BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

PLANT KINGDOM

Exercises

1. Seedless tracheophytes are

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

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2. Algae were grouped into how many kingdoms according to Whittaker?

A. Two

B. Three

C. One

D. Four

Answer: B

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3. Heterotrichous nature of thallus is found in

A. Funaria

B. Fritschiella and Ectocmpous

C. Stigeoclonium and Coleochaete

D. All of these

Answer: D

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4. Thick-walled perennating sexual spore is

A. Zygote

B. Zoospore

C. Hypnospore

D. Zygospore

Answer: D

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5. Gulf weed belongs to the class

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Dirlophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae

Answer: C

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6. The thallus organization of Volvox is

A. Multicellular and coccoid

B. Colonial and non-flagellate

C. Unicellular

D. Colonial and motile

Answer: D

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7. The hydroxyproline nature of cell wall is found in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlorella

Answer: A

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8. Gametophytic plant body is non-vascular in

A. Algae and liverworts

B. Mosses and fems

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. All of these

Answer: D

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9. Brown algae are quite common in

A. Fresh water habitats

B. Tropical sea water

C. Temperate sea water

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: C

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10. Chloroplast with many pyrenoids is the feature of

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Sargassum

C. Batrachospermum

D. Spirogyra

Answer: D

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11. Algae with floridean starch as reserve food material are also characterized by

A. Presence of chlorophyll b

B. Stacked thylakoids

C. Nonsulphated phycocolloids

D. Non-flagellate nature

Answer: D

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12. In the haplontic life cycle of many algae,

A. Sporophytic generation is represented by one celled zygote

B. Free living sporophyte is present

C. Meiosis is involved in gamete formation

D. Diploid spore forms gametophyte

Answer: A

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13. Red snow is caused by

A. Zoospores of Chlamydomonas

B. Hypnospores of C. brauni

C. Aplanospores of C. media

D. Hypnospores of C. nivalis

Answer: D

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14. Thallus is flattened, leaf like and anchors to the rocks with the help of holdfast in

A. Laminaria

B. Polysiphonia

C. Batrachospermum

D. Ectocarpus

Answer: A

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15. Hundred zygospores alternate with empty cells in Spirogyra in conjugation. The total number of daughter filaments formed will be

A. Scalariform, 400

B. Lateral, 100

C. Lateral, 400

D. Scalariform, 100

Answer: B

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16. Algin is a phycocolloid, obtained from the cell wall of

A. Macrocystis and Porphyridium

B. Mastigocladus and Laminaria

C. Microcystis and Nereocystis

D. Macrocystis and Fucus

Answer: D

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17. A parasitic algae is

A. Porphyra

B. Sargassum

C. Laminaria

D. Cephaleuros

Answer: D

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18. An edible red algae is

A. Fucus

B. Sargassum

C. Acetabularia

D. Porphyra

Answer: D

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19. A floating brown algae that covers thousands of hectares of sea in Atlantic ocean is

A. Fucus

B. Nereocystis

C. Sargassum

D. Dictyota

Answer: C

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20. Motile flagellated asexual spore is

A. Zygote

B. Zygospore

C. Aplanospore

D. Zoospore

Answer: D

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21. Laminarin is a reserve product characteristic of

A. Green algae

B. Blue green algae

C. Red algae

D. Brown algae

Answer: D

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22. Which of the following is a red alga that is not red?

A. Nemalion

B. Polysiphonia

C. Gelidium

D. Batrachospermum

Answer: D

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23. The color of brown algae is due to

A. Carotene

B. Fucoxanthin

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Phycocyanm

Answer: B

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24. The alga Chara is called stonewort because its plant body is encrusted with

A. Calcium bicarbonate

B. Calcium carbonate

C. Calcium chloride

D. Calcium oxalate

Answer: B

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25. In chlorophyceae, the flagella are

A. Tinsel type

B. Whiplash type

C. Whiplash and tinsel type

D. Basal tinsel, apical whiplash type

Answer: B

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26. Irish moss belongs to

A. Mosses

B. Bryophytes

C. Red algae

D. Lichens

Answer: C

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27. Which of the following are useful for curing goiter?

A. Sea kelps

B. Diatoms

C. Red algae

D. Porphyra

Answer: A

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28. Which of the following statement is correct regarding spermatophyte?

A. Gymnosperms are homosporous.

B. Microspore which develops into male gametophyte is highly reduced.

C. The development of pollen grains occurs in megaspo- rangia.

D. The male and female cones are borne on same tree in Cycas.

Answer: B

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29. Meiosis occurs in green algae inside

A. Gametangia

B. Zygote

C. Sporangia

D. Zygospore

Answer: D

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30. Non-motile gametes are characteristically found in

A. Chrysophyta

B. Rhodophyta

C. Phaeophyta

D. Chlorophyta

Answer: B

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31. Flagella are of equal length and smooth in Chlamydomonas. This condition can be referred to as

A. Isokont and pleuronematic

B. Heterokont and acronematic

C. Isokont and acronematic

D. Heterokont and pleuronematic

Answer: C

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32. The female sex organ in red algae is flask-shaped and is known as

A. Trichogyne

B. Carpogonium

C. Spermatium

D. Archegonium

Answer: B

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33. Non-vascular archegoniates are

A. Thallophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Bryophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: C

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34. Antheridial branch and archegonial branch are found in the same plant body of

A. Hornworts

B. Sea weeds

C. Liverworts

D. Cotton moss

Answer: D

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35. What is the chromosome number in calyptra, perichaetial cells, columella and protonema if endothecium cell contains 20 chromosomes?

A. 10, 10, 20, and 10, respectively

B. 10, 20, 20, and 10, respectively

C. 20, 10, 20, and 10, respectively

D. 10, 10, 20, and 10, respectively

Answer: A

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36. Which one of the following is homosporous with exoscopic embryogeny?

A. All pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes and gymnosperms

C. Angiosperms

D. All bryophytes

Answer: D

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37. Algae, bryophyte, and pteridophytes resemble with each other in which one of the following feature?

A. Gametophytic plant body

B. Dependence on water for fertilization

C. Heteromorphic alternation of generation

D. Presence of embryo

Answer: B

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38. Find the correct match.

Column I	Column II
(a) Cord moss	(i) Rhizophore
(b) Spike moss	(ii) Agar
(c) Irish moss	(iii) Peristome
(d) Ceylon moss	(iv) Carragheenin

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: D

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39. Bryophytes are not characterized by

A. Sporophyte parasitic over gametophyte

B. Independent gametophyte

C. Absence of vascular tissues

D. Independent sporophyte

Answer: D

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40. One of the following is a heterotrophic bryophyte?

A. Cryptothallus

B. Riccia

C. Dawsonia

D. Sphaerocarpus

Answer: A

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41. In Funaria, the number of peristome teeth in exostome is

A. 32

B. 64

C. 16

D. 8

Answer: C

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42. Rhizoids of mosses are

A. Unicellular and pigmented

B. Multicellular and pigmented

C. Unicellular and non-pigmented

D. Multicellular and non-pigmented

Answer: D

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43. In Funaria, calyptra is formed from

A. Antheridium

B. Columella

C. Capsule

D. Archegonium

Answer: D

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44. In Funaria, the following is not connected with spore dispersal

A. Seta

B. Peristome

C. Annulus

D. Foot

Answer: D

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45. Chloroplasts are found in the spores of

A. Rhizopus

B. Funaria

C. Yeast

D. Dryopteris

Answer: B

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46. Stomata having pores bounded by a single ring-shaped guard cell are found in

A. Capsule of Funaria

B. Leaf of fern

C. Pinnule of Cycas

D. All of these

Answer: A

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47. Conducting tissue is not found in

A. Mosses

B. Liverworts

C. Cycas

D. Ferns

Answer: B

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48. Stems and leaves of bryophytes are

A. Analogous to vascular plants

B. Homologous to vascular plants

C. Analogous to algae thallus

D. None of these

Answer: A

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49. Non - vascular embryophyte with leaves is

A. Riccia

B. Porella

C. Selaginella

D. Macrocystis

Answer: B

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50. Aquatic weed Salvinia, also called the sorrow of Kashmir, is

A. Heterosporous water fern

B. Homosporous water fern

C. Memberof bryophyte

D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: A

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51. Mitospores are totally absent in

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Fungi

D. Bryophytes

Answer: D

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52. Mitospores are totally absent in

A. Maiden hair moss

B. Irish moss

C. Reindeer moss

D. All of these

Answer: A

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53. Which group of plantae represents gametophytic plant body with dependent sporophyte?

A. Algae and bryophytes

B. Bryophytes and pteridophytes

C. Liverworts and mosses

D. Ferns and cycades

Answer: C

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54. The life cycle of cord moss is

A. Haplontic

B. Haplo-diplontic

C. Diplontic

D. Haplo-haplontic

Answer: B

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55. Heterosporous pteridophyte with eusporangiate type of sporangium is

A. Pteris and Adiantum

B. Equisetum and Selaginella

C. Dryopteris and Azolla

D. Marsilea and Pteris

Answer: B

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56. In little club moss, embryo develops from the part of zygote and the rest is used to form suspensor. This mode of development is called

A. Exoscopic

B. Endoscopic

C. Meroblastic

D. Holoblastic

Answer: C

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57. The shedding of male gametophyte in Selaginella occurs at 13-celled stage which consists of

A. 8 jacket cells, 1 generative cell, and 4 androgonial cells

B. 9 jacket cells and 4 androgonial cells

C. 12 jacket cells and 1 male gamete

D. 8 jacket cells, 1 prothalial cell, and 4 androgonial cells

Answer: D

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58. Find the correct statement for the prothallus of fern.

A. Monoecious, protandrous with multicellular rhizoides

B. Monoecious, protandrous with unicellular rhizoides

C. Dioecious, with unicellular rhizoides

D. Monoecious, protandrous with apical antheredia, and basal archegonia on ventral surface

Answer: B

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59. Pteridophytes are divided into how many classes?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Six

Answer: C

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60. Rootless pteridophytes with rhizoides are included into

A. Sphenopsida

B. Psilopsida

C. Pteropsida

D. Lycopsida

Answer: B

61. The dominant photosynthetic phase in the life cycle of pteridophyta is equivalent to the

A. Gametophytic phase of bryophyta

B. Sporophytic phase of bryophyta

C. Gametophytic phase of pteridophyta

D. Gametophytic phase of gymnosperm

Answer: A

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62. In pteridophyta, reduction division occurs when :-

A. Prothallus is formed

B. Sex organs are formed

C. Spores are formed

D. Gametes are formed

Answer: C

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63. Fern sperms (antherozoids) are

A. Multiflagellated

B. Pentaflagellated

C. Biflagellated

D. Non-flagellated

Answer: A

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64. The evolutionary advanced features of Selaginella are

(a) Heterospory

(b) Endosporic development of gametophyte

(c) Reduced gametophyte

(d) Localization of sporangium bearing appendages in strobili

(e) Unisexual gametophytes

(f) Fertilization with the help of water

A. All are correct.

B. All except (f) are correct.

C. All except (e) and (f) are correct.

D. All except (c) are correct.

Answer: B

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65. When the gametophyte development occurs within spore, it is known as

A. Exosporic

B. Endosporic

C. Episporic

D. None of these

Answer: B

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66. In Selaginella's life cycle, generative tissue of female gametophyte makes

A. Androgonial cells

B. Prothallial cell diaphragm

C. Diaphragm

D. Archegonia

Answer: D

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67. Equisetum, commonly called horsetail or scouring rush and exceptional pteridophyte, i.e., xylem with vessels, possesses the character of

A. Heterosporous

B. Autotrophic gametophyte

C. Biflagellate spermatozoid

D. Unjointed stem

Answer: B

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68. Venation in fem leaves is

A. Unicostate

B. Reticulate

C. Furcate

D. Parallel

Answer: C

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69. If the number of chromosome in the foot of an embryo is 8. what should be the number in its spore?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 16

D. 23

Answer: A

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70. Stele without pith is

A. Solenostele

B. Siphonostele

C. Protostele

D. Dictyostele

Answer: C

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71. The sporangia of eusporangiate ferns

A. Possess a single layer of wall cells

B. Produce very few spores

C. Originate from a group of initial cells

D. Dehisce at the region of a well-defined stomium

Answer: C

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72. Spores with elaters are characteristic of

A. Lycopodium

B. Equisetum

C. Adiantum

D. Marchantia

Answer: B

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73. In the archegonium of Dryopteris, the number of neck canal cells is/are

A. 4

B. 2

C. 1

D. -10

Answer: C

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74. Vascular cryptogams are

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

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75. Maiden Hair Fern is

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Cyathaea

D. Alsophila

Answer: A

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76. The endosperm of gymnosperm is ontogenetically similar to angiospermic

A. Endosperm

B. Embryo sac

C. Archegonium

D. Megasporangia

Answer: B

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77. Which group of plantae represents smallest group with perennial plants only?

