CACSA OOUTH TUTORIAL SAGAMU..

Bio 102....

These are practise questions for you to Check your learning,and not ya exam questions.

Part 1..

10 questions..

Algae

1. An algae capable of using both light energy and organic carbon to obtain needed energy is

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Spirogyra

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Chlamydomonas

2. Phycology is the study of

A. Algae

B. Bacteria

C. Monera

D. Spirogyra

3. Which of the following is a reason for the population explosion of algae in fresh water??

A. The floating mechanism of algae break as a result of deficient nutrient and therefore causes algae bloom

B. Algae reproduces so fast and in short time they become too much

C. Algae finds it hard to survive in an anaerobic environment..

D. form the foundation of aquatic or terrestrial food web in typical ecosystems and therefore becomes too much after sometime...

4. Body form of macroalgae is known as

A. Thallus

B. Stems

C. Roots

D. Larvae

5. Asexual from of reproduction of algae is

A. Buddding

B. Sporulation

C. Mitosis

D. Degeneration

6. In the second phase of sexual reproduction in algae, each cell has a single set of chromosomes called

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Gamete Y

D. Sporophyte...

7. Chlamydomonas is capable of producing oxygen and hydrogen depending on prevailing temperature of its habitat.

A. Strongly agree

B. Strongly disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagre

8. A coccoid unicellular algae has

A. Many spherical groups of motile cells

B. Cell with basal mucilage stalk

C. Palm-like non-motile cells in mucilage envelope

D. Single non-motile cells with cell Walls

9. Parenchymatous Algae has

A. Cell with basal mucilage stalk

B. cells forming thallus with simple differentiation

C.plant body lack cross wall

D. Single non-motile cells with cell Walls

10. Few marine algae can exist _____ m in length...

A. 50

B. 60

C. 75

D. 80

✍ ✍ ✍

No 1...C is

Dinoflagellates is a mixotroph....

It's capable of using both light energy and organic carbon to obtain needed energy....

No 2....A is

Phycology or Algology is the study of Algae....

No 3.... C is

Algae can't survive in an anaerobic environment...

And therefore causes alage bloom, the mortality of organism occurs....

No 4.... A is

Body form of macroalgae is thallus..

It's in the pdf...

No 5....C is

Asexual reproduction of algae is by mitosis or fragmentation....

No 6....B is

In the second phase, each set of chromosomes are called diploid...

✍ ✍ ✍

No 7....A is

The above statement is true....

The correct option is

Strongly Agree...✍ ✍ ✍

No 8...D is

A coccoid unicellular algae has a single non motile cells with cell wall...

It's in the diversity of algae

✍ ✍ ✍ ✍

No 9....B is

A parenchymatous algae has cell forming thallus with simple differentiation....

✍ ✍ ✍ ✍

No 10....A is

Few marine algae can exist 50m in length ✍ ✍ ✍

Solutions

Bio 102....

Part 1..

10 questions..

Algae

1. An algae capable of using both light energy and organic carbon to obtain needed energy is

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Spirogyra

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Chlamydomonas

C is

2. Phycology is the study of

A. Algae

B. Bacteria

C. Monera

D. Spirogyra

A is

3. Which of the following is a reason for the population explosion of algae in fresh water??

A. The floating mechanism of algae break as a result of deficient nutrient and therefore causes algae bloom

B. Algae reproduces so fast and in short time they become too much

C. Algae finds it hard to survive in an anaerobic environment..

D. form the foundation of aquatic or terrestrial food web in typical ecosystems and therefore becomes too much after sometime...

C is

4. Body form of macroalgae is known as

A. Thallus

B. Stems

C. Roots

D. Larvae

A is

5. Asexual from of reproduction of algae is

A. Buddding

B. Sporulation

C. Mitosis

D. Degeneration

C is

6. In the second phase of sexual reproduction in algae, each cell has a single set of chromosomes called

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Gamete Y

D. Sporophyte...

B is

7. Chlamydomonas is capable of producing oxygen and hydrogen depending on prevailing temperature of its habitat.

A. Strongly agree

B. Strongly disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagre

A is

8. A coccoid unicellular algae has

A. Many spherical groups of motile cells

B. Cell with basal mucilage stalk

C. Palm-like non-motile cells in mucilage envelope

D. Single non-motile cells with cell Walls

D is

9. Parenchymatous Algae has

A. Cell with basal mucilage stalk

B. cells forming thallus with simple differentiation

C.plant body lack cross wall

D. Single non-motile cells with cell Walls

B is

10. Few marine algae can exist _____ m in length...

A. 50

B. 60

C. 75

D. 80

A is

✍ ✍ ✍

How many did you get right??

Part 2

1. Algae contributes _____ of the word food supply..

A. 75%

B. 85%

C. 80%

D. 70%

2. Macroalgae has a

A. Roots

B. Stems

C. Leaves

D. False roots

3. Of the world’s total oxygen production ____ comes from Algae alone.

A. 70%

B. 75%

C. 85%

D. 80%

4. Asexual reproduction of algae does not favour

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Spirogyra

C. Red algae

D. Chlamydomonas

5. Sargassum has a _____ as its dominant body

A. Diploid sprophyte

B. Haploid gametophyte

C. Haploid spermatophyte

D. Haploid gametophyte

6. Spirogyra is a

A. Blue algae

B. Green algae

C. Red algae

D. Brown algae

7. All algae photosynthesize and produce oxygen as thier by product.

A. Strongly disagree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly Disagree

D. Partially Disagree..

8. Which of the following is not true about Algae??

A. True algae have a nucleus enclosed in a single membrane and plastids by one or more membranes

B. Most algae are phototrophic while some forms are chemotrophic

C. Algae doesn't feed on dead organic matter

D. Reproduction in algae is by both asexual and sexual.

9. _____ are source of commercial proteins

A. Spirogyra

B. Spirulina

C. Sargassum

D. Botyorococcus

10. _____ is found in oil covered surface of water

A. Botyorococcus

B. Sargassum

C. Spirulina

D. Spirogyra

No 1....C is

Algae contributes 80% of the food supply ..

No 2....D is

Macroalgae has a false roots, false stems and false leaves...

No 3....B is

Of the world’s total oxygen production 75% comes from algae alone..

No 4.....D is

asexual reproduction in algae brings about no changes in thenumber of chromosomes in the nucleus and all the cells remain haploid. Hence diversity is not favored by asexual reproduction as in genus of Chlamydomonas...

No 5...A is

Sargassum(brown algae). has a diploid sporophyte as its dominant body.

No 6....B is

Spirogyra is a green algae...

No 7....C is

Not all algae photosynthesize and produce oxygen as thier by product...

Chlamydomonas produce oxygen and hydrogen as thier by product....

Strongly disagree is the best option...

No 8....C is

Algae are saprobes, they feed on dead organic matter...

All the rest are true....

No 9....B is

Spirulina are source of commercial proteins....

No 10...A is

Botyorococcus is found in oil covered surfaces of water....

Solutions

Part 2

1. Algae contributes _____ of the word food supply..

A. 75%

B. 85%

C. 80%

D. 70%

C is

2. Macroalgae has a

A. Roots

B. Stems

C. Leaves

D. False roots

D is

3. Of the world’s total oxygen production ____ comes from Algae alone.

A. 70%

B. 75%

C. 85%

D. 80%

B is

4. Asexual reproduction of algae does not favour

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Spirogyra

C. Red algae

D. Chlamydomonas

D is

5. Sargassum has a _____ as its dominant body

A. Diploid sprophyte

B. Haploid gametophyte

C. Haploid spermatophyte

D. Haploid gametophyte

A is

6. Spirogyra is a

A. Blue algae

B. Green algae

C. Red algae

D. Brown algae

B is

7. All algae photosynthesize and produce oxygen as thier by product.

A. Strongly disagree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly Disagree

D. Partially Disagree..

C is

8. Which of the following is not true about Algae??

A. True algae have a nucleus enclosed in a single membrane and plastids by one or more membranes

B. Most algae are phototrophic while some forms are chemotrophic

C. Algae doesn't feed on dead organic matter

D. Reproduction in algae is by both asexual and sexual.

C is

9. _____ are source of commercial proteins

A. Spirogyra

B. Spirulina

C. Sargassum

D. Botyorococcus

B is

10. _____ is found in oil covered surface of water

A. Botyorococcus

B. Sargassum

C. Spirulina

D. Spirogyra

A is

How many did you get right??

Bio 102

Part 3.....

Algae....

1. Algae doesn't act as

A. Bio- fertilizer

B. Bio - fuel

C. Bio - cleaner

D. extracts using in preparing chemical compounds

2. Marine algae produced an average of ____% oxygen in the past..

A. 70

B. 25

C. 50

D. 40

3. Algae doesn't live

A. On air surfaces

B. Terrestrial habitats

C. Fresh water habitats

D. Marine

4. Desmids can be found in

A. River

B. Spring

C. Lagoon

D. Water reservoirs

5. Marine habitats in which algae lives doesn't include

A. Salty lagoon

B. Salty lakes and marshes

C. Open ocean

D. Lagoon

6. Heterotrophic organism using inorganic molecule to meet their chemical needs is

A. Chemotrophic

B. Littotrophic

C. Phototroph

D. Saprobes

7. Cyanobacteria is an example of

A. Chemotrophic organism

B. Phototrophic organism

C. Littotrophic organism

D. Saprophytic organism

8. Algae can be unicellular or multicellular

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

9. Of the world’s total oxygen production 75% comes from algae alone.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

10. In asexual reproduction of algae, This process of mitosis is repeated so that we have multiples of two cells (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and 64…n)...

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

No 1.... D is

Algae extracts are used in preparing drugs...

No 2....C is

Marine algae produced 50% of the oxygen in the past...

