



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### KINGDOM PLANTAE OR METAPHYTA

Mcq

1. Unicellular green alga is

- A. Ulothrix
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



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**2.** The colour of red snow is due to

A. *Chlamydomonas snowiae*

B. *Chlamydomonas nivalis*

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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**3.** Pyrenoids store food as

A. Glycogen

B. Fats

C. Oil globules

D. Starch.

**Answer: D**



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**4.** Thin-walled resting spores produced by *Chlamydomonas* in dry conditions of environment are

A. Meiospores

B. Aplanospores

C. Hypnospores

D. Zygosporos.

**Answer: B**



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**5. A motile flagellate asexual spore is known as**

- A. Zoospore
- B. Zygospor
- C. Tetraspor
- D. Zygote.

**Answer: A**



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**6. During zoospore formation Chlamydomonas**



A. Develops a very thick wall

B. Loses the chloroplast

C. Loses flagella

D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



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7. During favourable conditions, the most common mode of multiplication in *Chlamydomonas* is by producing

A. Gametes

B. Zoospores

C. Aplanospores

D. Hypnospores.

**Answer: B**



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**8.** The gametangia and sporangia of Ulothrix are

- A. Jacketed and multicellular
- B. Non-jacketed and unicellular
- C. Non-jacketed and multicellular
- D. Jacketed and unicellular.

**Answer: B**



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9. An important difference between the zoospores and aplanospores is that

- A. Aplanospores are uninucleate while zoospores are binucleate
- B. Aplanospores are smaller while zoospores are larger
- C. Aplanospores are non-motile while zoospores are motile
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



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10. Phycobilins absorb light of wavelength

- A. 670-700 nm

B. 610-650 nm

C. 500-650 nm

D. 420-520 nm

**Answer: C**



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**11. Irish Moss is**

A. Chondrus

B. Bryum

C. Sphagnum

D. Cladonia.

**Answer: A**

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12. A Chlamydomonas plant is left exposed in mud. What would be its means of survival ?

- A. Formation of aplanospores
- B. Palmella stage
- C. Formation of hypnospores
- D. All the above.

**Answer: B**

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13. Chlamydomonas shows

- A. Isogamy
- B. Anisogamy
- C. Oogamy
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

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**14.** In isogamous species, the gametes of *Chlamydomonas* undergo temporary clustering before they depart in pairs. The phenomenon is called

- A. Gametic differentiation
- B. Clumping
- C. Homothallism

D. Parthenogenesis.

**Answer: B**



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15. In Chlamydomonas the term hologamy is applied to a mode of sexual reproduction in which

- A. Gametes are motile
- B. Gametes are holozoic
- C. The young unicellular thalli directly behave as gametes
- D. The gametes are differentiated into male and female.

**Answer: C**



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16. Oogamy is found in

- A. *Chlamydomonas eugametos*
- B. *C. monoica*
- C. *C. coccifera*
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: C**



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17. Chloroplast of *Chlamydomonas* is

- A. Cup-shaped
- B. Star-shaped
- C. Ribbon-shaped



D. Lamellate.

**Answer: A**

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**18.** Life cycle in Chlamydomonas / Ulothrix/ Spirogya is

A. Diplontic

B. Diplohaplontic

C. Haplontic

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

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19. In addition to reproduction, zygospore also helps in

- A. Perennation
- B. Dispersal
- C. Genetic variability
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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20. Spirogyra filaments increase in length due to division in

- A. Basal cells
- B. Rhizoidal cell
- C. Every green cell

D. Apical cell.

**Answer: C**

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**21. Meiosis takes place in Chlamydomonas in**

A. Zygospor

B. Zoospore

C. Hypnospores

D. Aplanospores.

**Answer: A**

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22. Spirogyra is found in

- A. Running fresh water
- B. Stagnant salt water
- C. Stagnant fresh water
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



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23. Spirogyra is called pond silk because

- A. Filaments are made up of silk
- B. Filaments are slippery to touch
- C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Spirogyra has chloroplast with shape

A. Ribbon-like and spiral

B. Cup shaped

C. Stellate

D. Spiral.

**Answer: A**



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25. Maximum number of chloroplasts in a single cell of Spirogyra is

- A. Four
- B. Sixteen
- C. One
- D. Six.

**Answer: B**



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26. Spirogyra belongs to the class

- A. Rhodophyceae
- B. Cyanophyceae

C. Xanthophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae.

**Answer: D**



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27. A parasitic green alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Ulva

C. Cladophora

D. Cephaleuros.

**Answer: D**



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28. The cell of Spirogyra differs from that of Chlamydomonas in

- A. Presence of cellulose cell wall
- B. Presence of central vacuole
- C. Both A and B
- D. Presence of chloroplasts.

**Answer: C**



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29. Red rust of Tea is caused by

- A. Puccinia
- B. Ustilago



C. Cephaleuros

D. Harveyella.

**Answer: C**



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**30.** The nucleus of Spirogyra cell lies

A. Suspended in central vacuole

B. Embedded in cytoplasm

C. Just near the cell membrane

D. In contact with the chloroplast.

**Answer: A**



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**31.** All algae have two photosynthetic pigments in common

- A. Chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b
- B. Chlorophyll b and carotenes
- C. Chlorophyll a and carotenes
- D. Phycobilins and carotenes.

**Answer: C**



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**32.** Scalariform conjugation of Spirogyra occurs in

- A. Monoecious species
- B. Dioecious species

C. Usually in dioecious species and some times in monoecious

D. Equally frequent in monoecious and dioecious species.

**Answer: D**



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**33.** Fusion between dissimilar gametes is

A. Autogamy

B. Isogamy

C. Allogamy

D. Dichogamy.

**Answer: C**



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**34.** In scalariform conjugation of Spirogyra the fusing gametes are derived from

- A. Same filament
- B. Two different filaments
- C. Both A and B
- D. Only one filament is involved in the process.

**Answer: B**



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**35.** In brown algae, the motile stages have flagella inserted

- A. Anteriorly

B. Laterally

C. Posteriorly

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**



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**36.** The male gamete in Spirogyra is

A. Motile but aflagellate

B. Motile and flagellate

C. Non-motile and flagellate

D. Multinucleate.

**Answer: A**



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**37.** The zygospore of Spirogyra produces

- A. Four meiospores
- B. A single filament
- C. Four filament
- D. A large number of spores each of which produces a filament.

**Answer: B**



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**38.** The most common mode of reproduction in Spirogyra is

- A. Conjugation is
- B. Aplanospore formation
- C. Fragmentation
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



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**39. An edible rhodophyte is**

- A. Polysiphonia
- B. Batrachospermum
- C. Porphyra
- D. Corallina.

**Answer: C**



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**40. Meiosis in Spirogyra occurs at the time of**

- A. Zoospore formation
- B. Gametes formation
- C. Akinete formation
- D. Germination of zygospore.

**Answer: D**



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**41. Which one is a kelp**



A. Batrachospermum

B. Ulothrix

C. Macrocyctis

D. Dictyota.

**Answer: C**



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**42. Main plant of Funaria belongs to phase**

A. Polypoid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Haploid.

**Answer: D**



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**43.** Sporogonium of Funaria is dependent on gametophyte

- A. Fully
- B. For food only
- C. Partially for water and minerals
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



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**44.** The moss plants are characterised by

- A. Presence of stem and leaves
- B. Absence of vascular tissue
- C. A filamentous juvenile gametophyte
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**45.** The 'stem' and 'leaves' in Funaria are not real because

- A. They are a part of gametophytic generation
- B. They lack xylem and phloem
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither of the two.

**Answer: C**



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**46.** Knobbed paraphyses are found with

- A. Archegonia of Funaria
- B. Antheridia of Funaria
- C. Antheridia as well as archegonia
- D. Neither of them.

**Answer: B**



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**47.** The juvenile stage of the gametophyte of moss is

- A. Green, filamentous and branched structure called protonema
- B. A tetraflagellate body
- C. Dorsoventrally flattened plate like body
- D. A colourless mass of tubular structures.

**Answer: A**

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**48.** The largest alga is

- A. Laminaria
- B. Macrocystis
- C. Nereocystis

D. Sargassum.

**Answer: B**

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**49.** First land inhabiting plants are

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**

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50. The only positive evidence to aquatic ancestry of Bryophytes is

- A. Their green colour
- B. Thread-like protonema
- C. Ciliated sperms
- D. Some forms are still aquatic.

**Answer: C**

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51. Antherozoids of moss are

- A. Short, curved and biciliate
- B. Rod-shaped, biciliate

C. Short and multiciliate

D. Long and multiciliate.

**Answer: A**



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**52.** A tree Fern is

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Asplenium

D. Cyathaea.

**Answer: D**



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53. In which of the following plants gametophytic phase is dominant ?

A. Fern

B. Moss/Riccia

C. Angiosperm

D. Cycas.

**Answer: B**



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54. The stem and leaves of Funaria are

A. Analogous to those of angiosperms

- B. Homologous to those of angiosperms
- C. Not comparable to those of angiosperms in any way
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**

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**55.** Life cycle of Funaria is not completed without water. Choose the correct statement

- A. As fertilization takes place in the presence of water only
- B. As Funaria is hydrophyte
- C. As plant is delicate and will dry without water
- D. As branches will not develop.

**Answer: A**



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**56.** The product of fertilization in Funarial Selaginella/Fern is called

- A. Zygote
- B. Zygosporangium
- C. Oospore
- D. Oosphere.

**Answer: C**



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57. In which among the following plants archegonium is present?

A. Spirogyra

B. Funaria

C. Rhizopus

D. Brassica.

**Answer: B**



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58. Red algae are similar to blue-green algae in possession of

A. Gas vacuoles

B. Filamentous body

C. Cell wall components

D. Phycobilins.

**Answer: D**

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**59.** The sporophyte of Funaria is termed

- A. Sporangium
- B. Sporogonium
- C. Sporozoite
- D. None of these.

**Answer: B**

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60. A rhodophyte found in fresh water and without red colouration is

- A. Polysiphonia
- B. Gelidium
- C. Batrachospermum
- D. Porphyra.

**Answer: C**

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61. The sporogonium of Funaria grows

- A. On soil
- B. On gametophyte but later becomes free

C. At the apex of female shoot of the gametophyte

D. At the apex of male shoot.

**Answer: C**



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**62.** The portion of the sporogonium of *Funaria* which anchors it into the gametophyte and absorbs food is

A. Foot

B. Seta

C. Operculum

D. Apophysis.

**Answer: A**



**63.** In Funaria rhizoids are

- A. Unicellular
- B. Multicellular unbranched with transverse septa
- C. Multicellular branched with oblique septa
- D. Unicellular multinucleate.

**Answer: C**

**64.** Archegonium of Funaria has neck canal cells

- A. 4



B. 6 – 10

C. 2

D. One binucleate.

**Answer: B**



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**65.** Vascular cryptogams are

A. Bryophytes

B. Spermatophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

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66. Heterospory is found in

- A. Funaria
- B. Dryopteris
- C. Marchantia
- D. Selaginella.

**Answer: D**

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67. A part of North Atlantic ocean is covered by free floating brown alga. It is

A. Dictyota

B. Alaria

C. Ectocarpus

D. Sargassum.

**Answer: D**



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**68.** Prothallus represents the

A. Gametophytic phase in Pteridophytes

B. Sporophytic phase of Pteridophytes

C. Sporophytic phase in Gymnosperms

D. Sporophytic phase in Angiosperms.

**Answer: A**



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**69.** A living fossil is

- A. Pinus
- B. Ephedra
- C. Cedrus
- D. Cycas.

**Answer: D**



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**70.** The life cycle of Selaginella/Fern/Moss is

- A. Diplontic
- B. Haplo-diplontic
- C. Haplontic
- D. Diplo-haplontic.

**Answer: D**



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**71. Sporangia bearing leaves in Pteridophytes are called**

- A. Ramenta
- B. Sori
- C. Sporophylls
- D. Indusium.

**Answer: C**



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**72.** The sperms of *Selaginella* reach archegonia under chemotaxis of

- A. Proteins
- B. Sugars
- C. Lactic acid
- D. Malic acid.

**Answer: D**



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73. Sieved septa/trumpet hyphae occur in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Red algae
- C. Some complex green algae
- D. Some large brown algae.

**Answer: D**



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74. A gymnosperm having vessels is

- A. Cedrus
- B. Gnetum
- C. Cycas

D. Pinus.

**Answer: B**



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**75.** The number of neck canal cells in the archegonium of Selaginella is

A. Two

B. Four

C. One

D. Eight to ten.

**Answer: C**



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76. Archegonium of Selaginella differs from that of Funaria in

- A. Embedded venter
- B. Absence of stalk
- C. short neck
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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77. The vegetative part of the male gametophyte of Selaginella is represented by

- A. Prothallial cell
- B. Androgonial cells

C. Jacket cells

D. All the above structures.

**Answer: A**



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**78.** Selaginella/Fern/Pteridophyte differs from moss in

A. An independent gametophyte

B. An independent sporophyte

C. Swimming antherozoids

D. Archegonia.

**Answer: B**



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79. Male gametophyte of Selaginella is formed

- A. Outside the microspore
- B. Within the microspore
- C. Partly outside the microspore.
- D. Partly within the microspore.

**Answer: B**



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80. In Pteridophytes, the venter is

- A. Enclosed by a jacket
- B. Attached to a stalk below

C. Embedded in the body of the prothallus

D. Projecting out of the prothallus.

**Answer: C**



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**81.** The megaspore of Selaginella on germination produces

A. Female gametes

B. Female gametangia

C. Female prothallus

D. Male prothallus.

**Answer: C**



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**82.** The neck of the archegonium in Selaginella is made of

- A. Four rows of cells with several cells in each row
- B. Two tiers of four cells each
- C. Four tiers of two cells each
- D. Six rows of cells.

**Answer: B**



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**83.** Brown colouration of Phaeophyceae is due to excess

- A. Fucoxanthin
- B. Zeaxanthin

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Lycopene.

**Answer: A**



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**84.** In Riccia the sporogonium is

A. Embedded

B. Projecting but sessile

C. Shortly stalked and projecting

D. Lateral.

**Answer: A**



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**85.** Sex organs of Riccia are

- A. Projecting
- B. Embedded
- C. Occur in receptacles
- D. Borne laterally.

**Answer: B**



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**86.** Sporogonium of Riccia is made of

- A. Foot and capsule
- B. Foot, seta and capsule

C. Capsule only

D. Seta and capsule.

**Answer: C**



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**87.** Instead of elaters, the sporogonium of Riccia contains

A. Nurse cells

B. Pseudoelaters

C. Photosynthetic cells

D. Columella.

**Answer: A**



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**88.** Sphagnum is also called 'Peat Moss' because it

- A. Occurs in peat
- B. Grows in acidic marshes
- C. Decays to form peat
- D. Quickens fossilisation.

**Answer: B**



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**89.** Naked seeds are present in

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms

C. Spermatophyta

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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**90.** In *Cycas*, stamens are represented by

A. Microsporangial sori

B. Microsporangia

C. Microsporophylls

D. Male cones.

**Answer: C**



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**91.** Xylem in Gymnosperms lacks

- A. Tracheids
- B. Xylem parenchyma
- C. Xylem fibres
- D. Vessels.

**Answer: D**



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**92.** The gametophytic generation present in the Pinus seed is represented by

- A. Perisperm

B. Testa

C. Embryo

D. Endosperm.

**Answer: D**



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**93.** A gymnosperm grown for its appearance is

A. Pinus

B. Picea

C. Araucaria

D. Cedrus.

**Answer: C**



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**94.** The 'wing' of Pinus seed is derived from

- A. Testa
- B. Testa and tegmen
- C. Surface of ovuliferous scale
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



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**95.** Fertilisation in Pinus occurs during

- A. First year of female cone

- B. About an year after pollination
- C. A few days before the seed formation
- D. Just at the time of pollination.

**Answer: B**



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**96.** The structure which replaces the nucellus in *Pinus* ovule is

- A. Embryo
- B. Endosperm
- C. Perisperm
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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97. The ovules of *Pinus* are present on

- A. Upper surface of ovuliferous scale
- B. Lower surface of ovuliferous scale
- C. Bract scale
- D. Ovuliferous as well as bract scales.

**Answer: A**



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98. The diploid parenchymatous mass of cells which constitutes the body of the young ovule of *Pinus* is called

- A. Endosperm
- B. Perisperm
- C. Nucellus
- D. Nucellar beak.

**Answer: C**



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**99.** The female gametophyte of *Pinus* differs from that of the angiosperm in having

- A. Oosphere
- B. Archegonia
- C. Developed from megaspore.
- D. None of the above.



**Answer: B**



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**100.** A thallus refers to plant body having

- A. Vascular system
- B. Stem and leaves but no roots
- C. Root and stem but no leaves
- D. No distinction of stem, leaves and roots.

**Answer: D**



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**101.** Example of the plant which bears seed but not fruit is

A. Mango

B. Selaginella

C. Pinus

D. Wheat.

**Answer: C**



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**102.** Green algae belong to phylum

A. Charophyta

B. Phaeophyta

C. Chlorophyta

D. Chrysophyta.

**Answer: C**



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**103.** Endosperm of *Pinus* represents

- A. Female gametophyte
- B. Male gametophyte
- C. Megasporangium
- D. Microsporangium.

**Answer: A**



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**104.** Diploxylic vascular bundles are found in

A. Cycas

B. Selaginella

C. Dryopteris

D. Funaria.

**Answer: A**



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**105.** Ovule is called

A. Megasporangium

B. Microsporangium

C. Integumented microsporangium

D. Integumented megasporangium.

**Answer: D**



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**106.** The species of *Pinus*, seeds of which are edible is/chilgoza comes from

- A. *P. roxburghii*
- B. *P. gerardiana*
- C. *P. monophylla*
- D. *P. sylvestris.*

**Answer: B**



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**107.** Endosperm of Pinus is comparable to which structure of angiosperms

- A. Endosperm
- B. Nucellus
- C. Embryo sac
- D. None.

**Answer: C**



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**108.** Number of generations present in Pinus seed are

- A. One
- B. Two

C. Four

D. Three.

**Answer: D**



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**109.** Pinus/Cedrus differs from angiospermic plants in the absence of

A. Flower

B. Fruits

C. Enclosed seeds

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**110.** Transfusion tissue, a modified vascular tissue is found in leaves of

- A. Dryopteris and Selaginella
- B. Pinus and Cycas
- C. Porella and Funaria
- D. Dalbergia and Mangifera.

**Answer: B**

**111.** In addition to chlorophyll a, brown algae posses

- A. Chlorophyll b



B. Chlorophyll c

C. Chlorophyll d

D. Chlorophyll e.

**Answer: B**



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**112. Sea Weeds include**

A. Chlorophyceae and Charophyceae

B. Bacillariophyceae and Phaeophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae and Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: C**

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**113.** Red algae differs from green and brown algae in

- A. Absence of chlorophyll a
- B. Undifferentiated cells
- C. Not having any flagellate stage
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**

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**114.** Chlamydomonas differs from Spirogyra and Ulothrix in having

- A. Glycoprotein instead of cellulose in cell wall
- B. Neither chlorophyll a nor chlorophyll b
- C. No cell wall
- D. Chlorophyll a and chlorophyll d.

**Answer: A**



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**115.** The carrying of male gametes near female gametes by pollen tube is called

- A. Porogamy
- B. Chalazogamy
- C. Siphonogamy
- D. Mesogamy.

**Answer: C**



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**116.** Bryophytes absorb most of their water through.

- A. Rhizoids
- B. Roots
- C. Mycorrhizae
- D. Above-ground structures.

**Answer: A**



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**117.** Bryophytes live in habitats that are

A. Saline

B. Dry

C. Moist

D. Exposed.

**Answer: C**



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**118.** In bryophytes, embryos/sporophyte develops inside

A. Antheridium

B. Sporangium

C. Archegonium

D. Sporogonium.

**Answer: C**



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**119.** Siphonogamy occurs in

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Monocots
- C. Dicots
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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120. Bryophytes seldom reach a height of more than 20 cm because they

- A. Lack vascular system
- B. Lack roots
- C. Lack mechanical tissues
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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121. Tracheophyta has a sporophyte characterised by

- A. Root, stem and leaves
- B. Independent sporophyte

C. Vascular tissue for transport of substances

D. Independent gametophyte .

**Answer: C**



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**122.** Sporangia of conifers are located in/on

A. Axils of leaves

B. Axils of branches

C. Dwarf shoots

D. Scales of the cones.

**Answer: D**



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**123.** In angiosperms, the endosperm is

- A. Persistent female gametophyte
- B. Formed after fertilization
- C. Formed before fertilization
- D. Short lived.