A. Pteridophyta

B. Angiosperms

C. Bryophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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78. "Monkey's puzzle" is a common name for

A. Araucaria embricata

B. Cycas revolute

C. Pinus longifolia

D. Gnetum gnemone

Answer: A

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79. Living fossils of gymnosperms are

A. Cycas

B. Metasequoia

C. Ginkgo biloba

D. All of these

Answer: D

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80. Endospermic, perispermic, polycotyledonous, and winged seeds having member of plantae also show

A. Sulfur shower

B. Largest ovule

C. Double fertilization

D. Placentation

Answer: A

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81. Which character is found in gymnosperms?

A. Annuals

B. Herbaceous

C. Climber and trailing shrub

D. Ovary

Answer: C

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82. Pollination occurs in Pinus at

A. Two-celled stage

B. Three-celled stage

C. Four-celled stage

D. Five-celled stage

Answer: C

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83. Pycnoxylic and manoxylic wood is present in

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Ginkgo

D. Gnetum

Answer: B

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84. Which one of the following groups acts as the connecting link between gymnosperms and angiosperms?

A. Ginkgoales

B. Cycadales

C. Coniferales

D. Gnetales

Answer: D

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85. Phanerogams without womb are

A. Angiosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Ferns

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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86. Fruits are not produced in gymnosperms because they are

A. Without pollination

B. Without fertilization

C. Seedless plants

D. Without any ovary

Answer: D

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87. Which one constitutes the dominant vegetation in colder regions?

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Legumes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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88. In gymnosperms, pollination takes place through

A. Insects

B. Wind

C. Bats

D. Birds

Answer: B

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89. Of the following, the false chracter with respect to Pinus is

A. Resin canals in needles

B. Tracheids with bordered pits

C. Bracts and ovuliferous scales

D. Embryo with two cotyledons

Answer: D

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90. Maiden hair tree is

A. Ginkgo biloba

B. Gnetum

C. Ephedra

D. Welwitschia

Answer: A

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91. Edible seeds are obtained from

A. Mangifera indica

B. Pinus gerardiana

C. P. roxburghii

D. Dalbergia sissoo

Answer: C

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92. Diploxylic vascular bundles are found in

A. Pteris

B. Selaginella

C. Funaria

D. Cycas

Answer: D

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93. Circinate ptyxis is found in

A. Pteris

B. Dryopteris

C. Cycas

D. All of these

Answer: D

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94. Transfusion tissue replaces the veins in

A. Cycas

B. Ferns

C. Pinus

D. Both Pinus and Cycas

Answer: D

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95. Find the correct match

Column I	Column II
(a) Cedar wood oil	(i) Juniperus Virginia
(b) Canada Balsam	(ii) Pinus girardiana
(c) Chilgoza seeds	(iii) Cycas revolute
(d) Sago grains	(iv) Cedrus deodara
	(v) Abies species

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

Answer: A

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96. Carpels are equivalent to

A. Microsporophylls

B. Megasporophylls

C. Megasporangia

D. Embryo sac

Answer: B

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97. Vessels are present in the xylem of which tracheophytes?

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Petridophytes

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: A

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98. A marine angiosperm is

A. Hydrilla

B. Utricularia

C. Potamogeton

D. Zostera

Answer: D

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99. Biennials are characterized by

A. Bearing flowers for two season

B. Forming aerial stem and flowering in second year

C. Flowering in first year and forming fruits in second year

D. Forming storage organs in the first year and reproduc- tive organ or flowers in the second year

Answer: D

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100. Flowering plants are more successful than other members of the plant world because

A. They are large and have a good vascular tissue system

B. They carry out variety of pollination mechanism

C. The protected plant embryo can survive in the period of unfavorable conditions

D. All of these

Answer: D

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101. The father of taxonomy described plants in his book

A. 480, Historia Plantarum

B. 340, Historia Naturalis

C. 18000, Historia Generalis Plantarum

D. 5900, Species Plantarum

Answer: D

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102. The basis of dendrogram is

A. Phenetics

B. Taximetrics

C. Numerical taxonomy

D. All of these

Answer: D

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103. Huxley is considered to be the founder of

A. Classical systematic

B. New systematic

C. Phylogenetic system of classification

D. Artifical system of classification

Answer: B

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104. The classification of plants and animals on the basis of chromosome number is called

A. Cytotaxonomy

B. Biochemical systematics

C. Taxonomy

D. Numerical taxonomy

Answer: A

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105. The sequencing in DNA and chemical nature of proteins have been used as the basis of classification by

A. Cytotaxonomist

B. Karyotaxonomist

C. Chemotaxonomist

D. α-taxonomist

Answer: C

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106. The term a-taxonomy was introduced by

A. John Ray

B. Hutchinson

C. Bassey

D. Turril

Answer: D

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107. The sexual system of classification is

A. Artificial system

B. Based on stamens characters

C. Based on corolla and carpels characters

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

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108. The Linnaeus system of classification contains

A. 4 classes of plants

B. 8 classes of plants

C. 16 classes of plants

D. 24 classes of plants

Answer: D

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109. Classification based on several characters is

A. Natural

B. Artificial

C. Classical

D. Phylogenetic

Answer: A

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110. Natural system of classification was proposed by

A. Engler and Prantl

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Carolus Linnaeus

D. Julian Huxley

Answer: B

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111. Bentham and Hooker's classification is

A. Classification oftaxa based on actual examination

B. Artificial system of classification

C. Phylogenetic system of classification

D. Based on evolution

Answer: A

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112. In Bentham and Hooker's system, the term "cohort" has been used. It is similar to which rank in today's classification?

A. Class

B. Family

C. Order

D. Sub-family

Answer: C

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113. Which one of the following classification is best-suited for the identification of seed plants?

A. Bentham and Hooker's classification

B. Engler and Prantl's classification

C. Hutchinson's classification

D. Takhtajan's classification

Answer: A

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114. Which is most advanced among the following?

A. Cycadaceae

B. Gnetaceae

C. Coniferae

D. Cryptogamae

Answer: B

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115. Which is not true about the series Heteromerae in Bentham and Hooker's system?

A. Always bicarpellary condition

B. Ovary usually superior

C. Stamens are as many as corolla lobe

D. It includes three cohorts

Answer: A

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116. Who is not associated with the artificial system of classification?

A. Pliny

B. Theophrastus

C. Hutchinson

D. Linnaeus

Answer: C

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117. Who is not associated with the artificial system of classification?

A. Phylogeny

B. Ontogeny

C. Phycology

D. Mycology

Answer: A

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118. Angiosperms (dicotyledons) were distinguished into Archichlamydeae and Metachlamydeae by

A. Candolle

B. Cronquist

C. Hutchinson

D. Engler and Prantl

Answer: D

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119. Taxonomy without phylogeny is similar to bones without flesh is the statement of

A. Oswald Tippo

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Takhtajan

D. John Hutchinson

Answer: C

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120. Select the cladist.ic system of classification in which dicots are primitive than monocots

A. Horizontal system

B. Hutchinson system

C. Bentham and Hooker's system

D. Engler and Prantl 's system

Answer: B

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121. Trabecullae are present in the

A. Capsule of Funaria

B. Ovule of gymnosperm

C. Sporangia of a fern

D. Ovule of angiosperm

Answer: A

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122. Engler and Prantl published a phylogenetic system in the monograph

A. Die Naturlichen Pflanzen

B. Historia Plantarum

C. Species Plantarum

D. Genera Plantarum

Answer: A

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123. Dominant generation in bryophtes is

A. Capsule

B. Sporophyte

C. Gametophyte

D. Seta

Answer: C

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124. Which of the following plants has high water retention capacity and is used to provide moisture to plants?

A. Sphagnum

B. Botrychilum

C. Marsilea

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

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125. If in Funaria, the leaf has eight chromosomes, the structrue with 16 chromosomes will be

A. Protonema

B. Rhizoids

C. Capsule and seta

D. All above

Answer: C

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126. Leptoids and hydroids are the vascular supply of

A. Hornworts

B. Irish mosses

C. Liverworts

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: C

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127. Bryophytes are exceptional, as

A. They produce spores

B. Their sporophytic stage grows on gametophyte

C. They do not require water for fertillization

D. Their gametophyte stage grows on sporophyte

Answer: B

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128. Which of the following is the amphibian of the plant kingdom?

A. Pteridophyte

B. Bryophyte

C. Cycas

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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129. Plant classification as proposed by carolus linnaeus was artificial because it was based on

A. Few morphological characters

B. Diverse evolutionary tendencies

C. Adaptive anatomical characters

D. Physiological traits together with morphological characters

Answer: A

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130. Which of the following is heterosporous

A. Dryopteris

B. Salvinia

C. Adiantum

D. Equisetum

Answer: B

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131. Four rows and six rows of NCC are found, respectively, in

A. Bryophytes and Pteridophytes

B. Pteridophytes and gymnosperms

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes and bryophytes

Answer: D

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132. Peat is formed from

A. Funaria

B. Sphagnum

C. Mossess

D. Liverworts

Answer: B

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133. Liverworts, hornworts, and mossess together constitute

A. Pteridophytes

B. Lichens and Plantae

C. Bryophyta

D. Bryopsida

Answer: B

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134. Protonemma is a characteristic feature of

A. Fern

B. Marchantia

C. Moss

D. Cycas

Answer: C

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135. Bryophytes resemble resemble algae in the following aspects

A. Filamentous body, pressure of vascular tissues, and autotrophic nutrition

B. Differentiation of plant body into root, stem, and autotrophic nutrition

C. Thallus-like plant body, pressure of roots, and autotrophic nutrition

D. Thallus-like plant body, lack of vascular tissues, and autotrophic nutrition

Answer: D

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136. Sphagum is commonly used as packing matrial for transshipment of living material due to its

A. Capacity to hold water

B. Easy availability

C. Nature as it can grow anywhere

D. All the above

Answer: A

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137. A dominant gametophytic phase alternated by multicellular dependent sporophytic phase material for transshipment of living occurs in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Polytrichum

C. Colletotrichm asianum

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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138. Which of the following plants do not produce seeds?

A. Ficus and Funaria

B. Fern and Funaria

C. Chlamydomonas and Ficus

D. Pumica and Pinus

Answer: B

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139. Algae which form motile colony are

A. Volvox

B. Nostoc

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: A

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140. Auxospore formation is seen in [KCET 2005]

A. Nostoc

B. Yeast

C. Diatoms

D. Agaricus

Answer: C

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141. Which of the following is a flagellated algae?