3....A is

Algae doesn't live on air surfaces

No 4....C is

Desmids are algae that can be found in lagoon...

No 5....D is

Lagoon is not a Marine habitats in which algae lives...

No 6....

They are littotrophs.. B is

It's in the pdf..

No 7....B is

Cyanobacteria is an example of Phototrophic organism...

✍ ✍ ✍

8....A is

The above statement is very true...

No 9...A is

The above statement is very true...

10....A is

Above statement is very true.....

Solutions

Bio 102

Part 3.....

Algae....

1. Algae doesn't act as

A. Bio- fertilizer

B. Bio - fuel

C. Bio - cleaner

D. extracts using in preparing chemical compounds

D is

2. Marine algae produced an average of ____% oxygen in the past..

A. 70

B. 25

C. 50

D. 40

C is

3. Algae doesn't live

A. On air surfaces

B. Terrestrial habitats

C. Fresh water habitats

D. Marine

A is

4. Desmids can be found in

A. River

B. Spring

C. Lagoon

D. Water reservoirs

C is

5. Marine habitats in which algae lives doesn't include

A. Salty lagoon

B. Salty lakes and marshes

C. Open ocean

D. Lagoon

D is

6. Heterotrophic organism using inorganic molecule to meet their chemical needs is

A. Chemotrophic

B. Littotrophic

C. Phototroph

D. Saprobes

B is

7. Cyanobacteria is an example of

A. Chemotrophic organism

B. Phototrophic organism

C. Littotrophic organism

D. Saprophytic organism

B is

8. Algae can be unicellular or multicellular

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

A is

9. Of the world’s total oxygen production 75% comes from algae alone.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

A is

10. In asexual reproduction of algae, This process of mitosis is repeated so that we have multiples of two cells (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and 64…n)...

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

A is

How many did you get right???

CACSA OOUTH TUTORIAL SAGAMU

Bio 102....

Fungi

1. A person who studies fungi is termed

A. Mycologist

B. Phycologist

C. Fungilogist

D. Algologist

2. Fungi are majorly land plants, and equally important in many different ecosystems as _____

A. Monera

B. Lichen

C. Algae

D. Bacteria

3. They are the _____ of any given ecosystem, without them there may be no ecosystem.

A. Producers

B. Saprobes

C. Decomposers

D. Consumers

4. Rigid cell walls made of mixture of polysaccharides _____ as in plants and chitin similar to exoskeleton of insect

A. Starch

B. Dextrins

C. Cellulose

D. Glycogen

5. Fungi share filamentous multicellular growth forms, except for the yeast that exists in a unicellular form.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially disagree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially agree

6. Fungi are equipped with a powerful arsenal of enzymes that break _____ products

A. Inorganic

B. Organic

C. Plants and animal

D. Metabolism

7. About 150,000 species of fungi have been so far discovered and described, while double these numbers of species are out there in the soils waiting to be discovered.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially disagree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially agree

8. Fungi are discovered _____ million years ago.

A. 250

B. 400

C. 700

D. 850

9. In a fungi, Spores may be produced singly or on a special structure/stalks known as

A. Conidiophore

B. Hypha

C. Conidia

D. Sporangia

10. A large number of fungi reproduce sexually except for the members of

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Zygomycetes

Solve and send your answers to the group..

No 1.... A is

A person who studies fungi is referred to as a mycologist...

No 2...D is

Fungi are equally important as bacteria in the ecosystem....

No 3....C is

Fungi are the decomposer of any given ecosystem, without them there may not be ecosystem.

No 4....C is

Their rigid cell walls contains polysaccharide such as cellulose...

No 5..... A is

Statement is very true....

No 6.....B is

Fungi are equipped with different enzymes that break *Organic* products....

7.....No C is

The statement if false...

About *100,000* species of fungi have been so far discovered and described, while double these numbers of species are out there in the soils waiting to be discovered..

No 8....Error with questions..

From the pdf, we were made to understand that fungi fossils were discovered appropriately 900 MYA ago....

None of the option is right...

No 9....D is

It's sporangia..

No 10.....C is

Except for the members of deuteromycetes...

✍ ✍ ✍ ✍

Solutions

CACSA OOUTH TUTORIAL SAGAMU

Bio 102....

Fungi

1. A person who studies fungi is termed

A. Mycologist

B. Phycologist

C. Fungilogist

D. Algologist

A is

2. Fungi are majorly land plants, and equally important in many different ecosystems as _____

A. Monera

B. Lichen

C. Algae

D. Bacteria

D is

3. They are the _____ of any given ecosystem, without them there may be no ecosystem.

A. Producers

B. Saprobes

C. Decomposers

D. Consumers

C is

4. Rigid cell walls made of mixture of polysaccharides _____ as in plants and chitin similar to exoskeleton of insect

A. Starch

B. Dextrins

C. Cellulose

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C is

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A. Strongly agree

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C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially agree

A is

6. Fungi are equipped with a powerful arsenal of enzymes that break _____ products

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B is

7. About 150,000 species of fungi have been so far discovered and described, while double these numbers of species are out there in the soils waiting to be discovered.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially disagree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially agree

C is

8. Fungi are discovered _____ million years ago.

A. 250

B. 400

C. 700

D. 850

None of the option is right..

9. In a fungi, Spores may be produced singly or on a special structure/stalks known as

A. Conidiophore

B. Hypha

C. Conidia

D. Sporangia

D is

10. A large number of fungi reproduce sexually except for the members of

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Zygomycetes

C is

How many did you get right???

Part 2...

Fungi

1. In a sexual strategy of algae, gametes that are involved in fusion are found inside a special sac called _____

A. Cornidia

B. Hypha

C. Sporangium

D. Mycetium

2. If participating gametes are equal in size and shape the resulting gametes are therefore

A. Homogametes

B. Isogametes

C. Heterogametes

D. Hologametes

3. Sexual reproduction in fungi involves the union of two compatible nuclei, which takes place once in a life cycle

A. Once

B. Twice

C. Thrice

D. More than twice

4. The fusion of nuclei in fungi is referred to as

A. Plasmogamy

B. Meiotic division

C. Karyogamy

D. Mitosis

5. In division _____ - fusion of plus and minus strains leads to massive hyphae that form zygotes in a sac-like structure (ascus).

A. Basidiomycota

B. Ascomycota

C. Acrasiomycota

D. Zygomycota

6. Fungi impefecti are also referred to as

A. Ascomycota

B. Deuteromycota

C. Zygomycota

D. Basidiomycota

7. An example of a non motile fungi is

A. Ascomycetes

B. Slime moulds

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

8. The oldest fossils with a resemblance of fungi exist ____Million Years Ago (MYA).

A. 850

B. 400

C. 900

D. 450

9. Characteristics of fungi does not include

A. Fungi produce spores as in bryophyte and pteridophyte

B. non-motile throughout their life cycle (unlike Protista)

C. Modes of feeding in fungi include biotrophic, necrophytic,saprophytic and symbiotic

D. They are photosynthetic

10. Filaments with no partition are referred to as

A. Non - coenocytic

B. Coenocytic

C. Moulds

D. Hyphae

Solve and send ya answers to the group...

No 1...C is

Gametes that are used in fusion are found in a special sac called sporangium...

No 2....B is

Isogametes is correct

No 3....A is

Once in a life cycle..

It's in the pdf....

No 4.. C is

The fusion of nuclei in fungi is referred to as Karyogamy....

No 5...B is

In division ascomycota...

✍ ✍ ✍

No 6...B is

Fungi imperfecti are also referred to as deuteromycota...

No 7....Error in question...

The question should be

"An example of a motile fungi is"

And answer should be...

An example of a motile fungi is Slime moulds..

No 8....C is

900 million years ago...

No 9... D is

Fungi are not photosynthetic....

No 10...B is

Filament with no partition are referred to as Coenocytic...

✍ ✍

Solutions

Part 2...

Fungi

1. In a sexual strategy of algae, gametes that are involved in fusion are found inside a special sac called _____

A. Cornidia

B. Hypha

C. Sporangium

D. Mycetium

C is

2. If participating gametes are equal in size and shape the resulting gametes are therefore

A. Homogametes

B. Isogametes

C. Heterogametes

D. Hologametes

B is

3. Sexual reproduction in fungi involves the union of two compatible nuclei, which takes place _____ in a life cycle

A. Once

B. Twice

C. Thrice

D. More than twice

A is

4. The fusion of nuclei in fungi is referred to as

A. Plasmogamy

B. Meiotic division

C. Karyogamy

D. Mitosis

C is

5. In division _____ - fusion of plus and minus strains leads to massive hyphae that form zygotes in a sac-like structure (ascus).

A. Basidiomycota

B. Ascomycota

C. Acrasiomycota

D. Zygomycota

B is

6. Fungi impefecti are also referred to as

A. Ascomycota

B. Deuteromycota

C. Zygomycota

D. Basidiomycota

B is

7. An example of a non motile fungi is

A. Ascomycetes

B. Slime moulds

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

Error in question..

8. The oldest fossils with a resemblance of fungi exist ____Million Years Ago (MYA).

A. 850

B. 400

C. 900

D. 450

C is

9. Characteristics of fungi does not include

A. Fungi produce spores as in bryophyte and pteridophyte

B. non-motile throughout their life cycle (unlike Protista)

C. Modes of feeding in fungi include biotrophic, necrophytic,saprophytic and symbiotic

D. They are photosynthetic

D is

10. Filaments with no partition are referred to as

A. Non - coenocytic

B. Coenocytic

C. Moulds

D. Hyphae

B is

How many did you get right?

Bio 102

These are practise questions for you in order to check your learning, and not your exam questions...

Part 1..

