

Biology - FSC Part 1 Biology English Medium Chapter 9 Preparation

Q1. Define paraphysis.

Ans 1: Paraphysis are sterile hairs found among the reproductive organs of bryophytes for their protection.

Q2. Name two vegetative and two reproductive evolutionary character of tracheophytes.

Ans 1: Reproductive characters are formation of seed and fruit. Vegetative character are presence of vascular tissues and differentiation of plant body in to root stem and leaves.

Q3. Why bryophytes are called amphibians plants?

Ans 1: The bryophytes are said to be amphibians of the plants world because they can not live away from the water, They need water from reproduction.

Q4. What is homosporous? Give an example.

Ans 1: The production of one type of spore in a plant is known as homosporous. For example in Psilotum only one kind of spores are produced.

Q5. Give four example of ferns?

Ans 1: Adiantum, Pteridium, Pteris, Dryopteris

Q6. Why Anthoceros are more advanced than other bryophytes?

Ans 1:

1. Sporophyte of Anthoceros has stomata to obtain carbon dioxide for photosynthesis.
2. Sporophyte contains chlorophyll so it is not dependent on gametophyte.

Q7. Give four example of gymnosperms from your book.

Ans 1: Cycas, Pinus, Thuja and Cedrus.

Q8. Differentiate between antheridiophore and archegoniophore.

Ans 1: Antheridiophore : It is a branch on which antheridia are produced.

Ans 2: Archegoniophore: It is the branch on which archegonia are produced.

Q9. Name living and extinct representative of psilopsida.

Ans 1: Extinct members of Psilopsida are Homeophyton, Psilophyton, Cooksonia. There are only two living genera of psilopsida Psilotum and Tmesipteris.

Q10. Define kingdom plantae.

Ans 1: Kingdom plantae mainly includes eukaryotic autotrophic, multicellular, non-motile organisms which develop from embryos.