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Saccharomyces

D. Agaricus

Answer: A

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142. Which of the following is coenocytic?

A. Vaucheria

B. Centaurea

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Pseudomonas

Answer: A

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143. Alga which is a parasite of tea plant is

A. Cephaleuros

B. Ulva

C. Oedogonium

D. Vaucheria

Answer: A

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144. The largest alga is

A. Microcystis

B. Macrocystis

C. Red alga

D. Blue-green alga

Answer: B

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145. Triphasic life cycle is present in

A. Red algae

B. Brown algae

C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: B

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146. Alginic acid is obtained from

A. Blue green algae

B. Red algae

C. Green algae

D. Brown algae

Answer: B

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147. In Chlamydomonas, meiosis occurs in

A. Gamete

B. Zygote

C. Sporogonium

D. Zoo spore

Answer: B

148. The zoospores of Ulothrix are

A. Quadriflagellated

B. Biflagellated

C. Monoflagellated

D. flagellated

Answer: A

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149. Kelps are

A. Fresh water algae

B. Marine algae

C. Terrestrial

D. Amphibious

Answer: B

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150. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Chlamydomonas-Unicellular flagellated alga

B. Laminaria-Flattened leaf-like thallus

C. Chlorella-Filamentous nonflagellated

D. Spirogyra-Filamentous structure

Answer:

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151. Agar-agar which is commonly used in microbiological studies and culture media is obtained from

A. Gelidium

B. Laminaria

C. Polysiphonia

D. Batrachospremum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

152. From which of the following algae, agar is commercially extracted?

(a) Gracilaria (b) Fucus

(c) Saragassum (d) Gelidium

(e) Turbinaria

A. (c) and (e)

B. (b) and (c)

C. (d) and (e)

D. (a) and (d)

Answer:

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153. Match column I with column II and select the correct option.

Column I (Type of chloroplast)	Column II (Algae)
(a) Cup-shaped	(i) *Ulothrix*
(b) Girdle-shaped	(ii) *Oedogonium*
(c) Stellate	(iii) *Chlamydomonas*
(d) Reticulate	(iv) *Zygnema*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: B

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154. All algae have

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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155. The edible green alga rich in protein is

A. Porphyra

B. Chlorella

C. Laminaria

D. Chondrus crispus

Answer: B

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156. 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 phaeopphyceae, 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. (a) is correct, but (b) and (c) are wrong.

B. (a) and (b) are correct, but (c) is wrong.

C. (a) and (c) are correct, but (b) is wrong.

D. (b) is correct, but (a) and (c) are wrong

Answer: C

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157. Sex organs of algae and fungi are

A. Antheridia and Oogonia

B. Carpogonia and ascogonia

C. Zygospore and akinetes

D. Heterocyst and archegonia

Answer: A

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158. Pyerenoids are commonly found in

A. Red algae

B. Green algae

C. Brown algae

D. Blue green algae

Answer: B

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159. Which pigments is not found in red algae?

A. Chlorophyll-a

B. Phycocyanin

C. Chlorophyll-b

D. Phycoerythrin

Answer: B

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160. Nutrition in Protista is

A. Phagotrophic

B. Saprotrophic

C. Autotrophic

D. All the above

Answer: D

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161. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I (Group Protista)	Column II (Example)
(a) Chrysophytes	(i) Paramoecium
(b) Dinoflagell ates	(ii) Euglena
(c) Euglenoids	(iii) Gonyaulax
(d) Protozoans	(iv) Diatoms

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: A

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162. Which of the following correctly represents the type of life cycle patterns from the options given?

A. Diplontic, Haplodiplontic, Haplontic

B. Haplodiplontic, Haplontic, Diplontic

C. Haplontic, Diplontic, Haplodiplontic

D. Diplontic, Haplontic, Haplodiplontic

Answer: D

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163. Gracilaria and Gelidium are important source of

A. Carrageenan jelly

B. Iodine

C. Agar

D. Vitamin B

Answer: C

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164. Laminaria and Fucus belong to

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Paeophyceae

D. Cyanophyceae

Answer: C

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165. Which of the following is characteristic of fems?

A. Leafy gametophyte

B. Circinate vernation

C. Mycorrhizal roots

D. Coralloid roots

Answer: B

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166. Vascular cryptogams are

A. Pteridophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Mosses

D. Algae

Answer: A

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167. Microspores of massulae in Azolla are found in

A. Inducium

B. Sporangium

C. Antheridium

D. Archegonoum

Answer: B

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168. First vascular plant is

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Spermatophyta

Answer: C

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169. Fronds are

A. Leaves of ferns

B. Leaves of Cycas

C. Moss roots

D. Reproductive structure of ferns

Answer: A

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170. In pteridophytes, pholem is without

A. Sieve cells

B. Sieve tubes

C. Companion cells

D. Bast fibres

Answer: C

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171. Independent alternation of generation is found in :-

A. Fern

B. Cycas

C. Onion

D. Lotus

Answer: A

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172. Which of the following is resurrection plant ?

A. Selaginella lipidophyla

B. Gingko biloba

C. Cedrus deodara

D. Sequoia sempervirans

Answer: A

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173. Female gametophyte in heterosporous ferns is

A. Archegonium

B. Prothallus

C. Protonema

D. Megasporangium

Answer: D

174. In which group will you place a plant which reproduces by means of spores, has vascular supply, and dipoid sporophytic phase as dominant phase?

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperm

D. Angiosperm

Answer: B

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175. Which pteridophyte is called as horse-tail

A. Equisetum

B. Lycopodium

C. Marsilea

D. Selaginella

Answer: A

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176. Which of the following is present in association with Azolla?

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Clostridium

D. Azotobacter

Answer: A

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177. The dehiscence of sporangia of fern occurs through

A. Annulus

B. Stomium

C. Elaters

D. Sori

Answer: A

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178. In a fern prothallus, the following occurs

A. Self fertillization

B. Cross fertillization

C. Conjugation

D. Isogamy

Answer: B

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179. The Sporophytes in Nephrolepis is..... and the spores are

A. Diploid, haploid

B. Haploid, haploid

C. Haploid, diploid

D. Diploid, diploid

Answer: A

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180. One of the following is a pteridophyte.

A. Cycas

B. Sphagnum

C. Nephrolepis

D. All above

Answer: C

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181. Which one has the maximum number of chromosomes?

A. Marsilea

B. Equisetum

C. Ophioglossum

D. Lycopodium

Answer: C

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182. Indusium occurs in

A. Algae

B. Fronds

C. Moss

D. Cycas

Answer: B

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183. One of the following differentiates pteridophytes from mosses.

A. Prothallus

B. Homosporous spores

C. Haplontic life cycle

D. All above

Answer: A

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184. Maiden Hair Fern is

A. Dryopteris

B. Pteris

C. Adiantum

D. Lycopodium

Answer: C

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185. Walking fem belongs to the genus

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Pteris

D. Marsilea

Answer: A

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186. Pick up the wrongly matched pair

A. Equisetum-Horse tail

B. Psilotum-Whisk fern

C. Selaginella-Peat moss

D. Dryopteris-Male shield fern

Answer: C

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187. Match the following with correct combination.

Column I	Column II
(a) *Anthoceros*	(i) Walking fern
(b) *Adiantum*	(ii) Alga
(c) *Sargassum*	(iii) Inferae
(d) Prothalus	(iv) Gametophyte
(e) Asterales	(v) Hornwort
(f) Liverwort	

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (vi), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (e) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (e) $\rightarrow$ (i)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (e) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (v), (e) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

Answer: C

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188. Which of the following has medicinal value and is a pteridophyte?

A. Lycopodium

B. Adiantum

C. Gnetum

D. Dryopteris

Answer: A

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189. Seed habit originated in certain

A. Bryophytes

B. Ferns

C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperm

Answer: D

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190. Circinate vernation occurs in

A. Equisteum, Nephrolepis, Psilotum

B. Nephrolepis, Adiantum, Pteris

C. Lycopodium, Nephrolepis

D. Psilotum, Nephrolepis, Adiantum

Answer: B

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191. Petiole and reactus in fems are covered with small hairs called

A. Spurs

B. Ramenta

C. Fronds

D. Ligule

Answer: D

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192. Fertile leaves of ferns are called

A. Sporophylls

B. Posophylls

C. Mesophylls

D. Cataphylls

Answer: A

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193. Match items in Column I with those in Column II:

Column I		Column I	
(A)	Peritrichous flagellation	(J)	*Ginkgo*
(B)	Living fossil	(K)	*Macrocystis*
(C)	Rhizophore	(L)	*Escherichia coli*
(D)	Smallest flowering plant	(M)	*Selaginella*
(E)	Largest perennial alga	(N)	*Wolffia*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (k), (b) $\rightarrow$ (j), (c) $\rightarrow$ (I), (d) $\rightarrow$ (m), (e) $\rightarrow$ (n)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (n), (b) $\rightarrow$ (I), (c) $\rightarrow$ (k), (d) $\rightarrow$ (n), (e) $\rightarrow$ (j)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (j), (b) $\rightarrow$ (k), (c) $\rightarrow$ (n), (d) $\rightarrow$ (I), (e) $\rightarrow$ (k)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (I), (b) $\rightarrow$ (j), (c) $\rightarrow$ (m), (d) $\rightarrow$ (n), (e) $\rightarrow$ (k)

Answer: D

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194. Angiosperms and gymnosperms resemble in having

A. Vessel in wood

B. Mode of fertilization

C. Sessile and oblong leaflets

D. Sessile endosperm

Answer: C

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195. Leaflet in Cycas is

A. Sessile and linear

B. Sessile and lanceolate

C. Sessile and oblong

D. Sessile and obturate

Answer: B

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196. Ephedar and Gnetum are similar in having

A. Pollination mechanism

B. Double fertilization

C. Winged pollen

D. Heteromorph genes

Answer: A

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197. Which of the following statements is wrong about gymnosperms?

A. They have naked seeds

B. They are perennial.

C. Their xylem consists of vessels.

D. They are xerophytic.

Answer: C

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198. Coralloid roots of Cycas has

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Mycorrhizae

D. Rhizopus

Answer: A

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199. The integument of Cycas ovule is hard on the account of

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Sclerotesta

D. Sarcotesta

Answer: C

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200. Cycas is dicotyledonous, yet not placed under dicotylednus because

A. It looks like a palm tree

B. It has compound leaves

C. Its ovules are naked.

D. It bears megasporophylls

Answer: C

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201. From which of the following plants is a medicine for respiratoty disordes obtained?

A. Bambusa

B. Sesamum

C. Ephedra

D. Pinus

Answer: C

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202. Chilgoza pinus is

A. Pinus girardiana

B. Pinus roxburghi

C. Pinus wallichiana

D. Pinus merkusii

Answer: A

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203. Which of the following gymnosperm is a bushy tralling shrub

A. Ephedra

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Aurocaria

Answer: A

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204. In Pin us, many embryos are formed from single zygote, which is known as

A. Simple polyembryony

B. Cleavage polyembryony

C. Polyspermy

D. Apogamy

Answer: B

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205. The male cone of Pinus is formed of

Or

In pinus male cone bears is large number of

A. Ligules

B. Anthers

C. Microsporophylls

D. Megasporophylls

Answer: C

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206. Which of the following is living fossil

A. Pinus roxburghii

B. Medullosa noei

C. Ginkgo biloba

D. Abies pindrow

Answer: C

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207. Cycas has an embryo with two cotyledons yet it is not classified in dicots because

A. It looks like palm.

B. Its ovules are naked

C. It has compound leaves.

D. It bears megasporophyll

Answer: B

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208. Turpentine oil is extracted from

A. Angiosperms

B. Pinus

C. Oak

D. Citrus plants

Answer: B

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209. The largest ovule is present in

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Wolffia

D. Rafflesia

Answer: A

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210. Resin and turpentine are obtained from

A. Teak

B. Oak

C. Eucalyptus

D. Pine

Answer: D

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211. Pinus seeds are

A. Naked and campylotropous

B. Naked and anatropous

C. Naked and orthotropous

D. Covered and othotropous

Answer: C

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212. Which of the following statements are true/false?

