

Plant Kingdom — Assignment 1

Class 11 Biology · Topic-wise question bank covering every concept of the chapter · Narayan Gurukul Academy

Instructions: (1) Attempt all questions. This worksheet walks through every concept of the chapter, topic by topic.
(2) The interactive MCQ version of these questions (with instant answer reveal) is available on the notes page.
(3) Universal values: $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ unless stated. Give answers with correct SI units.

Classification of Plants and Alternation of Generations

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

- The plant kingdom is divided into
 - cryptogams and phanerogams
 - monera and protista
 - thallophytes only
 - angiosperms only
- Cryptogams include
 - bryophytes and pteridophytes
 - gymnosperms and angiosperms
 - only algae
 - only fungi
- In alternation of generations, the haploid phase is the
 - gametophyte
 - sporophyte
 - zygote
 - seed
- The dominance of the sporophyte increases from
 - bryophytes to angiosperms
 - angiosperms to bryophytes
 - pteridophytes to algae
 - no trend

1 Mark Questions

- What are cryptogams?
- What are phanerogams?
- Define alternation of generations.

2 Mark Questions

- Distinguish between cryptogams and phanerogams.
- What is meant by the dominant phase in the life cycle?

3 Mark Questions

- Explain alternation of generations in plants with the terms gametophyte and sporophyte.
- Describe the classification of the plant kingdom.

Bryophytes — The Amphibians of the Plant Kingdom

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Bryophytes are called amphibians of the plant kingdom because
 - (A) they need water for fertilisation
 - (B) they live only in water
 - (C) they are vascular
 - (D) they bear seeds
2. The dominant phase in bryophytes is the
 - (A) gametophyte
 - (B) sporophyte
 - (C) zygote
 - (D) seed
3. The sporophyte of bryophytes is attached to and dependent on the
 - (A) gametophyte
 - (B) root
 - (C) leaf
 - (D) flower
4. An example of a liverwort is
 - (A) Marchantia
 - (B) Funaria
 - (C) Selaginella
 - (D) Pinus

1 Mark Questions

1. Why are bryophytes called amphibians of the plant kingdom?
2. Which phase is dominant in bryophytes?
3. Name one liverwort and one moss.

2 Mark Questions

1. State two characteristics of bryophytes.
2. How does the bryophyte sporophyte obtain nutrition?

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the life cycle of a moss.
2. Explain the economic importance of bryophytes.

Pteridophytes — The First Vascular Plants

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Pteridophytes are the first plants with
 - (A) vascular tissue
 - (B) seeds
 - (C) flowers
 - (D) fruits
2. The dominant phase in pteridophytes is the

- (A) sporophyte
 - (B) gametophyte
 - (C) zygote
 - (D) seed
3. The gametophyte of pteridophytes is called a
- (A) prothallus
 - (B) thallus
 - (C) sporophyll
 - (D) strobilus
4. An example of a fern is
- (A) Pteris
 - (B) Marchantia
 - (C) Pinus
 - (D) Funaria

1 Mark Questions

1. Which plants are called the first vascular plants?
2. What is a prothallus?
3. Name two pteridophytes.

2 Mark Questions

1. State two features that distinguish pteridophytes from bryophytes.
2. What are sporophylls?

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the life cycle of a pteridophyte.
2. Explain the types of stele in pteridophytes.

Gymnosperms — Naked Seeds

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Gymnosperms bear
 - (A) naked seeds
 - (B) seeds in fruits
 - (C) no seeds
 - (D) only flowers
2. The dominant phase in gymnosperms is the
 - (A) sporophyte
 - (B) gametophyte
 - (C) zygote
 - (D) prothallus
3. Ovules in gymnosperms are
 - (A) not enclosed in an ovary
 - (B) enclosed in an ovary
 - (C) absent

(D) inside fruits

4. An example of a gymnosperm is

- (A) Pinus
- (B) Pteris
- (C) Funaria
- (D) Riccia

1 Mark Questions

1. Why are gymnosperms so called?
2. Which phase is dominant in gymnosperms?
3. Name two gymnosperms.

2 Mark Questions

1. State two features of gymnosperms.
2. How are male and female gametophytes in gymnosperms reduced?

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the life cycle of Pinus.
2. Explain the economic importance of gymnosperms.

Angiosperms — Flowering Plants

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Angiosperms bear seeds enclosed in
 - (A) fruits
 - (B) naked
 - (C) cones
 - (D) sporangia
2. The most advanced group of plants is the
 - (A) angiosperms
 - (B) gymnosperms
 - (C) pteridophytes
 - (D) bryophytes
3. Angiosperms are divided into
 - (A) monocots and dicots
 - (B) only monocots
 - (C) only dicots
 - (D) vascular and non-vascular
4. The dominant phase in angiosperms is the
 - (A) sporophyte
 - (B) gametophyte
 - (C) zygote
 - (D) seed

1 Mark Questions

1. What are angiosperms?
2. Name the two classes of angiosperms.
3. Which is the most advanced plant group?

2 Mark Questions

1. Distinguish between monocots and dicots.
2. State two characteristic features of angiosperms.

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the life cycle of an angiosperm.
2. Compare angiosperms with gymnosperms.

Economic Importance and Summary

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Which group provides the majority of food and medicines?
(A) Angiosperms
(B) Bryophytes
(C) Pteridophytes
(D) Gymnosperms
2. Which plant group is used as fuel and timber?
(A) Gymnosperms
(B) Pteridophytes
(C) Bryophytes
(D) Algae
3. Sphagnum moss is used as
(A) peat and packing material
(B) a medicine
(C) a timber
(D) a spice
4. Which group shows the greatest dominance of the sporophyte?
(A) Angiosperms
(B) Bryophytes
(C) Pteridophytes
(D) Gymnosperms

1 Mark Questions

1. Name one economically important bryophyte.
2. Which group supplies most of our food?
3. Name one medicinal pteridophyte.

2 Mark Questions

1. State the economic importance of gymnosperms.
2. Give two uses of angiosperms.

3 Mark Questions

1. Summarise the increasing dominance of the sporophyte across the plant groups.
2. List the economic importance of each plant group.