Practice Questions – 2019-20
Class – XI (BIOLOGY)

1. Differentiate between homosporous and heterosporous pteridophytes.
2. Differentiate between the gametophyte of bryophytes and that pteridophytes.

1. Describe the three groups of Archaebacteria.
2. Describe the three common steps in the sexual reproduction of fungi.
3. Differentiate between the gametophyte and sporophyte of plants. What is meant by alternation of generations?
4. Draw a well-labelled diagram of a bacteriophage.
5. What is alternation of generations? Describe how Bryophytes exhibit this phenomenon in their life cycle.
6. What is heterospory? Briefly comment on its significance. Give two examples of heterosporous plants.
7. What name is given to the fully developed female gametophyte of an angiosperm? Draw a neat diagram of it and label four parts in it.
8. Name the types of fertilization, that is unique to angiosperms. Describe it.
9. Write an account on the symmetry of animals.
10. Write four differences between the animals of Platyhelminthes and those of Aschelminthes. Give an example of each.
11. Bring out five differences between Annelida and Arthopoda. Name the blood-sucking ectoparasite of Annelida.
12. How are the animals of Arthoropoda different from those of Mollusca? Give six points.
13. Differentiate between the animals of Chondrichthyes and Osterichthyes. Give six points.
14. a) Draw a labeled diagram of the basic body plan of chordates.
    b) Mention the four characteristic features which all chordates possess.

15. Discuss how classification systems have undergone several changes over a period of time?
16. State two economically important uses of:
    (a) heterotrophic bacteria
    (b) archaebacteria
17. What is the nature of cell-walls in diatoms?
18. Find out what do the terms 'algal bloom' and 'red-tides' signify.
19. How are viroids different from viruses?
20. Describe briefly the four major groups of Protozoa.
21. Plants are autotrophic. Can you think of some plants that are partially heterotrophic?
22. What do the terms phycobiont and mycobiont signify?
23. Give a comparative account of the classes of Kingdom Fungi under the following:
    (i) mode of nutrition
    (ii) mode of reproduction
24. What are the characteristic features of Euglenoids?
25. Give a brief account of viruses with respect to their structure and nature of genetic material. Also name four common viral diseases.

1. What are the difficulties that you would face in classification of animals, if common fundamental features are not taken into account?
2. If you are given a specimen, what are the steps that you would follow to classify it?
3. How useful is the study of the nature of body cavity and coelom in the classification of animals?
4. Distinguish between intracellular and extracellular digestion?
5. What is the difference between direct and indirect development?
6. What are the peculiar features that you find in parasitic platyhelminthes?
7. What are the reasons that you can think of for the arthropods to constitute the largest group of the animal kingdom?
8. Water vascular system is the characteristic of which group of the following:
   (a) Porifera (b) Ctenophora (c) Echinodermata (d) Chordata
9. "All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates". Justify the statement.
10. How important is the presence of air bladder in Pisces?
11. What are the modifications that are observed in birds that help them fly?
12. Could the number of eggs or young ones produced by an oviparous and viviparous mother be equal? Why?
13. Segmentation in the body is first observed in which of the following:
    (a) Platyhelminthes (b) Aschelminthes (c) Annelida (d) Arthropoda
14. Match the following:

(a) Operculum	(i) Ctenophora
(b) Parapodia	(ii) Mollusca
(c) Scales	(iii) Porifera
(d) Comb plates	(iv) Reptilia
(e) Radula	(v) Annelida
(f) Hairs	(vi) Cyclostomata and Chondrichthyes
(g) Choanocytes	(vii) Mammalia
(h) Gill slits	(viii) Osteichthyes

15. Prepare a list of some animals that are found parasitic on human beings.