(a) Trimerous condition of floral whorl is characteristic of dicotyledons.

(b) Adiantum is also called walking fem.

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

A. (a) and (b) are true and (c) and (d) are false.

B. (a) and (c) are true and (b) and (d) are false.

C. (a) and (d) are true and (b) and (c) are false.

D. (b), (c), and (d) are true and (a) is false.

Answer: D

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213. The sieve tubes and companion cells are exceptional features of

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Ferns

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: B

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214. Double fertilisation in an angiospermous plant means

A. Fusion of egg cell with male gamete

B. Fusion of secondary nucleus with male gamete

C. Both the above

D. None the above

Answer: C

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215. Typical embryosac of angiosperms is

A. Tetranucleated

B. Eight-nucleated and seven-celled

C. Tetranucleated and seven-celled

D. Tetranucleated and tetra-celled

Answer: B

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216. A small rootless aquatic herb in which a portion of leaf foms a tiny sach or bladder which traps water insects is

A. Nepenthes

B. Drosera

C. Utricularia

D. Dionaea

Answer: C

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217. Which of the following contain xylem vessel

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: D

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218. The main plant body of Pteridophytes is

A. Sporophyte

B. Gametophyte

C. Haploid

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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219. Cryptogamic plants are:

A. Seedless

B. Embryoless

C. Leafless

D. Rootless

Answer: A

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220. Cone bearing pteridophyta are

A. Lycopsida and Psilopsida

B. Filicinae and Lycopsida

C. Filicinae and Sphenopsida

D. Lycopsida and Sphenopsida

Answer: D

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221. Adiantum is called "walking fern" due to

A. Power of locomotion

B. Vegetative reproduction

C. Motile antherozoites

D. All the above

Answer: B

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222. Plants having vascular tissues but lacking seeds are

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

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223. Heterospory and ligulate leaves occur in

A. Selaginella

B. Pteridium

C. Funaria

D. Riccia

Answer: A

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224. In Lycopodium the antherozoids are

A. Biflagellate

B. Multiflagellate

C. Multiciliate

D. Non motile

Answer: A

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225. Aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer

A. Salvinia

B. Azolla pinnata

C. Pteridium

D. Marsilea

Answer: B

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226. Sporangia are found in fruiting structures called sporocarps in aquatic fems, which of the following is aquatic fern

A. Azolla

B. Selaginella

C. Pteridium

D. Equisetum

Answer: A

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227. The antherozoids of fern are :-

A. Uniflagellate

B. Biflagellate

C. Quadriflagellate

D. Multiflagellate

Answer: D

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228. In pteridophytes the spore germinate to form

A. Protonema

B. Prothallus

C. Sporophyte

D. Archegonium

Answer: B

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229. Secondary growth occur in which pteridophyte

A. Azolla

B. Salvinia

C. lsoetes

D. Selaginella

Answer: C

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230. Sporophylls are photosynthetic in

A. Gymnosperm

B. Angiosperm

C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta

Answer: D

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231. Spindle shaped male gametes are found in

A. Lycopodium

B. Pteris

C. Pteridium

D. Selaginella

Answer: D

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232. Botanical name of Sanjeevani is

A. Selaginella utricularia

B. Selaginella bryopteris

C. Selaginella crotalaria

D. Selaginella botardia

Answer: B

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233. Aquatic fem which supports the growth of blue green algae, Anabaena, and used to increase the yield of paddy crop is

A. Salvinia

B. Marsilea

C. lsoetes

D. Azolla

Answer: D

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234. Most distinct type of alternation of generations is demon- strated by

A. Angiosperms

B. Ferns

C. Gymnosperms

D. Bryophytes

Answer: B

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235. Presence of motile stage in life cycle & requirement of water as a medium to complete life cycle is diagnostic characters of

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Cryptogams

Answer: D

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236. Evolution of seed habit first started in

A. Selaginella like ancestral pteridophytes

B. Psilotum like ancestral pteridophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Mosses

Answer: A

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237. Young fern leaves and rhizome are protected by :-

A. Root cap

B. Ramenta

C. Roots

D. Leaf bases

Answer: B

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238. Auxospores and hormocysts are formed respectively by

A. Several diatoms and few cyanobacteria

B. Several cyanobacteria and several diatoms

C. Some diatoms and several cyanobacteria

D. Some cyanobacteria and many diatoms

Answer: C

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239. Top-shaped multicilate male gametes, and the mature seed which bears only one embryo with two cotyledons,

are chracteristic features of

A. Polypetalous angiosperms

B. Gamopetalous angiosperms

C. Conifers

D. Cycads

Answer: D

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240. Conifers differ from grasses in the

A. Formation of endosperm before fertilization

B. Production of seeds from ovules

C. Lack of xylem tracheids

D. Absence of pollen tubes

Answer: D

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

A. It serves as a disinfectant

B. It is easily available

C. It is hygroscopic

D. It reduces transpiration

Answer: C

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242. In a moss the sporophyte

A. Manufactures food for itself as well as for the gametophyte

B. Is partially parasitic on the gametophyte

C. Produces gametes that give rise to the gametophyte

D. Arises from a spore produced from the gametophyte

Answer: B

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243. Male gametes in angiosperms are formed by the division of

A. Generative cell

B. Vegetative cell

C. Microspore mother cell

D. Microspore

Answer: A

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244. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

A. Ginger-Sucker

B. Chlamydomonas-Conidia

C. Yeast-Zoospores

D. Onion-Bulb

Answer: D

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245. Assertion: Thallophytes are non-vascular, non-archegoniate, and non-cormophytic plants.

Reason: Thallophytes lack vascular bundles, archegonia, and differentiated plant body.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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246. Assertion: Funaria archegonium has maximum concentration of sucrose at the tip of neck.

Reason: Male gametes show chemotropic movement.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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247. Assertion: Pyrenoids may or may not be surrounded by a sheath of starch plates in algae.

Reason: In higher plants, these are replaced by amyloplasts.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

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248. Assertion: Seeds are formed by some species of spike moss.

Reason: All conditions for seed habit are fulfilled by these species of spike moss.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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249. Assertion: The resin duct in coniferales is schizogenous in origin.

Reason: Resin duct helps to retain water as well as seals the injured areas of plants.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

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250. Assertion: Chlorella, a green alga, is commonly known as space alga.

Reason: It is used by exobiologists for oxygen and disposal of nitrogen in prolonged space flight.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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251. Assertion: Bryophytes are called asterrestrial amphibians.

Reason: Bryophytes require an external layer of water on the soil surface for their existence.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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252. Assertion: Polyploidy is very common in the member of Filicophyta.

Reason: It is due to the development of gametophytes directly from sporophyte without meiospore formation.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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253. Assertion: The micropyle of Pinus ovule contains pollination drop for catching the pollen.

Reason: The ovule of Pinus is unitegmic and orthotropous.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: c

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254. Assertion: Calophyllum leaf has parallel venation.

Reason: It is the plant of dicot group of angiosperms.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

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255. Seedless tracheophytes are

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

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256. Algae were grouped into how many kingdoms according to Whittaker?

A. Two

B. Three

C. One

D. Four

Answer: B

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257. Heterotrichous nature of thallus is found in

A. Funaria

B. Fritschiella and Ectocmpous

C. Stigeoclonium and Coleochaete

D. All of these

Answer: D

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258. Thick-walled perennating sexual spore is

A. Zygote

B. Zoospore

C. Hypnospore

D. Zygospore

Answer: D

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259. Gulf weed belongs to the class

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Xanthophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae

Answer: C

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260. The thallus organization of Volvox is

A. Multicellular and coccoid

B. Colonial and non-flagellate

C. Unicellular

D. Colonial and motile

Answer: D

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261. The hydroxyproline nature of cell wall is found in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlorella

Answer: A

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262. Gametophytic plant body is non-vascular in

A. Algae and liverworts

B. Mosses and fems

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. All of these

Answer: D

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263. Brown algae are quite common in

A. Fresh water habitats

B. Tropical sea water

C. Temperate sea water

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: C

View Text Solution

264. Chloroplast with many pyrenoids is the feature of

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Sargassum

C. Batrachospermum

D. Spirogyra

Answer: D

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265. Algae with floridean starch as reserve food material are also characterized by

A. Presence of chlorophyll b

B. Stacked thylakoids

C. Nonsulphated phycocolloids

D. Non-flagellate nature

Answer: D

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266. In the haplontic life cycle of many alga,

A. Sporophytic generation is represented by one celled zygote

B. Free living sporophyte is present

C. Meiosis is involved in gamete formation

D. Diploid spore forms gametophyte

Answer: A

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267. Red snow is caused by

A. Zoospores of Chlamydomonas

B. Hypnospores of C. brauni

C. Aplanospores of C. reinhardtii

D. Hypnospores of C. nivalis

Answer: D

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268. Thallus is flattened, leaf like and anchors to the rocks with the help of holdfast in

A. Laminaria

B. Polysiphonia

C. Batrachospermum

D. Ectocarpus

Answer: A

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269. Hundred zygospores alternate with empty cells in Spirogyra in conjugation. The total number of daughter filaments formed will be

A. Scalariform, 400

B. Lateral, 100

C. Lateral, 400

D. Scalariform, 100

Answer: B

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270. Algin is a phycocolloid, obtained from the cell wall of

A. Macrocystis and Porphyridium

B. Mastigocladus and Laminaria

C. Microcystis and Nereocystis

D. Macrocystis and Fucus

Answer: D

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271. A parasitic algae is

A. Porphyra

B. Sargassum

C. Laminaria

D. Cephaleuros

Answer: D

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272. An edible red algae is

A. Fucus

B. Sargassum

C. Acetabularia

D. Porphyra

Answer: D

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273. A floating brown algae that covers thousands of hectares of sea in Atlantic ocean is

A. Fucus

B. Nereocystis

C. Sargassum

D. Dictyota

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

274. Motile flagellated asexual spore is

A. Zygote

B. Zygospore

C. Aplanospore

D. Zoospore

Answer: D

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275. Laminarin starch is a reserve product characteristic of

A. Green algae

B. Blue green algae

C. Red algae

D. Brown algae

Answer: D

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276. Which of the following is a red alga that is not red?

A. Nemalion

B. Polysiphonia

C. Gelidium

D. Batrachospermum

Answer: D

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277. The color of brown algae is due to

A. Carotene

B. Fucoxanthin

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Phycocyanm

Answer: B

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278. The alga Chara is called stonewort because its plant body is encrusted with

A. Calcium bicarbonate

B. Calcium carbonate

C. Calcium chloride

D. Calcium oxalate

Answer: B

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279. In chlorophyceae, the flagella are

A. Tinsel type

B. Whiplash type

C. Whiplash and tinsel type

D. Basal tinsel, apical whiplash type

Answer: B

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280. Irish moss belongs to

A. Mosses

B. Bryophytes

C. Red algae

D. Lichens

Answer: C

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281. Which of the following are useful for curing goiter?

A. Sea kelps

B. Diatoms

C. Red algae

D. Porphyra

Answer: A

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282. Which of the following statement is correct regarding spermatophyte?