Lichens

1. Which of these can form a lichen??

A. Algae and bryophtes

B. Algae and Fungi

C. Protist and algae

D. Bacteria and fungi

2. From the formation of lichens, one type from the kingdom fungi is called the

A. Photobiont

B. Saprobiont

C. Mycobiont

D. Fungibiont

3. Like bacteria, lichens with photobiont partner are capable of fixing nitrogen into

A. Nitrite

B. Nitriles

C. Ammonia

D. Nitrates

4. Lichen (Greek=tree moss) is not a single plant, but a partnership of two unrelated plants living _____ together.

A. Saprophytically

B. Mutually

C. Parasitically

D. Anaerobically

E. Aerobically

5. It has been estimated that the number of different lichen plants range between 13,000 and 18,000 species belonging to _____ genera

A. 600

B. 550

C. 700

D. 500

E. 700

6. Both algae and cyanobacteria partners can survive as a free living, but the fungus partner can never survive for long without a compatible minor partner.

A. Partially agree

B. Strongly agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

7. The length of an Insidia is

A. 55µm - 2 mm high

B. 50µm - 1 mm high

C. 50µm - 0.5mm high

D. 50µm - 2mm high

8. Both Soredia and Isidia composed of major and minor partners and are dispersed by _____ and animals.

A. Insects

B. Water

C. Winds

D. Predator

9. In the sexual method of reproduction of lichens, The most commonly used sexual structure is

A. Insidia

B. Perithecium

C. Apothecia

D. Corelia

10. Lichens found on the rock are called

A. Muscicolous

B. Saxicolous

C. Corticolous

D. Lignicolous

Solve and send your answers to the group....

No ghosting pls..

No 1....B is

Algae and Fungi can form a lichen....

No 2....C is

In formation of lichens..

One type from Kingdom fungi is called the mycobiont.....

It's in the pdf...

No 3.. D is

Like bacteria, lichens with photobiont partner are capable of fixing nitrogen into nitrates..

No 4....B is

Lichen is a partnership of two unrelated living organism living mutually together...

No 5...D is

500 genera...

No 6....B is

The above statement is very true...

No 7...B is

The length of an Insidia is 50μm - 1 mm high...

No 8.... C is

Both Soredia and Isidia composed of major and minor partners and are dispersed by wind and animals

No 9... C is

It's apothecia...

No 10....B is

Lichens found on the rock are called Saxicolous

I saw this in my Mid semester test bio 102..

Please note all this little point...

Bio 102

Part 1..

Lichens

1. Which of these can form a lichen??

A. Algae and bryophtes

B. Algae and Fungi

C. Protist and algae

D. Bacteria and fungi

B is

2. From the formation of lichens, one type from the kingdom fungi is called the

A. Photobiont

B. Saprobiont

C. Mycobiont

D. Fungibiont

C is

3. Like bacteria, lichens with photobiont partner are capable of fixing nitrogen into

A. Nitrite

B. Nitriles

C. Ammonia

D. Nitrates

D is

4. Lichen (Greek=tree moss) is not a single plant, but a partnership of two unrelated plants living _____ together.

A. Saprophytically

B. Mutually

C. Parasitically

D. Anaerobically

E. Aerobically

B is

5. It has been estimated that the number of different lichen plants range between 13,000 and 18,000 species belonging to _____ genera

A. 600

B. 550

C. 700

D. 500

E. 700

D is

6. Both algae and cyanobacteria partners can survive as a free living, but the fungus partner can never survive for long without a compatible minor partner.

A. Partially agree

B. Strongly agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

B is

7. The length of an Insidia is

A. 55µm - 2 mm high

B. 50µm - 1 mm high

C. 50µm - 0.5mm high

D. 50µm - 2mm high

B is

8. Both Soredia and Isidia composed of major and minor partners and are dispersed by _____ and animals.

A. Insects

B. Water

C. Winds

D. Predator

C is

9. In the sexual method of reproduction of lichens, The most commonly used sexual structure is

A. Insidia

B. Perithecium

C. Apothecia

D. Corelia

C is

10. Lichens found on the rock are called

A. Muscicolous

B. Saxicolous

C. Corticolous

D. Lignicolous

B is

How many did you get right?

Bio 102....

Part 2...

Lichens

1. Ascolichens cover ___% of the total lichen members

A. 85

B. 80

C. 95

D. 90

2. Lichens found on the soil are called

A. Saxicolous

B. Terricolous

C. Lignicolous

D. Folliculous

3. The oldest fossil lichen is estimated to be _____ million year old

A. 800

B. 600

C. 400

D. 200

E. 350

4. In a Fruticose, Growth pattern is radial having apical growing point at the margins and center remains the oldest region

A. Partially agree

B. Strongly agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

5. The simplest form of lichen is

A. Fruticose

B. Colocouse

C. Crustose

D. Foliose

6. Lichens found in the bark of a tree are called

A. Saxicolous

B. Terricolous

C. Lignicolous

D. Corticolous

7. In a crustose, Growth takes place at the ends of the stem-like thallus.

A. Partially agree

B. Strongly agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

8. Multiclavula and Omphalina are

A. Ascolichen

B. Basidiolichen

C. Foliose lichen

D. Fruticose species

9. Peltigera spp can be found growing

A. At the bark of a tree

B. At the root of a tree beneath the ground

C. In a humus soil

D. In water

10. Rhisocarpon geographicum was estimated to be over _____years old!

A. 13,000

B. 10,000

C. 15,000

D. 12,000

Solve and send ya answer to the group...

No 1... C is

Ascolichens cover 95% of the members of lichens...

2.....B is

Lichens on the soil are called terricolous...

No 3....C is

The oldest fossil lichen is estimated to be 400 million year old (MYO)..

No 4....C is

The following characteristics is not for fruticose, it's for Crustose...

No 5....C is

Crustose is the simplest form of lichen...

No 6....D is

Lichens found on the bark of a soil is called corticolous.....

No 7....C is

The above characteristics is not of a crustose, but that of a Fruticose...

No 8....B is

Multiclavula and Omphalina Are basidiolichen..

No 9...D is

Peltigera spp can be found growing in water...

No 10....B is

Rhisocarpon geographicum was estimated to be over 10,000 years old!

Bio 102....

Part 2...

Solutions

Lichens

1. Ascolichens cover ___% of the total lichen members

A. 85

B. 80

C. 95

D. 90

C is

2. Lichens found on the soil are called

A. Saxicolous

B. Terricolous

C. Lignicolous

D. Folliculous

B is

3. The oldest fossil lichen is estimated to be _____ million year old

A. 800

B. 600

C. 400

D. 200

E. 350

C is

4. In a Fruticose, Growth pattern is radial having apical growing point at the margins and center remains the oldest region

A. Partially agree

B. Strongly agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

C is

5. The simplest form of lichen is

A. Fruticose

B. Colocouse

C. Crustose

D. Foliose

C is

6. Lichens found in the bark of a tree are called

A. Saxicolous

B. Terricolous

C. Lignicolous

D. Corticolous

D is

7. In a crustose, Growth takes place at the ends of the stem-like thallus.

A. Partially agree

B. Strongly agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

C is

8. Multiclavula and Omphalina are

A. Ascolichen

B. Basidiolichen

C. Foliose lichen

D. Fruticose species

B is

9. Peltigera spp can be found growing

A. At the bark of a tree

B. At the root of a tree beneath the ground

C. In a humus soil

D. In water

D is

10. Rhisocarpon geographicum was estimated to be over _____years old!

A. 13,000

B. 10,000

C. 15,000

D. 12,000

B is

How many did you get right??

Bio 102

Part 3...

Lichens

1. Like _____ , Lichens are known to be potential biodeterioration of artworks and objects of historical and cultural importance..

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Algae

D. Bryophytes

2. _____ lichens are mostly sensitive to air pollution.

A. Cruticose

B. Fruticose

C. Foliose

D. Leprose

3. has been observed that secondary metabolites of lichens react with metals in rocks to produce organic complexes that help soil _____

A. Synthesis

B. Texture

C. Colour

D. Formation

4. Some genera of lichens are known to have natural antibiotic properties. A common example is

A. Umbilirica spp

B. Usnea spp

C. Cladonia spp

D. Cetraria spp

5. Medical uses of lichens doesn't include

A. Preparation of laxatives

B. Deodorants

C. Expectorants and tonics.

D. Malabsorption

Solve and send answers to the group...

No 1.....B is

Like bacteria, Lichens are known to be potential biodeterioration of artworks and objects of historical and cultural importance

No 2....B is

Fruticose are mostly sensitive to air pollution ..

No 3....D is

It has been observed that secondary metabolites of lichens react with metals in rocks to produce organic complexes that help soil formation.

No 4....B is

A common example of algae that has an antimicrobial property is Usnea spp..

No 5....D is

Other medical uses of lichens include preparation of laxatives, deodorants, expectorants and tonics.

Bio 102

Solutions

Part 3...

Lichens

1. Like _____ , Lichens are known to be potential biodeterioration of artworks and objects

of historical and cultural importance..

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Algae

D. Bryophytes

B is

2. _____ lichens are mostly sensitive to air pollution.

A. Cruticose

B. Fruticose

C. Foliose

D. Leprose

B is

3. has been observed that secondary metabolites of lichens react with metals in rocks to produce organic complexes that help soil _____

A. Synthesis

B. Texture

C. Colour

D. Formation

D is

4. Some genera of lichens are known to have natural antibiotic properties. A common example is

A. Umbilirica spp

B. Usnea spp

C. Cladonia spp

D. Cetraria spp

B is

5. Medical uses of lichens doesn't include

A. Preparation of laxatives

B. Deodorants

C. Expectorants and tonics.

D. Malabsorption

D is

Solve and send answers to the group...

Bio 102

These are just practice questions for you to check your learning, and not your exam question.