**Answer: B**



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**124.** In a gymnosperm, the endosperm

- A. Develops without fertilization
- B. Forms after fertilization but does not require triple fusion

C. Is diploid

D. Is short-lived.

**Answer: A**



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**125.** Calyptra around the sporophyte of a bryophyte is derived from

A. Columella

B. Antheridium

C. Archegonium

D. Capsule.

**Answer: C**



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**126.** The gametophytic in the life cycle of a fern is

- A. Independent and autotrophic
- B. Inconspicuous and nutritionally
- C. Differentiated into male and female
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: A**

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**127.** Green alga which can be used as an article of food due to its very high nutrient value is

- A. Chlamydomonas

B. Chlorella

C. Ulothrix

D. Volvox.

**Answer: B**



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**128.** Rolling alga is

A. Volvox

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Chlorella

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: A**



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**129.** Coenobium occurs in

A. Spirogyra

B. Ulothrix

C. Volvox

D. Chlorella.

**Answer: C**



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**130.** After liberation of daughter colonies, the parent colony of

Volvox

- A. Undergoes sexual reproduction
- B. Forms a new set of daughter colonies
- C. Undergoes fission
- D. Disintegrates.

**Answer: D**



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**131.** In which of the following sexual reproduction is unknown ?

- A. Chlorella
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Ulva.

**Answer: A**

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**132.** Alga that is useful for prolonged space flight for liberation of oxygen, consumption of  $CO_2$ , disposal of wastes and formation of food is

- A. Ulva
- B. Caulerpa
- C. Chlorella
- D. Chlamydomonas.

**Answer: C**

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**133.** A daughter colony is formed in Volvox by

- A. Fission
- B. Gonidium
- C. Budding
- D. All the above.

**Answer: B**



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**134.** Reproduction by autospores occurs in

- A. Volvox
- B. Ulva
- C. Spirogyra



D. Chlorella.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** Laminaria is a

A. Green alga

B. Brown alga

C. Red alga

D. Fungus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** Food reserve of Laminaria is

- A. Starch
- B. Fat
- C. Mannitol
- D. Glycogen.

**Answer: C**



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**137.** Laminaria is a

- A. Kelp
- B. Liverwort
- C. Hornwort

D. Aquatic horsetail.

**Answer: A**



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**138.** Kombu, an article of marine food is

A. Gelidium

B. Laminaria

C. Ulva

D. Polysiphonia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**139.** Tetrasporophyte is found in

- A. Laminaria
- B. Ulva
- C. Gelidium
- D. Sargassum.

**Answer: C**



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**140.** Carpogonium is

- A. Female gametophyte
- B. Female sex organ
- C. Fructification formed over femal sex organ

D. All the above.

**Answer: B**

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**141.** Thallus of Anthoceros is

A. Dichotomously branched

B. Irregularly branched

C. Unbranched

D. Foliaceous.

**Answer: C**

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**142.** Sex organs of Anthoceros are

- A. Terminal
- B. Borne over dorsal surface of thallus
- C. Embedded
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**143.** A common hornwort is

- A. Anthoceros
- B. Funaria
- C. Marchantia

D. Riccia.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** Slime pores occur ventrally in

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Sphagnum

D. Anthoceros.

**Answer: D**



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145. A bryophyte harbouring Nostoc colonies is

- A. Zoopsis
- B. Anthoceros
- C. Dawsonia
- D. Marchantia.

**Answer: B**

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146. What is characteristic of sporophyte of Anthoceros ?

- A. Presence of mechanical tissue
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Meristematic zone



D. Foot.

**Answer: C**

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**147.** In Lycopodium the leaves are

A. Eligulate

B. Ligulate

C. Megaphyllous

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**148.** Lycopodium is

- A. Heterosporous
- B. Homosporous
- C. Water Fern
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: B**



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**149.** Protocorm stage occurs in

- A. Young gametophyte of Lycopodium
- B. Young gametophyte of Selaginella
- C. Young sporophyte of Selaginella

D. Young sporophyte of Lycopodium.

**Answer: D**

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**150.** Jointed green stem occurs in

A. Lycopodium

B. Selaginella

C. Equisetum

D. Pteridium.

**Answer: C**

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**151.** Sporangiohores of Equisetum are

- A. Peltate
- B. Whorled
- C. Stalked
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**152.** Spores possess elaters in

- A. Marchantia
- B. Equisetum
- C. Anthoceros

D. Pteridium.

**Answer: B**



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**153.** Scouring rushes are name of Equisetum plants because they posses

- A. Narrow jointed stems
- B. Scaly leaves
- C. Ribbed stems
- D. Silica deposition.

**Answer: D**



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**154.** Vascular bundles of Equisetum possess

- A. Exarch xylem
- B. Vallecular canals
- C. Carinal canals
- D. Radial strands of xylem.

**Answer: C**



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**155.** Bentham and Hooker proposed their system of classification

in

- A. Genera Plantarum
- B. Species Plantarum

C. Historia Plantarum

D. Historia Naturae.

**Answer: A**



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**156.** Which class has been placed in between dicotyledons and monocotyledons by Bentham and Hooker

A. Leptosprongiatae

B. Eusporangiatae

C. Gymnospermae

D. Hepaticopsida.

**Answer: C**



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**157.** Which one is a subclass of dicotyledons in Bentham and Hooker's system of classification

- A. Polypetalae
- B. Gamopetalae
- C. Monochlamydeae
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

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**158.** Characteristic of series thalamiflorae is

- A. Absence of disc below ovary



B. Presence of nectariferous disc below ovary

C. Presence of non-nectariferous disc below ovary

D. Occurrence of gynophore.

**Answer: A**



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**159.** In Bentham and Hooker's system of classification ranales are included under

A. Calyciflorae

B. Inferae

C. Disciflorae

D. Thalamiflorae.

**Answer: D**



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**160.** Perigynous or epigynous flowers with free petals occur in

A. Thalamiflorae

B. Disciflorae

C. Calyciflorae

D. Heteromerae.

**Answer: C**



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**161.** Family fabaceae is included under series

A. Calyciflorae

B. Thalamiflorae

C. Disciflorae

D. Microspermae.

**Answer: A**



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**162.** Family asteraceae belongs to series inferae of

A. Gamopetalae

B. Polypetalae

C. Monochlamydeae

D. Monocotyledons.

**Answer: A**



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**163.** Solanaceae is a member of series

A. Heteromerae

B. Disciflorae

C. Daphnales

D. Bicarpellatae.

**Answer: D**



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**164.** Number of series distinguished by Bentham and Hooker is subclass monochlamydeae is

A. 3

B. 5

C. 7

D. 8

**Answer: D**



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**165.** Family poaceae is member of series

A. Nudiflorae

B. Glumaceae

C. Epigynae

D. Microspermae.

**Answer: B**



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**166.** Which family is included under coronariae

A. Amaryllidaceae

B. Arecaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Typhaceae.

**Answer: C**



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**167.** The plant group that produces spores and embryo but lacks vascular tissues and seeds is

- A. Pteridophyta
- B. Rhodophyta
- C. Bryophyta
- D. Phaeophyta.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**168.** Pteridophytes/ferns differ from mosses/bryophytes in possessing

- A. Independent gametophyte

B. Well developed vascular system

C. Archegonia

D. Flagellate spermatozoids.

**Answer: B**



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**169.** In pteridophytes/*Dryopteris* meiosis occurs at the time of

A. Gamete formation

B. Spore formation

C. Formation of prothallus

D. Formation of sex organs.

**Answer: B**



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**170.** Prothallial cells present in the male gametophytes of *Pinus* are

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four.

**Answer: B**

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**171.** In *Cycas*, Pollination is by

A. Wind

B. Insect

C. Water

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: A**



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**172.** In Ulothrix/Spirogyra/Chlamydomonas, reduction division (meiosis) occurs at the time of

A. Gamete formation

B. Zoospore formation

C. Zygospore germination

D. Vegetative reproduction.

**Answer: C**



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**173.** In moss, stomata occur on

- A. Stem
- B. Leaves
- C. Capsule
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**174.** Science of algae is

A. Phycology

B. Mycology

C. Oceanology

D. Microbiology.

**Answer: A**



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**175.** In Dryopteris, the antherozoids are

A. Biflagellate sickle-shaped

B. Multiflagellate sickle-shaped

C. Multiflagellate spirally coiled

D. Biflagellate spirally coiled.

**Answer: C**



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**176.** Plants having (spores), xylem and phloem but lacking seeds are  
are

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: C**



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177. In Riccia/bryophytes

- A. Sporophyte is parasitic over gametophyte
- B. Gametophyte is parasitic over sporophyte
- C. Sporophyte is independent of gametophyte
- D. Sporophyte is semiparasite.

**Answer: A**



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178. Chloroplast in Ulothrix is

- A. Stellate
- B. Laminate
- C. Ribbon-shaped and spirally coiled

D. Girdle-shaped.

**Answer: D**



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**179.** Number of integuments present in the ovule of Pinus/Cycas is

A. Two

B. Three

C. One

D. Four.

**Answer: C**



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**180.** Algae are important, we should study algae because

- A. They are good experimental materials
- B. They may become important constituent of future food for human beings
- C. They can be easily grown in water tanks
- D. They renew oxygen of atmosphere and water.

**Answer: B**



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**181.** Sometime prothallus of fern give rise to a fern plant. It is an example of

- A. Apospory



B. Apogamy

C. Parthenocarpy

D. Parthenogenesis.

**Answer: B**



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**182.** Formation of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without meiosis is.

A. Apogamy

B. Apospory

C. Apocarpy

D. Parthenogenesis.

**Answer: B**



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**183.** Foliar gap in vascular cylinder of fern is

- A. Exclusive phloem area
- B. Exclusive xylem area
- C. Parenchymatous zone
- D. Air space.

**Answer: C**



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**184.** Resin and turpentine are obtained from

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Cedrus

D. Abies.

**Answer: B**



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**185.** Independent alternation of generation is present in

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: C**



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**186.** Kidney-shaped covering of *Dryopteris* is

A. Ramentum

B. Placenta

C. Indusium

D. Sporophyll.

**Answer: C**



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187. Sperms of both Funaria and Pteris/Dryopteris of Pteris/Dryopteris. Only its sperms enter the archegonia as

- A. Pteris/Dryopteris archegonia repel Funaria sperms
- B. Funaria/Dryopteris sperms get killed by Pteris sperms
- C. Funaria sperms are less mobile
- D. Pteris/Dryopteris archegonia release chemical to attract its sperms.

**Answer: D**



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188. Neck canal cells in Dryopteris are

- A. One with two nuclei

B. Two

C. One with one nucleus

D. Four.

**Answer: A**



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**189.** Which of the following structures in *Pinus* are haploid

A. Megaspore, endosperm and embryo

B. Megaspore, pollen grain and endosperm

C. Megaspore, integument and root

D. Pollen grain, leaf and root.

**Answer: B**



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**190.** The number of spores in the sporangium of fem is

A. 64

B. 32

C. 128

D. 16

**Answer: A**



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**191.** Number of flagella present in the gametes of Ulothrix is

A. Four

B. Three

C. One

D. Two.

**Answer: D**



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**192.** In *Cycas*, the endosperm is

A. Sporophytic structure

B. Gametophytic structure

C. New structure

D. Formed after fertilisation.

**Answer: B**





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**193.** Protonema is found in the life cycle of

A. Riccia

B. Funaria/Moss

C. Dryopteris

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: B**



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**194.** On germination a moss spore produces

A. Protonema

B. Leafy gametophyte

C. Sporogonium

D. Sporophyte.

**Answer: A**



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**195.** Apophysis in moss capsule is

A. Lower part

B. Upper part

C. Middle part

D. Fertile part.

**Answer: A**

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**196.** The structure that ruptures for dehiscence in moss capsule is

- A. Operculum
- B. Annulus
- C. Peristome
- D. Calyptra.

**Answer: A**

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**197.** The gametophyte of Funaria is

- A. Dioecious and autoicous
- B. Monoecious and autoicous
- C. Monoecious and heteroicous
- D. Dioecious and heteroicous.

**Answer: B**



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**198.** Moss peristome takes part in

- A. Spore dispersal
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Protection
- D. Absorption.

**Answer: A**



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**199.** In ferns, fertilization does not involve

- A. Pollen tube
- B. Archegonia
- C. Flagellate antherozoids
- D. Water.

**Answer: A**



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**200.** Gymnosperms do not have

- A. Xylem vessels and sieve tubes
- B. Tracheids and sieve tubes
- C. Vessels, sieve tubes and companion cells
- D. Tracheids and companion cells.

**Answer: C**



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**201.** Gymnosperms differ from angiosperms in

- A. Seeds
- B. Stellar system
- C. Naked ovules
- D. Sporophylls.

**Answer: C**



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**202.** Agar-agar commonly used in bacterial cultures and medication is obtained from

- A. Sargassum
- B. Gelidium
- C. Ulothrix
- D. Ulva.

**Answer: B**



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**203.** Cells of two different filaments are involved in conjugation of Spirogyra. The type of sexual reproduction is

- A. Scalariform conjugation
- B. Indirect lateral conjugation
- C. Direct lateral conjugation
- D. Terminal conjugation.

**Answer: A**



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**204.** All algae have two photosynthetic pigments in common

- A. Chlorophyll a and phycobilins
- B. Chlorophyll a and carotenoids



C. Chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b

D. Chlorophyll b and carotenoids.

**Answer: B**



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**205.** Pollen grain of Cycas are shed at stage

A. One-celled

B. Two-celled

C. Three-celled

D. Four-celled.

**Answer: C**



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**206.** Ulothrix is

- A. Attached unbranched filament
- B. Attached branched filament
- C. Colonial alga
- D. Free floating.

**Answer: A**



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**207.** In eusporangiate ferns, the sporangia develop from

- A. Group of initials
- B. Single initial

C. 1-4 spores

D. Few to large number of spores.

**Answer: A**



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**208.** A highly thickened non-motile spore is

A. Macrozoospore

B. Microzoospore

C. Aplanospore

D. Hyphospore.

**Answer: D**



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**209.** Basal cell of Ulothrix is

- A. Extra green
- B. Colourless
- C. Full of reserve food
- D. Without a nucleus.

**Answer: B**



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**210.** The product of conjugation of Spirogyra is called

- A. Zygosporangium
- B. Zoospore

C. Oospore

D. Carpospore.

**Answer: A**



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**211.** The common mode of sexual reproduction in Chlamydomonas is

A. Isogamous

B. Anisogamous

C. Oogamous

D. Hologamous.

**Answer: A**



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212. Algae showing scalariform conjugation is

- A. Oedogonium
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: B**

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213. In Riccia / Marchantia the rhizoids are

- A. Branched unicellular

- B. Branched multicellular
- C. Unbranched multicellular
- D. Unbranched unicellular.

**Answer: D**



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**214.** Which one has the largest gametophyte

- A. Cycas
- B. Angiosperm
- C. Selaginella
- D. Moss/Polytrichum.

**Answer: D**

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215. In bryophytes/*Funaria* the sperms are

- A. Quadri-flagellate
- B. Biflagellate and bent
- C. Biflagellate and spirally coiled
- D. Non-flagellate.

**Answer: B**

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216. Bryophytes are amphibians because



- A. They require a layer of water for carrying out sexual reproduction
- B. They occur in damp places
- C. They are mostly aquatic
- D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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**217.** Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes in possessing

- A. Gametophyte dependent on sporophyte
- B. Independent gametophyte and sporophyte
- C. Sporophyte dependent on gametophyte

D. No sporophyte.

**Answer: B**



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**218.** Fern rhizome is

A. Root

B. Stem

C. Rhizophore

D. Rhizoid.

**Answer: B**



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219. In Selaginella, the megasporophyll is comparable to a structure in angiosperms

- A. Stamen
- B. Leaf
- C. Carpel
- D. Ovule.

**Answer: C**

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220. Pinus is a gymnosperm because it

- A. Bears pollen grains
- B. Is a large tree growing in colder areas

C. Lacks ovary but possesses exposed ovules

D. Possesses vascular tissues.

**Answer: C**



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**221.** Cycas has the largest

A. Ovule

B. Egg

C. Sperm

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

222. Cycas is

- A. Hermaphrodite
- B. Dioecious
- C. Monoecious
- D. None of above.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

223. Gymnosperms do not have

- A. Antheridium
- B. Ovule

C. Archegonium

D. Egg.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**224.** Pinus has one of the following traits

A. There are no vascular strands

B. Seeds are borne in cones

C. It bears flowers

D. Seeds are borne inside fruits.

**Answer: B**



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225. Spermatozoid of Cycas is

- A. Biflagellate
- B. Nonflagellate
- C. Uniflagellate
- D. Multiflagellate.

**Answer: D**



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226. Angiosperms differ from gymnosperms in having

- A. Vessels
- B. Egg

C. Seed

D. Tracheids.

**Answer: A**



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**227.** Largest spermatozoids are those of

A. Pinus

B. Selaginella

C. Dryopteris

D. Cycas.

**Answer: D**



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**228.** Which is a walking fern which produces new plants when its leaf tips touch soil

A. Adiantum

B. Pteridium

C. Pteris

D. Marsilea.

**Answer: A**



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**229.** External water is not required for fertilization in

A. Fern/Selaginella

B. Moss/Riccia

C. Ulothrix

D. Gymnosperms/Maize.

**Answer: D**



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**230.** Pinus produces

A. No seeds

B. Flowers

C. No vascular tissues

D. Naked seeds in cones.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**231.** Coralloid roots of *Cycas* possess a symbiotic alga

- A. *Aulosira*
- B. *Spirogyra*
- C. *Ulothrix*
- D. *Anabaena*.

**Answer: D**

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**232.** Sterile uniseriate and multicellular hair present in receptacles of moss is

- A. Epiphysis
- B. Paraphysis
- C. Apophysis
- D. Hypophysis.

**Answer: B**



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**233.** Two algae which produce agar-agar are

- A. Nostoc and Anabaena
- B. Volvox and Vaucheria
- C. Gracilaria and Gelidium
- D. Harveyella and Porphyra.

**Answer: C**



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**234.** A colourless parasitic red alga is

A. Porphyra

B. Harveyella

C. Batrachospermum

D. Chondrus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**235.** The storage product of rhodophyceae is

- A. Glycogen
- B. Chrysolaminarin
- C. Starch
- D. Floridean starch.

**Answer: D**



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**236.** A plant in which sporophytic generation is represented by zygote only

- A. Pinus
- B. Selaginella
- C. Chlamydomonas/Ulothrix
- D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**



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**237.** Which of the following is not common in Funaria and selaginella

- A. Archegonium
- B. Embryo
- C. Flagellate sperms
- D. Roots.

**Answer: D**



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**238.** Heterospory and ligulate leaves occur in

- A. Selaginella
- B. Ferns
- C. Mosses
- D. Liverworts.

**Answer: A**



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**239.** A plant having seeds but lacking flowers and fruits belongs to

- A. Pteridophytes
- B. Mosses



C. Ferns

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



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**240.** Coralloid roots occur in

A. Pinus

B. Ferns

C. Cycas

D. Mosses.

**Answer: C**



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**241.** In *Pinus*, the pollen grain has 6 chromosomes. What is the number of chromosomes in its endosperm

A. 12

B. 18

C. 6

D. 24

**Answer: C**



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**242.** *Cycas* is living fossil as it has

A. Ciliated sperms

- B. Structure like that of Tree Fern
- C. Restricted occurrence in certain areas
- D. Been found in fossil state also.

**Answer: C**

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**243.** Funaria is fixed to substratum by

- A. Unicellular simple rhizoids
- B. Multicellular branched oblique septate rhizoids
- C. Branched coenocytic rhizoids
- D. Tuberculate rhizoids.

**Answer: B**

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**244.** Epidermis of axis/stem of *Funaria* shows

- A. Absence of cuticle
- B. Absence of stomata
- C. Absence of cuticle but absence of stomata
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**

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**245.** 13-celled male gametophyte of *Selaginella* has

- A. 12-celled antheridium +1 prothallial cell

B. 9-celled antheridium +4 prothallial cells

C. 7-celled antheridium +6 prothallial cells

D. 10-celled antheridium +3 prothallial cells.

**Answer: A**



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**246.** Male gametes of cycads are

A. Rounded and non-ciliate

B. Sickle-shaped biflagellate

C. Boat-shaped nonciliate

D. Large, top-like, spirally twisted with cilia.

**Answer: D**

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247. Leafy gametophytes occur in

- A. Pteridophytes
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Bryophytes
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: C**

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248. Fucoxanthin occurs in

- A. Cyanophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: D**



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**249.** An alga which can be possible used in space flight (Space Alga) is

A. Nostoc

B. Chlorella

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**250.** Moss protonema resembles in structure

- A. Multicellular green alga
- B. Hypha of Rhizopus
- C. Unicellular structure of Acetabularia
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



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**251.** Rhizoids of Funaria are



- A. Colourless, multicellular with transverse septa
- B. Colourless, multicellular with oblique septa
- C. Colourless and unicellular
- D. Coloured and multicellular.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**252. Sporophyte of Funaria contains columella**

- A. Sterile and lateral
- B. Fertile and lateral
- C. Fertile and middle
- D. Sterile and middle.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**253.** Bryophytes grow in moist and shady habitats because

- A. Water absorbing system is absent
- B. They are aquatic
- C. They cannot grow on land
- D. They require water for their fertilization.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

254. Mature archegonium of Fern attracts antherozoids chemotactically by means of

- A. Soluble proteins
- B. Sugars
- C. Malic acid
- D. Citric acid.