A. Gymnosperms are homosporous.

B. Microspore which develops into male gametophyte is highly reduced.

C. The development of pollen grains occurs in megaspo- rangia.

D. The male and female cones are borne on same tree in Cycas.

Answer: B

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283. Meiosis occurs in green algae inside

A. Gametangia

B. Zygote

C. Sporangia

D. Zygospore

Answer: D

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284. Non-motile gametes are characteristically found in

A. Chrysophyta

B. Rhodophyta

C. Phaeophyta

D. Chlorophyta

Answer: B

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285. Flagella are of equal length and smooth in Chlamydomonas. This condition can be referred to as

A. Isokont and pleuronematic

B. Heterokont and acronematic

C. Isokont and acronematic

D. Heterokont and pleuronematic

Answer: C

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286. The female sex organ in red algae is flask-shaped and is known as

A. Trichogyne

B. Carpogonium

C. Spermatium

D. Archegonium

Answer: B

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287. Non-vascular archegoniates are

A. Thallophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Bryophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: C

View Text Solution

288. Antheridial branch and archegonial branch are found in the same plant body of

A. Hornworts

B. Sea weeds

C. Liverworts

D. Cotton moss

Answer: D

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289. What is the chromosome number in calyptra, perichaetial cells, columella and protonema if endothecium cell contains 20 chromosomes?

A. 10, 10, 20, and 10, respectively

B. 10, 20, 20, and 10, respectively

C. 20, 10, 20, and 10, respectively

D. 10, 10, 20, and 10, respectively

Answer: A

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290. Which one of the following is homosporous with exoscopic embryogeny?

A. All pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes and gymnosperms

C. Angiosperms

D. All bryophytes

Answer: D

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291. Algae, bryophyte, and pteridophytes resemble with each other in which one of the following feature?

A. Gametophytic plant body

B. Dependence on water for fertilization

C. Heteromorphic alternation of generation

D. Presence of embryo

Answer: B

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292. Find the correct match.

Column I	Column II
(a) Cord moss	(i) Rhizophore
(b) Spike moss	(ii) Agar
(c) Irish moss	(iii) Peristome
(d) Ceylon moss	(iv) Carragheenin

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: D

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293. Bryophytes are not characterized by

A. Sporophyte parasitic over gametophyte

B. Independent gametophyte

C. Absence of vascular tissues

D. Independent sporophyte

Answer: D

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294. One of the following is a heterotrophic bryophyte?

A. Cryptothallus

B. Riccia

C. Dawsonia

D. Sphaerocarpus

Answer: A

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295. In Funaria, the number of peristome teeth in exostome is

A. 32

B. 64

C. 16

D. 8

Answer: C

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296. Rhizoids of mosses are

A. Unicellular and pigmented

B. Multicellular and pigmented

C. Unicellular and non-pigmented

D. Multicellular and non-pigmented

Answer: D

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297. In Funaria, calyptra is derived from

A. Antheridium

B. Columella

C. Capsule

D. Archegonium

Answer: D

View Text Solution

298. In Funaria, the following is not connected with spore dispersal

A. Seta

B. Peristome

C. Annulus

D. Foot

Answer: D

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299. Chloroplasts are present in the spores of

A. Rhizopus

B. Funaria

C. Yeast

D. Dryopteris

Answer: B

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300. Stomata having pores bounded by a single ring-shaped guard cell are found in

A. Capsule of Funaria

B. Leaf of fern

C. Pinnule of Cycas

D. All of these

Answer: A

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301. Conducting tissue is not found in

A. Mosses

B. Liverworts

C. Cycas

D. Ferns

Answer: B

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302. Stems and leaves of bryophytes are

A. Analogous to vascular plants

B. Homologous to vascular plants

C. Analogous to algae thallus

D. None of these

Answer: A

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303. Non-vascular embryophyte with leaves is

A. Riccia

B. Porella

C. Selaginella

D. Macrocystis

Answer: B

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304. Aquatic weed Salvinia, also called the sorrow of Kashmir, is

A. Heterosporous water fern

B. Homosporous water fern

C. Memberof bryophyte

D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: A

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305. Mitospores are totally absent in

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Fungi

D. Bryophytes

Answer: D

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306. Mitospores are totally absent in

A. Maiden hair moss

B. Irish moss

C. Reindeer moss

D. All of these

Answer: A

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307. Which group of plantae represents gametophytic plant body with dependent sporophyte?

A. Algae and bryophytes

B. Bryophytes and pteridophytes

C. Liverworts and mosses

D. Ferns and cycades

Answer: C

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308. The life cycle of cord moss is

A. Haplontic

B. Haplo-diplontic

C. Diplontic

D. Haplo-haplontic

Answer: B

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309. Heterosporous pteridophyte with eusporangiate type of sporangium is

A. Pteris and Adiantum

B. Equisetum and Selaginella

C. Dryopteris and Azolla

D. Marsilea and Pteris

Answer: B

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310. In little club moss, embryo develops from the part of zygote and the rest is used to form suspensor. This mode of development is called

A. Exoscopic

B. Endoscopic

C. Meroblastic

D. Holoblastic

Answer: C

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311. The shedding of male gametophyte in Selaginella occurs at 13-celled stage which consists of

A. 8 jacket cells, 1 generative cell, and 4 androgonial cells

B. 9 jacket cells and 4 androgonial cells

C. 12 jacket cells and 1 male gamete

D. 8 jacket cells, 1 prothalial cell, and 4 androgonial cells

Answer: D

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312. Find the correct statement for the prothallus of fern.

A. Monoecious, protandrous with multicellular rhizoides

B. Monoecious, protandrous with unicellular rhizoides

C. Dioecious, with unicellular rhizoides

D. Monoecious, protandrous with apical antheredia, and basal archegonia on ventral surface

Answer: B

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313. Pteridophytes are divided into how many classes?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Six

Answer: C

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314. Rootless pteridophytes with rhizoides are included into

A. Sphenopsida

B. Psilopsida

C. Pteropsida

D. Lycopsida

Answer: B

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315. The dominant photosynthetic phase in the life cycle of pteridophyta is equivalent to the

A. Gametophytic phase of bryophyta

B. Sporophytic phase of bryophyta

C. Gametophytic phase of pteridophyta

D. Gametophytic phase of gymnosperm

Answer: A

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316. In pteridophyta, reduction division occurs when :-

A. Prothallus is formed

B. Sex organs are formed

C. Spores are formed

D. Gametes are formed

Answer: C

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317. Fem sperms (antherozoids) are

A. Multiflagellated

B. Pentaflagellated

C. Biflagellated

D. Non-flagellated

Answer: A

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318. The evolutionary advanced features of Selaginella are

(a) Heterospory

(b) Endosporic development of gametophyte

(c) Reduced gametophyte

(d) Localization of sporangium bearing appendages in strobili

(e) Unisexual gametophytes

(f) Fertilization with the help of water

A. All are correct.

B. All except (f) are correct.

C. All except (e) and (f) are correct.

D. All except (c) are correct.

Answer: B

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319. When the gametophyte development occurs within spore, it is known as

A. Exosporic

B. Endosporic

C. Episporic

D. None of these

Answer: B

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320. In Selaginella's life cycle, generative tissue of female gametophyte makes

A. Androgonial cells

B. Prothallial cell diaphragm

C. Diaphragm

D. Archegonia

Answer: D

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321. Equisetum, commonly called horsetail or scouring rush and exceptional pteridophyte, i.e., xylem with vessels,

possesses the character of

A. Heterosporous

B. Autotrophic gametophyte

C. Biflagellate spermatozoid

D. Unjointed stem

Answer: B

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322. Venation in fem leaves is

A. Unicostate

B. Reticulate

C. Furcate

D. Parallel

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

323. If the number of chromosome in the foot of an embryo is 8. what should be the number in its spore?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 16

D. 23

Answer: A

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324. Stele without pith is

A. Solenostele

B. Siphonostele

C. Protostele

D. Dictyostele

Answer: C

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325. The sporangia of eusporangiate ferms

A. Possess a single layer of wall cells

B. Produce very few spores

C. Originate from a group of initial cells

D. Dehisce at the region of a well-defined stomium

Answer: C

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326. Spores with elaters are characteristic of

A. Lycopodium

B. Equisetum

C. Adiantum

D. Marchantia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

327. In the archegonium of Dryopteris, the number of neck canal cells is/are

A. 4

B. 2

C. 1

D. 10

Answer: C

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328. Vascular cryptogams are

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

329. Maiden Hair Fern is

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Cyathaea

D. Alsophila

Answer: A

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330. The endosperm of gymnosperm is ontogenetically similar to angiospermic

A. Endosperm

B. Embryo sac

C. Archegonium

D. Megasporangia

Answer: B

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331. Which group of plantae represents smallest group with perennial plants only?

A. Pteridophyta

B. Angiosperms

C. Bryophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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332. "Monkey's puzzle" is a common name for

A. Araucaria embricata

B. Cycas revolute

C. Pinus longifolia

D. Gnetum gnemone

Answer: A

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333. Living fossils of gymnosperms are

A. Cycas

B. Metasequoia

C. Ginkgo biloba

D. All of these

Answer: D

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334. Endospermic, perispermic, polycotyledonous, and winged seeds having member of plantae also show

A. Sulfur shower

B. Largest ovule

C. Double fertilization

D. Placentation

Answer: A

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335. Which character is found in gymnosperms?

A. Annuals

B. Herbaceous

C. Climber and trailing shrub

D. Ovary

Answer: C

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336. Pollination of pollen grains in Pinus takes place at

A. Two-celled stage

B. Three-celled stage

C. Four-celled stage

D. Five-celled stage

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

337. Polyxylic and manoxylic wood is present in

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Ginkgo

D. Gnetum

Answer: B

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338. Which one of the following groups acts as the connecting link between gymnosperms and angiosperms?

A. Ginkgoales

B. Cycadales

C. Coniferales

D. Gnetales

Answer: D

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339. Phanerogams without womb are

A. Angiosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Ferns

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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340. Fruits are not produced in gymnosperms because they are

A. Without pollination

B. Without fertilization

C. Seedless plants

D. Without any ovary

Answer: D

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341. Which one constitutes the dominant vegetation in colder regions?

