



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

PLANT KINGDOM

Plant Kingdom

1. Who is regarded as the "Father of Indian Phycology"

A. Prof. M.O.P. Iyenger

B. Prof. J.N. Mishra

C. Prof. R.R. Mishra

D. Prof. R.N. Singh

Answer: a



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2. Phycology is the study of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. All the above

Answer: A



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3. Whi is popularly known as the "Father of Phycology"

- A. Fritsch
- B. Papenfus
- C. Smith
- D. Morris

Answer: a



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4. Group of algae in which sexual reproduction is absent

- A. Cyanophyceae
- B. Bacillariophyceae
- C. Chlorophyceae

D. None of these

Answer: a



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5. Mannitol (sugar alcohol) is the stored food in

A. Chara

B. Pophyra

C. Fucus

D. Gracillaria

Answer: c



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6. Red tide is caused by

- A. Noctiluca
- B. Gymnodinium
- C. Gonyaulax
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Agar-Agar is obtained from

- A. Gigartina
- B. Gelidium
- C. Gracillaria

D. All the above

Answer: D



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8. Algae have cell wall made up of

A. Cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins

B. Cellulose, galactans and mannans

C. Hemicellulose, pectins and proteins

D. Pectins, cellulose and proteins

Answer: b



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9. Consider the following statements regarding the major pigments and stored food in the different groups of algae and select the correct options given

(A) In chlorophyceae the stored food material is starch and the major pigments are chlorophyll-a and d

(B) In phaeophyceae, laminarin is the stored food and major pigments are chlorophyll-a and b

(C) In rhodophyceae, floridean starch is the stored food and the major pigments are chlorophyll-a, d and phycoeythrin.

A. 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. C is correct, but A and B are wrong

Answer: e



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10. In which of the following all listed genera belong to the same class of algae

- A. Chara, Fucus, Polysiphonia
- B. Volvox, Spirogyra, Chlamydomonas
- C. Prorophyta, Ectocarpus, Ulothrix
- D. Sargassu, Laminaria, Gracillaria

Answer: b



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11. External fertilization occurs in majority of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Liverworts

D. Mosses

Answer: a



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12. Which of the following occurs both in fresh as well as in marine water

A. Oedogonium

B. Cladophora

C. Spirogyra

D. None of these

Answer: b



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13. Both chlorophyll a and b are present in

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. None of these

Answer: C



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14. Yellow-green pigment is found in

- A. Xanthophyta
- B. Chlorophyta
- C. Phaeophyta
- D. Rhodophyta

Answer: A



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

- A. Types of pigments present in the cell
- B. Nature of stored food materials in the cell

C. Structural organization of thallus

D. Chemical composition of the cell wall

Answer: A



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16. Which one of the following statements is wrong.

A. Agar-agar is obtained from *Gelidium* and *Gracilaria*

B. *Chlorella* and *Spirulina* are used as space food

C. Mannitol is stored food in Rhodophyceae

D. Algin and carragen are products of algae

Answer: c



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17. Which one is a parasitic alga.

A. Vaucheria

B. Polysiphonia

C. Cephaleuros

D. Batrachospermum.

Answer: c



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18. Incorrect character of brown algae is

A. Presence of chl a and b

B. It remain attached to substratum

C. Presence of chl a and c

D. Presence of fucosanthin.

Answer: a



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19. Which of the following is a flagellated alga

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Acetabularia

Answer: A



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20. Algae which form motile colony is

A. Volvox

B. Nostoc

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: A



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21. Sporophytic generation is represented by zygote only in

A. Gunaria

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Pinus

D. Selaginella

Answer: b



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22. In biotechnological studies, the alga that is exploited as a rich source of protein is

A. Spirogyra

B. Spirulina

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Scytonema

Answer: B



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23. More than one pyrenoid are present in

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

Answer: d



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24. True nucleus is absent in

- A. Mucor

B. Vaucheria

C. Volvox

D. anabaena

Answer: d



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25. Which one of the following statements concerning the algae is wrong.

A. Most algae are photosynthetic

B. Algae can be classified according to their pigments

C. All algae are filamentous

D. Spirogyra does not produce zoospores

Answer: c



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26. Consider the following statements with respect to algae

- A. Fusion between one large, non-motile female gamete and a smaller, motile male gamete is termed as oogamous
- B. Fusion of two gametes dissimilar in size is termed as isogamous
- C. Fusion of two gametes similar in size is called anisogamous
- D. In chlorophyceae the major pigments are chlorophyll a and b, and the food is stored as starch
- (E. In rhodophyceae the major pigments are chlorophyll a and d and the food is stored as mannitol.