Monera

1. The study of bacteria is known as

A. Bacteriology

B. Mycology

C. Fungilogy

D. Algology

2. If bacteria die off as a result of lack of oxygen you may experience _____ ammonia odor in your environment.

A. Decreased

B. Increased

C. Little less

D. Really high

3. Bacteria are the only form of life that exists on earth ____ billion years ago.

A. 4.2

B. 4.4

C. 3.0

D. 3.5

E. 5.0

4. The non - photosynthetic bacteria are also known as

A. True bacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. False bacteria

D. Blue green algae

5. The cell of a bacteria is composed of naked nucleus, simple chromosomes, _____in the cell wall.

A. Prostagladins

B. Abscorbic acid

C. Chitin

D. Muramic acid

6. Sexual reproduction of bacteria does not include

A. Conjugation

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. Binary fission

7. _____ is described as recombination of genetic material (DNA), which takes place through a conjugation tube

A. Mitosis

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. Conjugation

8. In transduction, the genetic recombination is effected by bacterial virus known as _____ living in the protoplasm of the host bacteria

A. Bacteria cell

B. Bacteriophage

C. Bacteria donor

D. Recipient cell

9. Classification of bacteria doesn't include

A. Chemotrophic

B. Holophytic

C. Phototrophic

D. Heterotrophic

10. Chemotrophic bacteria obtain energy from _____ of inorganic molecules in the dark.

A. Reduction

B. Oxidation

C. Chemosynthesis

D. Catalysis

Solve and send your answers to the group..

No 1...A is correct

The study of bacteria is known as bacteriology..

No 2...B is Correct

If bacteria die off as a result of lack of oxygen you may experience increased ammonia odor in your environment.

No 3... D is correct

Bacteria are the only form of life that exists on earth 3.5 billion years ago.

No 4.... A is Correct

The non photosynthetic bacteria are also referred to as True bacteria..

No 5....D is

The cell is composed of naked nucleus, simple chromosomes, muramic acid in the cell wall.

No 6...D is correct

Sexual reproduction of bacteria doesn't include binary fission...

No 7..... D is Correct

Conjugation is described as recombination of genetic material (DNA), which takes place through a conjugation tube

No 8.... B is correct

In tranduction , the genetic recombination is effected by bacterial virus known as bacteriophage, living in the protoplasm of the host bacteria.

No 9....B is Correct

Classification of bacteria doesn't include holophytic..

No 10... B is

Chemotrophic bacteria obtain energy from oxidation of inorganic molecules in the dark.

Solutions

Bio 102

Monera

1. The study of bacteria is known as

A. Bacteriology

B. Mycology

C. Fungilogy

D. Algology

A is correct

2. If bacteria die off as a result of lack of oxygen you may experience _____ ammonia odor in your environment.

A. Decreased

B. Increased

C. Little less

D. Really high

B is correct

3. Bacteria are the only form of life that exists on earth ____ billion years ago.

A. 4.2

B. 4.4

C. 3.0

D. 3.5

E. 5.0

D is correct

4. The non - photosynthetic bacteria are also known as

A. True bacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. False bacteria

D. Blue green algae

A is correct

5. The cell of a bacteria is composed of naked nucleus, simple chromosomes, _____in the cell wall.

A. Prostagladins

B. Abscorbic acid

C. Chitin

D. Muramic acid

D is correct

6. Sexual reproduction of bacteria does not include

A. Conjugation

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. Binary fission

D is correct

7. _____ is described as recombination of genetic material (DNA), which takes place through a conjugation tube

A. Mitosis

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. Conjugation

D is correct

8. In transduction, the genetic recombination is effected by bacterial virus known as _____ living in the protoplasm of the host bacteria

A. Bacteria cell

B. Bacteriophage

C. Bacteria donor

D. Recipient cell

B is correct

9. Classification of bacteria doesn't include

A. Chemotrophic

B. Holophytic

C. Phototrophic

D. Heterotrophic

B is correct

10. Chemotrophic bacteria obtain energy from _____ of inorganic molecules in the dark.

A. Reduction

B. Oxidation

C. Chemosynthesis

D. Catalysis

B is correct

How many did you get right?

Bio 102...

Part 2

Monera

1. The inorganic molecules participating in chemosynthetic process in bacteria are the following except

A. Iron

B. Sulphur

C. Oxygen

D. Gaseous Hydrogen

2. Chemosynthetic batteria produces energy for the whole community of organisms dwelling in complete darkness of the deep-sea at a temperature of about ___°C.

A. 250

B. 360

C. 400

D. 300

3. Cyanobacteria produce carbohydrate, which is stored as _____ in the cell walls

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Glycogen

D. Dextrins

E. Glycans

4. Halobacteria halobium is an example of _____ bacteria

A. Chemosynthetic

B. Photosynthetic

C. Green sulphur

D. Non sulphur

5. Over _____ species of bacteria have been identified...

A. 2000

B. 3000

C. 2500

D. 3500

6. Group of bacteria called actinomycetes could be responsible for the production of _____ % of antibiotics registered by NAFDAC in Nigeria.

A. 60

B. 75

C. 80

D. 90

7. Which of the following diseases is not caused by bacteria?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Diphteria

C. Gonnorhea

D. Schistosomiasis

8. Thermoanaerobacter ethanolicus (produce ethanol) in hot springs at a temperature close to ___° C

A. 85

B. 70

C. 95

D. 60

9. Bacteria are used in production of cheese by fermentation of lactose into lactic acid (coagulation of milk protein). Acetic acid, vinegar, amino acids and enzymes produced by bacteria are sources of commercial preservatives.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

10. Which do you think will be most resistant to antibiotics??

A. Gram +ve bacteria

B. Gram -ve bacteria

C. Purple sulphur bacteria

D. Prochloron

No 1.... C is Correct

The inorganic molecules participating in chemosynthetic process are sulphur, iron and gaseous hydrogen..

No 2 ... B is Correct

Chemosynthetic organism can produce energy for the whole community of organisms dwelling in complete darkness of the deep-sea at a temperature of about 360 ° C

No 3 .... C is Correct

Cyanobacteria produce carbohydrate, which is stored as glycogen in the cell walls. Co

No 4 ... D is Correct

Halobacteria halobium is an example of group-4, non-Sulphur bacterium.

No 5.... C is correct

Over 2500 of species of bacteria has been identified..

No 6.. B is

Group of bacteria called actinomycetes could be responsible for the production of 75% of antibiotics registered by NAFDAC in Nigeria

No 7 ... D is Correct

All other diseases in the options are caused by bacteria, Schistosomiasis is not caused by bacteria....

No 8....None of the option is correct..

Correct answer is 80°C...

Thermoanaerobacter ethanolicus (produce ethanol) in hot springs at a temperature close to 80 °C

No 9.... A is

The above statement is true..

No 10...B is correct

Gram -ve bacteria contains lipopolysaccharide which prevents the cell walls from taking the stain (purple/violet), which suggests the reason for resistance of gram-negative bacteria to antibiotics treatment..

Solutions

Bio 102...

Part 2

Monera

1. The inorganic molecules participating in chemosynthetic process in bacteria are the following except

A. Iron

B. Sulphur

C. Oxygen

D. Gaseous Hydrogen

C is correct

2. Chemosynthetic batteria produces energy for the whole community of organisms dwelling in complete darkness of the deep-sea at a temperature of about ___°C.

A. 250

B. 360

C. 400

D. 300

B is correct

3. Cyanobacteria produce carbohydrate, which is stored as _____ in the cell walls

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Glycogen

D. Dextrins

E. Glycans

C is correct

4. Halobacteria halobium is an example of _____ bacteria

A. Chemosynthetic

B. Photosynthetic

C. Green sulphur

D. Non sulphur

D is correct

5. Over _____ species of bacteria have been identified...

A. 2000

B. 3000

C. 2500

D. 3500

C is correct

6. Group of bacteria called actinomycetes could be responsible for the production of _____ % of antibiotics registered by NAFDAC in Nigeria.

A. 60

B. 75

C. 80

D. 90

B is Correct

7. Which of the following diseases is not caused by bacteria?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Diphteria

C. Gonnorhea

D. Schistosomiasis

D is correct

8. Thermoanaerobacter ethanolicus (produce ethanol) in hot springs at a temperature close to ___° C

A. 85

B. 70

C. 95

D. 60

None of the option is right.

The correct answer is 80° C..

9. Bacteria are used in production of cheese by fermentation of lactose into lactic acid (coagulation of milk protein). Acetic acid, vinegar, amino acids and enzymes produced by bacteria are sources of commercial preservatives.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

A is correct

10. Which do you think will be most resistant to antibiotics??

A. Gram +ve bacteria

B. Gram -ve bacteria

C. Purple sulphur bacteria

D. Prochloron

B is correct

Solutions

Bio 102...

Part 2

Monera

1. The inorganic molecules participating in chemosynthetic process in bacteria are the following except

A. Iron

B. Sulphur

C. Oxygen

D. Gaseous Hydrogen

C is correct

2. Chemosynthetic batteria produces energy for the whole community of organisms dwelling in complete darkness of the deep-sea at a temperature of about ___°C.

A. 250

B. 360

C. 400

D. 300

B is correct

3. Cyanobacteria produce carbohydrate, which is stored as _____ in the cell walls

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Glycogen

D. Dextrins

E. Glycans

C is correct

4. Halobacteria halobium is an example of _____ bacteria

A. Chemosynthetic

B. Photosynthetic

C. Green sulphur

D. Non sulphur

D is correct

5. Over _____ species of bacteria have been identified...

A. 2000

B. 3000

C. 2500

D. 3500

C is correct

6. Group of bacteria called actinomycetes could be responsible for the production of _____ % of antibiotics registered by NAFDAC in Nigeria.

