Question FBQ1 : Algae exhibit great diversity in size and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Appearance  
  
Question FBQ2 : The size of algae ranges from simple microscopic to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thallusextending 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 anerect system of vertical branches.  
Answer: Substratum  
  
Question FBQ6 : Morphologically Algae can be distinguished as unicellular, polysiphonoid, filamentous, hetertrichous, 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 : ln 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