A. A and E alone are correct

B. C and E alone are correct

C. A and B alone are correct

D. A and D alone are correct.

Answer: d



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27. Which of the following is not correctly matched

A. Chlamydomonas-Unicellular flagellated

B. Laminaria-Flattened leaf like thallus

C. Chlorella-Unicellular non-flagellated

D. Volvox-Colonial form non-flagellated

Answer: d



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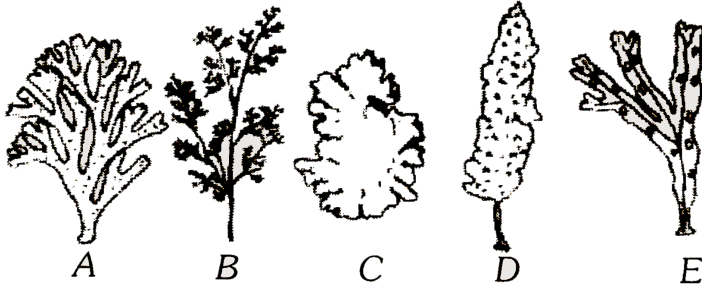
28. Algae are important, we should study algae because

- A. They are good organisms to experiment with
- B. They can be grown in large tank cultures
- C. They may form important constituent of humna food (diet) in future.
- D. They produce oxygen and organic acids.

Answer: c



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29. In the diagram given above, some of the algae have been labelled as 'A','B','C','D' and 'E' These are respectively identified as

A. Dictyota, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Fucus and Lamina

B. Porphyra, Dictyota, Laminaria, Fucus and Polysiphonia

C. Dictyota, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Laminaria and Fucus
Laminaria

D.

Answer: c



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30. Comparable to angiosperms to angiosperms, which of the following algae exhibits diplontic life cycle

- A. Spirogyra
- B. Ectocarpus
- C. Polysiphonia
- D. Fucus

Answer: d

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31. Choose the correct order of colours with respect to pigments, chlorophyll, phycoerythrin and fucoxanthin

- A. Green, red and brown

B. Brown, green and red

C. Red, green and brown

D. Green, brown and red

Answer: a



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32. In the Chlorophyta, the reserve food of protein surrounded by starch, form a compact body termed.

A. Paramylum

B. Pyrenoid

C. Volutin

D. Eye spot

Answer: B



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33. Algae are in the same major group of plants as are the

A. Mosses

B. Liverworts

C. Fungi

D. Ferns

Answer: c



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34. An alga which can be employed as food for humans is

- A. Chlorella
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Oscillatoria
- D. Ulothrix

Answer: a



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35. Which of the following is a character of rhodophyceae

- A. Major pigments are chlorophyll a and chlorophyll-b
- B. Commonly called brown algae
- C. Stored food materials are mannitol and laminarin
- D. Flagellum is absent

Answer: d



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36. Non motile greatly thickened asexual spore in *Chlamydomonas* is known as

- A. Zoospore
- B. Akinete
- C. Hyponspore
- D. Endospores

Answer: c



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37. Isomorphic alternation of generations is found in

A. Oedogonium

B. Chara

C. Vaucheria

D. Ectocarpus

Answer: d



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38. Palmella stage is produced

A. In rainy season

B. During unfavourable conditions

C. During favourable conditions

D. None of the above

Answer: b



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39. All cels of sex organs are formed gametes in

A. Algae

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Gymnoperm

Answer: a



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40. Pyrenoids are made up of

- A. Core of starch surrounded by sheath of protein
- B. Core of protein surrounded by fatty sheath
- C. Proteinaceous centre and starchy sheath
- D. Core of nucleic acid surrounded by protein sheath

Answer: C



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41. Floridean starch is found in

- A. Chlorophyceae
- B. Rhodophyceae

C. Myxophyceae

D. Cyanophages

Answer: B



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42. Phrenoids are characteristically found in the chlroplast of

A. Fungi

B. Algae can be classified according to their pigments

C. Pteridophytes

D. Anglosperms

Answer: b



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43. The gland algae or sea weeds belong to class.

