QUIZ: MAJOR GROUPS OF KINGDOM PLANTAE

1. The plants of the following group are predominantly aquatic and do not show well differentiated body designs.
(a) Thallophyta
(b) Pteridophyta
(c) Bryophyta
(d) Both (a) and (c)

2. The scientific name of pteridophyte member horse tail is
(a) *Pteris*
(b) *Equisetum*
(c) *Marsilea*
(d) *Adiantum*

3. Which of the following groups are also known as cryptogamae?
(a) Gymnosperms, Pteridophytes, Bryophytes
(b) Gymnosperms, Thallophytes, Bryophytes
(c) Thallophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms
(d) Thallophytes, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes

4. The most distinguishing feature of gymnosperms is
(a) Well-developed tap root system
(b) Naked seeds
(c) Woody and evergreen trees
(d) Cotyledons are not present

5. Soaked seeds of wheat, paddy and maize do not break in to two nearly equal halves because of the following reason.
(a) The seedlings of the above have fibrous roots.
(b) The seeds of the above have thick seed coat which is impervious to water.
(c) Seeds of the above have only one cotyledon.
(d) All the above.

Answers:

1. (a)

Explanation: Thallophyta are commonly called algae. These are predominantly aquatic. Bryophytes are popularly known as amphibians of the plant kingdom. Pteridophytes have specialized tissues for conduction of water and other substances. Both show differentiation of body.

2. (b)

Explanation: *Equisetum* is commonly known as horse-tail.
Pteris, Marsilea and *Adiantum* are known as Break fern, European water clover, and maiden hair fern respectively.

3. (d)

Explanation: In Thallophytes, Bryophytes and Pteridophytes the reproductive organs are very inconspicuous and are therefore called cryptogamae or those with hidden reproductive organs. Plants with well differentiated reproductive tissues that ultimately make seeds are called Phanerogams. Gymnosperms and Angiosperms are phanerogams.

4. (b)

Explanation: The Term Gymnosperms is made from two Greek words Gymno = naked and sperma = seeds. Well-developed taproot system, woody and evergreen trees can be seen in angiosperms also.

5. (c)

Explanation: Soaked seeds of dicots can easily be split in to two nearly equal halves. Each half will have a cotyledon. Since monocot seeds have only one cotyledon it is not possible to split the seed into two nearly equal halves.