**Answer: C**



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255. Fern gametophyte is nutritionally

- A. Saprophyte
- B. Parasite

C. Chemoautotroph

D. Photoautotroph.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**256.** Fern gametophyte is

A. Multicellular, cordate prothallus

B. Liver-shaped thallus

C. Unicellular, colourless

D. Filamentous, multicellular and green.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

257. Winged pollen grains are found in

- A. Cycas
- B. Mango
- C. Pinus
- D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

258. In Pinus/Cycas/gymnosperms, the endosperm is

- A. Triploid
- B. Haploid

C. Diploid

D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**259.** A character present in coralloid roots and absent in dicot roots is

A. Algal zone

B. Xylem

C. Cortex

D. Pith.

**Answer: A**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**260.** Neck canal cell is absent in the archegonium of

- A. Funaria
- B. Cycas
- C. Dryopteris
- D. All pteridophytes.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**261.** Female cone of Pinus develops seeds in

- A. One year

B. Two years

C. Three years

D. Four years.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**262.** Coralloid roots of *Cycas* are useful in

A. Fixation and absorption of nitrogen

B. Absorption of water

C. Absorption of minerals

D. Respiration.

**Answer: A**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**263.** Which one is common between Pinus and Dryopteris

- A. Presence of antheridia and archegonia
- B. Presence of pollen tube
- C. Absence of seeds
- D. Absence of fruits.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**264.** Plant body of pteridophytes is

- A. Sporophyte

B. Gametophyte

C. Prothallus

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**265.** In Funaria/bryophytes

A. Sporophyte is dependent upon gametophyte

B. Gametophyte is dependent on sporophyte

C. Both gametophyte and sporophyte are dependent upon  
each other

D. Gametophyte and sporophyte are independent of each other.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**266.** Young sporophyte of Pteris fern draws nourishment from prothallus through

- A. Rhizoids
- B. Roots
- C. Foot
- D. Haustorium.

**Answer: C**





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**267.** Chloroplast of Chlamydomonas is

- A. Stellate
- B. Cup-shaped
- C. Collar-shaped
- D. Spiral.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**268.** Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes and thallophytes in having

- A. Vascular tissues

B. Motile antherozoids

C. Archegonia

D. Alternation of generations

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**269.** Pyrenoids are the centres for formation of

A. Proteins

B. Enzymes

C. Fat

D. Starch.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

270. Pinus differs from Mango in having

- A. Tree habit
- B. Green leaves
- C. Ovules not enclosed in ovary
- D. Wood.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

271. Parasitic alga is-Tea and Coffee leaves are infected by

- A. Cephaleuros

B. Sargassum

C. Oedogonium

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**272.** Male gametes are multiflagellate in

A. Funaria

B. Riccia

C. Fern

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**273.** In Selaginella stem, trabeculae represent modified

- A. Phloem cells
- B. Endodermal cells
- C. Pericycle cells
- D. Cortical cells.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**274.** The number of male prothallial cells in Selaginella are

- A. One



B. Two

C. Three

D. Four.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**275.** Which one is the most advanced from evolutionary view point

A. Selaginella

B. Funaria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Pinus.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**276.** Secondary wood of Pinus contains

- A. Vessels
- B. Resin ducts
- C. Resin cells
- D. Companion cells.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**277.** Archegoniatae include

- A. Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms
- B. Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms
- C. Algae, Fungi and Bryophytes
- D. Algae, Fungi and Bacteria.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**278.** A collection of sporangia attached to placenta and covered over by indusium is known as

- A. Ramenta
- B. Sorus
- C. Sporophyll
- D. Cone.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**279.** In Ulothrix, the cell contains

- A. A chloroplast with many pyrenoids
- B. A chloroplast with a few pyrenoids
- C. A few chloroplasts with a few pyrenoids
- D. Many chloroplasts with a few pyrenoids.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**280.** Unique features of bryophytes is that they

- A. Produce spores
- B. Have sporophyte attached to gametophyte
- C. Lack roots
- D. Lack vascular tissues.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**281.** In chlorophyceae, sexual reproduction occurs by

- A. Isogamy and anisogamy
- B. Isogamy, anisogamy and oogamy
- C. Oogamy only
- D. Anisogamy and oogamy.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**282.** Which one of the following cannot fix nitrogen process is

- A. Isogamy
- B. Anisogamy
- C. Syngamy
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**283.** Gametes fail to fuse in Chlamydomonas. The process is

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Syngamy

D. None of the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**284.** Meiosis occurs in the zygote of

A. Funaria

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Dryopteris

D. Puccinia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**285.** In *Pinus*, the approximate time for fertilization after pollination is

- A. A four hours
- B. A few days
- C. A few weeks
- D. About a year.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



**286.** Number of cotyledons in Zea, Cycas and Pinus respectively are

- A. 1,2,2
- B. 1,1,2
- C. 1,2, many
- D. 2,2, many.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**287.** Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra involves fusion of

- A. Two similar non-motile gametes
- B. Two dissimilar motile gametes

C. One motile and one non-motile gametes

D. Two similar motile gametes.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**288.** Meiosis (reduction division) in *Funaria* occurs in

A. Archegonial cells

B. Spore mother cells

C. Zygotic cells

D. Antheridial cells.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**289.** Which one of the following alternatives represents the gametophytic phase in Pinus

- A. Male and female cones
- B. Micro- and female cones
- C. Zygote
- D. Pinus plant.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**290.** The male cone of Pinus is formed of

Or

In pinus male cone bears is large number of

A. Anthers

B. Ligules

C. Microsporophylls

D. Megasporophylls.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**291.** Zygotic meiosis occurs in

A. Algae/Thallophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Angiosperms

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**292.** The number of peristome teeth in Funaria capsule is

A. 8

B. 16

C. 32

D. 64

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**293.** Juvenile state of moss is

- A. Protonema
- B. Capsule
- C. Prothallus
- D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**294.** Pinus pollen is

- A. Non-winged
- B. Rounded
- C. Winged
- D. Ovoid.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**295.** An archegonium of *Riccia* has

- A. 4 neck canal cells, 1 venter canal cell and one oosphere
- B. 4 neck canal cells, 2 venter canal cells one oosphere
- C. 4 neck canal cells, one venter canal cell and two oospheres
- D. 6 neck canal cells, 2 venter canal cells and one oosphere.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**296.** The first division in zygote of *Selaginella* is

- A. Transverse
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Oblique
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: A**



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**297.** Algae are included in

- A. Tracheophytes
- B. Embryophytes
- C. Cormophytes
- D. Thallophytes.



**Answer: D**



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**298.** Multicellular jacketed female sex organ of bryophytes is

- A. Archegonium
- B. Carpogonium
- C. Ascogonium
- D. Trichogyne.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**299.** Gemma for vegetative reproduction occurs in

A. Funaria

B. Fern

C. Marchantia

D. Riccia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**300.** Sexual reproduction of Spirogyra is morphologically

A. Oogamy

B. Isogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Both isogamy and oogamy.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**301.** Moss plants develop from

- A. Oospores
- B. Protonema
- C. Antherozoids
- D. Diploid spores.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**302.** Fern plant is a

- A. Diploid sporophyte
- B. Diploid gametophyte
- C. Haploid sporophyte
- D. Haploid gametophyte.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**303.** Time taken in *Pinus* from pollination to fertilization is

- A. 4 months
- B. Four years
- C. 15 months
- D. Two years.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**304.** Pyrenoids are characteristically found in the chloroplast of

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Algae
- D. Fungi.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**305.** Agar agar is obtained from

- A. Green Alga
- B. Blue-green Algae
- C. Brown Algae
- D. Red Algae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**306.** Well developed archegonium with neck having 6 and 4 rows of neck cells occurs in

- A. Pteridophytes and gymnosperms
- B. Gymnosperms and flowering plants
- C. Gymnosperms only
- D. Bryophytes and pteridophytes.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**307. Moss plant is**

A. Gametophyte

B. Sporophyte

C. Sometimes gametophyte and sometimes sporophyte

D. Predominantly gametophyte with sporophyte attached to  
it.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**308.** Which one helps in spore dispersal in Moss

- A. Columella
- B. Operculum
- C. Peristome teeth
- D. Apophysis.

**Answer: C**



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**309.** Which one controls dehiscence of sporangium in Dryopteris

- A. Annulus
- B. Tapetum
- C. Sorus



D. Indusium.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**310.** Presence of ciliated antherozoids in Dryopteris indicates

A. Terrestrial habit

B. Aquatic ancestry

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**311.** Reproduction in Spirogyra is mostly by

- A. Conjugation
- B. Asexual
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



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**312.** The giant algae or sea weeds belong to class.

- A. Xanthophyceae
- B. Phaeophyceae
- C. Rhodophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**313.** Which is characteristics of Funaria

A. Scalariform conjugation

B. Xylem

C. Elaters

D. Peristome.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**314.** Floridean starch is found in

- A. Myxophyceae
- B. Chlorophyceae
- C. Rhodophyceae
- D. Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: C**



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**315.** Which is not a fungal disease

- A. Leaf rust of Coffee
- B. Red rust of Tea
- C. Rust of Wheat

D. White rust of cruciferae.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**316.** Number of peristome teeth in Funaria capsule is

- A. 16 in one whorl
- B. 16 in two whorls
- C. 32 in two whorls
- D. 32 in one whorl.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**317.** Sporophyte dependent upon gametophyte is found in

- A. Algae
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Fungi
- D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: D**



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**318.** Pyrenoid consists of

- A. Starch around protein
- B. Protein around starch
- C. Protein only

D. Starch only.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**319.** Thalloid plant body occurs in

A. Gymnosperms

B. Algae

C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: B**

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**320.** Accessory photosynthetic pigments, phycoerythrin and phycocyanin, occur in

- A. Red algae
- B. Green algae
- C. Brown algae
- D. All the above.

**Answer: A**

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**321.** Rhizoids in Riccia are

- A. Unicellular smooth-walled
- B. Unicellular tuberculate



C. Both smooth-walled and tuberculate unicellular

D. Multicellular smooth-walled and tuberculate.

**Answer: C**



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**322.** A cell of Ulothrix has chloroplasts

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer:**



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**323.** Fern spermatozoids possess flagella

- A. Nil
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Numerous.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**324.** Nutrient medium is made semisolid by adding

- A. Pectin
- B. Agar-agar

C. Sodium chloride

D. Water.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**325.** Basal swollen part of ligule of Selaginella is

A. Glossopodium

B. Rhizopodium

C. Protonema

D. Hydathodes.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**326.** Which is pond scum

A. Spirogyra

B. Ulothrix

C. Anabaena

D. Nostoc.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**327.** In Spirogyra, ladder like structure is formed in

A. Lateral conjugation

B. Scalariform conjugation

C. Direct conjugation

D. Asexual reproduction.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**328.** The middle sterile portion in the capsule of moss (*Funaria*) is

A. Columella

B. Foot

C. Spore sac

D. Protonema.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**329.** Vascular bundles of *Cycas*/*Pinus* stem are

- A. Conjoint, collateral and closed
- B. Conjoint, collateral and open
- C. Conjoint, bicollateral and open
- D. Conjoint, bicollateral and closed.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**330.** Find out the similarity between gymnosperms and angiosperms

- A. Naked ovules

B. Polyembryony

C. Double fertilization

D. None of the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**331.** Phycology deals with study of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Microbes

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: A**

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**332.** Archegonium is absent in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Pteridophyta
- C. Thallophyta
- D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: C**

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**333.** Sieve tubes and companion cells are absent in

- A. Angiosperms



B. Pea

C. Mango

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: D**



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**334.** Riccia gametophyte develops from spore and ends in

A. Thallus

B. Capsule

C. Zygote

D. Spore.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**335.** Gymnosperms are characterised by

- A. Multiflagellate sperms
- B. Naked seeds
- C. Winged seeds
- D. Seeds inside fruits.

**Answer: B**



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**336.** A gymnosperms leaf carries 16 chromosomes. Number of chromosomes in its endosperm shall be

A. 16

B. 23

C. 12

D. 8

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**337.** Ribbon-shaped chloroplasts occur in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Ulothrix

D. Riccia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**338.** Naked seeds occur in

- A. Pteris/Pteridophytes
- B. Cycas/Gymnosperms
- C. Funaria/Bryophytes
- D. Maize/Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**339.** Angiosperms contain

A. Tracheids

B. Vessels

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**340.** Number of species belonging to gymnosperms is

A. 900

B. 1000

C. 700

D. 800

**Answer: A**



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**341.** Which are the amphibians in Plant Kingdom ?

- A. Tracheophyta
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Pteridophyta
- D. Thallophyta.

**Answer: B**



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**342.** Which one is a living fossil ?

- A. Pinus
- B. Gnetum
- C. Ginkgo
- D. Riccia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**343.** Elater mechanism of spore dispersal is found in

- A. Riccia
- B. Marchantia
- C. Funaria
- D. Fern.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**344.** Double fertilization is a characteristic of

- A. Pteridophytes
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Bryophytes
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**345.** Rhizophore is a



- A. Stem branch
- B. Root
- C. Reproductive organ
- D. Intermediate between A and B.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**346.** Sporocarp is a reproductive structure of

- A. Some algae
- B. Some aquatic ferns having sori
- C. Angiosperms having spores
- D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**347.** Antheridia and archegonia are sex organs of

A. Spirogyra

B. Mucor

C. Moss

D. Puccinia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**348.** Vascular bundles are absent in

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**349.** In gymnosperms, the ovules are

A. Naked

B. Covered

C. With two coats

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**350.** Fern prothallus is

- A. Rhizoids
- B. Protonema
- C. Sporophyte
- D. Gametophyte.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**351.** Protostele is

- A. Stele divided into many parts
- B. Early stele with central solid xylem surrounded by phloem
- C. Latent stele
- D. Angiosperm stele.

**Answer: B**



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**352.** Plant group in which every cell of gametangium forms gametes is

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Pteridophyta
- D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: A**



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**353.** A spore of *Spirogyra* sp. after resting period is

A. Diploid

B. Haploid

C. Zoospores

D. Aplanospores.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**354.** The cell wall of *Spirogyra* is made up of

A. Cellulose

B. Lignin

C. Chitin

D. Suberin.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**355.** A saprobiotic bryophyte is

A. Ricciocarpus

B. Porella

C. Buxbaumia aphylla

D. Sphagnum.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**356.** Sex organs are embedded in the thallus in

- A. Moss
- B. Riccia
- C. Azolla
- D. Fern.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**357.** In Funaria, male and female sex organs occur at the tip of two branches, main axis and large branch. The condition is called

- A. Pleurocarpous
- B. Acrocarpous
- C. Apocarpous
- D. Syncarpous.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**358.** In funaria, the haploid structures is

- A. Capsule
- B. Columella

C. Protonema

D. Seta.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**359.** Retort cells occur in

A. Funaria

B. Polygonatum

C. Porella

D. Sphagnum.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**360.** In which of the following elater mother cells and spore mother cells belong to same generation

A. Marchantia

B. Reboulia

C. Riccardia

D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**361.** Seed habit originated in certain

A. Bryophytes

B. Ferns

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**



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**362.** The first seed plants appeared during

A. Cretaceous

B. Carboniferous

C. Devonian

D. Silurian.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**363.** Cycas resembles angiosperms in having

- A. Circinate vernation in leaves
- B. Vessels
- C. Motile sperms
- D. Ovules.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**364.** Gymnosperm seeds are naked due to lack of

- A. Pericarp

B. Perianth

C. Nucellus

D. Integuments.

**Answer: A**



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**365.** In *Pinus* male and female reproductive structures occur

A. On the same branch

B. On different branches of same plant

C. On different plants

D. On the trunk.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**366.** Microsporangia of *Cycas* occur over microsporophyll

- A. Abaxial side
- B. Adaxial side
- C. Axills
- D. Margins.

**Answer: A**

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**367.** Maiden Hair Tree is

- A. *Araucaria*

B. Thuja

C. Ginkgo

D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**368.** The formation of embryo without fusion of gametes is termed as

A. Apogamy

B. Apospory

C. Isogamy

D. Syngamy.



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**369.** In life cycle of Funaria spores are beginning of the generation

- A. Gametophytic
- B. Sporophytic
- C. Both A and B
- D. Peristome.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**370.** The main plant body of *Selaginella* sp. is

- A. Sporophyte
- B. Gametophyte
- C. Halophyte
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**371.** *Pinus* is a gymnosperm because it

- A. Dioecious
- B. Monoecious
- C. Unisexual

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**372.** Pinus seed is

- A. Non-endospermic and monocotyledonous
- B. Abaxial and rounded
- C. Adaxial and endospermic
- D. Hypogeal and nonendospermic.

**Answer: C**

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**373.** Heterospory and seed habit are exhibited by non-flowering plant which also possesses

- A. Bract
- B. Ligule
- C. Petiole
- D. Spathe.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**374.** Botanical name of Sanjeevani is

- A. *Selaginella chrysocaulos*
- B. *Selaginella bryopteris*

C. *S. chrysorhizos*

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



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**375.** Thermal algae survive at

A. Low temperature

B. Hot water of  $30^{\circ} - 40^{\circ} C$

C. Hot spring at  $70^{\circ} C$

D. Frozen lakes and ocean.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**376.** Ancestors of land plants possessed

- A. Arboreal habit
- B. Heterotrichous habit
- C. Theorny habit
- D. Prostrate habit.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**377.** Calcium deposition and larvicidal properties are found in

- A. Diatoms
- B. Oscillatoria

C. Chara

D. Caulerpa.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**378.** An alga rich in proteins is

A. Chlorella

B. Oscillatoria

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**379.** The alga found in still fresh water is

- A. Sargassum
- B. Laminaria
- C. Polysiphonia
- D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**380.** Brown algae have a characteristic pigment of

- A. Phycocyanin
- B. Fucoxanthin



C. Phycoerythrin

D. Haematochrome.

**Answer: B**



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**381.** Photosynthetic pigment capable of absorbing green light is

A. Phycocyanin

B. Carotenoid

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Chlorophyll.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**382.** What is unique about bryophytes ?

A. They do not have roots

B. Bryophytes produce spores

C. They lack vascular tissues

D. Sporophyte depends upon and remains attached to gametophyte.

**Answer: D**



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**383.** Branched rhizoids and leafy gametophytes are characteristic of

- A. All bryophytes
- B. Some bryophytes
- C. Some pteridophytes
- D. All pteridophytes.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**384.** Bryophytes can be separated from algae, because they

- A. Thalloid
- B. With archegonia having sterile outer jacket
- C. Devoid of conducting tissue
- D. In possession of chloroplasts in their cells.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**385.** Bryophytes are distinguishable from fungi in having

- A. Sterile jacket layer around sex organs
- B. Land habit
- C. Flagellate gametes
- D. Gametophytic plant body.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**386.** Partially independent sporophyte is found in

- A. Pteris
- B. Funaria
- C. Dryopteris
- D. Selaginella.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**387.** Spores are liberated only after decay and decomposition of thallus in

- A. Marchantia
- B. Anthoceros
- C. Riccia
- D. Funaria.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**388.** Which ones are non-vascular ?

- A. Bryophyte
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**389.** Fossils of early vascular plants have been discovered in the rocks of

- A. Cambrian
- B. Silurian
- C. Devonian
- D. Jurassic.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**390.** Selaginella leaf have an outgrowth on adaxial surface called

- A. Ligule
- B. Indusium

C. Stipule

D. Petiole.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**391.** A pteridophyte having pyrenoid in its chloroplasts is

A. Pteridium

B. Selaginella

C. Equisetum

D. Marsilea.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**392.** Amphiphloic siphonostele/solenostele occurs in the stem of

- A. Lycopodium
- B. Equisetum
- C. Pteris
- D. Marsilea.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**393.** Maiden Hair Fern is

- A. Pteris
- B. Dryopteris

C. Adiantum

D. Marsilea.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**394.** Common between bryophytes and pteridophytes is

A. Absence of sporophyte

B. Gametophyte dependent on sporophyte

C. Sporophyte dependent on gametophyte

D. Multicellular sex organs with sterile jacket.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**395.** Rudimentary seed habit occurs in

- A. Lycopodium
- B. Selaginella
- C. Psilotum
- D. Equisetum.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**396.** Sperm of Fern enters an archegonium due to

- A. Chemotaxy
- B. Phototaxy

C. Thermotaxy

D. Cyclosis.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**397.** Dominant flora, 200 million years ago was that of

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Ferns

D. Lycopods.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**398.** Excurrent/pyramidal habit of Pinus is a device for

- A. Adaptation for wind pollination
- B. Efficient water transport
- C. Overcoming competition amongst adjacent trees
- D. Measuring stem growth.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**399.** Pollen grain wings of Pinus are outgrowths of

- A. Intine
- B. Exine

C. Exo-intine

D. Sporangial wall.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**400.** In Pinus, pollen grains develop inside

A. Anther

B. Tapetum

C. Pollen chamber

D. Microsporangium.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**401.** Moss protonema can be differentiated from filamentous alga in

- A. Long rhizoids
- B. Coenocytic nature
- C. Oblique septa
- D. Absence of chloroplasts.