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

Answer: a

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44. Most important alga in research centres is

- A. Mycoplasma
- B. Spirogyra

C. Chlorella-Unicellular non-flagellated

D. Blue-green algae

Answer: c



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45. Alginic acid is obtained from

A. Red algae

B. Green algae

C. Diatoms

D. Brown algae

Answer: d



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46. Algae differ from Bryophyta in possessing

- A. Naked sex organs
- B. Chlorophyll a and b
- C. Sex organ covered in sterile covering
- D. Aerobic respiration

Answer: A



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47. Red rust of tea is caused by

- A. Cephaleuros
- B. Sunchytrium

C. Mucor

D. Fusarium

Answer: a



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48. In which of the following algal classes the starch and oil are present

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Rhodophyceae

D. Xanthophyceae

Answer: d



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49. Which of the following pigments is presents in all algae

- A. Chlorophyll-a
- B. Chlorophyll-b
- C. Chlorophyll-c
- D. Chlorophyll-d

Answer: A



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50. Select the correct match from the options given below

- Phaeophyceae – Mannitol
Rhodophyceae – Dictyota
Chlorophyceae – Non-motile gametes
Rhodophyceae – *r* – Phycoerythrin

A. A,B and C

B. B,C and D

C. A and C are correct, but B is wrong

D. A and D

Answer: d



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51. The element present in thyroxine is obtained from

Or

Iodine is found in

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

Answer: a



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52. Which of the following is obtained from algae

- A. Wax
- B. Butter
- C. Chocolate

D. Cerrangenin

Answer: d



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53. Marine algae flourished well during which period

A. Triassic

B. Devonian

C. Permian

D. Ordovician

Answer: d



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54. Stomata are not found in

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

Answer: a



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55. Smallest plant which contain green pigment pigment such as higher green plant is

- A. Schizomycetes
- B. Rhodophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae

Answer: c



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56. Chlamydomonas does not occur in

A. Fresh water

B. Pond and lake

C. River

D. Ocean

Answer: d



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57. Sexual reproduction in algae results in the formation of

- A. Oospore
- B. Zoospore
- C. Zygoteq
- D. Zygospor

Answer: d

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58. Macrocystis is a

- A. Red algae
- B. Fungi

C. Bryophyta

D. Brown algae

Answer: d



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59. Which of the following form contain algae

A. Equisetum

B. Selaginella

C. Marsilea

D. None of these

Answer: d



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60. Zygotic meiosis is characteristic of

- A. Marchantia
- B. Fucus
- C. Funnaria
- D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: d



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61. Reverse food material of algae is

- A. Starch
- B. Glycogen

C. Fat

D. Sugar

Answer: a



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62. Meiotic division in zygote takes place in

A. Thallohyta

B. Angioperms

C. Gymnosperms

D. Pteridophyta

Answer: a



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63. Thallophyta includes

- A. Fungi and bryohyta
- B. Algae and bryopyta
- C. Algae, fungi and bryophyta
- D.

Answer: d

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64. Sea weeds are important source of

- A. Chlorine
- B. Fluorine

C. Iodine

D. Bromine

Answer: c



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65. The thallus of volvox is called

A. Trichome

B. Coenobium

C. Coenocyte

D. Parenchymatous

Answer: b



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66. Batrachospermum is found in

- A. Marine water
- B. Fresh water
- C. Tree
- D. Arctic zone

Answer: b



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67. In oogamy. Fertilization involves

- A. A large non-motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete

B. A large motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete

C. A small non-motile female gamete and a large motile male gamete.

D. A large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete

Answer: D



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68. Agar agar is obtained from

A. Green algae

B. Red algae

C. Brown algae

D. Blue green algae

Answer: b



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69. Agranal chloroplast are found in

A. Bryophytes

B. Grmnosperms

C. Green algae

D. Angiosperms

Answer: c



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70. Algae attached to stone is called

- A. Epilithic
- B. Epifolic
- C. Coenolithic
- D. None of these

Answer: a

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71. Monoecious plant of Chara shows occurrence of

- A. Upper oogonium and lower antheridium on the same plant

- B. Antheridiophore and archegoniophore on the same plant
- C. Stamen and carpel on the same plant
- D. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium on the same plant

Answer: a



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72. Select the wrong statement

- A. Chlamydomonas exhibits both isogamy and anisogamy and Fucus shows oogamy
- B. Isogametes are similar in structure. Function and behaviour

C. Anisogametes differ either in structure, function or behaviour

D. In Oomycetes female gamete is smaller and motile, while male gamete is larger and non-motile.

Answer: d



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73. Which of the following is not correctly matched for the organism and its cell wall degrading enzyme.

A. Fungi-Chitinase

B. Bacteria-Lysozyme

C. Plant cells-Cellulase

D. Algae-Methylase

Answer: d

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74. Syngamy can occur outside the body of the organism in

A. Mosses

B. Algae

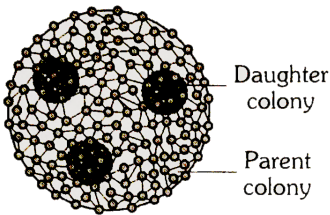
C. Ferns

D. Fungi

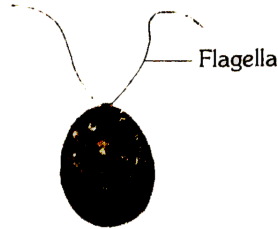
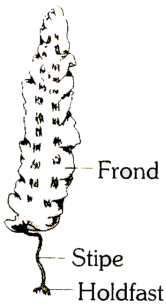
Answer: b

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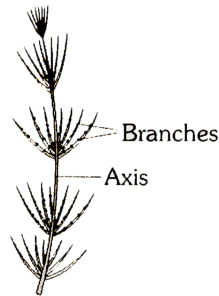
75. Observe the diagram A,B,C,D in which one of the four options all the items are correct.