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Legumes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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342. In gymnosperms, pollination takes place through

A. Insects

B. Wind

C. Bats

D. Birds

Answer: B

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343. Of the following, the false chracter with respect to Pinus is

A. Resin canals in needles

B. Tracheids with bordered pits

C. Bracts and ovuliferous scales

D. Embryo with two cotyledons

Answer: D

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344. Maiden Hair Tree is

A. Ginkgo biloba

B. Gnetum

C. Ephedra

D. Welwitschia

Answer: A

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345. Edible seeds are obtained from

A. Mangifera indica

B. Pinus gerardiana

C. P. roxburghii

D. Dalbergia sissoo

Answer: A

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346. Diploxylic vascular bundles are found in

A. Pteris

B. Selaginella

C. Funaria

D. Cycas

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

347. Circinate ptyxis is found in

A. Pteris

B. Dryopteris

C. Cycas

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

348. Transfusion tissue replaces the veins in

A. Cycas

B. Ferns

C. Pinus

D. Both Pinus and Cycas

Answer: D

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349. Find the correct match

Column I	Column II
(a) Cedar wood oil	(i) Juniperus Virginia
(b) Canada Balsam	(ii) Pinus girardiana
(c) Chilgoza seeds	(iii) Cycas revolute
(d) Sago grains	(iv) Cedrus deodara
	(v) Abies species

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

Answer: A

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350. Carpels are equivalent to

A. Microsporophylls

B. Megasporophylls

C. Megasporangia

D. Embryo sac

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

351. Vessels are present in the xylem of which tracheophytes?

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Petridophytes

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: A

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352. A marine angiosperm is

A. Hydrilla

B. Utricularia

C. Potamogeton

D. Zostera

Answer: D

353. Biennials are characterized by

A. Bearing flowers for two season

B. Forming aerial stem and flowering in second year

C. Flowering in first year and forming fruits in second year

D. Forming storage organs in the first year and reproduc- tive organ or flowers in the second year

Answer: D

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354. Flowering plants are more successful than other members of the plant world because

A. They are large and have a good vascular tissue system

B. They carry out variety of pollination mechanism

C. The protected plant embryo can survive in the period of unfavorable conditions

D. All of these

Answer: D

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355. The father of taxonomy described plants in his book

A. 480, Historia Plantarum

B. 340, Historia Naturalis

C. 18000, Historia Generalis Plantarum

D. 5900, Species Plantarum

Answer: D

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356. The basis of dendrogram is

A. Phenetics

B. Taximetrics

C. Numerical taxonomy

D. All of these

Answer: D

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357. Huxley is considered to be the founder of

A. Classical systematic

B. New systematic

C. Phylogenetic system of classification

D. Artifical system of classification

Answer: B

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358. The classification of plants and animals on the basis of chromosome number is called

A. Cytotaxonomy

B. Biochemical systematics

C. Taxonomy

D. Numerical taxonomy

Answer: A

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359. The sequencing in DNA and chemical nature of proteins have been used as the basis of classification by

A. Cytotaxonomist

B. Karyotaxonomist

C. Chemotaxonomist

D. α-taxonomist

Answer: C

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360. The term a-taxonomy was introduced by

A. John Ray

B. Hutchinson

C. Bassey

D. Turril

Answer: D

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361. The sexual system of classification is

A. Artificial system

B. Based on stamens characters

C. Based on corolla and carpels characters

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

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362. The Linnaeus system of classification contains

A. 4 classes of plants

B. 8 classes of plants

C. 16 classes of plants

D. 24 classes of plants

Answer: D

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363. Classification based on several characters is

A. Natural

B. Artificial

C. Classical

D. Phylogenetic

Answer: A

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364. Natural system of classification was proposed by

A. Engler and Prantl

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Carolus Linnaeus

D. Julian Huxley

Answer: B

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365. Bentham and Hooker's classification is

A. Classification oftaxa based on actual examination

B. Artificial system of classification

C. Phylogenetic system of classification

D. Based on evolution

Answer: A

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366. In Bentham and Hooker's system, the term "cohort" has been used. It is similar to which rank in today's classification?

A. Class

B. Family

C. Order

D. Sub-family

Answer: C

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367. Which one of the following classification is best-suited for the identification of seed plants?

A. Bentham and Hooker's classification

B. Engler and Prantl's classification

C. Hutchinson's classification

D. Takhtajan's classification

Answer: A

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368. Which is most advanced among the following?

A. Cycadaceae

B. Gnetaceae

C. Coniferae

D. Cryptogamae

Answer: B

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369. Which is not true about the series Heteromerae in Bentham and Hooker's system?

A. Always bicarpellary condition

B. Ovary usually superior

C. Stamens are as many as corolla lobe

D. It includes three cohorts

Answer: A

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370. Who is not associated with the artificial system of classification?

A. Pliny

B. Theophrastus

C. Hutchinson

D. Linnaeus

Answer: C

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371. Who is not associated with the artificial system of classification?

A. Phylogeny

B. Ontogeny

C. Phycology

D. Mycology

Answer: A

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372. Angiosperms (dicotyledons) were distinguished into Archichlamydeae and Metachlamydeae by

A. Candolle

B. Cronquist

C. Hutchinson

D. Engler and Prantl

Answer: D

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373. Taxonomy without phylogeny is similar to bones without flesh is the statement of

A. Oswald Tippo

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Takhtajan

D. John Hutchinson

Answer: C

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374. Select the cladist.ic system of classification in which dicots are primitive than monocots

A. Horizontal system

B. Hutchinson system

C. Bentham and Hooker's system

D. Engler and Prantl 's system

Answer: B

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375. Trabecullae are present in the

A. Capsule of Funaria

B. Ovule of gymnosperm

C. Sporangia of a fern

D. Ovule of angiosperm

Answer: A

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376. Engler and Prantl published a phylogenetic system in the monograph

A. Die Naturlichen Pflanzen

B. Historia Plantarum

C. Species Plantarum

D. Genera Plantarum

Answer: A

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377. Dominant generation in bryophtes is

A. Capsule

B. Sporophyte

C. Gametophyte

D. Seta

Answer: C

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378. Which of the following plants has high water retention capacity and is used to provide moisture to plants?

A. Sphagnum

B. Botrychilum

C. Marsilea

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

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379. If in Funaria, the leaf has eight chromosomes, the structrue with 16 chromosomes will be

A. Protonema

B. Rhizoids

C. Capsule and seta

D. All above

Answer: C

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380. Leptoids and hydroids are the vascular supply of

A. Hornworts

B. Irish mosses

C. Liverworts

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: C

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381. Bryophytes are exceptional, as

A. They produce spores

B. Their sporophytic stage grows on gametophyte

C. They do not require water for fertillization

D. Their gametophyte stage grows on sporophyte

Answer: B

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382. Which of the following is the amphibian of the plant kingdom?

A. Pteridophyte

B. Bryophyte

C. Cycas

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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383. Plant classification proposed by Carolus Linnaeous was artificial becouse it was based on

A. Few morphological characters

B. Diverse evolutionary tendencies

C. Adaptive anatomical characters

D. Physiological traits together with morphological characters

Answer: A

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384. Which of the following is heterosporous

A. Dryopteris

B. Salvinia

C. Adiantum

D. Equisetum

Answer: B

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385. Four rows and six rows of NCC are found, respectively, in

A. Bryophytes and Pteridophytes

B. Pteridophytes and gymnosperms

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes and bryophytes

Answer: D

View Text Solution

386. Peat is formed from

A. Funaria

B. Sphagnum

C. Mossess

D. Liverworts

Answer: B

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387. Liverworts, hornworts, and mossess together constitute

A. Pteridophytes

B. Lichens and Plantae

C. Bryophyta

D. Bryopsida

Answer: B

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388. Protonemma is a characteristic feature of

A. Fern

B. Marchantia

C. Moss

D. Cycas

Answer: C

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389. Bryophytes resemble resemble algae in the following aspects

A. Filamentous body, pressure of vascular tissues, and autotrophic nutrition

B. Differentiation of plant body into root, stem, and autotrophic nutrition

C. Thallus-like plant body, pressure of roots, and autotrophic nutrition

D. Thallus-like plant body, lack of vascular tissues, and autotrophic nutrition

Answer: D

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390. Sphagum is commonly used as packing matrial for transshipment of living material due to its

A. Capacity to hold water

B. Easy availability

C. Nature as it can grow anywhere

D. All the above

Answer: A

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391. A dominant gametophytic phase alternated by multicellular dependent sporophytic phase material for

transhipment of living occurs in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Politrichum

C. Asianum

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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392. Which of the following plants do not produce seeds?

A. Ficus and Funaria

B. Fern and Funaria

C. Chlamydomonas and Ficus

D. Pumica and Pinus

Answer: B

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393. Algae which form motile colony is

A. Volvox

B. Nostoc

C. Spirogvra

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: A

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394. Auxospore formation is seen in [KCET 2005]

A. Nostoc

B. Yeast

C. Diatoms

D. Agaricus

Answer: C

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395. Which of the following is a flagellated algae?

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Saccharomyces

D. Agaricus

Answer: A

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396. Which of the following is coenocytic?

A. Vaucheria

B. Centuria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Pseudomonas

Answer: A

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397. Alga which is a parasite of tea plant is

A. Cephaleuros

B. Uiva

C. Oedogonium

D. Vaucheria

Answer: A

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398. The largest alga is

A. Microcystis

B. Macrocystis

C. Red alga

D. Blue-green alga

Answer: B

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399. Triphasic life cycle is present in

A. Red algae

B. Brown algae

C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: B

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400. Alginic acid is obtained from

A. Blue green algae

B. Red algae

C. Green algae

D. Brown algae

Answer: B

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401. In Chlamydomonas, meiosis occurs in

A. Gamete

B. Zygote

C. Sporogonium

D. Zoo spore

Answer: B

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402. The zoospores of Ulothrix are

A. Quadriflagellated

B. Biflagellated

C. Monoflagellated

D. Alagellated

Answer: A

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403. Kelps are

A. Fresh water algae

B. Marine algae

C. Terrestrial

D. Amphibious

Answer: B

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404. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Chlamydomonas-Unicellular flagellated alga

B. Laminaria-Flattened leaf-like thallus

C. Chlorella-Filamentous nonflagellated

D. Spirogyra-Filamentous structure

Answer: C

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405. Agar-agar which is commonly used in microbiological studies and culture media is obtained from

A. Gelidium

B. Laminaria

C. Polysiphonia

D. Batrachospremum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

406. From which of the following algae, agar is commercially extracted?

(a) Gracilaria (b) Fucus

(c) Saragassum (d) Gelidium

(e) Turbinaria

A. (c) and (e)

B. (b) and (c)

C. (d) and (e)

D. (a) and (b)

Answer:

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407. Match column I with column II and select the correct option.

Column I (Type of chloroplast)	Column II (Algae)
(a) Cup-shaped	(i) *Ulothrix*
(b) Girdle-shaped	(ii) *Oedogonium*
(c) Stellate	(iii) *Chlamydomonas*
(d) Reticulate	(iv) *Zygnema*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: B

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408. 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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409. The edible green alga rich in protein is

A. Porphyra

B. Chlorella

C. Laminaria

D. Chondrus crispus

Answer: B

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410. 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 phaeopphyceae, 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. (a) is correct, but (b) and (c) are wrong.

B. (a) and (b) are correct, but (c) is wrong.

C. (a) and (c) are correct, but (b) is wrong.

D. (b) is correct, but (a) and (c) are wrong

Answer: C

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411. Sex organs of algae and fungi are

A. Antheridium oogonia

B. Carpogonia and ascogonia

C. Zygospore and akinetes

D. Heterocyst and archegonia

Answer: A

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412. Pyrenoids are commonly found in

A. Red algae

B. Green algae

C. Brown algae

D. Blue green algae

Answer: B

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413. Which pigments is not found in red algae?

A. Chlorophyll-a

B. Phycocyanin

C. Chlorophyll-b

D. Phycoerythrin

Answer: B

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414. Nutrition in Protista is

A. Phagotrophic

B. Saprotrophic

C. Autotrophic

D. All the above

Answer: D

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415. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I (Group Protista)	Column II (Example)
(a) Chrysophytes	(i) Paramoecium
(b) Dinoflagell ates	(ii) Euglena
(c) Euglenoids	(iii) Gonyaulax
(d) Protozoans	(iv) Diatoms

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: A

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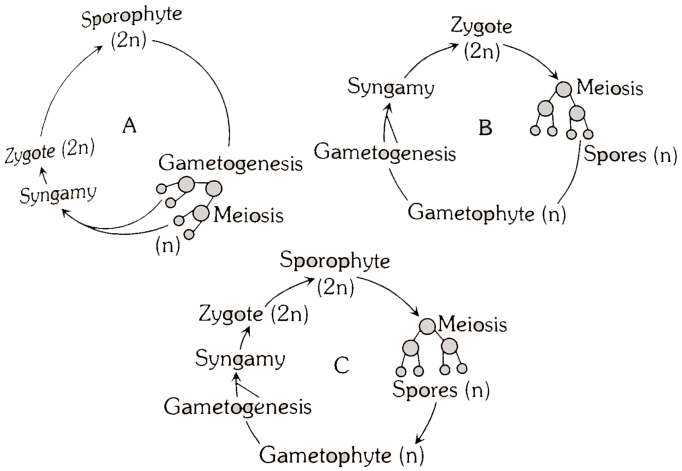
416. Which of the following options are correctly represents the type of life cycle patterns given below.