**Answer: C**



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**402.** Sago of Cycas is given to patients with stomach disorders because it is

- A. Cheap

B. Easily digestible with less starch

C. Tastier

D. With high nutritive value.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**403.** Tracheophyta consists of

A. Bryophytes only

B. Pteridophytes only

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**404.** Which is intermediate between conifers and cycads ?

- A. Tsuga
- B. Ephedra
- C. Ginkgo
- D. Cupressus.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**405.** Gymnosperms/Cycas have a mode of pollination called

- A. Zoophily

B. Anemophily

C. Entomophily

D. Hydrophily.

**Answer: B**



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**406.** Ulothrix is

A. Filamentous alga with flagellated reproductive stages

B. Filamentous alga with non-flagellated reproductive stages

C. Membranous alga producing zoospores

D. Non-motile colonial alga lacking reproductive stages.

**Answer: A**

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**407.** Bryophytes depend upon water because water is required for

- A. Vegetative propagation
- B. Filling archegonium for fertilization
- C. Swimming of sperm upto egg inside archegonium
- D. Fertilization of homosporous plants.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**408.** Walking fern is named so as

- A. It knows walking
- B. It is dispersed through walking
- C. It is dispersed through walking
- D. Its spores are able to walk

**Answer: propagates vegetatively**



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**409.** Which is incorrect about Cycas

- A. Its xylem has vessels
- B. It has circinate vernation
- C. It does not have well organised female flower
- D. Its roots possess some blue-green algae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**410.** Algae differ from Byroyphyta in possessing

- A. Chlorophyll a and b
- B. Naked sex organs
- C. Jacketed sex organs
- D. Aerobic respiration.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**411.** Physiological anisogamous sexual reproduction occurs in

A. Spirogyra

B. Mucor

C. Selaginella

D. Pinus.

**Answer: A**



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**412.** Fern prothallus develops from

A. Oospore

B. Antherozoid

C. Elater

D. Spore.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**413.** Gametophytic generation is dominant in

- A. Pteridophytes
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Bryophytes
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**414.** Heteromorphic alternation of generations occurs in

A. Dictyota

B. Selaginella

C. Rhizopus

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**415.** Dichotomous branching occurs

A. Liverworts

B. Funaria

C. Dryopteris

D. Pinus.



**Answer: A**



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**416.** To which group would a plant belong that produces spores, has vascular tissues and bears seeds without fruits

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: C**



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**417.** Sporogonium of *Polytrichum* possesses

- A. Foot, seta and capsule
- B. Ribbon shaped thallus
- C. Cordate prothallus
- D. Fleshy thallus

**Answer: A**



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**418.** Stem of *Selaginella* has

- A. Siphonostele
- B. Protostele
- C. Ectophloic siphonostele

D. Amphiphloic siphonostele.

**Answer: B**

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**419.** Ephedrine is got from the plant part of Ephedra

A. Flowers

B. Leaves

C. Stems

D. Roots.

**Answer: C**

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**420.** Oogamous sexual reproduction involves fusion of

- A. Motile and nonmotile gametes
- B. Similar gametes
- C. Dissimilar motile gametes
- D. Dissimilar nonmotile gametes.

**Answer: A**



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**421.** In oogamous reproduction

- A. Both male and female gametes are motile
- B. Both gametes are product of division of protoplast
- C. Both male and female gametes are non-motile

D. For male gametes protoplast divides but for female gamete it does not.

**Answer: D**

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**422.** Life cycle in Chlamydomonas / Ulothrix/ Spirogya is

- A. Haplobiontic/Haplontic
- B. Diplobiontic
- C. Haplodiplobiontic
- D. Diplontic.

**Answer: A**

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**423.** Father of Indian Bryology is

A. Raj Kumar

B. S.R. Kashyap

C. Maheshwari

D. Khurana.

**Answer: B**



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**424.** In Funaria, rhizoids arise from

A. Basal region

B. Apical region

C. Dorsal region

D. Ventral region.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**425.** Which one has oil and occasionally starch as reserve food ?

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Rhodophyceae

D. Xanthophyceae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**426.** Indusium occurs in

- A. Cycas
- B. Chlorella/Algae
- C. Pteris/Fern
- D. Riccia/Moss.

**Answer: C**



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**427.** The term chromatophore was coined by

- A. Pfeffer
- B. Schmitz



C. Singer and Nicolson

D. Compraheti.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**428.** Primitive type of stomata occur in Moss over

A. Apophysis

B. Leaves

C. Axis

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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**429.** Vegetative reproduction in *Cycas* occurs by

- A. Scale leaves
- B. Sporophylls
- C. Bulbils
- D. Fragmentation.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**430.** Presence of basal rhizoidal cell in *Ulothrix* is an example of

- A. Dead cell
- B. Vestigial cell

C. Accessory cell

D. Beginning of division of labour.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**431.** Prothallus of fern has

A. Antheridia and archegonia on lower surface

B. Antheridia and archegonia on upper surface

C. Antheridia on upper surface and archegonia on lower surface

D. Antheridia on lower surface and archegonia on upper surface.

**Answer: A**



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**432.** In three filaments are involved in lateral conjugation in Spirogyra, zygospores will be found in

- A. All the three filaments
- B. Only the middle filament
- C. Lateral filaments
- D. Either B or C.

**Answer: D**



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**433.** During development of embryo in archeogonium of Bryophyta its posterior part form protective embryo cover which is called

- A. Paraphysis
- B. Calyptra
- C. Apophysis
- D. Hypophysis.

**Answer: B**



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**434.** Sporophyte of Riccia contains

- A. Spores, elaters and nutritive cells

B. Spores and nutritive cells

C. Elaters and spores

D. Spores only.

**Answer: B**



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**435.** Which of the following tissue is present in the leaves of Pinus and serve to conduct water and food

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Conducting tissue

D. Transfusion tissue.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**436.** Thallus of Riccia is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**437.** Bryophytes have

A. Archegonia

B. Dominant gametophytic and parasitic sporophytic phases

C. Thalloid plant body

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**438.** Basal cell of Ulothrix is

A. Antheridium

B. Meristematic

C. Holdfast

D. Zoogonidium.



**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**439. Multiciliated antherozoids occur in**

- A. Riccia and Funaria
- B. Pteris and Cycas
- C. Riccia and Pteris
- D. Marchantia and Riccia.

**Answer: B**



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**440.** In moss antheridia and archegonia occur at the tips of two different branches of the same plant. The condition is called

- A. Monoecious and autoicous
- B. Monoecious and paroicous
- C. Monoecious and synoicous
- D. Dioecious.

**Answer: A**



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**441.** The male cone of Pinus is modified

- A. Needles
- B. Scales

C. Dwarf shoots

D. Long shoots.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**442.** Gametophyte of fern is called.

A. Protonema

B. Prothallus

C. Proembryo

D. Germling.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**443.** Grouping of algae is based on

- A. Food reserve
- B. Colony formation
- C. Shape
- D. Pigments.

**Answer: D**



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**444.** Antherozoids of Marchantia are

- A. Short, curved and biflagellate
- B. Short, straight and multiflagellate

C. Long, straight and biflagellate

D. Long, curved and biflagellate.

**Answer: A**



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**445.** In Riccia, the archegonium is

A. Rounded

B. Cup-shaped

C. Star-shaped

D. Flask-shaped.

**Answer: D**



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**446.** Dwarf shoot is Pinus is

- A. Shed every year
- B. Shed after 2-3 years
- C. Shed after five years
- D. Never shed.

**Answer: B**



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**447.** Cycas occurs commonly in

- A. South America
- B. North America

C. South East Asia

D. Europe.

**Answer: C**



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**448.** In Pinus, the male gametes are

A. Non-ciliate

B. Multiciliate

C. Biciliate

D. Uniciliate.

**Answer: A**



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**449.** Phytoplankton is made of

- A. Decomposer microorganisms
- B. Plants feeding on animals and their remains
- C. Aquatic algae and photosynthetic bacteria
- D. Non-vascular hydrophytes.

**Answer: C**



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**450.** In Funaria, annulus separates

- A. Apophysis and theca
- B. Theca and Operculum



C. Columella and apophysis

D. Operculum and apophysis.

**Answer: B**



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**451.** On germination each zygospore of Spirogyra gives rise to

A. Four plants

B. Three plants

C. Two plants

D. One plant.

**Answer: D**



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**452.** In Spirogyra, pyrenoids occur in

- A. Nucleus
- B. Cell wall
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Chloroplast.

**Answer: D**



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**453.** Chloroplasts are found in the spores of

- A. Yeast
- B. Funaria

C. Dryopteris

D. Rhizopus.

**Answer: B**



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**454.** One of the following is of considerable economic importance

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Sphagnum.

**Answer: D**



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**455.** Vessels and Companion cells are characteristics of

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. Viruses.

**Answer: A**

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**456.** The gametophyte of fern bears

- A. Roots

B. Antheridia

C. Archegonia

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**457.** Sago comes from

A. Calamus ritung

B. Metroxylon rumphii

C. Areca catechu

D. Phoenix dactylifera.

**Answer: B**

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**458.** Angiosperms show

- A. Monospory
- B. Bisporry
- C. Trispory
- D. Tetraspory.

**Answer: D**

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**459.** Pollination of pollen grains in Pinus takes place at

- A. One celled

B. Two celled

C. Three celled

D. Four celled.

**Answer: D**



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**460.** Sulphur shower is due to

A. Acid rain

B. Excess  $SO_2$  and  $SO_3$  in atmosphere

C. Exposed sulphur rocks

D. Pollen of Pinus/Cedrus.

**Answer: D**

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**461.** In Selaginella

- A. Gametophyte is dominant
- B. Sporophyte is dominant
- C. Sporophyte is total parasite
- D. Gametophyte is total parasite.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**462.** Sporophyte is completely dependent in

- A. Selaginella



B. Dryopteris

C. Riccia

D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



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**463.** The term prothallus is used for

A. Stage before thallus

B. Plant body without differentiation of stem, leaves and roots

C. Reduced gametophyte

D. Reduced sporophyte.

**Answer: C**



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**464.** Thin-walled nonflagellate spores are

- A. Zoospores
- B. Aplanospores
- C. Hyphospores
- D. Zygozoospores.

**Answer: B**



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**465.** Which one of the following has not changed for the last several thousand years

A. Dryopteris

B. Gnetum

C. Ginkgo

D. Palms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**466.** Iodine can be obtained from

A. Laminaria

B. Porphyra

C. Chlorella

D. Polysiphonia.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**467.** Selaginella multiplies vegetatively through

A. Tubers

B. Resting buds

C. Fragmentation

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**468.** In Funaria, calyptra is formed from

- A. Capsule
- B. Archegonium
- C. Columella
- D. Antheridium.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**469.** Which one is the earliest land plant

- A. Rhynia
- B. Hornea

C. Cooksonia

D. Cordaites.

**Answer: C**



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**470.** Largest ovules, trees and gametes are found in

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Both A and B

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



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471. Cleavage and archegonial polyembryony is common in

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Angiosperms
- D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: A**



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472. Chl a, Chl d and phycoerythrin occur in

- A. Chlorophyceae
- B. Bacillariophyceae

C. Cyanophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae.

**Answer: D**



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**473.** The wood of Pinus is

A. Manoxylic and homoxylous

B. Manoxylic and heteroxylous

C. Pycnoxylic and homoxylous

D. Pycnoxylic and heteroxylous.

**Answer: C**



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**474.** In Selaginella male gametes are

- A. Uniflagellate
- B. Biflagellate
- C. Non-flagellate
- D. Multiflagellate.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**475.** Moss sporophyte does not possess

- A. Elaters
- B. Seta

C. Foot

D. Columella.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**476.** Non-flagellate' gametes occur in

A. Ulothrix

B. Spirogyra

C. Funaria

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**477.** Annulus occurs in

- A. Annual plants
- B. Mosses
- C. Both mosses and ferns
- D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**478.** Apophysis occurs in

- A. Marchantia
- B. Pteridium

C. Apocyanaceae

D. Mosses.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**479.** Most advanced amongst the dicots is

A. Asteraceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Fabaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**480.** Female sex organs of bryophytes are called

- A. Oogonia
- B. Ascogonia
- C. Archaeogonia
- D. Antheridia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**481.** The term bryophyta was given by

- A. Iyengar
- B. Linnaeus

C. Braun

D. Bentham

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**482.** Kelps are

A. Fresh water large

B. Marine algae

C. Terrestrial plants

D. Amphibious plants.

**Answer: B**



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**483.** Algal zone is characteristic of

- A. Coralloid root of Cycas
- B. Normal root of Cycas
- C. Normal root of Pinus
- D. Mycorrhizal root of Pinus.

**Answer: A**



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**484.** Storage product of most algae is

- A. Fat
- B. Starch

C. Glycogen

D. Cellulose.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**485.** Pigment mainly responsible for photosynthesis in red algae is

A. Phycoerythrin

B. Chlorophyll a

C. Carotene

D. Xanthophyll.

**Answer: B**







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**486.** Ancestors of land plants/bryophytes were

- A. Red algae
- B. Brown Algae
- C. Green Algae
- D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**487.** Coralloid roots of *Cycas* are

- A. Negatively geotropic

- B. Positively geotropic
- C. Positively phototropic
- D. Negatively phototropic.

**Answer: A**



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**488.** Select the correct statement

- A. Bryophyta are vascular non-flowering plants
- B. Algae are nonvascular phanerogams
- C. Gymnosperms are nonvascular seed bearing plants
- D. Angiosperms are vascular seed bearing plants

**Answer: D**

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**489.** Gymnosperms differ from pteridophytes (gymnosperms are characterised by)

- A. Naked ovule
- B. Circinate ptyxis
- C. Leaf arrangement
- D. Gametophyte.

**Answer: A**

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**490.** Plant body is a photosynthetic filament in

A. Riccia

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Spirogyra

D. Pteris.

**Answer: C**



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**491.** Fungi resemble algae in presence of similar

A. Reproductive structures

B. Cell wall constituents

C. Similar chlorophylls

D. Paramylon as reserve food.

**Answer: A**



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**492.** Pinus possesses

- A. Winged seeds
- B. Winged pollen
- C. Coralloid roots
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



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**493.** The most primitive type of stele is

A. Atactostele

B. Protostele

C. Dictyostele

D. Stenostele.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**494.** Fern stomata occur on

A. Stem

B. Leaf

C. Root

D. Capsule.

**Answer: B**



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**495.** In fern, archegonia occur on

A. Stem

B. Root

C. Leaf

D. Sex organ.

**Answer: C**



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**496.** In fern, archegonia occur on

A. Leaves

B. Roots

C. Prothallus

D. Sporophyte.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**497.** Cleavage polyembryony occurs in

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes.



**Answer: A**



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**498.** Funaria differs from Marchantia in having

- A. Foot
- B. Calyptra
- C. Ventral canal cell
- D. Protonema.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**499.** Lateral conjugation of Spirogyra occurs in individuals

- A. Free floating
- B. Homothallic
- C. Heterothallic
- D. Having different characters.

**Answer: B**



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**500.** Medicine for respiratory problems is got from

- A. Cannabis
- B. Eucalyptus
- C. Ephedra
- D. Saccharum.

**Answer: C**



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**501.** Algae growing on animal bodies and shells are called

- A. Epizotic
- B. Epiphytic
- C. Sea Lettuce
- D. Parasitic

**Answer: A**



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**502.** Non-flowering plants belongs to :

A. Dicots

B. Monocots

C. Phanerogams

D. Cryptogams.

**Answer: D**



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**503.** Which is wrong

A. Naked seeds occur in gymnosperms

B. Endospores develop in pteridophyta

C. Basidiocarp is fructification of fungus

D. Capsule is part of sporophyte in bryophytes.

**Answer: B**



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**504.** Which one of the following is true moss

A. Bog Moss

B. Reindeer Moss

C. Club Moss

D. Irish Moss.

**Answer: A**



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**505.** Fucoxanthin is found in

A. Gelidium

B. Volvox

C. Sargassum

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: C**



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**506.** Cycas has two cotyledons but it is not included under angiosperms because it has

A. Circinate ptyxis

B. Compound leaves

C. Monocot like stem

D. Naked seeds.

**Answer: D**



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**507.** Zygosporangium of Spirogyra is

- A. Multilayered
- B. Three layered
- C. Two layered
- D. One layered.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**508.** Stomata do not occur in

- A. Algae
- B. Liverworts
- C. Mosses
- D. Ferns.

**Answer: A**



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**509.** Funaria is

- A. Heteroecious
- B. Dioecious
- C. Monoecious
- D. Trioecious.



**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**510.** Secondary growth occurs in

A. Riccia

B. Funaria

C. Selaginella

D. None of the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**511.** A dicot is

A. Mango

B. Coconut

C. Sugarcane

D. Banana.

**Answer: A**



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**512.** In Ulothrix, zygote is

A. Non-flagellate

B. Uniflagellate

C. Biflagellate

D. Tetraflagellate.

**Answer: D**

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**513.** In Spirogyra sexual reproduction occurs through

- A. Conjugation
- B. Physiological isogamy
- C. Morphological anisogamy
- D. Oogamy.

**Answer: A**

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514. Pteridophytes are distinguishable from bryophytes in possessing

- A. Dependent sporophyte
- B. Independent sporophyte
- C. Dependent gametophyte
- D. No vascular bundles.

**Answer: B**



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515. Which one is found over fern leaves

- A. Indusium
- B. Spathe

C. Ramenta

D. Frond.

**Answer: C**



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**516.** Spirogyra filaments increase in length due to division in

A. Apical cell

B. Middle cells

C. All green cells

D. Basal cell.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**517.** Zygotic meiosis occurs in

- A. Funaria
- B. Fucus
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Fern.

**Answer: C**



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**518.** Dicotyledons are characterised by presence of

- A. Tap root
- B. Adventitious roots

C. Fibrous roots

D. Epiphytic roots.

**Answer: A**



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**519.** Algae are useful as they

A. Are used in study of photosynthesis

B. Purify air

C. Cause alcoholic fermentation

D. Occur in largest number.

**Answer: B**



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**520.** Sago Palm is

- A. Cycas
- B. Cedrus
- C. Pinus
- D. Taxus.

**Answer: A**



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**521.** Endodermis is component of

- A. Extrastelar tissue system
- B. Intrastelar tissue system



C. Epidermal tissue system

D. Vascular tissue system.

**Answer: A**



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**522.** In life cycle of Spirogyra, a brief period of tetranucleate condition occurs in

A. Vegetative cells

B. Germinating zygospores

C. Gametangium

D. Holdfast.

**Answer: B**



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**523.** Brown hair found at the base of Pteris leaves are

- A. Modified stipules
- B. Modified leaflets
- C. Ramenta
- D. Spines.

**Answer: C**

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**524.** Diploxylic condition occurs in Cycas in

- A. Root

B. Stem

C. Coralloid root

D. Leaflet.

**Answer: D**



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**525.** Peat Moss is

A. Club Moss

B. Reindeer Moss

C. Irish Moss

D. Bog Moss.

**Answer: D**



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**526.** Cell wall of *Chlamydomonas* possesses

- A. Cellulose
- B. Glycoproteins
- C. Hemicellulose
- D. Proteins only.

**Answer: B**



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**527.** In *Dryopteris*

- A. Sporophyte is parasitic over gametophyte

- B. Sporophyte is independent
- C. Gametophyte is independent
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**

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**528.** Seed of Pinus contains

- A. Parent sporophyte is form of perisperm
- B. Endosperm as gametophyte
- C. Embryo as future sporophyte
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**529.** Pigments present in Ulothrix are

- A. Chl a, Chl b and phycocyanin
- B. Chl a, Chl c, phycocyanin and fucoxanthin
- C. Chl a, Chl b, carotenes and xanthophylls
- D. Chl a and fucoxanthin.