A. 60

B. 75

C. 80

D. 90

B is Correct

7. Which of the following diseases is not caused by bacteria?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Diphteria

C. Gonnorhea

D. Schistosomiasis

D is correct

8. Thermoanaerobacter ethanolicus (produce ethanol) in hot springs at a temperature close to ___° C

A. 85

B. 70

C. 95

D. 60

None of the option is right.

The correct answer is 80° C..

9. Bacteria are used in production of cheese by fermentation of lactose into lactic acid (coagulation of milk protein). Acetic acid, vinegar, amino acids and enzymes produced by bacteria are sources of commercial preservatives.

A. Strongly agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

A is correct

10. Which do you think will be most resistant to antibiotics??

A. Gram +ve bacteria

B. Gram -ve bacteria

C. Purple sulphur bacteria

D. Prochloron

B is correct

Always read every part of the topic you are reading, don't leave a part because you think it's boring, Question might come out from there..

Thank You.

CACSA OOUTH TUTORIAL SAGAMU

Bio 102

These are practice questions for you to check your learning, and not your exam question..

Bryophytes

1. Bryophytes are one of the _____ photosynthetic plants.

A. Vascular

B. Seedless

C. Non- vascular

D. Saprophytic

2. Bryophyte does not contain

A. Ferns

B. Mosses

C. Liverworts

D. Hornworts

3. Which of the following characteristics of both bryophyte and pteridophytes?

A. They share the same multicellular sex organ

B. Both are embryophytes

C. They trap energy directly from sun

D. They are both vascular

4. In bryophyte , the antheridium contains sperms called _____

A. Gametangium

B. Antheridia

C. Antherozoid

D. Gametozoa

5. The sperms require film of _____to swims to the female gametangium where it fertilized the egg.

A. Fluid

B. Oil

C. Water

D. Winds

6. In bryophyte, Both male and female organs i.e. gametangia are commonly found on the _____

A. Different plant

B. Older plant

C. Younger plant

D. Same plant

7. In bryophyte, sporocytes undergo _____¥ to produce millions of haploid spores (future male and female gametophytes

A. Mitosis

B. Regeneration

C. Meiosis

D. Sporulation

8. Marchantiophyta are also known as

A. Liverworts

B. Hornworts

C. Mosses

D. Ferns

9. Fake mosses do not include

A. Reindeer moss

B. Club moss

C. Spanish moss

D. Lunder moss

10. Characteristics of hornworts doesn't include

A. Single large pyrenoid

B. Wrinkled thallus

C. Tapering horn-like or needle-like spore capsules grow out from thallus

D. Rhizoids are mostly multicellular

Solve and send your answer to the group...

No ghosting pls

No 1..... C is Correct

Bryophytes are one of the non-vascular photosynthetic plants.

No 2..... A is Correct

Bryophyte do not contain ferns...

Ferns is a pteridophytes....

No 3.... All options is correct except D...

The original question was supposed to be "Which of the following Characteristics is not for both bryophyte and pteridophytes? ".

No 4..... C is Correct

In bryophyte, the antheridium contains sperms called antherozoid..

No 5..... C is Correct

In the sexual reproduction of bryophyte, The sperms require film of water to swims to the female gametangium where it fertilized the egg.

No 6..... D is Correct

Both male and female organs i.e. gametangia (Fig 1.1C, D) are commonly found on the same plant

No 7 ..... C is Correct

sporocytes undergo meiosis to produce millions of haploid spores (future male and female gametophytes

No 8..... A is Correct

Marchantiophyta are Also known as liverworts

No 9..... D is Correct

Examples of the “fake” mosses are Irish moss, Reindeer moss, Club moss, Spanish moss

They don't include Lunder moss

No 10..... D is Correct

All options are correct except D...

Their rhizoids are mostly unicellular, not multicellular..

Bio 102

Check your learning

Solutions

Bryophytes

1. Bryophytes are one of the _____ photosynthetic plants.

A. Vascular

B. Seedless

C. Non- vascular

D. Saprophytic

C is correct

2. Bryophyte does not contain

A. Ferns

B. Mosses

C. Liverworts

D. Hornworts

A is correct

3. Which of the following characteristics of both bryophyte and pteridophytes?

A. They share the same multicellular sex organ

B. Both are embryophytes

C. They trap energy directly from sun

D. They are both vascular

A, B and C

I explained this already.

4. In bryophyte , the antheridium contains sperms called _____

A. Gametangium

B. Antheridia

C. Antherozoid

D. Gametozoa

C is correct

5. The sperms require film of _____to swims to the female gametangium where it fertilized the egg.

A. Fluid

B. Oil

C. Water

D. Winds

C is correct

6. In bryophyte, Both male and female organs i.e. gametangia are commonly found on the _____

A. Different plant

B. Older plant

C. Younger plant

D. Same plant

D is correct

7. In bryophyte, sporocytes undergo _____¥ to produce millions of haploid spores (future male and female gametophytes

A. Mitosis

B. Regeneration

C. Meiosis

D. Sporulation

C is correct

8. Marchantiophyta are also known as

A. Liverworts

B. Hornworts

C. Mosses

D. Ferns

A is correct

9. Fake mosses do not include

A. Reindeer moss

B. Club moss

C. Spanish moss

D. Lunder moss

D is correct

10. Characteristics of hornworts doesn't include

A. Single large pyrenoid

B. Wrinkled thallus

C. Tapering horn-like or needle-like spore capsules grow out from thallus

D. Rhizoids are mostly multicellular

D is correct

How many did you get right?

Bio 102

Part 2.

1. _____ of the three bryophytes is the most diverse and advance group

A. Hornworts

B. Mosses

C. Liverworts

D. Ferns

2. The acrocarpous Moss are

A. Creeping stems above substrate with off-shoots (upright, lateral, short leafy branches)

B. Cushion-like (composed of dead older leaves, leaving a living green layer above

C. Pendulous with long creeping stem with small area of attachment to the substrate, e.g. Papillaria flavolimbata)

D. Creeping stems under substrate with short erect leafy branches above substrate (Gigaspermum repens)

3. Sporophyte (dependent plant) does not contain

A. Foot

B. Seta

C. Capsule

D. Osteocytes

4. Bryophyte do not grow on

A. Tree

B. Marine ocean

C. Bare ground

D. Organic waste

5. Among the bryophytes _____ is unique in terms of functional stomata on the gametophyte and cell cavity filled with mucilage

A. Mosses

B. Ferns

C. Liverworts

D. Hornworts

6. Ecological importance of bryophyte are

A. Bryophytes bind soil to prevent erosion

B. Bryophytes provide seed beds for higher plants

C. They are important in ecological succession

D. Bryophytes capture and recycle nitrogen wash with rainwater from the atmosphere.

7. Bryophytes may now be used as monitors of environmental pollution and vegetation disturbances by humans.

A. Strongly Agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

8. Bryophyte are nicknmed "_____" of the plant world

A. Reptiles

B. Pisces

C. Amphibians

D. Animalia

9. Liverwort 's characteristics are

A. Sporophyte comprises foot, seta, capsule, and spores

B. Lack elaters or pseudo-elaters in the capsule

C. Thallus is somewhat wrinkled at the margin or lobes

D. Capsule mouth equipped with peristome teeth for spore dispersal

10. Bryophytes are primarily consumers that trap sun energy directly from the atmosphere and convert it to food

A. Strongly Agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

Solve and send your answers to the group...

No 1..... B is Correct

Mosses of the three bryophytes are the most diverse and advance group...

No 2..... B is Correct

The acrocarpous Moss are Cushion-like (composed of dead older leaves, leaving a living green layer above

No 3 .... D is Correct

Sporophytes do not contain osteocytes

No 4..... B is Correct

Bryophytes grow in great diverse habitats except in the marine Ocean.

No 5..... D is Correct

Among the bryophytes hornwort is unique in terms of functional stomata on the gametophyte and cell cavity filled with mucilage

No 6...Only D is wrong....

The original question was supposed to be " Ecological importance of bryophyte does not include ___

And the correct answer will be *D*

Bryophytes capture and recycle *nutrients* wash with rainwater from the atmosphere

and not *nitrogen* as in option D...

No 7 ..... A is Correct

The above statement is true..

No 8..... C is Correct

They are nicknamed as “amphibians” of the plant world.

No 9 ..... C is Correct

Liverworts

One of its characteristics is

Thallus is somewhat wrinkled at the margin or lobed.

No 10..... C is Correct

The above statement is false...

Bryophytes are primarily *producers* that trap sun energy directly from the atmosphere and convert it to food.

And not *consumers* as in the question..

Bio 102

Check your learning..

Solutions

Part 2.

1. _____ of the three bryophytes is the most diverse and advance group

A. Hornworts

B. Mosses

C. Liverworts

D. Ferns

B is correct

2. The acrocarpous Moss are

A. Creeping stems above substrate with off-shoots (upright, lateral, short leafy branches)

B. Cushion-like (composed of dead older leaves, leaving a living green layer above

C. Pendulous with long creeping stem with small area of attachment to the substrate, e.g. Papillaria flavolimbata)

D. Creeping stems under substrate with short erect leafy branches above substrate (Gigaspermum repens)

B is correct

3. Sporophyte (dependent plant) does not contain

A. Foot

B. Seta

C. Capsule

D. Osteocytes

D is correct

4. Bryophyte do not grow on

A. Tree

B. Marine ocean

C. Bare ground

D. Organic waste

B is correct

5. Among the bryophytes _____ is unique in terms of functional stomata on the gametophyte and cell cavity filled with mucilage

A. Mosses

B. Ferns

C. Liverworts

D. Hornworts

D is correct

6. Ecological importance of bryophyte are

A. Bryophytes bind soil to prevent erosion

B. Bryophytes provide seed beds for higher plants

C. They are important in ecological succession

D. Bryophytes capture and recycle nitrogen wash with rainwater from the atmosphere.

Only A, B and C are right..