A



B



- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> |
| A. | Chlamydo-monas | Chara | Laminaria | Volvox |
| | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> |
| B. | Laminaria | Volvox | Chlamydomonas | Chara |
| | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> |
| C. | Chara | Laminaria | Volvox | Chlamydo-monas |
| | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> |
| D. | Volvox | Chlamydo-monas | Laminaria | Chara |

Answer: d



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76. Which one of the following is wrong about Chara

- A. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium
- B. Globule is male reproductive structure
- C. Upper oogonium and lower round anteridium
- D. Globule and nucule present on the same plant.

Answer: a

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77. Male gametes are flagellated in

- A. Anabaena

B. Ectocarpus

C. Spirogyra

D. Polysiphonia

Answer: b



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78. Which one of the following statements is wrong.

A. Larminaria and Surgassum are used as food

B. Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate enviroment

C. Algin is obtained from red algae, and Gracilaria

D.

Answer: c



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79. An example of colonial alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra

Answer: b



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80. Which one is wrongly matched

A. Uniflagellate gametes - Polysiphonia

B. Biflagellate zoospores - Brown algae

C. Gemma cupe - Marchantia

D. Unicellular organism - Chlorella

Answer: a



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81. Two adjacent filaments of *Spirogyra* having 10 cells each are participating in reproduction. How many new *Spirogyra* plants are produced during sexual reproduction.

A. 5

B. 10

C. 20

D. 40

Answer: b



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82. Spirogyra increases its body length by the division of

- A. The apical cell
- B. The basall cell
- C. Every cell of the body
- D. Accumlation of fodd in this body

Answer: c



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83. Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra involves fusion of

- A. Two similar motile gametes
- B. Two similar non-motile gametes but physiological dissimilar
- C. One motile and one non-motile gametes
- D. Two dissimilar motile gametes

Answer: b

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84. Spirogyra is a

- A. Fresh water and free floating alga
- B. Marine and free floating alga

C. Fresh water and locomotory alga

D. None of the above

Answer: a



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85. Zygosporangium of Spirogyra produces

A. 2 zoospores

B. 4 zoospores

C. 2-4 zoospores

D. None of the above

Answer: d



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86. On gemination each zygospore of Spirogyra gives rise to

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

Answer: d



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87. Pond silk' is the common name of

- A. Ulothrix
- B. Spirogyra

C. Voucheria

D. Odedogonium

Answer: b



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88. In Ulothrix, sexual reproduction is by

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Oogamy

D. Conjugation

Answer: s



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89. In spirogyra lateral conjugation takes place in the cells of

- A. Same filament
- B. Two filaments of same species
- C. Two filaments of different species
- D. Both a and b

Answer: a

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90. In spirogyra during the germination of zygospore how many haploid nuclei take part

- A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. All four

Answer: a



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91. Sexual reproduction in which cells of two different Spirogyra filaments conjugate is known as

A. Lateral conjugation

B. Scalariform conjugation

C. Parthenocarphy

D. Azygospory

Answer: b



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92. The product of conjugation of Spirogyra is called

A. Zoospore

B. Akinete

C. Chlamydospore

D. Zygosporangium

Answer: d



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93. Spirogyra differs from moss protonema in having

- A. Pyrenoid
- B. Branched filament
- C. Discoid chloroplast
- D. Rhizoidal branches

Answer: a



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94. The sexual reproduction in Spirogyra is

- A. Oogamous
- B. Anisogamous
- C. Cleistogamous
- D. None of the above

Answer: b



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95. Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra can be described as

- A. Morphological anisogamy and physiological isogamy
- B. Morphological as well as physiological isogamy
- C. Morphological as well as physiological anisogamy
- D. Morphological isogamy and physiological anisogamy

Answer: d



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96. When three Spirogyra filaments are participating in conjugation, the possibilities are that

- A. The middle one may be female and outer ones are male
- B. The middle one may be male and outer ones are female
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

Answer: c

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97. In Spirogyra, ladder like structure is formed in

