is commonly called bread mould since it is frequently found growing on _____ bread

Answer: stale

MCQ24: The basal swollen portion of the archegonium is known as -----

Answer: Venter

MCQ25: The diploid generation of the plant life cycle always produces _____

Answer: spores

MCQ26: Archegonia may contain _____ embryos

Answer: sporophyte

MCQ27: In terms of alternation of generations, the internal parts of the pollen grains of seed-producing plants are most similar to a fern gametophyte bearing only _____

Answer: antheridia

MCQ28: The leaves adjacent to the sex organs are called _____

Answer: bracts

MCQ29: Cells of the ----- divide to produce an outer layer of jacket initials and an inner layer of sporogenous tissue

Answer: Amphithecium

MCQ30: The closest relative of the familiar pine and spruce trees is _____.

Answer: Gentophytes

MCQ31: Algae show isomorphic alternation of generation, but bryophytes show _____ alternation of generation

Answer: heteromorphic

MCQ32: Filaments of Ulothrix are

Answer: Unbranched

MCQ33: What is the storage product of most algae?

Answer: Starch and oil

MCQ34: The slippery nature of Spirogyra is due to covering of:

Answer: Mucilage

MCQ35: A mushroom consists of an umbrella-like cap and a stalk also known as the ----

Answer: Stipe

FBQ1: In algae, when a cell divides and the daughter cells formed remain together within a common mucilage mass it is known as _____

Answer: Colony

FBQ2: Meristematic tissues are present in:

Answer: Anthoceros

FBQ3: The body of an algae is called -----

Answer: Thallus

FBQ4: The yellow-green algae belong to the division -----

Answer: Xanthophyta

FBQ5: Origin and evolution of sex in algae is best seen in ----- algae

Answer: Green

FBQ6: In unicellular algae, thallus is simple and consist of a ---- cell

Answer: Mosses

FBQ7: Golden brown algae belong to the division -----

Answer: Chrysophyta

FBQ8: The leaves adjacent to the sex organs are called _____

Answer: Bracts

FBQ9: Rhodophyta are also known as the -----

Answer: red algae

FBQ10: Fungal sex organs are called _____

Answer: Gametangia

FBQ11: Yeasts are noted particularly for their ability to utilise _____, hence the name Saccharomyces is applied to this group

Answer: Carbohydrates

FBQ12: _____ is the common type of unicellular fungi

Answer: Yeast

FBQ13: _____ is an organism mostly found on the sticky sugary surface of ripe fruit and grows in any sugar solution

Answer: Yeast

FBQ14: Fungi are _____ eukaryotic organisms

Answer: Unicellular

FBQ15: The reproductive structures in fungi are formed from _____ structures

Answer: Vegetative

FBQ16: A mushroom consists of an umbrella-like cap and a stalk also known as _____

Answer: Stipe

FBQ17: _____ fungus cannot be seen with an unaided eye ?

Answer: Slime

FBQ18: The baker's yeast is a _____

Answer: Unicellular fungus

FBQ19: Chromatophores are _____ in colour due to large amount of carotenoids

Answer: Brownish

FBQ20: Fucus has an advanced type of reproductive structure termed _____

Answer: Receptacle

FBQ21: In Ulothrix, sexual reproduction takes place by means of _____ biflagellate

Answer: Isogamous

FBQ22: In contrast to bryophytes, in vascular plants the dominant stage of the life cycle is the _____

Answer: Sporophyte

FBQ23: The algae Chlamydomonas demonstrates a complex life cycle that switches between haploid and diploid forms referred to as -----

Answer: alternation of generations

FBQ24: Fucus has an advanced type of reproductive structure termed -----

Answer: Receptacles

FBQ25: When gametes are produced from different plus or minus thallus types it is called ----- condition.

Answer: Heterothallic

FBQ26: Sexual reproduction in algae like in other organisms involves the fusion of two cells from opposite sex called gametes, resulting in the formation of _____

Answer: Zygote

FBQ27: In Chlamydomonas, when there is less water during reproduction, the zoospore develops into a non motile spore called

Answer: Aplanaspore

FBQ28: When vegetative reproduction takes place through specialized cells (other than sex cells), it is described as _____ reproduction.

Answer: Asexual

FBQ29: The most common type of reproduction in algae is by _____

Answer: Binary Fission

FBQ30: Chromatophores are brownish in colour due to large amount of -----

Answer: Carotenoids

FBQ31: Plants which are not differentiated into roots, stems and leaves are grouped as

Answer: Thallophytes

FBQ32: Bioluminescence is a phenomenon associated with

Answer: Pyrrophyta

FBQ33: Algae are placed in the Kingdom _____

Answer: Protista

FBQ34: The thallus is the vegetative body of an -----

Answer: Algae

FBQ35: Cellular slime mould feeds on bacterial by a process known as

Answer: Phagocytosis