I explained this already

7. Bryophytes may now be used as monitors of environmental pollution and vegetation disturbances by humans.

A. Strongly Agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

A is correct

8. Bryophyte are nicknmed "_____" of the plant world

A. Reptiles

B. Pisces

C. Amphibians

D. Animalia

C is correct

9. Liverwort 's characteristics are

A. Sporophyte comprises foot, seta, capsule, and spores

B. Lack elaters or pseudo-elaters in the capsule

C. Thallus is somewhat wrinkled at the margin or lobes

D. Capsule mouth equipped with peristome teeth for spore dispersal

C is correct

10. Bryophytes are primarily consumers that trap sun energy directly from the atmosphere and convert it to food

A. Strongly Agree

B. Partially agree

C. Strongly disagree

D. Partially disagree

C is correct

How many did you get right?

BIO 102..

These are practice questions to check your learning, and not your exam question

Pteridophytes.

1. An example of a pteridophytes is

A. Spike moss

B. Liverworts

C. Hornworts

D. Mosses

2. The most advanced members of the spore plant is

A. Bryophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. Algae

D. Fungi

3. Pteridophytes, probably evolved from the advanced green algae at about the same time as the first vascular seed plants because they both share multicellular sex organs, but the green algae lack vascular tissue.

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

4. Lycopodium spp is also known as

A. Club moss

B. Spike moss

C. Reinder moss

D. Irish moss

5. Characteristics of Pteridophytes do not include

A. Most fronds (leaves) are compound

B. Stem or rhizome in horizontal underground near soil surface

C. Fertile leaves with spore on the undersurface and sterile leaves

D. Gametophyte is the dominant plant..

6. The four major classification of Pteridophytes doesn't include

A. Psilotophyta

B. Lycopodiophyta

C. Pterophyta

D. Thallophyta

7. _____for the first time in spore producing plants is dependent on the _____ for nutrient supply.

A. Gametophyte/ Sporophyte

B. Sporophyte/ Gametophyte

C. Thallophyte/ Sporophyte

D. Sporophyte/ Thallophyte

8. Pteridophytes

are found in water as well as on land in marshy ground in shady Situation

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

9. Ecological importance of Pteridophytes does not include

A. Capture and recycling of nutrients wash with rainwater from the atmosphere

B. Binding soil surface to prevent erosion

C. Poor indicators of atmospheric pollution

D. Poorly sensitive to habitat disturbances.

10. Pteridophytes reproduces by

A. Budding

B. Spores

C. Binary fission

D. Grafting

Solve and send ya answers to the group, everyone should respond...

No 1.....A is Correct ✔✔

An example of a pteridophytes is spike moss, Hornworts liverworts and mosses are bryophytes..

No 2.... B is Correct ✔✔

The most advanced member of the spore plants, the Pteridophytes

No 3....A is Correct ✔✔

The above statement is very true....

No 4.....A is Correct ✔✔

Lycopodium spp is also known as Club moss..

No 5.....D is Correct ✔✔

Option A, B and C is correct, Only D is wrong, In pteridophytes, Sporophyte is the dominant plant ,not Gametophyte...

No 6.....D is Correct ✔✔

The four major classification of algae doesn't include Thallophyta...

No 7....A is Correct ✔✔

In pteridophytes, Gametophyte for the first time in spore producing plants is dependent on the sporophytes for nutrient supply.

No 8...A is Correct ✔✔

The above statement is true..

No 9....D is Correct ✔✔

The above options are correct except D, pteridophytes are not poorly sensitive to habitat disturbances, they are highly sensitive to it..

No 10..... B is Correct ✔✔✔

Pteridophytes reproduces by spores.....

BIO 102..

Pteridophytes.

Solutions✔✔✔

1. An example of a pteridophytes is

A. Spike moss

B. Liverworts

C. Hornworts

D. Mosses

A is correct ✔✔

2. The most advanced members of the spore plant is

A. Bryophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. Algae

D. Fungi

B is correct ✔✔

3. Pteridophytes, probably evolved from the advanced green algae at about the same time as the first vascular seed plants because they both share multicellular sex organs, but the green algae lack vascular tissue.

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

A is correct ✔✔

4. Lycopodium spp is also known as

A. Club moss

B. Spike moss

C. Reinder moss

D. Irish moss

A is correct ✔✔

5. Characteristics of Pteridophytes do not include

A. Most fronds (leaves) are compound

B. Stem or rhizome in horizontal underground near soil surface

C. Fertile leaves with spore on the undersurface and sterile leaves

D. Gametophyte is the dominant plant..

D is correct ✔✔

6. The four major classification of Pteridophytes doesn't include

A. Psilotophyta

B. Lycopodiophyta

C. Pterophyta

D. Thallophyta

D is correct ✔✔

7. _____for the first time in spore producing plants is dependent on the _____ for nutrient supply.

A. Gametophyte/ Sporophyte

B. Sporophyte/ Gametophyte

C. Thallophyte/ Sporophyte

D. Sporophyte/ Thallophyte

A is correct ✔✔

8. Pteridophytes

are found in water as well as on land in marshy ground in shady Situation

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

A is correct ✔✔

9. Ecological importance of Pteridophytes does not include

A. Capture and recycling of nutrients wash with rainwater from the atmosphere

B. Binding soil surface to prevent erosion

C. Poor indicators of atmospheric pollution

D. Poorly sensitive to habitat disturbances.

D is correct ✔✔

10. Pteridophytes reproduces by

A. Budding

B. Spores

C. Binary fission

D. Grafting

B is correct ✓✓

How many did you get right?

BIO 102...

Part 2..

Check your learning

Pteridophytes..

1. Leaves of ferns are traditionally used in floral arrangements

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

2. Ptreridophytes doesn't include

A. Fern

B. Lycopodium spp

C. Spike moss

D. Hornworts

3. Asexual reproduction occurs in the ____ of the sporophytes

A. Rhizoids

B. Sporocytes

C. Sporangia

D. Rhizines

4. The mode of feeding in pteridophytes is

A. Saprophytic

B. Heterotrophic

C. Autotrophic

D. Parasitic

5. _____ is the study of Pteridophytes.

A. Pteridology

B. Bryology

C. Parasitology

D. Algology

6. Just like bryophyte, pteridophytes requires film of _____ for their fertilization

A. Oil

B. Spores

C. Water

D. Winds

7. Economic values of pteridophytes does not include

A. Used in the pharmaceutical industry for coating tablets.

B. Used in making gun powder

C. Used for coating inside of rubber gloves for easy insertion.

D. They have little aesthetic values.

8. Pteridophytes are also important plants in the ecosystem. Pteridophyte members have functional stomata on the sporophytes

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

9. There are four describable types of vegetative reproduction in pteridophytes

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

10. The main difference between a bryophytes and pteridophytes is based on

A. Mode of feeding

B. Economic and aesthetic values

C. Vascularity and non vascularity of tissues

D. Method of reproduction...

No 1....A is Correct ✔✔✔

The above statement is true..

No 2.....D is Correct ✔✔✔

Pteridophytes does not include hornworts, Hornworts is a bryophyte

No 3....C is Correct ✔✔✔

Asexual reproduction occurs in the sporangia of the sporophytes

No 4.....C is Correct ✔✔

Pteridophytes are autotrophic, they primarily trap solar energy directly from the atmosphere and convert it to food..

No 5.....A is Correct ✔✔✔

The study of pteridophytes is called Pteridology..

No 6.....C is Correct ✔✔✔

Just like bryophyte, pteridophytes requires film of water for fertilization..

No 7....D is Correct ✔✔✔

Option A, B and C is correct, only Options D is wrong, but Pteridophytes have great economic and aesthetic values..

No 8....A is Correct ✔✔✔

The above statement is true...

No 9....B is Correct ✔✔✔

The above statement is false, There are two describable types of vegetative reproduction in pteridophytes..

No 10..... C is Correct ✔✔✔

The main difference between a bryophytes and pteridophytes is the presence of vascular tissue in pteridophytes and absence of vascular tissues, bryophytes contain Non- vascular tissue while pteridophytes contains a vascular tissue...

BIO 102...

Part 2..

Solutions ✔✔✔

Check your learning

Pteridophytes..

1. Leaves of ferns are traditionally used in floral arrangements

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

A is correct ✔✔

2. Ptreridophytes doesn't include

A. Fern

B. Lycopodium spp

C. Spike moss

D. Hornworts

D is correct ✔✔

3. Asexual reproduction occurs in the ____ of the sporophytes

A. Rhizoids

B. Sporocytes

C. Sporangia

D. Rhizines

C is correct ✔✔

4. The mode of feeding in pteridophytes is

A. Saprophytic

B. Heterotrophic

C. Autotrophic

D. Parasitic

C is correct ✓✓

5. _____ is the study of Pteridophytes.

A. Pteridology

B. Bryology

C. Parasitology

D. Algology

A is correct ✓✓

6. Just like bryophyte, pteridophytes requires film of _____ for their fertilization

A. Oil

B. Spores

C. Water

D. Winds

C is correct ✓✓

7. Economic values of pteridophytes does not include

A. Used in the pharmaceutical industry for coating tablets.

B. Used in making gun powder

C. Used for coating inside of rubber gloves for easy insertion.

D. They have little aesthetic values.

D is correct ✔✔

8. Pteridophytes are also important plants in the ecosystem. Pteridophyte members have functional stomata on the sporophytes

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

A is correct ✔✔

9. There are four describable types of vegetative reproduction in pteridophytes

A. Strongly Agree

B. Strongly Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Partially disagree

B is correct ✔✔

10. The main difference between a bryophytes and pteridophytes is based on

A. Mode of feeding

B. Economic and aesthetic values

C. Vascularity and non vascularity of tissues

D. Method of reproduction...

C is correct ✔✔

How many did you get right ?