- A. Lateral conjugation
- B. Fragmentation

C. Palmella stage

D. Scalariform conjugation

Answer: d



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98. In Spirogyra sometimes the gametes behave directly as zygospores without fusion. Such reproductive bodies are called

A. Azygospores

B. Hypnospores

C. Zygospores

D. Aplanospores

Answer: a



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99. The cell wall of Spirogyra is made up of

A. Cellulose

B. Pectin

C. Lignin

D. Chitin

Answer: a



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100. Zoospores are absent in

A. Vaucheria

B. Spirogyra

C. Cladophora

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: b



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101. In Spirogyra

A. The filaments showing scalariform conjugation are

homothallic

B. The filaments showing lateral conjugation are

homothallic

- C. The filaments showing lateral conjugation are heterothallic
- D. Asexual reproduction occurs by zoospores

Answer: b



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102. Which one of the following is an example of chlorophyllous thallophyte

- A. Volvariella
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Nephrolepis
- D. Gnetum

Answer: b



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103. Which is correct statement for Ulothrix

- A. Filamentous alga with flagellated reproductive stages
- B. Filamentous alga with noflagellated reproductive stages
- C. Membranous alga producing zoospores
- D. Nonmotile colonial alga lacking reproductive stages

Answer: a



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104. A cell of Ulothrix has chloroplasts

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: a



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105. Pigments present in Ulothrix are

A. Chl, a,Chl b and phycocyanian.

B. Chl a, Chl, c, phycocyanin and fucoxanthin

C. Chl a, Chl b, carotenes and xanthophylls

D. Chl a and fucoxanthin

Answer: c



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106. Which of the following shows aplanetism.

A. Ulothrix

B. Spirogyra

C. Saprolegnia

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: b



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107. Cells of Ulothrix are

A. Round

B. Spherical

C. Cylindrical

D. Rectangular

Answer: c



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108. Spirogyra differs from Mucor in having

A. Uninucleate gametangia

B. Multicellular gametes

C. Anisogamete

D. Sexual reproduction

Answer: a



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109. Meiosis in Ulothrix takes place during

- A. Zoospore formation
- B. Gamete formation
- C. Zygote germination
- D. Zoospore germination

Answer: c



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110. The chloroplast in Spirogyra is

- A. Spiral band shaped and wavy margin
- B. Cup shaped and smooth margin
- C. Star shaped and wavy margin
- D. Girdle shaped and smooth margin.

Answer: a



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111. Which one of the following shows isogamy with non-flagellated gametes

- A. Ulothrix
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Sargassum

D. Ectocarpus

Answer: b



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112. In Ulothrix, the cell contains

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

Answer: b



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113. Indian species of Spirogyra in which Prof. Iyengar discovered direct lateral conjugation is

- A. Spirogyra sahnii
- B. Spirogyra indica
- C. Spirogyra jogensis
- D. Spirogyra karnlae

Answer: c



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114. Ulothrix is

- A. Attached unbrached filament
- B. Attached branched filament

C. Colonial alga

D. Free floating

Answer: a



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115. A spore of Spirogyra sp. after resting period is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Aplanospore

D. Zygospor

Answer: a



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116. Zygotic meiosis takes place in

- A. Selaginella
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Pinus
- D. Brassica

Answer: b



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117. Which one of the following is wrongly matched

- A. Spirogyra-Motile gametes
- B. Sargassum-Chlorophyll C

C. Basidiomycetes-Puffballs

D. Nostoc-Water blooms

Answer: a



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118. Soprogyra has a

A. Haplontic life cycle

B. Diplontic life cycle

C. Haplobiontic life cycle

D. Diplobontic life cycle

Answer: a



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119. Chloroplast in Ulothrix is

A. Reticulate

B. Cuplike

C. Spiral

D. Girdle shaped

Answer: d



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120. Ulothrix produces

A. Isogametes

B. Anisogametes

C. Ascospores

D. Heterogametes

Answer: a



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121. Presence of basal rhizoidal cell in Ulothrix is an example of

A. Dead cell

B. Vestigial cell

C. Accessory cell

D. Beginning of division of labour

Answer: d



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122. Basal cell of Ulothrix is

- A. Antheridium
- B. Meristematic
- C. Holdfast
- D. Zoogonidium

Answer: c



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123. Number of flagella present in the gametes of Ulothrix is

- A. Four
- B. Three

C. One

D. Two

Answer: d



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124. Which of these is mismatched

A. Phaneros - Visible

B. Kryptos - Concealed

C. Gymmo - Naked

D. Bryon - Liverworts

Answer: d



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125. The largest bryophyte is

- A. Funaria (Moss)
- B. Marchantia
- C. Megoceros
- D. Dawsonia

Answer: d



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126. Who amongst the following is regarded as the "Father of Indian Bryology"