A. Diplontic, Haplodiplontic, Haplontic

B. Haplodiplontic, Haplontic, Diplontic

C. Haplontic, Diplontic, Haplodiplontic

D. Diplontic, Haplontic, Haplodiplontic

Answer: D

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417. Gracilaria and Gelidium are important source of

A. Carrageenanjelly

B. Iodine

C. Agar

D. Vitamin B

Answer: C

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418. Laminaria and Fucus belong to

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Paeophyceae

D. Cyanophyceae

Answer: C

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419. Which of the following is characteristic of ferns?

A. Leafy gametophyte

B. Circinate vernation

C. Mycorrhizal roots

D. Coralloid roots

Answer: B

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420. Vascular cryptogams are

A. Pteridophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Mosses

D. Algae

Answer: A

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421. Microspores of massulae in Azolla are found in

A. Inducium

B. Sporangium

C. Antheridium

D. Archegonoum

Answer: B

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422. First vascular plant is

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Spermatophyta

Answer: C

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423. Fronds are

A. Leaves of ferns

B. Leaves of Cycas

C. Moss roots

D. Reproductive structure of ferns

Answer: A

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424. In pteridophytes, pholem is without

A. Sieve cells

B. Sieve tubes

C. Companion cells

D. Bast fibres

Answer: C

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425. Independent alternation of generation is found in

A. Fern

B. Cycas

C. Onion

D. Lotus

Answer: A

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426. Which of the following is resurrection plant ?

A. Selaginella lipidophyla

B. Gingko biloba

C. Cedrus deodara

D. Sequoia sempervirans

Answer: A

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427. Female gametophyte in heterosporous ferns is

A. Archegonium

B. Prothallus

C. Protonema

D. Megasporangium

Answer: D

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428. In which group will you place a plant which reproduces by means of spores, has vascular supply, and dipoid sporophytic phase as dominant phase?

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperm

D. Angiosperm

Answer: B

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429. Which pteridophyte is called as horse-tail

A. Equisetum

B. Lycopodium

C. Marsilea

D. Selaginella

Answer: A

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430. Which of the following is present in association with Azolla?

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Clostridium

D. Azotobacter

Answer: A

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431. The dehiscence of sporangia of fern occurs through

A. Annulus

B. Stomium

C. Elaters

D. Sori

Answer: A

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432. In a fern prothallus, the following occurs

A. Self fertillization

B. Cross fertillization

C. Conjugation

D. Isogamy

Answer: B

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433. The Sporophytes in Nephrolepis is..... and the spores are

A. Diploid, haploid

B. Haploid, haploid

C. Haploid, diploid

D. Diploid, diploid

Answer: A

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434. One of the following is a pteridophyte.

A. Cycas

B. Sphagnum

C. Nephrolepis

D. All above

Answer: C

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435. Which one has the maximum number of chromosomes?

A. Marsilea

B. Equisetum

C. Ophioglossum

D. Lycopodium

Answer: C

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436. Indusium occurs in

A. Algae

B. Ferns

C. Moss

D. Cycas

Answer: B

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437. One of the following differentiates pteridophytes from mosses.

A. Prothallus

B. Homosporous spores

C. Haplontic life cycle

D. All above

Answer: A

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438. Maiden Hair Fern is

A. Dryopteris

B. Pteris

C. Adiantum

D. Lycopodium

Answer: C

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439. Walking fem belongs to the genus

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Pteris

D. Marsilea

Answer: A

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440. Pick up the wrongly matched pair

A. Equisetum-Horse tail

B. Psilotum-Whisk fern

C. Selaginella-Peat moss

D. Dryopteris-Male shield fern

Answer: C

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441. Match the following with correct combination.

Column I	Column II
(a) *Anthoceros*	(i) Walking fern
(b) *Adiantum*	(ii) Alga
(c) *Sargassum*	(iii) Inferae
(d) Prothalus	(iv) Gametophyte
(e) Asterales	(v) Hornwort
(f) Liverwort	

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (vi), (b) $\rightarrow$ (v), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (e) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v), (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (e) $\rightarrow$ (i)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v), (b) $\rightarrow$ (i), (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv), (e) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii), (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii), (c) $\rightarrow$ (i), (d) $\rightarrow$ (v), (e) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

Answer: C

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442. Which of the following has medicinal value and is a pteridophyte?

A. Lycopodium

B. Adiantum

C. Gnetum

D. Dryopteris

Answer: A

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443. Seed habit originated in certain

A. Bryophytes

B. Ferns

C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperm

Answer: D

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444. Circinate vernation is seen in

A. Equisteum, Nephrolepis, Psilotum

B. Nephrolepis, Adiantum, Pteris

C. Lycopodium, Nephrolepis

D. Psilotum, Nephrolepis, Adiantum

Answer: B

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445. Petiole and reactus in fems are covered with small hairs called

A. Spurs

B. Ramenta

C. Fronds

D. Ligule

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

446. Fertile leaves of ferns are called

A. Sporophylls

B. Posophylls

C. Mesophylls

D. Cataphylls

Answer: A

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447. Match items in Column I with those in Column II:

Column I		Column I	
(A)	Peritrichous flagellation	(J)	*Ginkgo*
(B)	Living fossil	(K)	*Macrocystis*
(C)	Rhizophore	(L)	*Escherichia coli*
(D)	Smallest flowering plant	(M)	*Selaginella*
(E)	Largest perennial alga	(N)	*Wolffia*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (k), (b) $\rightarrow$ (j), (c) $\rightarrow$ (I), (d) $\rightarrow$ (m), (e) $\rightarrow$ (n)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (n), (b) $\rightarrow$ (I), (c) $\rightarrow$ (k), (d) $\rightarrow$ (n), (e) $\rightarrow$ (j)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (j), (b) $\rightarrow$ (k), (c) $\rightarrow$ (n), (d) $\rightarrow$ (I), (e) $\rightarrow$ (k)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (I), (b) $\rightarrow$ (j), (c) $\rightarrow$ (m), (d) $\rightarrow$ (n), (e) $\rightarrow$ (k)

Answer: D

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448. Angiosperms and gymnosperms resemble in having

A. Vessel in wood

B. Mode of fertilization

C. Sessile and oblong leaflets

D. Sessile endosperm

Answer: C

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449. Leaflet in Cycas is

A. Sessile and linear

B. Sessile and lanceolate

C. Sessile and oblong

D. Sessile and obturate

Answer: B

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450. Ephedar and Gnetum are similar in having

A. Pollination mechanism

B. Double fertilization

C. Winged pollen

D. Heteromorph genes

Answer: A

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451. Which of the following statements is wrong about gymnosperms?

A. They have naked seeds

B. They are perennial.

C. Their xylem consists of vessels.

D. They are xerophytic.

Answer: C

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452. Coralloid roots of Cycas has

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Mycorrhizae

D. Rhizopus

Answer: A

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453. The integument of Cycas ovule is hard on the account of

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Sclerotesta

D. Sarcotesta

Answer: C

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454. Cycas is dicotyledonous, yet not placed under dicotylednus because

A. It looks like a palm tree

B. It has compound leaves

C. Its ovules are naked.

D. It bears megasporophylls

Answer: C

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455. From which of the following plants is a medicine for respiratory disorders obtained?

A. Bambusa

B. Sesamum

C. Ephedra

D. Pinus

Answer: C

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456. Chilgoza pinus is

A. Pinus girardiana

B. Pinus rox burgi

C. Pinus wallichiana

D. Pinus merkurii

Answer: A

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457. Which of the following gymnosperm is a bushy tralling shrub

A. Ephedra

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Aurocaria

Answer: A

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458. In Pinus, many embryos are formed from single zygote, which is known as

A. Simple polyembryony

B. Cleavage polyembryony

C. Polyspermy

D. Apogamy

Answer: B

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459. The male cone of Pinus is formed of

Or

In pinus male cone bears is large number of

A. Ligules

B. Anthers

C. Microsporophylls

D. Megasporophylls

Answer: C

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460. Which among the following is a living fossil gymnosperm?

A. Pinus roxburghii

B. Medullosa noei

C. Ginkgo biloba

D. Abies pindrow

Answer: C

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461. Cycas has an embryo with two cotyledons yet it is not classified in dicots because

A. It looks like palm.

B. Its ovules are naked

C. It has compound leaves.

D. It bears megasporophyll

Answer: B

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462. Turpentine oil is extracted from

A. Angiosperms

B. Pinus

C. Oak

D. Citrus plants

Answer: B

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463. The largest ovule is present in

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Wolffia

D. Rafflesia

Answer: A

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464. Resin and turpentine are obtained from

A. Teak

B. Oak

C. Eucalyptus

D. Pine

Answer: D

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465. Pinus seeds are

A. Naked and campylotropus

B. Naked and anatopus

C. Naked and orthotropus

D. Covered and othotropus

Answer: C

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466. Which of the following statements are true/false?

(a) Trimerous condition of floral whorl is characteristic of dicotyledons.

(b) Adiantum is also called walking fem.

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

A. (a) and (b) are true and (c) and (d) are false.

B. (a) and (c) are true and (b) and (d) are false.

C. (a) and (d) are true and (b) and (c) are false.

D. (b), (c), and (d) are true and (a) is false.

Answer: D

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467. The sieve tubes and companion cells are exceptional features of

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Ferns

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: B

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468. In angiosperms, double fertillization means

A. Fusion of egg cell with male gamete

B. Fusion of secondary nucleus with male gamete

C. Both the above

D. None the above

Answer: C

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469. Typical embryosac of angiosperms is

A. Tetranucleated

B. Eight-nucleated and seven-celled

C. Tetranucleated and seven-celled

D. Tetranucleated and tetra-celled

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

470. A small rootless aquatic herb in which a portion of leaf foms a tiny sach or bladder which traps water insects is

A. Nepenthes

B. Drosera

C. Utricularia

D. Dionaea

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

471. Which of the following contain xylem vessel

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

472. The main plant body of Pteridophytes is

A. Sporophyte

B. Gametophyte

C. Haploid

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

473. Cryptogamic plants are:

A. Seedless

B. Embryoless

C. Leafless

D. Rootless

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

474. Cone bearing pteridophyta are

A. Lycopsida and Psilopsida

B. Filicinae and Lycopsida

C. Filicinae and Sphenopsida

D. Lycopsida and Sphenopsida

Answer: D

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475. Adiantum is called "walking fern" due to

A. Power of locomotion

B. Vegetative reproduction

C. Motile antherozoites

D. All the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

476. Plants having vascular tissues but lacking seeds are

A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

477. Heterospory and ligulate leaves occur in

A. Selaginella

B. Pteridium

C. Funaria

D. Riccia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

478. In Lycopodium the antherozoids are

A. Biflagellate

B. Multiflagellate

C. Multiciliate

D. Non motile

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

479. Aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer

A. Salvinia

B. Azolla pinnata

C. Pteridium

D. Marsilea

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

480. Sporangia are found in fruiting structures called sporocarps in aquatic ferns, which of the following is aquatic fern :-