CACSA OOUTH TUTORIAL SAGAMU

BIO 102

These are just practice questions to check your learning and not your exam questions

Gymnosperms

Part 1..

1. Gymnosperms comprise less than ___ % of the whole plant kingdom

A. 3

B.15

C.10

D. 5

2. Which of these is a seedless plant?

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Algae

D. Coniferophytes

3. Gymnosperms are capable of recovering quickly when experience adverse conditions and they produce many seeds than their flowering sisters

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

4. Which of these is not a characteristics of gymnosperm?

A. Gametophyte is reduced to a cone

B. Most leaves are needle-like, fan-like, strap-like and palm-like

C. Cone contain sporangia that produce the spores

D. Vines are common in gymnosperms

5. Coniferophytes has _____ living genera

A. 3

B. 4

C. 1

D. 2

6. Gymnosperms reproduce by close seeds thus they are called vascular seed plants.

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially agree

7. Which of these is not a gymnosperm?

A. Conifers

B. Gingko

C. Hornworts

D. Gnetales

8. The mode of nutrition in gymnosperms is

A. Saprophytic

B. Decomposers

C. Phototrophic

D. Parasitic

9. In bryophytes and pteridophytes spores are commonly involved in the reproduction of new individuals

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially ag,hree

10. The cycadophytes has ___ living genera

A. 3

B. 4

C. 2

D. 1

11. _____ ranked the least living gymnosperms on earth

A. Conifers

B. Gnetales

C. Gingkos

D. Cycads

12. All gingkos have coral roots and are of ecological interest

A. Partially agree

B. Partially disagree

C. Strongly agree

D. Strongly disagree

13. Gnetae contain three genera that are widely distributed all over the world from the deserts to the rain forest, the genera doesn't include

A. Ephedra

B. Gnetum

C. Cycados

D. Welwitschia

14. _____ ranked the second living Largest gymnosperms

A. Gingkos

B. Conifers

C. Cycads

D. Gnetales

15. Which of these is not a characteristics of conifers?

A. Persistent, cross (decussate) flat scale-like spray leaves

B. Reddish and vertically peeling bark

C. Woody and fleshy cones

D. Strout, erect, unbranched palm like tree.

No 1....D is correct ✔✔✔

Gymnosperms comprise less than 5% of the whole plant kingdom

No 2.....C is Correct ✔✔

Algae do not grow from seeds, but from spores...

No 3.....C is Correct ✔✔

The above statement is true...

No 4.....D is Correct ✔✔

Vines are rare in gymnosperms, the other options are characteristics of gymnosperms

No 5....A is correct ✔✔

Coniferophytes has 3 living genera..

No 6.....A is correct ✔✔

The above statement is false,

Gymnosperms reproduce by naked seeds thus they are called vascular seed plants.

No 7.....C is correct ✔✔

Hornworts is not a gymnosperm, it's a bryophyte.

No 8....C is correct ✔✔

Bryophytes are primarily producers that trap sun energy directly from the atmosphere and convert it to food

No 9.....C is correct

The above statement is true..

No 10....D is correct

Cyacadophytes has 1 living genera.

No 11.....C is correct

Ginkgos ranked the least living gymnosperms on earth.

No 12.....D is correct

The above statement is false,

All cycads and not "gingkos" have coral-like roots and are of ecological interest.

No 13.....C is correct

Gnetae contain three genera that are widely distributed all over the world from the deserts to the rainforests. The genera are Ephedera, Gnetum and Welwitschia, the genera doesn't include "Cycados".

No 14.....C is correct ✔✔✔

Cycads ranked the second largest living gymnosperms.

No 15.....D is correct ✔✔✔

Conifers are not strout, erect and unbranched palm like tree, the other options are characteristics of conifers.

BIO 102

Solutions ✔✔✔✔

These are just practice questions to check your learning and not your exam questions

Gymnosperms

Part 1..

1. Gymnosperms comprise less than ___ %of the whole plant kingdom

A. 3

B.15

C.10

D. 5

D is correct ✓✓✓✓

2. Which of these is a seedless plant?

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Algae

D. Coniferophytes

C is correct ✓✓✓✓

3. Gymnosperms are capable of recovering quickly when experience adverse conditions and they produce many seeds than their flowering sisters

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

C is correct

4. Which of these is not a characteristics of gymnosperm?

A. Gametophyte is reduced to a cone

B. Most leaves are needle-like, fan-like, strap-like and palm-like

C. Cone contain sporangia that produce the spores

D. Vines are common in gymnosperms

D is correct

5. Coniferophytes has _____ living genera

A. 3

B. 4

C. 1

D. 2

A is correct

6. Gymnosperms reproduce by close seeds thus they are called vascular seed plants.

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially agree

A is correct

7. Which of these is not a gymnosperm?

A. Conifers

B. Gingko

C. Hornworts

D. Gnetales

C is correct

8. The mode of nutrition in gymnosperms is

A. Saprophytic

B. Decomposers

C. Phototrophic

D. Parasitic

C is correct

9. In bryophytes and pteridophytes spores are commonly involved in the reproduction of new individuals

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially agree

C is correct ✔✔✔✔

10. The cycadophytes has ___ living genera

A. 3

B. 4

C. 2

D. 1

D is correct ✔✔✔✔

11. _____ ranked the least living gymnosperms on earth

A. Conifers

B. Gnetales

C. Gingkos

D. Cycads

C is correct ✔✔✔

12. All gingkos have coral roots and are of ecological interest

A. Partially agree

B. Partially disagree

C. Strongly agree

D. Strongly disagree

D is correct ✓✓✓

13. Gnetae contain three genera that are widely distributed all over the world from the deserts to the rain forest, the genera doesn't include

A. Ephedra

B. Gnetum

C. Cycados

D. Welwitschia

C is correct ✓✓✓

14. _____ ranked the second living Largest gymnosperms

A. Gingkos

B. Conifers

C. Cycads

D. Gnetales

C is correct ✓✓

15. Which of these is not a characteristics of conifers?

A. Persistent, cross (decussate) flat scale-like spray leaves

B. Reddish and vertically peeling bark

C. Woody and fleshy cones

D. Strout, erect, unbranched palm like tree.

D is correct

Part 2...

1. Gymnosperms produce resin in their trunks and branches to repair bruises or cut done by man and animals on it

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

2. Which of the species of gymnosperm is used for making pulp wood, pencils and music instruments?

A. Cycads

B. Conifers

C. Gingkos

D. Gnetales

3. Leaves of many members of _____ are traditionally used in medicine

A. Angiosperms

B. Cyacadales

C. Coniferophytes

D. Gingkos.

4. These roots contain a Cyanobacterium that traps nitrogen gas from the atmosphere and fix into _____ for its own and other plants use.

A. Nitriles

B. Nitrites

C. Nitrates

D. Nitrogen

5. Generally, brophytes are found in the following habitats except

A. Nothern temperate forest

B. High mountains

C. Deep of ocean

D. Equatorial region

6. Encepharlatos barteri is an indigenous species of

A. Gnetales

B. Gingkos

C. Cyacads

D. Conifers

7. The extant gymnosperm in Cycadophytes is

A. Cycadeoidales

B. Cycadofilicales

C. Cycadales

D. Corditales

8. Great Basin Bristlecone Pine of Nevada estimated to be _____ year old

A. 6000

B. 5200

C. 3400

D. 5000

9. _____ ranked the third largest living gymnosperms.

A. Gingkos

B. Gnetales

C. Cycads

D. Conifers

10. Many Gnetales survive in habitat with poor nutrient and able to source for needed nitrogenous compound through symbiotic association with a Cyanobacterium.

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

No 1.....C is correct ✓✓

The above statement is true.

No 2.....B is correct ✓✓

Many species of Conifers are important industrial materials for making pulp wood, pencils and music instrument.

No 3.....B is correct ✓✓

Leaves of many members of Cycadales are traditionally used in medicine

No 4....C is correct

All cycads have coral-like roots and are of ecological interest. These roots contain a Cyanobacterium that traps nitrogen gas from the atmosphere and fix into nitrate for its own and other plants use.

No 5.....C is correct

Generally Gymnosperms are found in the following geographical zones of the world.

1. Northern temperate forests

2. Equatorial regions

3. High Mountains (China)

No 6.....C is correct

Encepharlatos barteri is an indigenous species commonly called West African cycad or bread starch

No 7..... C is correct

Cycadales is the extant gymnosperm in Cycadophytes.

No 8....D is correct

Great Basin Bristlecone Pine of Nevada estimated to be 5,000 year old

No 9....B is correct ✔✔✔

Gnetae ranked the third largest living gymnosperms.

No 10....A is correct ✔✔✔

The above statement is false

many cycads and not "gnetales" survive in habitat with poor nutrient and able to source for needed nitrogenous compound through symbiotic association with a Cyanobacterium.

Part 2...

Solutions✔✔✔

1. Gymnosperms produce resin in their trunks and branches to repair bruises or cut done by man and animals on it

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

C is correct

2. Which of the species of gymnosperm is used for making pulp wood, pencils and music instruments?

A. Cycads

B. Conifers

C. Gingkos

D. Gnetales

B is correct

3. Leaves of many members of _____ are traditionally used in medicine

A. Angiosperms

B. Cyacadales

C. Coniferophytes

D. Gingkos.

B is correct

4. These roots contain a Cyanobacterium that traps nitrogen gas from the atmosphere and fix into _____ for its own and other plants use.