**Answer: C**



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**530.** Rhizoids in Riccia are

- A. Unicellular smooth

- B. Unicellular smooth and tuberculate
- C. Multicellular smooth and tuberculate
- D. Multicellular tuberculate.

**Answer: B**



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**531. Pteridium possess**

- A. Polycyclic dictyostele
- B. Actinostele
- C. Siphonostele
- D. Amphiphloic siphonostele.

**Answer: A**

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**532.** What is true for Spirogyra

- A. Lateral conjugation occurs in homothallic species
- B. Scalariform conjugation occurs in homothallic species
- C. Lateral conjugation occurs in heterothallic species
- D. Conjugation type is unrelated to homothallic or heterothallic nature.

**Answer: A**

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**533.** What is correct



- A. Protonema of moss and prothallus of Dryopteris are sporophytic
- B. Protonema of mos and prothallus of Dryopteris are gametophytic
- C. Moss protonema is sporophytic, Pteris prothallus is gametophytic but plant body of Pteris and Funaria are gametophytic
- D. Plant body of moss is gametophytic while that of Dryopteris is both gametophytic and sporophytic.

**Answer: B**

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**534.** Circinate vernation occurs in

A. Algae

B. Moss

C. Fern

D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



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**535.** Lower plants having green pigments similar to those of higher plants are

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Schizomycetes.

**Answer: B**



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**536.** Mosses grow in moist places because they

- A. Lack vascular tissue
- B. Have gametes which require water for transport
- C. Lack root and stomata
- D. Cannot grow on land.

**Answer: B**



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**537.** Chlamydomonas is found in

A. Rivers and streams

B. Ponds and lakes

C. Oceans

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**538.** Life cycle is haplontic in

A. Funaria

B. Ulothrix

C. Selaginella

D. Pinus.

**Answer: B**



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**539.** The sporophyte of *Funaria* begins development within

- A. Archegonium
- B. Protonema
- C. Antheridium
- D. Capsule.

**Answer: A**



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**540.** Protostele occurs in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**



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**541.** Which one does not occur in Selaginella

- A. Heterospory
- B. Heterophylly
- C. Homospory
- D. Ligulate leaves.

**Answer: C**



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**542.** Megasporophyll of *Cycas* is homologous to

- A. Carpel
- B. Stamen
- C. Petal
- D. Sepal.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**543.** Plant body of *Funaria* is

- A. Completely sporophyte
- B. Completely gametophyte
- C. Predominantly sporophyte with gametophyte
- D. Predominantly gametophyte with sporophyte

**Answer: D**



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**544.** What is true about foliage of Cycas

- A. Palmate and pinnate green foliage
- B. Brown scales and pinnate green foliage leaves
- C. Oblong and long leaves
- D. Green and scaly leaves.



**Answer: B**



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**545.** Possible advantage of antheridia occurring on the under surface for fern prothallus is

- A. Protection from wind
- B. Protection from direct rays
- C. Easy diffusion of nutrients from prothallus
- D. Accumulation of capillary water.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**546.** What is exclusive for angiosperms

- A. Vessels
- B. Secondary growth
- C. Double fertilization
- D. Autotrophic nature.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**547.** A plant having seeds but lacking flowers and fruits belongs to

- A. Gymnosperm
- B. Pteridophyte

C. Angiosperm

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**548.** A spermatophyte with ciliated stage is

A. Pteridium

B. Riccia

C. Gymnosperm

D. Angiosperm.

**Answer: C**



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**549.** Plant cells possess wall but the same is absent in

- A. Pollen grain
- B. Male gamete
- C. Female gamete
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**550.** Gracilaria yields agar, carrageenin and related

- A. Fats
- B. Alkaloids

C. Phycocolloids

D. Proteins.

**Answer: C**



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**551.** What is correct

A. Bryophytes are vascular cryptogams

B. Pteridophytes are homogenous group of tracheophytes

C. Cordaitales grow in gymnosperm forests naked seeds.

D. None of these

**Answer: D**



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**552.** Which one produces carrageenin

- A. Brown algae
- B. Red algae
- C. Green algae
- D. Blue green algae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**553.** Evidence for aquatic ancestry of bryophytes is

- A. Gametophytic plant body
- B. Ciliated sperms

C. Peristome teeth

D. All the above.

**Answer: B**



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**554.** Red rust of tea is caused by

A. Rhizopus

B. Puccinia

C. Cephaleuros

D. Phytophthora.

**Answer: C**



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**555.** Four leaflets occurs in

- A. Sesbania
- B. Oxalis
- C. Marsilea
- D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**



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**556.** Gymnosperms are naked seeded plants because

- A. There is no fruit
- B. There is no ovule



C. There is no fertilization

D. There is no ovary and fruit.

**Answer: D**



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**557.** Chlorenchyma is known to develop in the

A. Cytoplasm of Chlorella

B. Mycelium of a green mould like Aspergillus

C. Spore capsule of a moss

D. Pollen tube of Pinus.

**Answer: C**



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**558.** A living fossil is

- A. Pinus
- B. Cycas
- C. Selaginella
- D. Metasequoia.

**Answer: B**



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**559.** Sexual reproduction of Spirogyra is an advanced feature as it shows

- A. Different sizes of motile sex organs

- B. Same size of motile sex organs
- C. Morphologically different sex organs
- D. Physiologically different sex organs.

**Answer: D**



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**560.** Which amongst the following are not seed producers

- A. Fern and Funaria
- B. Funaria and Ficus
- C. Ficus and Chlamydomonas
- D. Punica and Pinus.

**Answer: A**

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**561.** Angiosperms differ from gymnosperms in having

- A. Covered seeds
- B. Large leaves
- C. Seeds
- D. Tap roots.

**Answer: A**

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**562.** Which one manufactures food through photosynthesis

- A. Euglena

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Penicillium

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



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**563.** Red algae posses

A. Rhodochrome

B. Chlorophyll

C. Chlorophyll and phycobilin

D. Fucoxanthin.

**Answer: C**

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**564.** Greatest extent of adaptation to various environments is found in

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Bryophytes
- C. Ferns
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**

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**565.** What is true of angiosperms

- A. Seeds are naked
- B. They have tracheids only
- C. They are not cryptogams
- D. They lack companion cells.

**Answer: C**



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**566.** Resin ducts of *Cedrus* are mostly present in

- A. Epidermis
- B. Cortex
- C. Pericycle
- D. Pith.

**Answer: B**



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**567.** Dominant phase in life cycle of most algae and fungi is

- A. Haploid
- B. Diploid
- C. Triploid
- D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: A**



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**568.** Phycobilins occur in



- A. Green algae
- B. Blue-green Algae
- C. Red algae
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**569.** Which one grows over molluscan shell

- A. Characium
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Cladophora
- D. Protoderma.

**Answer: C**

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**570.** Prothallus of *Dryopteris* is and bears archegonia over

- A. Sporophyte, dorsally
- B. Sporophyte, ventrally
- C. Gametophyte, dorsally
- D. Gametophyte, ventrally.

**Answer: D**

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**571.** Which is not true of *Pinus*

- A. Three needles in spur of *P. roxburghii*
- B. Xylem is towards inner side of vascular bundles of stem
- C. Homosporous gymnosperm
- D. Microsporophyll has two microsporangia.

**Answer: C**



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**572. Golden Mine of Liverworts is**

- A. Eastern Himalayas
- B. Western Himalayas
- C. Western Ghats
- D. Eastern Ghats.

**Answer: B**



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**573.** Club moss' belongs to

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**574.** Of the following group which secrete and deposit calcium carbonate and appear like corals.

- A. Red algae
- B. Brown algae
- C. Blue-green algae
- D. All the above.

**Answer: A**

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**575.** Pond silk' is the common name of

- A. Corallina
- B. Spirogyra

C. Selaginella

D. Chlorella.

**Answer: B**



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**576.** Which is not true of monocots

A. Parallel venation

B. Single seed leaf

C. Floral parts in multiples of 4 – 5

D. Adventitious roots.

**Answer: C**



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**577.** Frog Spawn Alga is

- A. Batrachospermum
- B. Chlamydomonas
- C. Fucus
- D. Gelidium.

**Answer: A**



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**578.** Sea Lettuce is

- A. Laminaria
- B. Chlorella

C. Sargassum

D. Ulva.

**Answer: D**



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**579.** Rhynia belongs to

A. Silurian

B. Devonian

C. Carboniferous

D. Permian.

**Answer: B**



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**580.** Both heterospory and circinate ptyxis occur in

A. Dryopteris

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Funaria.

**Answer: C**



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**581.** Algae attached to stone is called

A. Epiploic

B. Coenolithic

C. Epilithic

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



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**582.** Pacific Yew is

A. *Acacia samana*

B. *Taxus samana*

C. *Paradisiaca brevifolia*

D. *Taxus brevifolia*.

**Answer: D**



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**583.** Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily by their

- A. Power of adaptability to diverse habitats
- B. Nature of pollination
- C. Domestication by humans
- D. Large number of seeds.

**Answer: A**



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**584.** Which of the following propagates through leaf tip

- A. Marchantia

B. Moss

C. Walking Fern

D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



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**585.** Sea weeds are important source of

A. Chlorine

B. Fluorine

C. Bromine

D. Iodine.

**Answer: D**



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**586.** Largest unicellular organism is

- A. Yeast
- B. Acetabularia
- C. Planaria
- D. Volvox.

**Answer: B**



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**587.** The first plants to appear after a forest fire are the ferns, this is because of the survival of their

- A. Spores
- B. Fronds
- C. Rhizome
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: C**



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**588.** A microsporophyll in *Pinus* has

- A. Two adaxial microsporangia
- B. Two abaxial microsporangia
- C. One abaxial microsporangium
- D. Four abaxial microsporangia.

**Answer: B**



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**589.** In Bryophyta the adult plant body is

- A. Epiphyte
- B. Sporophyte
- C. Gametophyte
- D. Sporophyll.

**Answer: C**



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**590.** In Ulothrix, meiosis occurs in

A. Holdfast

B. Zygote

C. Zoospores

D. Cells of filament.

**Answer: B**



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**591.** Assertion: Red algae contribute in producing coral reef. Itbr.

Reason: Some red algae secrete and deposit calcium carbonate  
our their walls.

A. Point out if both are true with reason being correct

explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation



C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. and both are wrong

**Answer: A**



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**592.** Mycorrhiza promotes plant growth by

A. Absorbing inorganic ions from soil

B. Serving as plant growth regulator

C. Protecting plant from infection

D. Helping plant in using atmospheric nitrogen.

**Answer: A**



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**593.** A bryophyte which harbours a nitrogen fixing blue-green alga in its thallus is

A. Riccia

B. Anthoceros

C. Marchantia

D. Pogonatum.

**Answer: B**



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**594.** Gymnosperms are called naked seed plants because they lack

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Testa

D. Ovary wall.

**Answer: D**



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**595.** Circinate vernation, a characteristic of ferns is

A. Attachment of sori on leaves

B. Heterophylly

C. Coiling of young leaves

D. Arrangement of leaves on stem.

**Answer: C**



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**596.** Conifers are found in:

- A. Western Ghats
- B. Eastern Ghats
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Himalayas.

**Answer: D**



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**597.** First land inhabiting plants are

- A. Bryophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: A**



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**598.** The unequally thickened wall of fern sporangium that helps in dehescence is

A. Indusium

B. Placenta

C. Annulus

D. Receptacle.

**Answer: C**



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**599.** In mosses conducting tissue is

A. Phloem

B. Parenchyma

C. Xylem

D. Coloured cells.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**600.** Which is not a monocot

- A. Rose
- B. Palm
- C. Orchid
- D. Banana.

**Answer: A**



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**601.** Which of the following is not the feature of gymnosperms

- A. Parallel venation
- B. Perennial nature
- C. Dimorphic branches
- D. Xylem with vessels.

**Answer: D**



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**602.** Most primitive members in which roots not present in

Or

Which of the following is a fossil pteridophyte

A. Psilotum

B. Rhynia

C. Lycopodium

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: B**



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**603.** Have capacity of absorbing water, used to replace cotton and used as a fuel is

- A. Marchantia
- B. Riccia
- C. Sphagnum
- D. Funaria.

**Answer: C**



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**604.** Dispersal of spores in fern takes place through

- A. Annulus
- B. Stomium

C. Both A and B

D. Indusium.

**Answer: C**



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**605.** Top-shaped multiciliate male gametes, and the mature seed which bears only one embryo with two cotyledons, are characteristic features of

A. Cycads

B. Conifers

C. Polypetalous angiosperms

D. Gamopetalous angiosperms.

Answer: A



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606. Match the item of columns I and II

*Column I*

*Column II*

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Peritrichous flagellation | (j) Ginkgo           |
| (b) Living fossil             | (k) Macrocyttis      |
| (c) Rhizophore                | (l) Escherichia coli |
| (d) Smallest flowering plant  | (m) Selaginella      |
| (e) Largest perennial alga    | (n) Wolffia          |
- (A) (a) — (l), (b) — (j), (c) — (m), (d) — (n),  
(e) — (k)
- (B) (a) — (k), (b) — (j), (c) — (l), (d) — (m),  
(e) — (n)
- (C) (a) — (m), (b) — (l), (c) — (k), (d) — (n),  
(e) — (j)

- A. (a)-(l), (b)-(j), (c)-(m), (d)-(n), (e)-(k)
- B. (a)-(k), (b)-(j), (c)-(l), (d)-(m), (e)-(n)
- C. (a)-(m), (b)-(l), (c)-(k), (d)-(n), (e)-(j)
- D. (a)-(j), (b)-(m), (c)-(n), (d)-(l), (e)-(k)

**Answer: A**



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**607.** Ectophloic siphonostele occurs in

- A. Marsilea and Botrychium
- B. Dicksonia and Maiden Hair Fern
- C. Osmundra and Equisetum
- D. Adiantum and Cucurbitaceae.

**Answer: C**



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**608.** Which one of the following is not characteristic feature of bryophytes ?

- A. Dominant gametophytic generation
- B. Filamentous rhizoids
- C. Amphibious habitat
- D. Vascular tissues.

**Answer: D**



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**609.** Hydroids and leptoids were first found in

- A. Liverworts
- B. Hornworts

C. Mosses

D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



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**610.** Ephedra and Gnetum are exceptions to gymnosperms as they show

A. Double fertilization

B. Siphonogamy

C. Aggregation of sporophylls

D. Presence of ovules .

**Answer: A**



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**611.** Phloem of angiosperms differs from that of other vascular plants in presence of

- A. Vessels
- B. Companion cells
- C. Tylosoides
- D. Albuminous cells

**Answer: B**

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**612.** Which ones of the following statements are true or false ?

(a) Trimerous condition of floral whorls is characteristic fo

dicotyledons

(b) Adiantum is also called Walking Fern

(c ) In gymnosperms the vascular system consists of xylem without vessels and phloem with companion cells

(d) Riccia and Marchantia are liverworts.

A. a and b are true, c and d are false

B. a and c are true, b and d are false

C. a and d are true, b and c are false

D. b and d are true, a and c are false.

**Answer: D**



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613. Match the columns I and II

**Column I**

- (a) *Anthoceros*
- (b) *Adiantum*
- (c) *Prothallus*
- (d) *Sargassum*
- (e) *Asterales*

**Column II**

- (i) Alga
- (ii) Hornwort
- (iii) Gametophyte
- (iv) Inferae
- (v) Walking fern

(A) (a)—(ii), (b)—(v), (c)—(iii), (d)—(i),  
(e)—(iv)

A. (a)-(ii), (b)-(v), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i), (e)-(iv)

B. (a)-(v), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii), (e)-(i)

C. (a)-(v), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv), (e)-(iii)

D. (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(v), (e)-(iv)

**Answer: A**



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**614.** Negatively geotropic roots are found in

A. Colocasia

B. Cycas

C. Cactus

D. Coleus.

**Answer: B**



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**615.** Algae which form motile colony is

A. Nostoc

B. Spirogyra

C. Volvox

D. Chlamydomonas.

**Answer: C**

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**616.** In pteridophytes, phloem is without

- A. Sieve cells
- B. Sieve areas
- C. Companion cells
- D. Albuminous cells.

**Answer: C**

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**617.** Which is the first group of vascular plants

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Spermatophyta
- D. pteridophyta.

**Answer: D**



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**618.** Which pteridophyte is called as horse-tail

- A. Equisetum
- B. Lycopodium
- C. Marsilea

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: A**

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**619.** Dominant generation in bryophytes is

A. Capsule

B. Sporophyte

C. Seta

D. Gametophyte.

**Answer: D**

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**620.** Assertion (A). In Spirogyra, some cells in one of the two filaments become empty after conjugation.

Reason (R ). The aplanogametes from the cells of the filaments pass through conjugation tubes into the cells of the other filaments.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: A**



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**621.** Choose the correct statement

- A. Apophysis is the basal fertile part of capsule in Funaria
- B. Apophysis is the apical sterile part of microsporophyll in Cycas
- C. Apospory is the development of sporophyte from vegetative cells of gametophyte
- D. Apogamy is the development of gametophyte from vegetative of sporophyte.

**Answer: B**



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622. Match the columns I and II

Column I

- (a) *Pteris*—Spermatozoids
- (b) *Cycas*—Male gametes
- (c) *Funaria*—Antherozoids
- (d) *Spirogyra*—Aplanogametes

Column II

- (i) Zooidogamy
- (ii) Malic acid
- (iii) Oogamy
- (iv) Sucrose
- (v) Physiological anisogamy

- (A) (a) —(i), (b) —(v), (c) —(iv), (d)—(iii)
- (B) (a) —(iii), (b) —(ii), (c) —(iv), (d)—(v)
- (C) (a) —(ii), (b) —(v), (c) —(iv), (d)—(i)
- (D) (a) —(ii), (b) —(i), (c) —(iv), (d)—(v)

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(v), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

B. (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(v)

C. (a)-(ii), (b)-(v), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

D. (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(v)

Answer: D



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623. Match the columns I and II

Column I

Column II

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| (a) Sarcotesta of <i>Cycas</i>                  | (i) Haploid   |
| (b) Aposporous gametophores of <i>Equisetum</i> | (ii) Diploid  |
| (c) Azygospore of <i>Rhizopus</i>               | (iii) Diploid |
| (d) <i>Hypostomium Pteris</i>                   | (iv) Haploid  |
|   | (v) Diploid   |

- (A) (a) - (v), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)  
(B) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (v)  
(C) (a) - (v), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)  
(D) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i).

- A. (a)-(v), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)  
B. (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(v)  
C. (a)-(v), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)  
D. (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i).

Answer: A



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624. Which of the following is resurrection plant ?

A. *Adiantum capillus-veneris*

B. *Dryopteris filix-mas*

C. *Selaginella lepidophylla*

D. *Adiantum caudatum*.

**Answer: C**



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625. In gymnosperms how many male gametes are produced by each pollen grain

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

**Answer: C**



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**626.** Which of the following is a flagellated alga

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Acetabularia.

**Answer: A**



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**627.** Alginic acid is obtained from

- A. Red alga
- B. Green alga
- C. Blue-green alga
- D. Brown alga.

**Answer: D**



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**628.** During fertilization in fems, male gamete reaches the female gamete through the agency of

- A. Wind

B. Water

C. Insects

D. Chemicals.

**Answer: B**



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**629.** Coenocytic condition is found in

A. Ulothrix

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Spirogyra

D. Vaucheria.

**Answer: D**



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**630.** Female gametophyte of a heterosporous fern is

- A. Archegonium
- B. Protonema
- C. Prothallus
- D. Megasporangium.

**Answer: C**



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**631.** Fern prothallus produces

- A. Spores

B. Gametes

C. Stolons

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**



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**632.** The sporophyte of Riccia is

A. Total parasite

B. Partial parasite

C. Saprophyte

D. Autotroph.

**Answer: A**



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**633.** Vascular cryptogams are

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Pteridophytes/Ferns
- C. Bacteroids
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**



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**634.** Which is characteristics of ferns ?

- A. Leafy gametophyte



B. Circinate veneration

C. Mycorrhizal roots

D. Coralloid roots.

**Answer: B**



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**635.** Transfusion tissue can be traced in

A. Fern rhizome

B. Fern prothallus

C. Coralloid roots

D. Leaves of Cycas.

**Answer: D**

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**636.** *Cycas circinalis* is a source of

- A. Timber
- B. Resin
- C. Sago
- D. Essential oil.

**Answer: C**

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**637.** Which of the following red algae are suitable for human consumption ?

A. Laminaria and Fucus

B. Gracilaria and Chondrus

C. Porphyra and Spirogyra

D. Rhodymenia and Porphyra.

**Answer: D**



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**638.** Chlorophylls present in red algae is

A. a, d

B. a, b

C. a, c

D. b, c.

**Answer: A**



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**639.** In a moss the sporophyte

- A. Manufactures food for itself as well as for the gametophyte
- B. Arises from a spore produced from gametophyte
- C. Is partially parasitic on the gametophyte
- D. Produces gametes that give rise to gametophyte.