- A. Prof. K.C. Mehta

B. Prof. D.D. Pant

C. Prof. S.R. Kashyap

D. Prof. P.N. Mehra

Answer: C



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127. Bryophytes have probably evolved from

A. Blue green algae

B. Green algae

C. Blue algae

D. Red algae

Answer: b



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128. Venter is the part of

- A. Sporogonium
- B. Sporangium
- C. Antheridium
- D. Archegonium

Answer: D



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129. Choose the wrong pair

- A. Heptaicopsida - Marchanita

B. Lycopsidea - Selaginella

C. Bryopsida - Anthoceros

D. Pteropsida - Dryopteris

Answer: c



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130. In which of the following groups would you place a plant which procues spores and embryos but lacks seeds and vascular tissue.

A. Fungi

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymmosperms

Answer: b



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131. Bryophytes are of

- A. Great economic value
- B. No value at all
- C. Great ecological importance
- D. A lot of aesthetic value

Answer: c



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132. Botanical name of peat moss is

Or

Which of the following is responsible for peat formation

- A. Sphagnum
- B. Funaria
- C. Anthoceros
- D. Polytrichum

Answer: A



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133. Last stage of gametophytic generation is

- A. Gametes

B. Zygote

C. Spore mother cells

D. Spores

Answer: a



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134. Which one of the following is true moss

A. Club moss

B. Reindeer moss

C. Irish moss

D. Bogg moss (Sphognum)

Answer: d



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135. Bryophytes differ from pteridophytes in

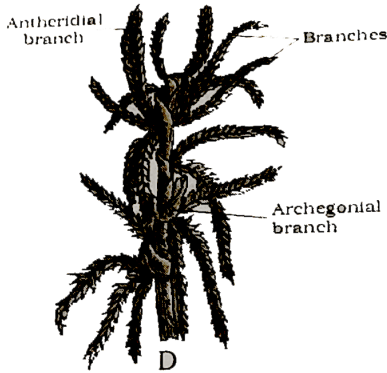
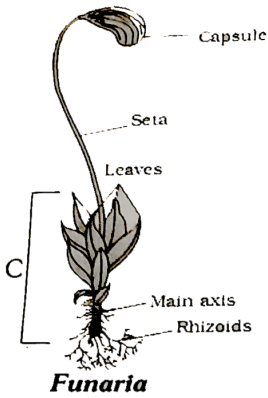
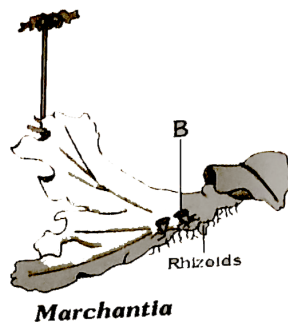
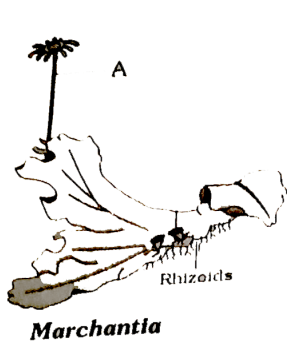
- A. Swimming antherozoids
- B. An independent gametophyte
- C. Archeogonia
- D. Lack of vascular tissue

Answer: D



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136. Observe the diagram (A-D) give below and select the right option in which all the four items A-D are correctly identified.



- A. A B C D
 A. Antheridia Archegonia Gemma cup Sphagnum
 B. A B C D
 B. Archegonia Antheridia Gemma cup Sphagnum
 C. A B C D
 C. Archegonia Antheridia Gemma cup Sphagnum

D.

- A B C D
 Gemma cup Archegonia-phere Sporophyte Sphagnum

Answer: c



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137. Elaters are present in sporogonium of

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

Answer: B



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138. Gametophytic generation is dominant in

A. Pteridophyta (Pteris)

B. Bryophyta (Riccia)

C. Angiosperms (Rose)

D. Gymnosperms (Pinus)

Answer: B



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139. First land inhabiting plants are

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: C



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140. One of the following is of considerable economic importance

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

Answer: D



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141. Bryophytes can be separated from algae, because they

- A. Are thalloid forms
- B. Have no conducting tissue
- C. Possess archegonia
- D. Contain chloroplast

Answer: C



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142. Compared with the gametophytes of the bryophytes the gametophytes of vascular plants tend to be

- A. Small and to have smaller sex organs
- B. Smaller but to have larger sex organs

C. Larger but to have smaller sex organs

D. Larer and to have larger sex organs

Answer: a



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143. Bryophytes resemble resemble algae in the following aspects