A. Nitriles

B. Nitrites

C. Nitrates

D. Nitrogen

C is correct ✔✔

5. Generally, brophytes are found in the following habitats except

A. Nothern temperate forest

B. High mountains

C. Deep of ocean

D. Equatorial region

C is correct ✔✔

6. Encepharlatos barteri is an indigenous species of

A. Gnetales

B. Gingkos

C. Cyacads

D. Conifers

C is correct ✔✔

7. The extant gymnosperm in Cycadophytes is

A. Cycadeoidales

B. Cycadofilicales

C. Cycadales

D. Corditales

C is correct ✔✔

8. Great Basin Bristlecone Pine of Nevada estimated to be _____ year old

A. 6000

B. 5200

C. 3400

D. 5000

D is correct ✔✔

9. _____ ranked the third largest living gymnosperms.

A. Gingkos

B. Gnetales

C. Cycads

D. Conifers

B is correct ✔✔

10. Many Gnetales survive in habitat with poor nutrient and able to source for needed nitrogenous compound through symbiotic association with a Cyanobacterium.

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

A is correct 

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BIO 102

These are just practice questions to check your learning and not your exam questions

Angiosperms

Part 1..

1. Angiosperms comprise about _____ %of the whole plant kingdom

A. 80

B. 90

C. 75

D. 70

2. The most advanced and diverse group of land plant is the

A. Gymnosperms

B. Algae

C. Angiosperms

D. Bryophyte

3. Angiosperms include over 12, 000 genera and _____ species.

A. 300,000

B. 270,000

C. 250,000

D. 600,000

4. Angiosperms probably evolved from the first vascular non-seed plants because they both share multicellular sex organs.

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially agree

5. Vegetative structures of angiosperms doesn't include

A. Bulbs

B. Corns

C. Rhizomes

D. Runners

6. Dioecious plants have female flower on one plant (plant-x) and male flower on other separate plants

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially agree

7. Flower that contains both stamen and carpel is called

A. Bisexual

B. Hermaphrodite

C. Unisexual

D. Monoecious

8. A complete flower may lack petal or sepal

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

9. Sunflower (Asteraceae) includes about _____ spp

A. 25000

B. 50000

C. 22000

D. 24000

10. Acotyledones doesn't include

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Lichen

D. Angiosperms

No 1.....B is correct

Angiosperms comprise about 90% of the whole plant kingdom

No 2....C is correct

Angiosperms are the most advanced and diverse group of land plant.

No 3 ....C is correct

Angiosperms include over 12, 000 genera and 250,000 species.

No 4....C is correct

The above statement is true.

No 5.....B is correct

Angiosperms have developed special vegetative structures, which include bulbs, corms (underground stem), runners, rhizomes and tubers.

Their vegetative structures doesn't include *"corns"*

No 6.....C is correct

The above statement is true..

No 7.....B is correct

The flower that contains both stamen and carpel is called hermaphrodite.

No 8.....A is correct

The above statement is false

A complete flower is a perfect flower with petal and sepal, although a perfect flower may lack petal or sepal.

No 9.....D is correct

sunflower (Asteraceae) = 24,000 spp.

No 10....

There is an error with the question..

BIO 102

These are practice questions to check your learning, and not your exam questions.

Solutions ✓✓

Angiosperms

Part 1..

1. Angiosperms comprise about _____ %of the whole plant kingdom

A. 80

B. 90

C. 75

D. 70

B is correct ✓✓

2. The most advanced and diverse group of land plant is the

A. Gymnosperms

B. Algae

C. Angiosperms

D. Bryophyte

C is correct ✓✓

3. Angiosperms include over 12, 000 genera and _____ species.

A. 300,000

B. 270,000

C. 250,000

D. 600,000

C is correct ✓✓

4. Angiosperms probably evolved from the first vascular non-seed plants because they both share multicellular sex organs.

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially agree

C is correct ✓✓

5. Vegetative structures of angiosperms doesn't include

A. Bulbs

B. Corns

C. Rhizomes

D. Runners

B is correct ✓✓

6. Dioecious plants have female flower on one plant (plant-x) and male flower on other separate plants

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially agree

C is correct ✓✓

7. Flower that contains both stamen and carpel is called

A. Bisexual

B. Hermaphrodite

C. Unisexual

D. Monoecious

B is correct ✓✓

8. A complete flower may lack petal or sepal

A. Strongly Disagree

B. Partially Disagree

C. Strongly Agree

D. Partially Agree

A is correct ✔✔

9. Sunflower (Asteraceae) includes about _____ spp

A. 25000

B. 50000

C. 22000

D. 24000

D is correct ✔✔

10. Acotyledones doesn't include

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Lichen

D. Angiosperms

There is an error with the question.

Part 2

1. Which of these is not a characteristics of dicotyledon seeds?

A. Adventitious and tap roots

B. Reticulate venation

C. Vascular bundles are scattered

D. Arranged in group of four or five

2. In Angiosperms, the gametophyte is the dominant form, diploid phase and is the more visible form of the plant, with the leaves, stems, roots, and flowers

A. Strongly disagree

B. Strongly agree

C. Partially disagree

D. Partially agree

3. Angiosperms can not be found in

A. A deserts

B. Shallow waters

C. The conifer forest and moss-lichen Tundra

D. Antarctica

4. Orchid (Orchidaceae) contains about _____ spp

A. 25000

B. 26000

C. 22000

D. 20000

5. Which of these colours can not be found in a Saprophytic angiosperms

A. White

B. Green

C. Shade of pink

D. Shade of red

6. Pitcher plant is an example of a _____ plant

A. Parasitic

B. Photosynthetic

C. Carnivorous

D. Saprophytic

7. An example of a Saprophytic angiosperms is

A. Venus fly traps

B. Mistletoe

C. Ericaceae

D. Bladderworts

8. Economic uses of angiosperms do not include

A. Used as staple foods

B. Used as fibers

C. They serve as source of woods

D. Used for coating inside of rubber gloves for easy insertion

9. Venus's flytraps (Droseraceae) is an aquatic carnivores have saclike leaves with small openings that can close after a small aquatic insect or crustacean is captured

A. Strongly disagree

B. Strongly agree

C. Partially disagree

D. Partially agree

10. Which of the following isn't a characteristics of angiosperms?

A. Leaves are broad or narrow

B. Sporophyte (the plant) is dominant plant

C. A whole plant differentiated into root and shoot (stem, leaves, flower, seeds

D. Fruit develop from ovule

No 1..... C is correct

In dicotyledon seeds, vascular bundles are arranged in ring, and not "scattered"

All the other options except option C are characteristics of dicotyledon seeds.

No 2.....A is correct

The statement is false.

The sporophyte and not "gametophyte" is the dominant form, diploid phase and is the more visible form of the plant, with the leaves, stems, roots, and flowers

No 3....C is correct

Angiosperms occur in very high altitudes, even in Antarctica, in deserts, in shallow waters and even on other plants as parasites, but with a few exceptions, the conifer forest and moss-lichen Tundra

No 4.....D is correct

Orchid (Orchidaceae = 20,000 spp.)

No 5 ...B is correct

The saprophytic Angiosperms obtain their energy from decaying matter and their nutrients from the soil. Known examples are from heath family Ericaceae. They are either white or shade of pink or red but never green.

No 6....C is correct

Pitcher plant is an example of carnivorous plant.

No 7.....C is correct

The saprophytic Angiosperms obtain their energy from decaying matter and their nutrients from the soil. Known examples are from heath family Ericaceae.

No 8.....D is correct

Angiosperms are not used for coating inside of rubber gloves for easy insertion

No 9.....A is correct ✍

The above statement is false

Bladderworts (Utricularia), and not " Venus fly trap" is an aquatic carnivores have saclike leaves with small openings that can close after a small aquatic insect or crustacean is captured.

No 10....D is correct ✍

In angiosperms, Fruit develop from ovary and Seed develop from ovule

All the other options except option D are characteristics of angiosperms.

Part 2

1. Which of these is not a characteristics of dicotyledon seeds?

A. Adventitious and tap roots

B. Reticulate venation

C. Vascular bundles are scattered

D. Arranged in group of four or five

C is correct ✍

2. In Angiosperms, the gametophyte is the dominant form, diploid phase and is the more visible form of the plant, with the leaves, stems, roots, and flowers

A. Strongly disagree

B. Strongly agree

C. Partially disagree

D. Partially agree

A is correct ✔✔

3. Angiosperms can not be found in

A. A deserts

B. Shallow waters

C. The conifer forest and moss-lichen Tundra

D. Antarctica

C is correct ✔✔

4. Orchid (Orchidaceae) contains about _____ spp

A. 25000

B. 26000

C. 22000

D. 20000

D is correct ✔✔

5. Which of these colours can not be found in a Saprophytic angiosperms

A. White

B. Green

C. Shade of pink

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B is correct ✓✓

6. Pitcher plant is an example of a _____ plant

A. Parasitic

B. Photosynthetic

C. Carnivorous

D. Saprophytic

C is correct ✓✓

7. An example of a Saprophytic angiosperms is

A. Venus fly traps

B. Mistletoe

C. Ericaceae

D. Bladderworts

C is correct ✓✓

8. Economic uses of angiosperms do not include

A. Used as staple foods

B. Used as fibers

C. They serve as source of woods

D. Used for coating inside of rubber gloves for easy insertion

D is correct ✔✔

9. Venus's flytraps (Droseraceae) is an aquatic carnivores have saclike leaves with small openings that can close after a small aquatic insect or crustacean is captured

A. Strongly disagree

B. Strongly agree

C. Partially disagree

D. Partially agree

A is correct ✔✔

10. Which of the following isn't a characteristics of angiosperms?

A. Leaves are broad or narrow

B. Sporophyte (the plant) is dominant plant

C. A whole plant differentiated into root and shoot (stem, leaves, flower, seeds

D. Fruit develop from ovule

D is correct ✔✔