**Answer: C**



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**640.** Moss peat is used as a packing material for sending flowers and live plants to distant places because

- A. It serves as disinfectant
- B. It is hygroscopic
- C. It is easily available
- D. It reduces transpiration.

**Answer: B**



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**641.** Prothallus is

- A. Gametophyte, monoecious, autotroph present in pteridophytes

- B. Gametophyte, monecious, autotroph found in bryophytes
- C. Sporophyte, dioecious, heterotroph found in bryophytes
- D. Gametophyte, dioecious, autotroph in bryophytes

**Answer: A**



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**642.** Cycas is a gymnosperm because of

- A. Vessels present in xylem
- B. Living fossil
- C. Naked seed without fruit
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

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**643.** Which is not characterisitc of bryophytes ?

- A. Presence of archegonia
- B. Independent sporophyte
- C. Motile male gametes
- D. Water is essential for fertilization.

**Answer: B**

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**644.** Funaria differs from Pteridium in the absence of

- A. Stem

B. Archegonia

C. Embryo

D. Root.

**Answer: D**



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**645.** Which of these is mismatched

A. Phaneros-visible

B. Kryptos-concealed

C. Gymno-naked

D. Bryon-liverworts.

**Answer: D**



646. Match the following

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>a</i> Red Algae    | <i>p</i> Marchantia   |
| <i>b</i> Liverworts   | <i>q</i> Pinus        |
| <i>c</i> Walking fern | <i>r</i> Polysiphonia |
| <i>d</i> Gymnosperm   | <i>s</i> Adiantum     |

- (A) (*a*)—(*q*), (*b*)—(*p*), (*c*)—(*s*), (*d*)—(*r*)  
(B) (*a*)—(*p*), (*b*)—(*q*), (*c*)—(*r*), (*d*)—(*s*)  
(C) (*a*)—(*s*), (*b*)—(*r*), (*c*)—(*q*), (*d*)—(*p*)  
(D) (*a*)—(*r*), (*b*)—(*p*), (*c*)—(*s*), (*d*)—(*q*)  
(E) (*a*)—(*r*), (*b*)—(*s*), (*c*)—(*p*), (*d*)—(*q*)

A. (*a*)-(*q*), (*b*)-(*p*), (*c*)-(*s*), (*d*)-(*r*)

B. (*a*)-(*p*), (*b*)-(*q*), (*c*)-(*r*), (*d*)-(*s*)

C. (*a*)-(*s*), (*b*)-(*r*), (*c*)-(*q*), (*d*)-(*p*)

D. (*a*)-(*r*), (*b*)-(*s*), (*c*)-(*p*), (*d*)-(*q*)

Answer: D

**647.** Maiden Hair Fern is

- A. Dryopteris
- B. Pteris
- C. Adiantum
- D. Selaginella.

**Answer: C**

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**648.** Which of the following is not correctly matched

- A. Chlamydomonas - Unicellular flagellate

B. Volvox - Flattened leaf like thallus

C. Laminaria - Flattened leaf like thallus

D. Chlorella - Unicellular, non-flagellate.

**Answer: B**



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**649.** The terms frond is used for

A. Rachis

B. Whole plant

C. Spore bearing leaf

D. Sexually reproducing structures.

**Answer: C**

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**650.** In *Cycas*, the vascular bundles are arranged in the shape of inverted omega in

- A. Leaf
- B. Rachis
- C. Leaflet
- D. Stem.

**Answer: B**

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**651.** *Laminaria* (Kelp) and *Fucus* (Rock Weed) are examples of

- A. Green algae
- B. Brown algae
- C. Red algae
- D. Golden brown algae.

**Answer: B**



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**652.** Funaria differs from Pteridium in the absence of

- A. Root
- B. Stem
- C. ARchegonia
- D. Embryo.

**Answer: A**



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**653.** Botanical name of peat moss is

Or

Which of the following is responsible for peat formation

A. Sphagnum

B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Marchantia.

**Answer: A**



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654. Algae producing tocopherol

- A. Chlorella
- B. Synechocystis
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Volvox.

**Answer: B**



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655. Bryophytes are amphibious of plant kingdom as their

- A. Reproductive phase requires water
- B. Sex organs are multicellular and jacketed
- C. Conducting strands have tracheids

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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**656.** Which one contains alginic acid

A. Diatoms

B. Blue green algae

C. Laminaria

D. Yellow green algae.

**Answer: C**



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657. An ovule of *Cycas* has archegonia

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Eight
- D. 2 – 8.

**Answer: D**



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658. *Cycas* resembles angiosperms in having

- A. Vessels
- B. Circinate vernation
- C. Siphonogamy

D. Dichotomous branching.

**Answer: C**

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**659.** Phylogenetic system of classification was proposed by

A. Hallier

B. Hutchinson

C. Takhtajan

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

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**660.** Structure protecting archegonia of Marchantia is

- A. Apophysis
- B. Perichaetium
- C. Periphysis
- D. Apophysis.

**Answer: B**



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**661.** What is incorrect for brown algae

- A. Presence of chlorophyll a and chlorophyll c
- B. Occurrence of fucoxanthium
- C. Presence of chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b

D. Attachment to substratum.

**Answer: C**



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**662.** Halophytic green alga *Dunaliella* stores

A. Glycerol

B. Sorbitol

C. Proline

D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



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**663.** In prothallus of vascular cryptogams, antherozoids and eggs mature at different times resulting in

- A. High degree of sterility
- B. Apomixis
- C. Prevention of self fertilisation
- D. No change in success rate of fertilization.

**Answer: C**



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**664.** Flagellated male gametes are present in all the three of which one of the following sets

- A. Spirogyra, Anthoceros and Funaria
- B. Zygnema, Saprolognia and Hydrilla

C. Fucus, Marsilea and Calotropis

D. Riccia, Dryopteris and Cycas.

**Answer: D**



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**665.** Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by

A. Peristome

B. Elaters

C. Calyptra

D. Indusium.

**Answer: B**



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**666.** In gymnosperms the pollen chamber represents

- A. Microsporangium
- B. Pollen grain cell where sperms are formed
- C. Opening of megagametophyte for passage of pollen tube to egg
- D. Cavity in nucellus for resting pollen grains after pollination.

**Answer: D**



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667. Match the columns

Column I	Column II
<i>a</i> <i>Anthoceros</i>	1 Walking fern
<i>b</i> <i>Adiantum</i>	2 Alga
<i>c</i> <i>Sargassum</i>	3 Inferae
<i>d</i> <i>Prothallus</i>	4 Gametophyte
<i>e</i> <i>Asterales</i>	5 Hornwort
	6 Liverwort

- (A) *a*—6, *b*—5, *c*—1, *d*—3, *e*—4  
(B) *a*—5, *b*—4, *c*—3, *d*—2, *e*—1  
(C) *a*—5, *b*—1, *c*—2, *d*—4, *e*—3  
(D) *a*—3, *b*—2, *c*—1, *d*—5, *e*—4  
(E) *a*—1, *b*—4, *c*—1, *d*—2.

A. a-6, b-5, c-1, d-3, e-4

B. a-5, b-4, c-3, d-2, e-1

C. a-5, b-1, c-2, d-4, e-3

D. a-3, b-2, c-1, d-5, e-4

Answer: C



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668. Match the columns

Column I		Column II	
<i>a</i>	Cup-shaped	1	<i>Ulothrix</i>
<i>b</i>	Girdle-shaped	2	<i>Oedogonium</i>
<i>c</i>	Stellate	3	<i>Chlamydomonas</i>
<i>d</i>	Reticulate	4	<i>Zygnema</i>

- (A) *a* -2, *b* -4, *c* -3, *d* -1  
(B) *a* -3, *b* -1, *c* -4, *d* -2  
(C) *a* -3, *b* -4, *c* -2, *d* -1  
(D) *a* -4, *b* -3, *c* -1, *d* -2.  
(E) *a* -3, *b* -4, *c* -1, *d* -2.

A. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

B. a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

D. a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2.

Answer: B



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**669.** Which of the following gymnosperm is a bushy trailing shrub

A. Cedrus

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Ephedra.

**Answer: D**



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**670.** From which of the following algae, agar is commercially extracted :

(a) Gracilaria (b) Fucus

(c ) Sargassum (d) Gelidium

(e) Turbinaria

A. a, d

B. c, e

C. b, c

D. d, e

**Answer: A**



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**671.** Seed of Cycas is

A. Exalbuminous and monocotyledonous

B. Exalbuminous and dicotyledonous

C. Albuminous and dicotyledonous

D. Albuminous and monocotyledonous.

**Answer: C**

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**672.** Which one is homosporous

A. Cycas

B. China Rose

C. Jower

D. Nephrolepis.

**Answer: D**

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**673.** Pollen grains of Pinus are

A. Monosaccate

B. Bisaccate

C. Trisaccate

D. Non-saccate.

**Answer: B**



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**674.** Vessels are absent in angiosperm

A. Magnolia

B. Drimys

C. Dillenia

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

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**675.** Plant body is gametophytic and bears haploid gametes in

A. Riccia

B. Lycopodium

C. Equisetum

D. Pinus.

**Answer: A**

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**676.** Oldest gymnospermous tree is

- A. *Taxodium mucronatum*
- B. *Pinus longavaea*
- C. *Zamia pygmaia*
- D. *Sequoia sempervirens.*

**Answer: B**



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**677.** Ramenta occur in

- A. *Marchantia*
- B. *Funaria*
- C. *Dryopteris*

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

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**678.** Choose the wrong pair

A. Hepaticopsida-Marchantia

B. Lycopside-Selaginella

C. Bryopsida-Anthoceros

D. Pteropsida-Dryopteris

**Answer: C**

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**679.** Consider the following statements regarding the major pigments and stored food in the different groups of algae and select the correct options given

(A) In chlorophyceae the stored food material is starch and the major pigments are chlorophyll-a and d

(B) In phaeophyceae, laminarin is the stored food and major pigments are chlorophyll-a and b

(C) In rhodophyceae, floridean starch is the stored food and the major pigments are chlorophyll-a, d and phycoeythrin.

A. c correct, a and b wrong

B. a correct, b and c wrong

C. a and b correct, c is wrong

D. a and c correct, b wrong

**Answer: D**



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**680.** Merit of Bentham and Hooker's system is

- A. Placement of ranales in beginning
- B. Placement of orchidaceae in microsporphae
- C. Placement of asteraceae in beginning of gamopetalae
- D. Position of gymnosporphae in between dicots and monocots.

**Answer: A**

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**681.** Group of algae in which sexual reproduction is absent

- A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Cyanophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: B**



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**682.** Assertion a. Life cycle of Funaria is called diplohaplontic.

Reason r. In Funaria there is alternation of haploid gametophytic and diploid sporophytic phases, one becoming parent to other.

The correct answer is

A. Both a and r are true and r is correct explanation of a

B. Both a and r are correct but r is not the correct explanation of a

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: A**



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**683.** Match the columns

**Column I**

**Column II**

*a* Exarch

1. Rhizome of *Pteris*.

*b* Endarch

2. Roots of *Pteris*

*c* Mesarch

3. Pinnule of *Cycas*

*d* Pseudomesarch

4. Primary stem of *Cycas*.

(A) *a*-1, *b*-3, *c*-4, *d*-2

(B) *a*-2, *b*-4, *c*-3, *d*-1

(C) *a*-3, *b*-2, *c*-1, *d*-4

(D) *a*-2, *b*-4, *c*-1, *d*-3.

A. a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2

B. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

C. a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4

D. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3.

**Answer: D**

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**684.** Tracheophyta characterised by habitual heterophylly, absence of companion cells and presence of vessels in xylem is

- A. Pteris
- B. Drimys
- C. Selaginella
- D. Gnetum.

**Answer: C**

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**685.** Based on its nucleus, which one is different in Spirogyra

A. Zygospor

B. Azygospor

C. Akinete

D. Aplanospore.

**Answer: A**



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**686.** Which of the following is/are grouped under phanerogams

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**

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**687.** Sphaerocarpos belongs to

A. Pteridophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Gymnospermae

D. Angiospermae.

**Answer: B**

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**688.** Bryophytes have probably evolved from

- A. Thalloid nature
- B. Chloroplasts
- C. ARchegonia
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**689.** Which of the following is/are grouped under phanerogams

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Angiosperms
- C. Pteridophytes



D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



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**690.** Which plant product is the hardest

A. Lignin

B. Cutin

C. Sporopollenin

D. Suberin.

**Answer: C**



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**691.** More than one answer may be correct : *Marchantia polymorpha*

1. Is dioecious
2. Possesses antheridiophores and archegoniophores
3. Lacks foot and seta in its sporophyte
4. Is heterosporous.

A. 1, 2, 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct.

**Answer: B**



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**692.** More than one answer may be correct

1. Fertile spike-Ophioglossum
2. Sporangiphore-Equisetum
3. Synangium-Psilotum
4. Apophysis-Spirogyra.

A. 1, 2, 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct.

**Answer: A**



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**693.** Select one of the following pairs of important features distinguishing Gnetum from Cycas and Pinus and showing affinities with angiosperms

- A. Perianth and two integuments
- B. Embryo development and apical meristem
- C. Absence of resin ducts and leaf venation
- D. Presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia.

**Answer: D**



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**694.** In which one of the following male and female gametophytes do not have free living independent existence

A. Funaria

B. Polytrichum

C. Cedrus

D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**



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**695.** Which of the following is heterosporous

A. Salvinia

B. Adiantum

C. Dryopteris

D. Equisetum.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**696.** External fertilization occurs in majority of

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Liverworts
- D. Mosses.

**Answer: A**



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**697.** In which of the following all listed genera belong to the same class of algae

- A. Chara, Fucus, Polysiphonia
- B. Volvox, Spirogyra, Chlamydomonas
- C. Porphyra, Ectocarpus, Ulothrix
- D. Sargassum, Laminaria, Gracilaria.

**Answer: B**



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**698.** Bryophytes resemble algae in the following aspects

- A. Filamentous body, presence of vascular tissues and autotrophic nutrition
- B. Differentiation of plant body into root, stem and leaves and autotrophic nutrition
- C. Thallus-like plant body, lack of vascular tissues and autotrophic nutrition
- D. Thallus-like plant body, presence of roots and autotrophic nutrition.

**Answer: C**



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**699.** Marchantia is a bryophyte as it does not possess



A. Vascular tissues

B. Seeds

C. Roots

D. Independent sporophyte.

**Answer: D**



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**700.** Fern leaves are named as

A. Fronds

B. Sporophylls

C. Lamina

D. Blades.

**Answer: A**



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**701.** Young leaves of Cycas show

- A. Opposite arrangement
- B. Circinate vernation
- C. Alternate arrangement
- D. Simple venation.

**Answer: B**



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**702.** Dominant gametophytic phase alternated by multicellular dependent sporophyte occurs in

- A. Adiantum
- B. Polytrichum
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Pinus.

**Answer: B**



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**703.** Which gymnospermic order includes all fossil plants

- A. Gnetales
- B. Cycadales

C. Cycadofilicales

D. Coniferales.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**704.** Which one of the following classes is included under gymnosperms

A. Cycadopsida

B. Pteropsida

C. Sphenopsida

D. Lycopsida.

**Answer: A**



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**705.** Which series includes ranales, parietales and malvales ?

- A. Calyciflorae
- B. Thalamiflorae
- C. Disciflorae
- D. Bicarpellatae.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**706.** Mannitol (sugar alcohol) is the stored food in

- A. Gracilaria

B. Chara

C. Porphyra

D. Fucus.

**Answer: D**



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**707.** Which of the following is a vascular cryptogam

A. Cedrus

B. Ginkgo

C. Marchantia

D. Equisetum.

**Answer: D**

**708.** Which one of the following is considered important in the development of seed habit

Or

Selaginella has the character of evolutionary importance. That character is

- A. Dependent sporophyte
- B. Haplontic life cycle
- C. Heterospory
- D. Free living gametophyte.

**Answer: C**

**709.** Ten cells each in the two adjacent filaments of *Spirogyra affinis* are participating in reproduction. How many new *Spirogyra* plants are produced through sexual reproduction

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 40

**Answer: B**



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**710.** Which of the following taxa shows zooidogamous oogamy

(I) *Spirogyra* (II) *Funaria*



(III) Pteris (IV) Cycas

The correct answer is

A. i, ii, iii

B. ii, iii, iv

C. i, iii, iv

D. i, ii, iv.

**Answer: B**



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**711.** Female cone of Pinus is a

A. Modified scale

B. Modified needle

C. Modified dwarf shoot

D. Modified long shoot.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**712.** Prothallus of fern produces

A. Spores

B. Cones

C. Gametes

D. Both A and C.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**713.** Fern spores are

- A. Haploid
- B. Diploid
- C. Triploid
- D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: A**



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**714.** Leaves of moss plant posses

- A. Stomata and chloroplasts
- B. No stomata, no chloroplasts
- C. Stomata but no chloroplasts

D. No stomata but chloroplasts.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**715.** plants which possesses seeds but not fruits are

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Euglenophyta.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**716.** Yellow-green pigment is found in

- A. Xanthophyta
- B. Phacophyta
- C. Rhodophyta
- D. Chlorophyta.

**Answer: A**



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**717.** Macrocystis is a

- A. Red alga
- B. Fungus
- C. Brown alga

D. Bryophyte.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**718.** Sago is obtained from

A. Ginkgo

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Zamia.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**719.** Primary protonema is present in

- A. Agaricus
- B. Alternaria
- C. Sphagnum
- D. Funaria.

**Answer: D**



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**720.** Comparable to angiosperms to angiosperms, which of the following algae exhibits diplontic life cycle

- A. Spirogyra
- B. Ectocarpus

C. Fucus

D. Polysiphonia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**721.** Identify the pair that exhibit circinate vernation

A. Equisetum and Selaginella

B. Riccia and Nephrolepis

C. Nephrolepis and Cycas

D. Psilotum and Riccia.

**Answer: C**



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722. Pteridophytes/ferns differ from mosses/bryophytes in possessing

- A. Motile sperms and spores
- B. Archegonia
- C. Alternation of generations
- D. Presence of vascular tissue.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

723. Smooth and pegged rhizoids are present in the gametophyte of

- A. Bryopsida

B. Pteropsida

C. Anthoceroopsida

D. Hepaticopsida.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**724.** Which of the following algal groups has no motile stage

A. Red

B. Green

C. Brown

D. Yellow.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**725.** Which one of the following is matched incorrectly

- A. Pinus-Coralloid roots
- B. Cedrus-Branched stem
- C. Sequoia-Tap roots
- D. Cycas-Unbranched stem.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**726.** In spirogyra lateral conjugation takes place in the cells of

- A. Two filaments of different species

B. Two filaments of same species

C. Same filament

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: C**



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**727.** Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding bryophytes

A. Sporophyte is parasitic over gametophyte

B. Fertilization takes place in presence of water

C. Zygote undergoes mitosis to form embryo proper

D. Zygote undergoes meiosis to produce sporophytes.

**Answer: D**



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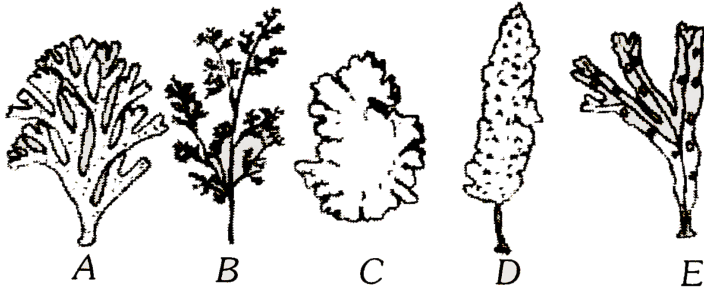
**728.** Fern gametophyte is

- A. Homothallic
- B. Heterothallic
- C. Monoecious
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



729.

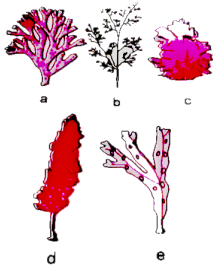
In the

diagram given above, some of the algae have been labelled as

'A','B','C','D' and 'E' These are respectively identified as

A. Dictyota, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Fucus and Laminaria

B. Laminaria, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Dictyota and Fucus



C. Dictyota, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Laminaria and Fucus

D. Porphyra, Dictyota, Laminaria, Fucus and Polysiphonia

**Answer: C**



Watch Video Solution

**730.** Consider the following statements regarding gymnosperms

(A) In gymnosperms, the male and female gametophytes have an independent existence

(B) The multicellular female gametophyte is retained within the megasporangium

(C) The gymnosperms are heterosporous

Of these statements.