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

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

C. Thallus like plant body, presence of root and autotrophic nutrition

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

Answer: d



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144. Archegoniophore is present in

A. Funaria (Moss)

B. Marchantia

C. Chara

D. Adiantum

Answer: b



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145. The evidence for aquatic origin of bryophytes is

- A. Ciliated sperms
- B. Green colour
- C. Protonema thread
- D. Some are still aquatic

Answer: a



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146. Saprophytic bryophyte is

A. Buxbaumia aphylla

B. Ricciocarpus natans

C. Riccia fluitans

D. Radula sp

Answer: a



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147. Sporophyte dependent upon gametophyte is found in

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: c



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148. Which place in India is called "The Golden Mine of Liverworts"

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

Answer: b



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149. Bryophytes comprise

- A. Sporophyte is of longer duration
- B. Dominant phase of sporophyte which is parasitic
- C. Dominant phase of gametophyte which produces spores
- D. Small sporophyte phase and generally parasitic on gametophyte

Answer: D



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150. Which of the following is true about bryophytes

- A. They possess archegonia

B. They contain chloroplast

C. They are thalloid

D. All of these

Answer: D



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151. Dichotomous branching is found in

A. Fern

B. Funaria

C. Liverworts

D. Polytrichum

Answer: c



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152. Bryophytes are dependent on water because

- A. Archegonium has to remain filled with water for fertilization
- B. Water is essential for fertilization for their homosporous nature
- C. Water is essential for their vegetative propagation
- D. The sperms can easily reach upto egg in the archegonium

Answer: D



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153. What is incorrect for bryophytes

- A. Vascular tissue lacking
- B. Independent sporophyte absent
- C. Gametophyte reduced and dependent
- D. Asexual reproduction by zoospores absent.

Answer: c



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154. The term bryophyta was given by

- A. Darwin
- B. Braun

C. Aristotle

D. Galen

Answer: b



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155. Which of the following is called amphibians of plant kingdom

A. Bryophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Algae

Answer: A



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156. Female reproductive part of bryophytes is

- A. Antheridium
- B. Oogonium
- C. Archegonium
- D. Sporangium

Answer: C



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

A. Pogonatum

B. Riccia

C. Marchantia

D. Anthoceros

Answer: d



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158. In bryophytes, which of archegonium encloses egg

A. Neck

B. Cover cell

C. Venter

D. Neck canal cells

Answer: c



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159. In Bryophyta, the adult plant body is

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

Answer: D



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160. A bryophyte suddenly started reproducing parthenogenetically. The number of chromosomes of the second generation compared to parent plant will be

- A. Same
- B. One-half
- C. Double
- D. Triple

Answer: a



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161. Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by

- A. Elaters

B. Indusium

C. Calyptra

D. Peristome teeth

Answer: A



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162. Largest gametophyte is found in

A. Angiosperms

B. Polytrichum

C. Nephrolepis

D. Cycas

Answer: b



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163. In which of the following pyrenoids are present.

- A. Marchantia
- B. Riccia
- C. Anthoceros
- D. All of these

Answer: c



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

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Sphagnum

D. Funaria

Answer: C



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

A. It recues transpiration

B. It serves as a disinfectant

C. It is easily available

D. It is hygroscopic

Answer: d



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

A. Calyptra

B. Paraphysis

C. Apophysis

D. Hypophysis

Answer: a



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167. Which of the following is not a bryophyte

- A. Pteris
- B. Funaria
- C. Porella
- D. Pellia

Answer: a

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168. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding bryophytes

- A. Zygote undergoes meiosis to produce sporophyte
- B. Zygote undergoes mitosis to form embryo proper
- C. Fertilization takes place in presence of water
- D. Sporophyte is parastic over gemetophyte

Answer: a



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

- A. Sphagnum
- B. Mustard
- C. Castor

D. Pinus

Answer: a



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170. The plant body is thalloid in

A. Sphagnum

B. Salvinia

C. Marchanita

D. Funaria

Answer: c



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171. Primitive types of stomata are found in the

- A. Leaves of moss plants
- B. Axis of the moss plant
- C. Apophysis of capsule of moss
- D. All the above

Answer: c



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172. Calyptra develops from

- A. Venter wall of archegonium
- B. Outgrowth of gametophyte
- C. Neck wall of archegonium

D. Paraphysis of the archegonial branch

Answer: a



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173. Protonema is

A. Fossil pteridophyte

B. A part of the sporophyte of Funaria

C. The juvenile phase of the moss gametophyte

D. None of the above

Answer: c



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174. In a moss the sporophyte

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

Answer: c

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175. Funaria is attached to substratum by

- A. Roots
- B. Rhizoids

C. Haustoria

D. Stem

Answer: b



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176. The archegonia of *Funaria* is distinguished from that of *Pinus* of the structure of

A. Long neck

B. Several neck canal cells

C. Stalked venter

D. All of the above

Answer: d



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177. In moss, reduction division takes place in

- A. Capsule
- B. Archegonia
- C. Antheridium
- D. At the tip of rhizoids

Answer: A



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178. Which is not a part of moss capsule

- A. Peristome

B. Protonema

C. Theca from operculum

D. Annulus

Answer: b



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179. Life cycle of Funaria is not completed without water.

