Biology - FSC Part 1 Biology English Medium Chapter 7 Preparation

Q1. Give composition of shells of foraminiferans and actinopods.

Ans 1: These marins protozoans produce shell(also called as tests).
Tests of foraminiferans are made of calcium whereas those of actinopods are made of silica.

Q2. From where do giant amoebas get energy?

Ans 1: Giant amoebas obtains energy from methanogenic bacteria,which resides inside them.

Q3. Write down two characteristics of dinoflagellates.

Ans 1: It is one of the most unusual protists phyla.
Most dianoflagellates are unicellular.
Their cells are often covered with shells of interlocking cellulose plates,impregnated with silica.

Q4. What are red tides?

Ans 1: Dianoflagellates exhibit occasional population explosions or blooms.These blooms frequently color the water orange,red or brown and are called red tides.

Q5. What is the function of pellicle in ciliates?

Ans 1: Pellicle that gives ciliates a definite but changeable shape.

Q6. What is zooflagellates? Give one example.

Ans 1: The protists are mostly unicellular organisms with spherical or elongated bodies with single central nucleus.They possess from one to many whip-like flagella.Example are trichonymphas

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Q7. Name six group of animals like protists.

Ans 1: Amoeba,zooflgellates,Ciliates,foraminiferans,actinopods,apicomplexanss.

Q8. On what principle protists are classified together?

Ans 1:

- Size and structure
- Means of locomotion
- Habitat
- Modes of reproduction
- Ways of obtaining nutrition

Q9. How algae differs from plants?

Ans 1: Plants: Reproductive organs are multicellular.Embryo formation occur.
Plants is different in to root,stem and leaves with xylem and phloem

Ans 2: Algae: Reproductive organs of algae are unicellular.Embryo formation is absent in algae.Plant body is thallus like.

Q10. What are protists,how they differs from planet and animal?

Ans 1: The protists are unicellular,colonial or simple multicellular organisms that possess a eukaryotic organization.Unlike plants and animals,protists do not develop from a blastula or embryo.