A. b and c are true but a is false

B. a and b are true but c is false

C. a and c are true but b is false

D. b and c are false but a is true

**Answer: A**

**731.** Pick out the wrong statement

- A. Double fertilization is unique to gymnosperms and monocotyledons
- B. Sequoia, a gymnosperm is one of the tallest trees
- C. Phaeophyceae members possess chlorophylls a, c, carotenoids and xanthophylls
- D. Moss is a gametophyte which consists of two stages, namely protonema stage and leafy stage.

**Answer: A**



**732.** Which of the following is not a bryophyte

- A. Peltia
- B. Pteris
- C. Porella
- D. Funaria.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**733.** Isomorphic alternation of generations is found in

- A. Oedogonium
- B. Chara
- C. Ectocarpus

D. Vaucheria.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**734.** Which is a character of gymnospermous wood

A. Porous

B. Diffused porous

C. Ring porous

D. Non-porous.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**735.** Sphagnum is an example of

- A. Alga
- B. Moss
- C. Pteridophyte
- D. Gymnosperm.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**736.** Which one of the following plants is monoecious

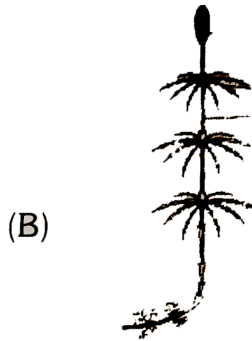
- A. Marchantia
- B. Cycas
- C. Pinus

D. Data Palm.

Answer: C

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737. Examine the figure A,B,C and D. In which one of the four options all the items A,B,C and D are correct



A. a Chara b Marchantia c Fucus d Pinus

B. a Equisetum b Ginkgo c Selaginella d Lycopodium

C. a Selaginella b Equisetum c Salvinia d Adiantum

D. a Funaria b Adiantum c Salvinia d Riccia.

**Answer: C**



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**738.** Male and female gametophytes are independent and free-living in

A. Castor

B. Pinus

C. Sphagnum

D. Mustard.

**Answer: C**





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**739.** Algae have cell wall made up of

- A. Hemicellulose, pectins and proteins
- B. Pectins, cellulose and proteins
- C. Cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins
- D. Cellulose, galactans and mannans.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**740.** The chief water conducting elements of xylem in gymnosperms are

- A. Fibres

B. Transfusion tissue

C. Tracheids

D. Vessels.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**741.** Seed habit is an important step in evolution. It is due to

A. Heterogamy

B. Heterospory

C. Homospory

D. Homogamy.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**742.** Which organism lacks archegonium

- A. Funaria
- B. Pteris
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Cycas.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**743.** Select the correct match from the options given below

- Phaeophyceae – Mannitol
- Rhodophyceae – Dictyota
- Chlorophyceae – Non-motile gametes
- Rhodophyceae – *r* – Phycoerythrin



A. a, b and c

B. b, c and d

C. c and d

D. a and c

**Answer: C**



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**744.** Which of the following Pteridophytes belong to class Pteropsida

A. Equisetum and Psilotum

B. Lycopodium and Adiantum

C. Selaginella and Pteris

D. Pteris and Adiantum

**Answer: D**



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**745.** Select the correct statement

- A. Absorption of water by seeds and drywood are examples of facilitated diffusion
- B. The apoplast is a system of interconnected protoplasts
- C. Pinus seeds cannot germinate and establish without the presence of mycorrhizae
- D. Translocation in phloem is unidirectional whereas in xylem it is bidirectional

**Answer: C**



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**746.** Which one of the following is an example of chlorophyllous thallophyte

- A. Nephrolepis
- B. Volvariella
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Gnetum.

**Answer: C**



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**747.** Pinus belongs to the class

- A. Coniferopsida

B. Sphenopsida

C. Cycadopsida

D. Gnetopsida.

**Answer: A**



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**748.** In sexual reproduction of algae fusion between one large, non-motile (static) female gamete and a smaller motile male gamete is termed as

A. Isogamous

B. Oogamous

C. Anisogamous

D. Homogamous.

**Answer: B**



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**749.** A specialised structure for asexual reproduction in liverworts is

- A. Gemmae
- B. Zoospores
- C. Sporangia
- D. Microspores.

**Answer: A**



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750. Which one is not a pteridophyte

- A. Selaginella
- B. Equisetum
- C. Salvinia
- D. Polytrichum.

**Answer: D**



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751. An independent sporophyte does not occur in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Angiosperms
- C. Gymnosperms

D. Pteridophytes.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**752.** Similarity between pteridophytes and gymnosperms is in

- A. Independent gametophytes
- B. Ovules
- C. Seeds
- D. Archegonia.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

753. A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont is found in

- A. Cicer
- B. Cycas
- C. Pisum
- D. Alnus.

**Answer: B**



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754. The gametophyte is not an independent, free-living generation in

- A. Marchantia
- B. Adiantum



C. Pinus

D. Polytrichum.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**755.** Archegoniophore is present in

A. Adiantum

B. Funaria

C. Chara

D. Marchantia.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**756.** Compared with the gametophytes of the bryophytes the gametophytes of vascular plants tend to be

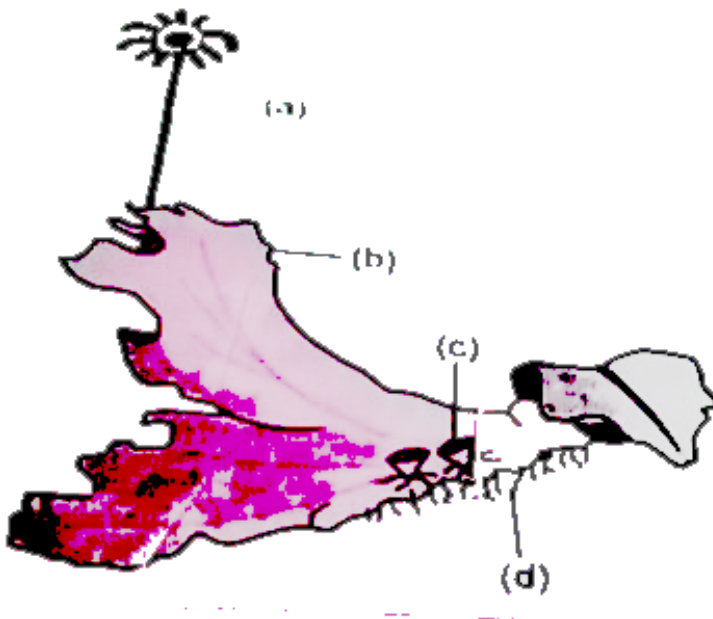
- A. Larger with larger sex organs
- B. Smaller with smaller sex organs
- C. Smaller with larger sex organs
- D. Larger with smaller sex organs.

**Answer: B**



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**757.** Examine the figure and select the correct option of four parts (a, b, c, d)



A.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Archegoniophore	Female Thallus	Gemma	Rhizoids

B.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Archegoniophore	Female Thallus	Bud	Foot

C.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Seta	Sporophyte	Protonema	Rhizoids

D.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Antheridiophore	Male Thallus	Globule	Roots.

Answer: A

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**758.** Read the given statements and select the incorrect ones.

(i). Sporophyte in mosses is more elaborate than that in liverworts.

(ii). *Salvinia* is homosporous

(iii). Life-cycle in all spermatophytes is diplontic.

(iv). In cycas, male cones and megasporophylls are borne on the same trees.

A. a and c

B. a and d

C. b and c

D. a and b

**Answer: B**



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**759.** Selaginella and Salvinia are considered to represent a significant step toward evolution of seed habit because

- A. Female gametophyte is free and gets dispersed like seeds
- B. Female gametophytes lack archegonia
- C. Megaspores possess endosperm and embryo surrounded by seed coat
- D. Embryo develops in female gametophyte which is retained on parent sporophyte

**Answer: D**



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**760.** Which is true about mosses

- A. Dominant and independent sporophyte
- B. Archegonia produce many eggs
- C. Antherozoids require water for fertilization
- D. Antherozoids are multiflagellate.

**Answer: C**



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**761.** Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having

- A. Seeds
- B. Motile sperms
- C. Vessels
- D. Cambium.

**Answer: B**

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**762.** Which is correct

- A. Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage
- B. In gymnosperms, female gametophyte is free living
- C. Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes
- D. Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes.

**Answer: D**

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**763.** Zoospores are absent in

- A. Vaucheria
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Cladophora
- D. Chlamydomonas.

**Answer: B**



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**764.** A characteristic of Cycas that resembles ferns is

- A. Circinate ptyxis
- B. Sori in microsporophyll
- C. Uniflagellate male gamete



D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



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**765.** Acrocarpous, solitary sporangia are found in

A. Funaria

B. Cycas

C. Opuntia

D. Pinus.

**Answer: A**



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**766.** How many organism in the list given below are autotrophs

Lactobacillus, Nostoc, Chara, Nitrosomonas, Nitrobacter,

Streptomyces, Sacharomyces, Trypanosoma, Porphyra Wolfia

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three.

**Answer: B**



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**767.** Read the following five statements (A-E) and answer as asked

next to them

(A) In Equisetum the female gametophyte is retained on the

parent sporophyte

(A) In Equisetum the female gametophyte is retained on the parent sporophyte

(B) In ginkgo male gametophyte is not independent

(C) Sexual reproduction in Volvox is isogamous

(E) The spores of slime moulds lack cell walls

How many of the above statements are correct

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four.

**Answer: A**



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**768.** Which is wrongly matched

A. Ginkgo-Archegonia

B. Salvinia-Prothallus

C. Viroids-RNA

D. Mustard-Synergids.

**Answer: B**



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**769.** Photosynthetic pigments of Rhodophyceae (red algae) are

A. Chlorophyll a and b

B. Chlorophyll a, c and fucoxanthin

C. Chlorophyll a, d and phycoerythrin

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



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**770.** Mitrospores of algae differentiate through

A. Meiosis

B. Mitosis

C. Fusion of gametes

D. Fragmentation.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

771. Carpogonium occurs in

- A. Batrachospermum
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Albugo
- D. Oedogonium.

**Answer: A**



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772. Which does not occur in thallus of Marchantia

- A. Nostoc
- B. Oil cells
- C. Starch grains

D. Reticulate thickenings.

**Answer: A**

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**773.** Sex-organs of pteridophytes are

- A. Unicellular and non-jacketed
- B. Unicellular and jacketed
- C. Multicellular and non-jacketed
- D. Multicellular and jacketed.

**Answer: D**

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774. Leaves of ferns are usually

- A. Macrophylls
- B. Microphylls
- C. Sporophylls
- D. Megasporophylls.

**Answer: A**



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775. Which of the following is the tallest tree of the world

- A. Cycas
- B. Pinus
- C. Sequoia



D. Cedrus.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**776.** Choose the correct order of colours with respect to pigments, chlorophyll, phycoerythrin and fucoxanthin

- A. Green, brown and red
- B. Green, red and brown
- C. Brown, green and red
- D. Red, green and brown

**Answer: B**

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**777.** Which is a phaeophycean alga

- A. Gelidium
- B. Polysiphonia
- C. Porphyra
- D. Laminaria

**Answer: D**



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**778.** Which of the following is a character of rhodophyceae

- A. Major pigments are chl a and b
- B. Commonly called brown algae
- C. Stored food is mannitol and laminarin

D. Flagella are absent

**Answer: D**

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**779.** The heterosporous pteridophyte belonging to class lycopsida is

A. Selaginella

B. Psilotum

C. Equisetum

D. Pteris

**Answer: A**

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**780.** Vascular plants lacking vessels and companion cells are

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Thallophytes
- C. Bryophytes
- D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



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**781.** Gametophyte is dominant, photosynthetic, sexually reproducing and independent in

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms

C. Bryophyta

D. pteridophyta.

**Answer: C**



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**782.** Pteridophytes are called vascular cryptogams, because they are non-seeded plants containing

A. Only xylem

B. Only phloem

C. Neither xylem nor phloem.

D. Xylem and phloem.

**Answer: D**



**783.** System of classification proposed by two botanists and claimed to be natural system is by

- A. Bentham and Hooker
- B. Aristotle and Theophrastus
- C. Darwin and Wallace
- D. Engler and Prantl.

**Answer: A**

**784.** Stele without pith is

- A. Dictyostele

B. Siphonostele

C. Protostele

D. Solenostele.

**Answer: C**



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**785.** Mannitol is stored food of

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Xanthophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: D**

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**786.** Which of the following shows aplanetism.

- A. Chlamydomonas
- B. Ulothrix
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Saprolegnia.

**Answer: C**

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**787.** A gymnosperm lacking archegonium is

- A. Pinus



B. Ephedra

C. Cycas

D. Gnetum.

**Answer: D**



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**788.** Which is a character of gymnospermous wood

A. Porous

B. Ring porous

C. Diffused porous

D. Non-porous.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**789.** Which is not true of Pinus

- A. Bracts and ovuliferous scales
- B. Tracheids and bordered pits
- C. Resin canals and needles
- D. Manoxylic wood.

**Answer: D**

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790. Match the lists

- | I                  | II                      |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Agar-agar      | 1. <i>Saccharomyces</i> |
| (b) Biofertilizers | 2. Basidiomycetes       |
| (c) Mushrooms      | 3. Red algae            |
| (d) Vitamin B      | 4. Blue-green algae     |
|                    | 5. <i>Vibrio</i>        |

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
(A)	5	1	4	2
(B)	4	2	3	5
(C)	2	3	5	4
(D)	3	4	2	1

A.  $\begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$

B.  $\begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{matrix}$

C.  $\begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 4 \end{matrix}$

D.  $\begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: D



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**791.** Identify the correct pair of characters with reference to Pteris. I, Neck canal cell is uninucleated II Stem grows vertically in soil III. Apogamously produced sporophytes are haploids IV. Open dichotomous venation in leaflets

A. II and IV

B. III and IV

C. I and II

D. I and III.

**Answer: A**



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**792.** Which part is different from others with reference to ploidy number in *Cycas*

- A. Nucellus
- B. Endosperm
- C. Seed coat
- D. Perisperm.

**Answer: B**

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**793.** When cells of a 15-celled filament of *spirogyra* participate in indirect lateral conjugation, the maximum number of zygospores produced is

A. 15

B. 14

C. 8

D. 7

**Answer: D**



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**794.** Assertion (A). Dictyostele is present in rhizome of *Pteris vittata*.

Reason (R ). Meristeles are scattered in the rhizome of *Pteris vittata*.

A. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A

B. A is true but R is false

C. A is false but R is true

D. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.

**Answer: D**



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**795.** What is the ratio of mitotic divisions that take place in the microspore of *Cycas* before and after liberation from microsporangium during development of male gametophyte

A. 1 : 2

B. 2 : 1

C. 3 : 2

D. 1 : 1

**Answer: D**



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**796.** Identify wrong statement in relation to Funaria

- A. Stomata are present in the epidermis of capsule
- B. Spores are viable for only one year
- C. Inner spore sac is one celled in thickness
- D. Trabeculae connect the innermost layer of the capsule wall  
with outer spore sac.

**Answer: B**



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**797. Match the lists**

I	II
(a) Anucleate	(i) <i>Spirogyra</i> gametangium
(b) Uninucleate	(ii) <i>Rhizopus</i> chlamydospore
(c) Multinucleate	(iii) <i>Pteris</i> neck canal cell
(d) Binucleate	(iv) <i>Vitis</i> matured sieve element
	(v) Akinete of <i>Spirogyra</i>

- A.    a    b    c    d  
      (i) (iv) (v) (ii)
- B.    a    b    c    d  
      (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
- C.    a    b    c    d  
      (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
- D.    a    b    c    d  
      (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

**Answer: D**



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**798.** Occurrence of triploid primary endosperm nucleus is characteristic of

- A. Algae
- B. Bryophyte
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



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799. Match the columns and select the correct option

I	II
(a) Chlorophyta	(i) Equisetum
(b) Lycopsidea	(ii) Chara
(c) Phaeophyta	(iii) Selaginella
(d) Sphenopsida	(iv) Ectocarpus

(A) a - ii, b - iii, c - i, d - iv  
(B) a - ii, b - i, c - iii, d - iv  
(C) a - ii, b - iii, c - i, d - iv  
(D) a - iv, b - i, c - iii, d - ii.

A. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

B. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

C. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

D. a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii.

**Answer: A**



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**800.** Assertion. Protostele is the simplest stele

Reason. Dictyostele is th most advanced type of stele

- A. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

**Answer: C**



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**801.** Sporocarp is found in

- A. Marchantia

B. Moss

C. Selaginella

D. Salvinia.

**Answer: D**



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**802.** Phylogenetic system of classification is based on

A. Biochemical properties

B. Quantitative assessment of similarities and differences  
between organisms

C. Evolutionary relationship

D. Cytological characteristics of organisms.

**Answer: C**



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**803.** What is common in all the three Funaria, Dryopteris and Ginkgo

- A. Vascular tissues
- B. Independent gametophyte
- C. Independent sporophyte
- D. Archegonia.

**Answer: D**



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**804.** The plant body is thalloid in

- A. Salvinia
- B. Marchantia
- C. Funaria
- D. Sphagnum.

**Answer: B**



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**805.** Which is wrongly matched

- A. Sargassum-Chl c
- B. Basidiomycetes-Puffballs
- C. Nostoc-Water blooms

D. Spirogyra-Motile gametes.

**Answer: D**

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**806.** Isogamous condition with nonflagellated gametes is found in

A. Fucus

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Spirogyra

D. Volvox.

**Answer: C**

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**807.** Flowering plants seem to have originated from

- A. Rhynia like plants
- B. Tracheophyte ancestors
- C. Psilophytes
- D. Chlorophyte ancestors.

**Answer: A**



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**808.** Mosses and ferns are

- A. Thallophytes of plant kingdom
- B. Angiosperms of plant kingdom
- C. Gymnosperms of plant kingdom

D. Amphibians of plant kingdom.

Answer: D

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809. Match the columns and choose the correct combination

I				II			
(a)	Algae			(p)	Gymnosperms		
(b)	Riccia			(q)	Pond scum		
(c)	Spirogyra			(r)	Autotrophic		
(d)	Gnetum			(s)	Liverwort		
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>		<i>d</i>		
(A)	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>q</i>		<i>p</i>		
(B)	<i>p</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>q</i>		<i>r</i>		
(C)	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>r</i>		<i>q</i>		
(D)	<i>r</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>s</i>		<i>p</i>		

- A. *a b c d*  
*r s q p*
- B. *a b c d*  
*p s q r*
- C. *a b c d*  
*s p r q*

D.  $\begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ r & q & s & p \end{matrix}$

**Answer: A**

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**810.** Which is not characteristic of bryophytes

- A. Main plant body is haploid
- B. They possess multicellular sex organs
- C. Have well differentiated vascular tissues.
- D. They need water for sexual reproduction

**Answer: C**

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811. I. In Rhodophyceae, food is stored as mannitol and laminarin

II. Ovules of Gymnosperms are not enclosed by ovary wall

III. Salvinia is heterosporous

IV. In diplontic life cycle, free living gametophyte represents dominant phase

Of the above statements :

A. II and III are correct, I and IV are wrong

B. II and IV correct, I and III wrong

C. III and IV correct, I and II wrong

D. I and II correct, III and IV wrong

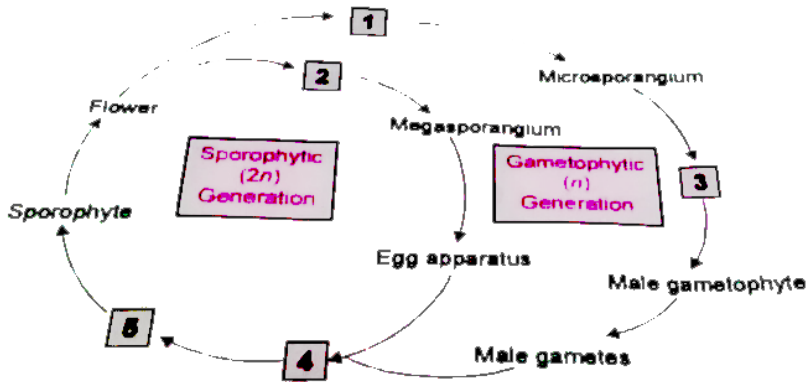
**Answer: A**



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812. In the life cycle of angiosperm, choose correct labelling for 1-

5



- A. 1-anther, 2-ovary, 3-microspore, 4-zygote, 5-embryo
- B. 1-embryo, 2-zygote, 3-anther, 4-ovary, 5-microspore
- C. 1-ovary, 2-anther, 3-microspore, 4-zygote, 5-embryo
- D. 1-anther, 2-ovary, 3-zygote 4-embryo, 5-microspore

Answer: A

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**813.** Female reproductive organ of algae is called

- A. Carpel
- B. Oospore
- C. Archegonium
- D. Oogonium.

