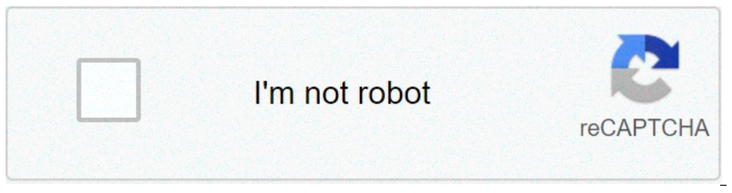

Continue

Assertion and reasoning questions biology pdf class 11

Chapterwise announcement and Reasoning for aggressive assessments – Biology e-book is devised in particular for AIIMS aspirants, to conquer the problem confronted by using college students in solving Biology statement and Reasoning questions. This book is purely carries assertion & reasoning questions bankruptcy-wise to practice nicely. SIZE:- 3MBWhole e book is divided in chapter-smart way with exercise questions observed via preceding yr questions. On the end of each bankruptcy, suggestions & factors are given to test the questions solved and to rectify the errors executed for self-evaluation. E-book carries 18 years (2001 – 2018) AIIMS announcement and reasoning questions bankruptcy-sensible to recognise the level of questions requested in AIIMS examination. It gives you enough practice to conquer the fear of declaration and Reasoning. The USP of the e-book lies in the reality that all the preceding year questions within the e-book are established by using AIIMS toppers.Declaration-cause Questions are the maximum tedious element within the AIIMS exam. They require not most effective knowledge the statements however also the best and accurate conceptual reasoning. Declaration-purpose query financial institution in Biology for AIIMS offers a complete set of questionnaires to supplement studying from the NCERT textbooks. The e-book includes, in all, 2000+ questions with ninety five% + factors. This e book is devised for college students to conquer the issue confronted by means of them in trying statement and motive questions. It will assist them to refine their concepts and emerge out a hit in various aggressive medical front examinations. This complete book incorporates of bankruptcy-sensible questions in line with the NCERT curriculum. At the stop of every chapter, distinct answers have been provided to assist students with self-evaluation. The distinctiveness of this book lies in the new set of questions supplying insurance of the whole NCERT syllabus.Solved Paper 2018 (2018 Sets)1. The Living World2. Biological Classification3. Plant Kingdom4. Animal Kingdom5. Morphology of Flowering Plants6. Anatomy of Flowering Plants7. Structural Organisation in Animals8. Cell : The Unit of Life9. Biomolecules10. Cell Cycle and Cell Division11. Transport in Plants12. Mineral Nutrition13. Photosynthesis in Higher Plants14. Respiration in Plants15. Plant Growth and Development16. Digestion and Absorption17. Breathing and Exchange of Gases18. Body Fluids and Circulation19. Excretory Products and Their Elimination20. Locomotion and Movement21. Neural Control and Coordination22. Chemical Coordination and Integration 23. Reproduction in Organisms24. Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants 25. Human Reproduction26. Reproductive Health27. Principles of Inheritance and Variation 28. Molecular Basis of Inheritance29. Evolution30. Human Health and Diseases31. Strategies for Enhancement in Food Production32. Microbes in Human Welfare33. Biotechnology : Principles and Processes 34. Biotechnology and its Applications35. Organisms and Populations36. Ecosystem37. Biodiversity and Conservation38. Environmental Issues SOURCE:- WhatsAppNOTE: jigssolanki.In does no longer own this book neither created nor scanned. We simply offering the hyperlink already to be had on internet. If any manner it violates the law or has any troubles then kindly mail us: jigssolanki1995@gmail.Com or contact Us for this(hyperlink removal).We don't aid piracy this duplicate grow to be supplied for university youngsters who're financially bad but deserve greater to examine. Thank you. 1. c 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. a 10. c 11.b 12. a 13. d 14. b 15. b © 1996-2015, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates Product Specifications To view explanation, please enrol in the course below.NEET 2021 - Achiever Batch - Aryan Raj SinghAdd NoteMore Actions Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below: Assertion : Heterotrichous filaments are more advanced than branched filaments. Reason : Heterotrichous filaments have prostrate and projecting system. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Bryophytes and tracheophytes have an embryo stage in their life cycle. Reason : Embryophyta are terrestrial plants. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Algae is a collective term for all those chlorophyll bearing organisms which are thalloid. Reason : Presently algae are grouped in three kingdom. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Algae and fungi are grouped in thallophyta. Reason : Algae and fungi show no differentiation in thallus. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Each group of algae has a characteristic colour. Reason : Each group of algae show predominance of one pigment. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Only red algae are able to flourish at the great depth of sea. Reason : Red algae has the pigments r-phycoerythrin and r-phycocyanin. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Spermatangium of red algae bears trichogyne. Reason : Trichogyne helps in reproduction. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Spirogyra is slippery in touch. Reason : Spirogyra consists a gelatinous sheath. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Isogamy is a primitive type of sexual reproduction. Reason : The gametes are of different sizes. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Spirogyra shows anisogamy. Reason : Gametes are identified on the basis of their motility. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Meiospores form genetically and functionally different progenies. Reason : Mitospores form progenies identical to parents. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pyrenoids are utilised during starvation. Reason : Pyrenoids are proteinaceous bodies. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : In green algae, the eye-spot is present in the cell. Reason : Eye-spot is meant for respiration. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Chlorella could be utilised to keep the air in space vehicles. Reason : The space travellers feed on Chlorella soup. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : All the cells Ulothrix filament are alike. Reason : Ulothrix filament is unbranched. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Zygospore of Ulothrix forms meiozoospores and meioaplanospores. Reason : Both are motile. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Spirogyra shows haplontic life cycle. Reason : Zygotic meiosis occurs in Spirogyra. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Red algae contribute in producing coral reef. Reason : Some red algae secrete and deposit calcium carbonate our their walls. [AIIMS 2004] View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The sex organs in the bryophytes are jacketed. Reason : Bryophytes are land plants. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : All bryophytes are land dwellers. Reason : Water is necessary to complete their life-cycle. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The bryophytes exist in two phases - gametophyte and sporophyte. Reason : The sporophyte is nutritionally independent. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Unlike thallophytes, bryophytes show formation of embryo. Reason : The embryo gives rise to gametophyte plant of bryophytes. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Bryophytes possess archegonium as a female sex organ. Reason : Algae also possess the archegonium. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The embryo of bryophyte is independent. Reason : The zygote of thallophyte is dependent. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Liverworts fail to spread to a new locality through fragmentation. Reason : Gemmae are helpful in propagating liverworts in different locality. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Riccia is many cells thick. Reason : Riccia has both assimilatory region and storage region. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Sporogonium of Riccia is totally dependent on the gametophyte. Reason : Sporogonium of Marchantia is partly dependent on the gametophyte. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The primary protonema of moss by death and decay of cells may break into fragments. Reason : Each fragment gives rise to leafy gametophyte. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Paroicous mosses have both sex organs intermingled together. Reason : Autoicous mosses bear sex organs on different branches. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Sperms of Riccia are biflagellate. Reason : Sperms show swimming nature. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The sporogonium of Riccia is the simplest among the liverworts. Reason : Sporophyte consists of capsule only. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The young stem of Funaria is photosynthetic. Reason : It contain hydroids. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The growth of Funaria stem occurs by a single cell. Reason : It's position is apical. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Funaria multiplied vegetatively by means of bulbils. Reason : Bulbils and tubers are two different structures. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Gemmae formation in Funaria occurs in favourable condition. Reason : The gemmae form on the stem and leaves. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Funaria is monoecious. Reason : Cross fertilization occurs in Funaria. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Antheridia of Funaria are sunk in pit. Reason : Its antheridial cluster is surrounded by perigonial leaves. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The peristome is a fringe of teeth-like projections found at the mouth of the capsule. Reason : It may be of two types nematodontous and orthodontus. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Paraphyses are also called perigonial leaves. Reason : They are associated with the antheridia. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The archegonia of Funaria are arranged into a terminal cluster. Reason : The archegonial cluster is surrounded by perigonial leaves. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Mosses are used as pollution indicators. Reason : They absorb metals. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Mosses are evolved from algae. Reason : Protonema of mosses is similar to some green algae. [AIIMS 2001] View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The sorus of pteridium is of coenosorus type. Reason : Pteridium lacks sori. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Coenosorus lacks true indusium. Reason : Indusium covers sori. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Ramenta are scales which cover young rhizome and leaves of Dryopteris. Reason : Pteridium lacks rementa. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Indusium dries in mature sours and releases sporangia. Reason : Mature sporangium releases spores by the structures-annulus and stomium. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Both bryophytes and pteridophytes contain well-developed antheridia. Reason : Biflagellate sperms are formed by their antheridia. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Water is not required for fertilization process in ferns. Reason : Malic acid of archegonial neck attracts antherozoids. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Sporophytes of pteridophyta are dominant individual. Reason : They do not show the formation of true root. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Homosporous pteridophytes are exosporic. Reason : Heterosporous pteridophytes are endosporic. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : In leptosporangiate development, sporangia are formed from a group of initials. Reason : Eusporangiate development of sporangia starts from single initial. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Adiantum caudatom is called walking fern. Reason : It can reproduce by its leaf tips. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Gymnosperms seeds are naked. Reason : They lack ovary wall. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Cycas has two types of root-tap root system and coralloid roots. Reason : Coralloid root contains Anabaena. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Xylem of gymnosperms consists of tracheids and no vessels. Reason : Phloem of gymnosperms consists of phloem parenchyma, companion cells and sieve tubes. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : All living species of Cycas are dioecious. Reason : Cycas contains male and female cones on the same plant. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The male of Cycas change in size when the microspores became mature. Reason : The microspores are dispersed by wind. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The female cone of Cycas is not true cone. Reason : Its formation checks the growth of the stem. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The interval between pollination and fertilization is about 4 months in Cycas. Reason : Cycas show retention of swimming sperm. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Cycas embryo has many cotyledons. Reason : Compound suspensor is formed due to fusion of suspensors of proembryos. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pinus has a pyramidal appearance. Reason : The older parts of long shoot have scars of fallen dwarf shoots. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : In gymnosperms, plants show well-developed vessels and fibres. Reason : Companion cells are absent in gymnosperm. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : ?Upper Carboniferous? period is also called ?Age of Ferns?. Reason : Ferns dominated during the period. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pinus is heterosporous. Reason : Microspore and megaspore are present in them. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The scale leaves on the long shoots are called cataphylls. Reason : Cataphylls lack mid rib. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pinus shows formation of annual rings. Reason : Pinus grows in area of environmental fluctuation. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The mesophyll of Pinus shows no distinction as mesophyll and palisade. Reason : Parenchymatous cells are present in mesophyll of Pinus. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pinus is monoecious. Reason : Each sporophyll bears only one microsporangia. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Male cone of Pinus is equivalent to stamens of angiosperms. Reason : Male cone bears pollen grains. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The female cones are same in number as male cones. Reason : Male and female cones appears alternately on the same branch of the Pinus. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : The female cones take much time to mature. Reason : The seeds are shed when the cone is 22 months old. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pinus embryo has two cotyledons. Reason : Pinus shows polyembryony. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pinus displays the alternation of generations. Reason : The gametophyte is dependent upon the sporophyte phase. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Cedrus deodara yields highly-valued timber. Reason : Cedrus deodara is resistant to pathogen attack. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Pinus wood is used as fuel wood. Reason : Pinus wood can easily be ignited. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : In Pinus, pollination is anemophilous Reason : Pinus bear winged pollen grains. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Angiosperms and gymnosperms both are flowering plants. Reason : Both form seeds. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Angiosperms are most recent plants. Reason : Angiosperms lack archegonia. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Double fertilization is unique to angiosperms. Reason : Triple fusion occurs in double fertilization. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Angiosperm and Gymnosperms both are spermatophyta. Reason : Angiosperm and Gymnosperms both form triploid endosperm. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Flower is aggregation of sporophylls. Reason : Sporophylls are modified in angiosperms. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Fertilized ovule forms seed. Reason : Ripened ovary forms fruit. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Angiosperms lack flagellate male gametes. Reason : Sperms are not dependent on water for fertilization. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Angiosperms are mostly terrestrial. Reason : Angiosperms are found in plains only. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Stamens are comparable to microsporophylls. Reason : Ovules are comparable to megasporophylls. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : More dicot species are known than that of monocot species. Reason : Two cotyledons are present in the dicot plants. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Biennial plants flower in two year. Reason : The biennial plants live for two years. View Solution play_arrow Assertion : Angiosperms contain microsporophyll and megasporophyll. Reason : Microsporophyll and megasporophyll forms microspore and megaspore respectively. View Solution play_arrow