A. Azolla

B. Selaginella

C. Pteridium

D. Equisetum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

481. The antherozoids of fern are :-

A. Uniflagellate

B. Biflagellate

C. Quadriflagellate

D. Multiflagellate

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

482. In pteridophytes, a spore germinates to produce

A. Protonema

B. Prothallus

C. Sporophyte

D. Archegonium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

483. Secondary growth occur in which pteridophyte

A. Azolla

B. Salvinia

C. lsoetes

D. Selaginella

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

484. Sporophytes are photosynthetic in

A. Gymnosperm

B. Angiosperm

C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

485. Spindle shaped male gametes are found in

A. Lycopodium

B. Pteris

C. Pteridium

D. Selaginella

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

486. Botanical name of Sanjeevani is

A. Selaginella utricularia

B. Selaginella bryopteris

C. Selaginella crotalaria

D. Selaginella botardia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

487. Aquatic fern which supports the growth of blue green alge, Anabaena and used to increase the yield of paddy

crop is :-

A. Salvinia

B. Marsilea

C. lsoetes

D. Azolla

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

488. Most distinct type of alternation of generations is demonstrated by

A. Angiosperms

B. Ferns

C. Gymnosperms

D. Bryophytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

489. Presence of motile stage in life cycle & requirement of water as a medium to complete life cycle is diagnostic characters of

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Cryptogams

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

490. Evolution of seed habit first started in

A. Selaginella like ancestral pteridophytes

B. Psilotum like ancestral pteridophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Mosses

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

491. Young fern leaves and rhizome are protected by :-

A. Root cap

B. Ramenta

C. Roots

D. Leaf bases

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

492. Auxospores and hormocysts are formed respectively by

A. Several diatoms and few cyanobacteria

B. Several cyanobacteria and several diatoms

C. Some diatoms and several cyanobacteria

D. Some cyanobacteria and many diatoms

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

493. Top-shaped multicilate male gametes, and the mature seed which bears only one embryo with two cotyledons, are chracteristic features of

A. Polypetalous angiosperms

B. Gamopetalous angiosperms

C. Conifers

D. Cycads

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

494. Conifers differ from grasses in the

A. Formation of endosperm before fertilization

B. Production of seeds from ovules

C. Lack of xylem tracheids

D. Absence of pollen tubes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. It serves as a disinfectant

B. It is easily available

C. It is hygroscopic

D. It reduces transpiration

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

496. In a moss the sporophyte

A. Manufactures food for itself as well as for the gametophyte

B. Is partially parasitic on the gametophyte

C. Produces gametes that give rise to the gametophyte

D. Arises from a spore produced from the gametophyte

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

497. Male gametes in angiosperms are formed by the division of

A. Generative cell

B. Vegetative cell

C. Microspore mother cell

D. Microspore

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

498. Which one of the following is correctly matched

A. Ginger-Sucker

B. Chlamydomonas-Conidia

C. Yeast-Zoospores

D. Onion-Bulb

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

499. Assertion: Thallophytes are non-vascular, non-archegoniate, and non-cormophytic plants.

Reason: Thallophytes lack vascular bundles, archegonia, and differentiated plant body.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

500. Assertion: Funaria archegonium has maximum concentration of sucrose at the tip of neck.

Reason: Male gametes show chemotropic movement.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

501. Assertion: Pyrenoids may or may not be surrounded by a sheath of starch plates in algae.

Reason: In higher plants, these are replaced by amyloplasts.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

502. Assertion: Seeds are formed by some species of spike moss.

Reason: All conditions for seed habit are fulfilled by these species of spike moss.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

503. Assertion: The resin duct in coniferales is schizogenous in origin.

Reason: Resin duct helps to retain water as well as seals the injured areas of plants.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

504. Assertion: Chlorella, a green alga, is commonly known as space alga.

Reason: It is used by exobiologists for oxygen and disposal of nitrogen in prolonged space flight.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

505. Assertion: Bryophytes are not the amphibians of Plant Kingdom.

Reason: An external layer of sucrose instead of water is necessary for the movement of antherozoids.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

506. Assertion: Polyploidy is very common in the member of Filicophyta.

Reason: It is due to the development of gametophytes directly from sporophyte without meiospore formation.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

507. Assertion: The micropyle of Pinus ovule contains pollination drop for catching the pollen.

Reason: The ovule of Pinus is unitegmic and orthotropous.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

508. Assertion: Calophyllum leaf has parallel venation.

Reason: It is the plant of dicot group of angiosperms.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Archives

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

A. Zygnema, Saprolegnia, and Hydrilla

B. Fucus, Marsilea, and Calotropis

C. Riccia, Dryopteris, and Cycas

D. Anthoceros, Funaria, and Spirogyra

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

2. In the prothallus of a vascular cryptogam, the antherozoids and egg mature and different time As a

result.

A. There is high degree of sterillity.

B. One can conclude that the plant is apomictic.

C. Self fertilization is prevented.

D. There is no change in the success rate of fertilization.

Answer: C

3. In gymnosperms the pollen chamber represents

A. A cavity in the ovule in which pollen grains are stored after pollination.

B. An opening in the megagametophyte through which the pollen tube approaches the egg.

C. The microsporangium in which pollen grain develops.

D. A cell in the pollen grain in which the sperms are formed.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by

A. Peristome teeth

B. Elaters

C. Indusium

D. Calyptra

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

5. If you are asked to classify the various algae into distinct groups, which of the following characters you should chosse

A. Nature of stored food materials in the cell

B. Structural organization of thallus

C. Chemical composition of cell wall

D. Types of pigments present in the cell

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. In which of the following, gametes are produced by mitrotic division?

A. Pteridophytes

B. Algae

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. In which one of the following male and female gametophytes do not have free living independent existence

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Polytrichum

D. Cedrus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

8. Which of the following is heterosporous

A. Adiantum

B. Equisetum

C. Dryopteris

D. Salvinia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

9. Selelct one of the following paris of important features distinguishig 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 duct and leaf venation

D. presence of vessel elements and absence of Archegonia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

10. Which one of the following plants is monoecious

A. Papaya

B. Marchantia

C. Pinus

D. Cycas

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

11. Which one of the following has haplontic life cycle

A. Wheat

B. Funaria

C. Polytrichum

D. Ustilago

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

12. Which one of the following is a vascular cryptogram?

A. Cedrus

B. Equisetum

C. Ginkgo

D. Marchantia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

13. Which of the following is a vascular cryptogam

A. Marchanria

B. Cedrus

C. Equisetum

D. Ginkgo

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

14. Male and female gametophytes are independent and free-living in

A. Mustard

B. Castor

C. Pinus

D. Sphagnum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. Algae have cell wall made up of

A. Cellulose, galactans and mannans

B. Hemicellulose, pectins and proteins

C. Pectins, cellulose and proteins

D. Cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

16. Some hyperthermophilic organisms that grow in highly acidic $(pH2)$ habitats belong to the two groups

A. Eubacteria and archaea

B. Cyanobacteria and diatoms

C. Protists and mosses

D. Liverworts and yeasts

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

17. A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont is found in

A. Pisum

B. Alnus

C. Cycas

D. Cicer

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

18. Archegoniophore is present in

A. Funaria

B. Marchantia

C. Chara

D. Adiantum

Answer: B

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19. Compared with the gametophytes of the bryophytes the gametophytes of vascular plants tent to be

A. smaller and to have smaller sex organs

B. smaller but to have larger sex organs

C. larger but to have smaller sex organs

D. larger and to have larger sex organs

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

20. The gametophyte is not an independent, free-living generation in

A. Pinus

B. Polytrichum

C. Adiantum

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

21. Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having

A. Cambium

B. Vessels

C. Seeds

D. Motile sperms

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Gymnosperms are also called soft wood spermatophytes because they lack

A. Thick-walled tracheids

B. Xylem fibres

C. Cambium

D. Phloem fibres

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

23. Which one of the following is common to multicellular fungi, filamentous algae and protonema of mosses

A. Mode of Nutrition

B. Multiplication by fragmentation

C. Diplontic life cycle

D. Members of kingdom plantae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

24. Monascus purpureus is a yeast ued commercially in the production of

A. Streptpkinase for removing clots from the blood vessels.

B. Citric acid

C. Blood cholesterol lowering statins

D. Ethanol

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

25. Gymnosperms are also called soft wood spermatophytes because they lack

A. Phloem fibers

B. Thick-walled tracheids

C. Xylem fibers

D. Cambium

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

26. Which one of the following is a correct statement

A. In gymnosperms, female gametophyte is free-living.

B. Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes.

C. The origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes.

D. Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage.

Answer: C

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27. How many organism in the list given below are autotrophs Lactobacillus, Nostoc, Chara, Nitrosomonas, Nitrobacter, Streptomuces, Sacharomyces, Trypanosoma, Porphyra Wolfia

A. Five

B. Six

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

28. 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 sporphyte

(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. Three

B. Four

C. One

D. Two

Answer: D

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29. Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched

A. Salvinia-Prothallus

B. Viroids-RNA

C. Mustard-Synergids

D. Ginkgo-Archegonia

Answer: D

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30. Which of the following features is not present in Periplaneta americana?

A. Schizocoelom as body cavity

B. Indeterminate and radial cleavage during embryonic development

C. Exoskeleton composed of Nacetylglucosamine

D. Metamerically segmented body

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

31. Select the correct statement:

A. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous in pteridophyte

B. Pteridophyte Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus all are gymnosperms

C. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

D. The leaves of gymnosperms are not well adapted to extremes of climate

Answer: C

View Text Solution

32. In bryophytes and and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires

A. Wind

B. Insects

C. Birds

D. Water

Answer: D

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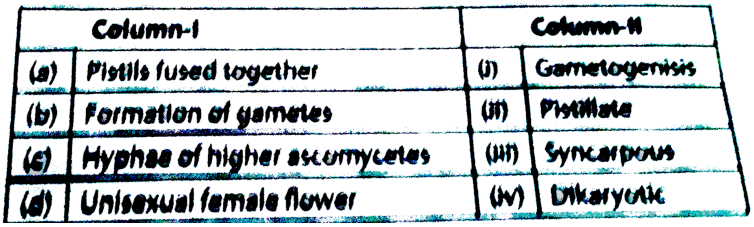
33. Match column-I with column-II and select the correct option using the codes given below



	Column-I		Column-II
(a)	Pistils fused together	(i)	Gametogenesis
(b)	Formation of gametes	(ii)	Pistillate
(c)	Hyphae of higher ascomycetes	(iii)	Syncarpous
(d)	Unisexual female flower	(iv)	Dikaryotic

A.

a	b	c	d
i	ii	iv	iii

B.

a	b	c	d
iii	i	iv	ii

C.

a	b	c	d
iv	iii	i	ii

D.

a	b	c	d
ii	i	iv	iii

Answer: B

View Text Solution

34. Conifers are adapated to tolerate extreme environmental conditions beause of

A. thick cuticle

B. presence of vessels

C. broad hardy leaves

D. superficial stomata

Answer: A

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35. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

A. Agar-agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria

B. Laminaria and Sargassum are used as food

C. Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate environment

D. Algin is obtained from red algae, and carrageenan from brown algae.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

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B. Pteridophyte Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus all are gymnosperms

C. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

D. The leaves of gymnosperms are not well adapted to extremes of climate

Answer: C

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67. In bryophytes and and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires

A. Wind

B. Insects

C. Birds

D. Water

Answer: D

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68. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct option using the codes given below

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Pistils fused together	(i)	Gametogenesis
(B)	Formation of gametes	(ii)	Pistillate
(C)	Hyphae of higher Ascomycetes	(iii)	Syncarpous
(D)	Unisexual female flower	(iv)	Dikaryotic

A.

a	b	c	d
i	ii	iv	iii

B.
a	b	c	d
iii	i	iv	ii

C.
a	b	c	d
iv	iii	i	ii

D.
a	b	c	d
ii	i	iv	iii

Answer: B

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69. Conifers are adapted to tolerate extreme environmental conditions because of

A. thick cuticle

B. presence of vessels

C. broad hardy leaves

D. superficial stomata

Answer: A

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70. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

A. Agar-agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria

B. Laminaria and Sargassum are used as food

C. Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate environment

D. Algin is obtained from red algae, and carrageenan from brown algae.

Answer: D

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