	Question image	
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P44-Q1	1. What is the basis of classification of algae?	PBIO4
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P44-Q2	When and where does reduction division take place in the life cycle of a liverwort, a moss, a fern, a gymnosperm and an angiosperm?	PBIO12
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P44-Q3	 Name three groups of plants that bear archegonia. Briefly describe the life cycle of any one of them. 	PBIO8
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P44-Q4	4. Mention the ploidy of the following: protonemal cell of a moss; primary endosperm nucleus in dicot, leaf cell of a moss; prothallus cell of a ferm; gemma cell in <i>Marchantia</i> ; meristem cell of monocot, ovum of a liverwort, and zygote of a fern.	PBIO4
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P44-Q5	5. Write a note on economic importance of algae and gymnosperms.	PBIO8
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P44-Q6	6. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear seeds, then why are they classified separately?	PBIO3
		PBIO10 / PBIO13
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P44-Q7	What is heterospory? Briefly comment on its significance. Give two examples.	

CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P45-Q12	12. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.	PBIO8
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P45-Q11	Column I Column II (a) Chlamydomonas (i) Moss (b) Cycas (ii) Pteridophyte (c) Selaginella (iii) Algae (d) Sphagnum (iv) Gymnosperm	PBIO16
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P45-Q10	10. How would you distinguish monocots from dicots?	PBIO12
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P45-Q9	9. Differentiate between the following:- (i) red algae and brown algae (ii) liverworts and moss (iii) homosporous and heterosporous pteridophyte (iv) syngamy and triple fusion	PBIO11
CL11-BIOLOGY-CH3-P45-Q8	8. Explain briefly the following terms with suitable examples:- (i) protonema (ii) antheridium (iii) archegonium (iv) diplontic (v) sporophyll (vi) isogamy	PBIO8 / PBIO13