

Question FBQ1 : Algae exhibit great diversity in size and_____

Answer: Appearance

Question FBQ2 : The size of algae ranges from simple microscopic to _____ thallus extending several metres in length as in kelps.

Answer: Giant

Question FBQ3 : Algae are widely distributed in nature whenever there is plenty of water and_____.

Answer: Sunshine

Question FBQ4 : Algae also occur abundantly on wet rocks, wet ground and a pool of _____

Answer: Water

Question FBQ5 : Some algae have a prostrate system attached to the -----and an erect system of vertical branches.

Answer: Substratum

Question FBQ6 : Morphologically Algae can be distinguished as unicellular, polysiphonoid, filamentous, heterotrichous, thalloid and _____ forms.

Answer: Colonial

Question FBQ7 : The -----algae are simplest in morphology.

Answer: Unicellular

Question FBQ8 : The -----of a colony may communicate through plasmodesmata.

Answer: Cells

Question FBQ9 : Thalloid forms of algae are sheet like, polysiphonoid forms are more _____

Answer: Complex

Question FBQ10 : -----means grouping of organisms according to the similarity in their characters.

Answer: Classification

Question FBQ11 : Algae could be classified according to their common characters into _____divisions of ' Kingdom Protista

Answer: 8

Question FBQ12 : Algae are classified as -----instead of plants

Answer: Protists

Question FBQ13 : Algae have been grouped into two major types: prokaryotes and _____

Answer: Eukaryotes

Question FBQ14 : Eukaryotic algae can be classified into _____divisions each sharing a large number of common characters.

Answer: 9

Question FBQ15 : All photosynthetic algae have _____

Answer: Chlorophyll

Question FBQ16 : _____algae (Division Chlorophyta) are unicellular, colonial and filamentous in forms, motile and free floating

Answer: Green

Question FBQ17 : The _____pigments are chlorophyll a, b, β -

carotene and xanthophylls

Answer: Photosynthetic

Question FBQ18 : -----contain chlorophyll a and b, but they are different from green algae.

Answer: Euglenoids

Question FBQ19 : -----algae (Division Phaeophyta) are mostly marine, large, complex usually multicellular and non-motile.

Answer: Brown

Question FBQ20 : _____algae (Division Rhodophyta) are marine, multicellular and filamentous

Answer: Red

Question FBQ21 : Members of Xanthophyta, Chrysophyta, Dinophyta and Cryptophyta are mostly unicellular. True or False?

Answer: True

Question FBQ22 : Algae vary in size from small microscopic unicellular forms like chlamydomonas to large macroscopic multicellular forms like Polysiphonia. True or False?

Answer: True

Question FBQ23 : Algae show all the three types of reproduction vegetative, asexual and sexual. True or False?

Answer: True

Question FBQ24 : Asexual methods on the other hand involve production of new type of cells, called zoospores. True or False?

Answer: True

Question FBQ25 : In sexual reproduction gametes are formed. They fuse in pairs to form zygote. True or False?

Answer: True

Question FBQ26 : Zygote may divide and produce a new thallus or it may secrete a thick wall to form a zygospore. True or False?

Answer: True

Question FBQ27 : When both the gametes are of the same size and morphology are called -----

Answer: Isogamy

Question FBQ28 : _____: is when two gametes are distinctly different in size or shape, the larger of the two is minus (female) type.

Answer: Anisogamy

Question FBQ29 : _____ gametes are flagellated and highly motile

Answer: Male

Question FBQ30 : _____gamete, egg or ovum is big in size and has no flagella hence it is non-motile.

Answer: Female

Question FBQ31 : The male gametes are attracted by the female cells because of special hormones called _____

Answer: Gamones

Question FBQ32 : In algae, when a cell divides and the daughter cells formed remain together within a common mucilage mass it is known as_____

Answer: Colony

Question FBQ33 : Meristematic tissues are present in:

Answer: Anthoceros

Question FBQ34 : The body of an algae is called -----

Answer: thallus

Question FBQ35 : The yellow-green algae belong to the division

Answer: xanthophyta

Question MCQ1 : Some cells in between the vegetative cells are
modified into_____

Answer: heterocysts

Question MCQ2 : When some cells of a filament divide vertically it
results in a_____

Answer: branch

Question MCQ3 : When a cell divides and the daughter cells formed
remain together within a common mucilage mass, it is known as_____

Answer: a colony

Question MCQ4 : A small contractile vacuole is found at the base of
each_____

Answer: Flagellum

Question MCQ5 : Algal morphology varies from simple unicellular form
to_____

Answer: complex thallus

Question MCQ6 : Heterotrichous habit is the most highly developed
filamentous construction in _____

Answer: Algae

Question MCQ7 : Phytophthora fungus belongs to the Division of_____

Answer: Oomycota

Question MCQ8 : Phytophthora infestans
causes a serious potato disease called_____

Answer: potato blight

Question MCQ9 : The mature sporangia can easily be separated from
the_____

Answer: sporangiophore

Question MCQ10 : _____is a heterotrichous alga which shows greater
differentiation in plant body.

Answer: Draparnaldiopsis

Question MCQ11 : _____is another heterotrichous alga

Answer: Ectocarpus

Question MCQ12 : The thallus may be one cell or many cells
in_____

Answer: thickness

Question MCQ13 : _____is a very common algae found on rocky
coasts of sea

Answer: Ulva

Question MCQ14 : Most fungi are microscopic, which among the following
grow very large?

Answer: morels

Question MCQ15 : Yeast is found on the sticky sugary surface of _____ fruit

Answer: Ripe

Question MCQ16 : The cell wall of yeast has _____ made of chitin and polysaccharides - glucan and mannans.

Answer: 2-3 layers

Question MCQ17 : Phytophthora fungus belongs to the Division of _____

Answer: Oomycota

Question MCQ18 : When the sporangia fall on the leaf of a host plant they _____

Answer: germinate

Question MCQ19 : In the life cycle of Phytophthora there is an/a _____ cycle which may repeat during favourable conditions

Answer: asexual

Question MCQ20 : The male gametangia is called _____

Answer: antheridia

Question MCQ21 : The bryophytes are homosporous, this means _____

Answer: spores of any given species are all alike

Question MCQ22 : Bryophytes lack _____

Answer: vascular system

Question MCQ23 : There are strong reasons to believe that green algae served as ancestors of _____

Answer: bryophytes

Question MCQ24 : Identify the advantage of the terrestrial habitat over the aquatic

Answer: greater availability of sunlight for photosynthesis

Question MCQ25 : Plants on land are exposed to direct sunlight and air. Hence, there is danger of _____

Answer: drying out

Question MCQ26 : The female gametangia is called _____

Answer: archegonia

Question MCQ27 : Under normal circumstances, gametophyte produces motile male gametes known as _____

Answer: sperms

Question MCQ28 : Pteridophytes exhibit a great variation in form, size and _____

Answer: structure

Question MCQ29 : The spores are produced in special structures called the _____

Answer: sporangia

Question MCQ30 : Algal morphology varies from simple unicellular form to _____

Answer: complex thallus

Question MCQ31 : One who specialises in the study of algae is called _____

Answer: Algologist

Question MCQ32 : When a cell divides and the daughter cells formed remain together within a common mucilage mass, it is known as _____

Answer: a colony

Question MCQ33 : The two daughter cells get separated, rarely they remain together to form a -----

Answer: 2-celled filament

Question MCQ34 : Which one is an example of red algae?

Answer: Polysiplonia

Question MCQ35 : The principal photosynthetic pigments for brown algae are _____

Answer: all of the options