**Answer: D**



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**814.** Leaves of ferns are covered with

- A. Ramenta
- B. Spores
- C. Wax

D. Indusium.

**Answer: A**

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**815.** What is the meaning of suffix 'sperm' in angiosperm and gymnosperm

- A. Both produce motile sperms
- B. Both produce nonmotile sperms
- C. Both produce seeds
- D. Both produce fruits.

**Answer: C**

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**816.** Which is obtained from gymnosperm plant

- A. Cashewnut
- B. Almond
- C. Chilgoza
- D. Pistachio.

**Answer: C**



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**817.** Read the following statement (A-E) and answer the question which follows them

- (A) In liverworts, mosses and ferns gametophytes are free living
- (B) Gymnosperms and some ferns are heterosporous
- (C) Sexual reproduction in Fucus, Volvox and Allbugo is oogamous



(D) The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses

(E) Both, Pinus and Marchantia are dioecious

How many of the above statements are correct

A. Four

B. One

C. Two

D. Three.

**Answer: D**



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**818.** Identify the wrong combination

A. Dryopteris-Rhizome

B. Cycas-Coralloid roots

C. Volvox-Colonial form

D. Marchantia-Pseudoelaters.

**Answer: D**



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**819.** Match the columns and choose the appropriate option

I	II
a. Glycogen	p. Sargassum
b. Pyrenoids	q. Nostoc
c. Laminarin and Mannitol	r. Polysiphonia
d. Floridean starch	s. Spirogyra
	t. Agaricus

(A)  $a - r, b - s, c - p, d - t$

(B)  $a - s, b - r, c - t, d - q$

(C)  $a - t, b - s, c - p, d - r$

(D)  $a - q, b - p, c - s, d - r$ .

A. a-r, b-s, c-p, d-t

B. a-s, b-r, c-t, d-q

C. a-t, b-s, c-p, d-r

D. a-q, b-p, c-s, d-r.

**Answer: C**



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**820.** Which is not true about monocots

A. Embryo has single cotyledon

B. Leaves show parallel venation

C. Flowers are generally trimerous

D. Vascular bundles are conjoint, collateral and open.

**Answer: D**



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**821.** Which is the first group of vascular plants

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Pteridophyta
- D. Spermatophyta.

**Answer: C**



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**822.** Which of the following groups of algae, belongs to class rhodophyceae

- A. Laminaria, Fucus, Porphyra, Volvox
- B. Gelidium, Porphyra, Dictyota, Fucus
- C. Gracilaria, Gelidium, Porphyra, Polysiphonia.
- D. Sargassum, Laminaria, Fucus, Dictyota.

**Answer: C**

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**823.** Which of the following are heterosporous pteridophytes

I. Lycopodium II. Selaginella III. Equisetum IV. Salvinia

- A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. II and IV.

**Answer: D**



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**824.** Match the columns and choose the correct option

I		II	
a. Green Alga	1.	<i>Dictyota</i>	
b. Brown Alga	2.	<i>Porphyra</i>	
c. Red Alga	3.	<i>Spirogyra</i>	
(A) $a - 3, b - 2, c - 1$		(B) $a - 3, b - 1, c - 2$	
(C) $a - 2, b - 3, c - 1$		(D) $a - 1, b - 2, c - 3$	
(E) $a - 1, b - 3, c - 2$ .			

A. a-3, b-2, c-1

B. a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C. a-2, b-3, c-1

D. a-1, b-2, c-3

**Answer: B**



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**825.** Choose the correct statement

A. Bryophytes can live in soil but are dependent on water for sexual reproduction

B. The sex organs in bryophytes are unicellular

C. In bryophytes the main plant body is a gametophyte which is differentiated into true root, stem and leaves

D. Common example of leverwort is Polytrichum

**Answer: A**



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**826.** Read the following statements

- (a) Angiosperms range in size from microscopic *Wolffia* to tall trees of *Eucalyptus*
- (b) In angiosperms, the seeds are enclosed by fruits
- (c) Double fertilization is an event unique to angiosperms
- (d) In angiosperms, each cell of embryo sac is diploid
- (e) In angiosperms, the zygote develops into an endosperm

Of the above statements, the correct ones are

A. a, b and d

B. a, b and e

C. a, b and c



D. b, c and d

**Answer: C**

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**827.** An alga which can be employed as food for humans being is

A. Chlorella

B. Spirogyra

C. Polysiphonia

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: A**

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**828.** Botanical name of peat moss is

Or

Which of the following is responsible for peat formation

- A. Riccia
- B. Funaria
- C. Sphagnum
- D. Marchantia.

**Answer: C**



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**829.** Male gametophyte with least number of cells is present in

- A. Funaria
- B. Liliium

C. Pinus

D. Pteris.

**Answer: B**



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**830.** Which of the given genera are homosporous

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Selaginella

D. Lycopodium.

**Answer: D**



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**831.** Assertion : The leaves in gymnosperms are well adapted to withstand extremes of temperature, humidity and wind

Reason : Unlike bryophytes and pteridophytes, in gymnosperms the male and female gametophytes do not have an independent free living existence.

- A. both true but reason is not correct explanation
- B. assertion true but reason is wrong
- C. both are wrong
- D. both are wrong.

**Answer: A**



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**832.** Pick up the statement that does not apply to bryophytes

- A. Include ferns and horsetails
- B. Thallus is gametophyte
- C. Sporophyte shows foot, seta and capsule
- D. Gemmae help in reproduction

**Answer: A**



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**833.** Which is characteristic feature of gymnosperms

- A. Gymnosperms are homosporous
- B. The female and male gametophytes do not have independent free living existence

C. Sporophyte is dependent on gametophyte

D. The ovules are enclosed by ovary

**Answer: B**



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**834.** Consider the following statements with respect to angiosperms

A. Male sex organ in a flower is the pistil

B. Anthers following mitosis produce pollen grains

C. In an embryo sac, the primary endosperm nucleus (PEN) is diploid

D. After double fertilization, ovules develop into seeds and ovaries into fruits.

**Answer: D**



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**835.** Bryophytes are

- A. Archegoniatae, tracheophytic, embryophytic
- B. Archegoniatae, tracheophytic, nonembryophytic
- C. Archegoniatae, atracheophytic, embryophytic
- D. Nonarchegoniatae, atracheophytic, embryphytic.

**Answer: C**



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836. Match and find the correct combination

I	II
(a) <i>Gracilaria</i>	(i) Biflagellate spores
(b) <i>Ectocarpus</i>	(ii) Elaters
(c) <i>Marchantia</i>	(iii) Biflagellate antherozoids
(d) <i>Cycas</i>	(iv) Carpogonium
	(v) Multiciliated male gametes

- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c) (iii), (d)-(v)  
(B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(v)  
(C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)  
(D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(v), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i).

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(v)

B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(v)

C. (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)

D. (a)-(iv), (b)-(v), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i).

Answer: B



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**837.** Identify the correct pair combinations

(i) Chara - Monosporous - Chlorophyll a, b

(ii) Salvinia - Homosporous - Free floating hydrophytes

(iii) Ectocarpus- Filamentous form - Chlorophyll a, d

Laminaria - Biflagellate gametes - Haplodiplontic lifecycle

A. (ii), (iii)

B. (i), (iv)

C. (i), (iii)

D. (iii), (iv).

**Answer: B**



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**838.** Which is not a bryophyta

A. Hepaticopsida

B. Anthocerotopsida

C. Bryopsida

D. Lycopsidea.

**Answer: D**



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**839.** This provides brown colour to algae

A. Chlorophyll a

B. Phycocyanin

C. Fucoxanthin

D. Chlorophyl lb.

**Answer: C**



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**840.** Which one is a red alga

A. Gelidium

B. Chlorella

C. Volvox

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: A**



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**841.** Phanerogperms without ovary are

A. Thallophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. Bryophytes

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



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**842.** Which is not correct about Funaria.

A. Sporophyte is semiparasite on gametophyte

B. Spores are produced by outer endothelial cells

C. The spore germinates to produces primary protonema

D. There are two neck canal cells in archegonia.

**Answer: D**



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**843.** The gymnospermic endosperms differs from an angiospermic endosperm because in gymnosperms it is

- A. Haploid and developed from female gametophyte
- B. Diploid and developed from female gametophyte
- C. Triploid and developed after fertilization
- D. Triploid and developed before fertilization.

**Answer: A**



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**844.** Which one is wrong statement

- A. Archegonia are found in bryophyta, pteridophyta and gymnosperms
- B. Mucer has biflagellate zoospores
- C. Haploid endosperm is typical feature of gymnosperms
- D. Brown algae have chlorophyll (a), chlorophyll (c ) and fucoxanthin.

**Answer: B**



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**845.** Which of the following genera is associated with coralloid roots

A. *Cycas*

B. *Taxus*

C. *Pinus*

D. *Sequoia*.

**Answer: A**



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**846.** Match the columns and find the correct options

**I**

(a) *Pteris*

(b) *Cycas*

(c) *Sphagnum*

(d) *Sargassum*

**II**

(i) Gymnosperm

(ii) Bryophyta

(iii) Algae

(iv) Pteridophyta

(A) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

(B) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

(D) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii.

A. a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

B. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

C. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

D. a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii.

**Answer: B**



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**847.** Which of the following groups of algae produces algin

A. Phaeophyceae and chlorophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae and phaeophyeae

C. Chlorophyceae and rhodophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae only.



**Answer: D**



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**848.** Porphyra belongs to

A. Fungi

B. Algae

C. Bacteria

D. Bryophyte.

**Answer: B**



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**849.** Which species of Selaginella exhibits homophylly

A. *S. kraussiana*

B. *S. helvetica*

C. *S. rupestris*

D. *S. lepidophylla*.

**Answer: C**



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**850.** Spirogyra differs from Mucor in having

A. Zygosporangia

B. Nuclear gametangia

C. Anisogametes

D. Multicellular gametes.

**Answer: B**



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**851.** To which class space alga *Chlorella* belongs

- A. Cyanophyceae
- B. Rhodophyceae
- C. Phaeophyceae
- D. Chlorophyceae.

**Answer: D**



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**852.** Find the wrong statements

- (a) Ulothrix and Spirogyra are filamentous forms
- (b) Porphyra and Laminaria are fresh water algae
- (c) Stored food is in the form of mannitol in rhodophyceae
- (d) Chlorella and Spirulina are unicellular algae.

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. a and c

D. a and d

**Answer: B**



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**853.** Oogamous type of reproduction is seen in

(i) Fucus (ii) Ancibaena

(iii) Nostoc (iv) Volvox

A. i only

B. i and ii only

C. i and iii only

D. i and iv only.

**Answer: D**



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**854.** Diplontic type of life cycle is seen in

(i) Fucus (ii) Gymnosperms

(iii) Pteridophytes (iv) Bryophytes

A. i only

B. i and iv only

C. i and iii only

D. i and ii only.

**Answer: D**



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**855.** Which of the following statements is wrong about bryophytes

A. Bryophytes are also called amphibians of the plant kingdom

B. The gametophyte is the main plant body

C. Sexual reproduction takes place in the presence of water

D. Zygote develops into gametophyte.

**Answer: D**

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**856.** Which of the following statements about pteridophytes is true

- A. Homosporous forms are precursors to the seed habit
- B. Gametophyte is the dominant plant body
- C. First terrestrial plants to possess vascular tissues
- D. Equisetum is a member of pteropsida

**Answer: C**

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**857.** The most diverse group of plants on earth are

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Ferns
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



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**858.** Vegetative reproduction in Marchantia occurs through

- A. Apospory
- B. Gemma cup
- C. Budding



D. Hormogonia.

Answer: B

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859. Match the plant structures in columns I and II

**I**

- (a) Prothallus
- (b) Microsporophyll
- (c) Protonema
- (d) PEN

**II**

- (p) Bryophytes
- (q) Pteridophytes
- (r) Angiosperms
- (s) Gymnosperms

- (A) a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q
- (B) a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q
- (C) a-q, b-s, c-r, d-p
- (D) a-q, b-s, c-p, d-r.

A. a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q

B. a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q

C. a-q, b-s, c-r, d-p

D. a-q, b-s, c-p, d-r.

**Answer: D**



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**860.** Identify the correct sequence of plants in the order of character given below

- (i) Sporophyte with foot, intercalary meristem and capsule
- (ii) Gemma cups on thallus
- (iii) Sorus covered by false indusium
- (iv) Embryophytic, tracheophytic, archegoniate

- A. Anthoceros, Marchantia, Pteris, Ginkgo
- B. Polytrichum, Lycopodium, Equisetum, Cedrus
- C. Sphagnum, Selaginella, Psilotum, Ginkgo
- D. Funaria, Gnetum, Dryopteris, Sequoia.

**Answer: A**



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**861.** Identify the character which is absent in Fucus

- A. Nonflagellated male gametes
- B. Holdfast
- C. Heterogametes
- D. Oogamy.

**Answer: A**



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**862.** A plant with bulb, trimerous flowers, 6 stamens in two whorls belongs to a specific class in Bentham and Hooker's classification. The number of natural orders present in that class is

A. 165

B. 202

C. 3

D. 34

**Answer: D**



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### 863. Match and find the correct option

- | I   | II             |
|---|----------------|
| (a) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>c</i> , fucoxanthin and mannitol   | (i) Porphyra   |
| (b) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>d</i> , phycoerythrin and floridean starch   | (ii) Volvox    |
| (c) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , pyrenoids with starch and proteins   | (iii) Hibiscus |
| (d) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , carotenes and xanthophylls   | (iv) Dictyota  |
| (e) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , carotenes, xanthophylls, leucoplasts store carbohydrates, fats and proteins. | (v) Anabaena   |

A. a-v, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii, e-i

B. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-v, e-iii

C. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-v, e-iii

D. a-iv, b-iii, c-v, d-i, e-ii

**Answer: B**



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864. Match find the correct option

- | I                              | II                              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Siphonogamy and zooidogamy | (i) Amphibians of plant kingdom |
| (b) Living fossil              | (ii) <i>Arachis</i>             |
| (c) Liverworts                 | (iii) <i>Ginkgo</i>             |
| (d) Double fertilization       | (iv) <i>Cycas</i>               |
|                                | (v) <i>Laminaria</i>            |

- (A) a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii  
(B) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii  
(C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i  
(D) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii.

- A. a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii  
B. a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii  
C. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i  
D. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii.

Answer: D



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**865.** Select the correct statement

- A. Leaves of gymnosperms are not well adapted to extremes of climate
- B. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous
- C. Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus are all gymnosperms
- D. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees.

**Answer: D**

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**866.** In bryophytes and and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires

- A. Water

B. Wind

C. Insects

D. Birds.

**Answer: A**



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**867.** Conifers are adapted to tolerate extreme environmental conditions because of

A. Presence of vessels

B. Broad shady leaves

C. Superficial stomata

D. Thick cuticle.



**Answer: D**

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**868.** Which one of the following statements is wrong.

- A. Laminaria and Sargassum are used as food
- B. Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate environment
- C. Algin is obtained from red algae and carageenan from brown algae
- D. Agar-agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria.

**Answer: C**

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**869.** Which of the following are homosporous pteridophytes :(i)

Selaginella (ii) Lycopodium (iii) Salvinia (iv) Equisetum

A. i and iv only

B. ii and iii only

C. ii and iv only

D. iii and iv only.

**Answer: D**



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**870.** Assertion Sphagnum is slowly carbonised, compressed and fossilised over thousands of years to produce a dark spongy mass called peat

Reason. Peat helps to keep soil porous and it also improves water holding capacity of soil

- A. both true but reason is not correct explanation
- B. assertion true but reason is wrong
- C. both are wrong
- D. both are wrong.

**Answer: B**

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**871.** Select one of the following pairs of important features distinguishing Gnetum from Cycas and Pinus and showing affinities with angiosperms

- A. Perianth, no integuments

B. Embryo development and apical meristem

C. Absence of resin ducts and leaf venation

D. Presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia.

**Answer: D**



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**872.** Pick the correct group consisting of all genera exhibiting homosporous

A. Lycopodium, Psilotum, Selaginella, Equisetum

B. Equisetum, Pteris, Lycopodium, Selaginella

C. Salvinia, Pteris, Lycopodium, Selaginella

D. Equisetum, Psilotum, Lycopodium, Pteris.

**Answer: D**



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**873.** Zygotic meiosis is characteristic of

- A. Marchantia
- B. Fucus
- C. Funaria
- D. Chlamydomonas.

**Answer: D**



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**874.** An example of colonial alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: B**



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**875.** Select the mismatch

A. Pinus-Dioecious

B. Cycas-Dioecious

C. Salvinia-Heterosporous

D. Equisetum-Homosporous.

**Answer: A**



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**876.** Double fertilisation is exhibited by

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Algae
- C. Fungi
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



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**877.** Life cycle of Ectocarpus and Fucus respectively are

- A. Haplontic, Diplontic
- B. Diplontic, Haplodiplontic
- C. Haplodiplontic, Diplontic
- D. Haplodiplontic, Haplontic.

**Answer: C**



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**Cyg**

**1. Umbrella plant is**

- A. Melia azedarach
- B. Panicum decompositum
- C. Acetabularia



D. *Acacia oswaldii*.

**Answer:**



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2. A filamentous green alga characterised by cap cells is

A. *Spirogyra*

B. *Oedogonium*

C. *Ulothrix*

D. *Zygnema*.

**Answer:**



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3. Green algae associated with oxidation tanks are

- A. Spirogyra and Zygnema
- B. Pediastrum and Scenedesmus
- C. Chlorella and Chlamydomonas
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: C**



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4. Motile coenobium occurs in

- A. Ulva
- B. Palmella
- C. Volvox

D. Hydrodictyon.

**Answer: Hydrodictyon**

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5. Palmella stage of Ulothrix/Chlamydomonas is formed in response to

- A. Unfavourable environment
- B. Toxic chemical
- C. Water deficiency
- D. All the above.

**Answer: Option 4**

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6. Pigment present in hypnospores/Zygospores of Chlamydomonas is

A. Haematochrome

B.  $\alpha$ -Carotene

C. Fucoxanthin

D. Anthocyanin.

**Answer: A**



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7. Chloroplasts of Spirogyra are coiled

A. Vertically and left handed

B. Vertically and right handed

C. Transversely and left handed

D. Transversely and right handed.

**Answer: B**



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**8.** Food reserve of phaeophyceae is

A. Laminarin and floridean starch

B. Laminarin and mannitol

C. Fat

D. Starch.

**Answer:**



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9. Besides corals, the coral reefs are formed by

- A. Diatoms
- B. Desmids
- C. Red algae
- D. Brown algae.

**Answer:**



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10. Smallest bryophyte is

- A. Buxbaumia
- B. Dawsonia

C. Fontinalis

D. Zoopsis.

**Answer: D**



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**11. Calyptra is**

A. Covering around young embryo

B. Gametophytic

C. Formed by proliferation of venter

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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12. Five rowed archegonial neck occurs in

- A. Marchantia
- B. Funaria
- C. Porella/Madotheca
- D. Riccia.

**Answer: D**



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13. In hepaticae/liverworts of bryophytes, the majority is

- A. Flattened thalloids
- B. Foliose



C. Discoid

D. Rosette.

**Answer: A**



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**14.** Pseudopodium in Sphagnum is

A. Bulbous foot of sporogonium

B. Elongated branch tip bearing sporogonium

C. Narrow seta

D. Sterile tip of capsule.

**Answer: A**



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15. Megaspores are retained inside megasporogonium for germination in species of Selaginella

- A. *S. bryopteris* and *S. lepidophylla*
- B. *S. chrysocaulos* and *S. subdiaphana*
- C. *S. selaginoides* and *S. kraussiana*
- D. *S. apus* and *S. rupestris*.

**Answer: A**



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16. The term frond is used for

- A. Aerial shoot of ferns

B. Rhizome of ferns

C. Leaf of ferns

D. Leaf of pteridophytes.

**Answer:**



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17. Integument like covering of megasporangium occurs in  
Selaginella

A. *S. apus*

B. *S. rupestris*

C. *S. sulcata*

D. *S. yemensis*.

**Answer:**



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**18.** The term gymnosperm was coined by

A. Theophrastus

B. Linnaeus

C. De Jussieu

D. Endlicher.

**Answer:**



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**19.** Sulphur shower' is

- A. Continuous shedding of foliage
- B. Pollen cloud of Pine
- C. Rain bringing algal spores
- D. Shedding of seeds from high trees in forest.

**Answer:**



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**20.** Hydrostereom is found in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Lycopods
- C. Ferns
- D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer:**



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