Choose the correct statement.

A. As Funaria is a bryophyte plant

B. As branches will not develop

C. As fertilization takes place in presence of water only

D. As plant is delicate and will become dry and die without water

Answer: c



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180. A feature common to gametophytes and sporophytes of mosses and ferns is

- A. Independent existence
- B. Autotrophic nutrition
- C. Unbranched habit
- D. Branched habit

Answer: B



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181. If a moss protonema is developed from few cells of the moss capsule wall, then most probably it will be

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

Answer: b



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182. Protonema is found in the life cycle of

A. Spirogyra sahnii

B. Rhizopus

C. Funaria

D. Escherichia

Answer: c



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183. Which one of the following is absent in sporophyte of Funaria

A. Foot

B. Seta

C. Elaters

D. Columella

Answer: c



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184. In moss capsule, dispersal of spores takes place through

A. Peristome teeth

B. Annulus

C. Calyptra

D. Operculum

Answer: A



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185. The dehiscence of moss capsule takes place by rupture of

A. Operculum

B. Peristome

C. Annulus

D. Calyptra

Answer: c



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186. In archaegonium of moss (*Funaria*) plant, the number of neck canal cells is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 5

D. 6 to 18

Answer: d



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187. Funaria gemetophyte is

A. Dioecious and autocious

B. Monoecious and autoecious

C. Dioecious and heteroecious

D. Monoecious and heteroecious

Answer: b



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188. Acrocarpous, solitary sporangia are found in

A. Opuntia

B. Cycos

C. Pinus

D. Funaria

Answer: d



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189. The sporophytic phase in Funaria is well developed and is composed of

A. Foot, seta and capsule

B. Spore sac

C. Capsule only

D. Foot and capsule

Answer: A



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190. In moss, medulla has

A. Endodermis

B. Hardrome

C. Hypdermis

D. Piliferous layer

Answer: b



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191. Vegetative reproduction in Funaria takes place by

- A. Primary protonema
- B. Gemmae
- C. Secondary protonema
- D. All the above

Answer: d



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192. The dominant phase in the life cycle of Funaria is

- A. Protonema

B. Leafy gametophyte

C. Spore mother cells

D. Sporophyte

Answer: b



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193. Apophysis in moss capsule is

A. Upper part

B. Middle part

C. Lower part

D. Fertile part

Answer: c



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194. The peristome of Funaria has

- A. 4 teeth in one ring
- B. 32 teeth in 2 rings
- C. 16 teeth in one rings
- D. 16 teeth in 2 rings

Answer: b



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195. Where are the antheridia and archegonia situated in moss

- A. On the apex of leaves

- B. In the axil of leaves
- C. On the apex of stem
- D. On the base of stem

Answer: c



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196. The antherozoids of *Funaria* are

- A. Aciliated
- B. Biciliated
- C. Multiciliated
- D. Monociliated

Answer: b



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197. Largest gemetophyte is found in

- A. Funaria (Moss)
- B. Selaginela
- C. Pinus
- D. Cycas

Answer: d



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198. Funaria has

- A. Unicellular simple rhizoids

B. Tuberculated rhizoids

C. Distinct branched coenocytic rhizoids

D. Multicellular, oblique septate rhizoids

Answer: d



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

A. Spore sac

B. Protonema

C. Collumela

D. Apophysis

Answer: C



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200. Female sex organ in Funaria is called

- A. Paraphysis
- B. Oospores
- C. Archegonium
- D. Artheridum

Answer: c



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201. In Funaria, stomata are present on the

- A. Leaf
- B. Stem
- C. Upper part of capsule
- D. Lower part of capsule

Answer: d



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202. An archegonium of *Riccia* has

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

D. 6 neck canal cells 2 venter canal cells and one oosphere

Answer: A

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203. Spores of Riccia are liberated by

A. Peristome teeth and seta

B. Shrinkage of annulus and explosion of capsule

C. Death and decay of thallus and external pressure on calyptra

D. Xerochasy of elaters.

Answer: c

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204. The sporophyte of *Funaria* begins development within

- A. Antheridia
- B. Capsule
- C. Protonema thread
- D. Archegonium

Answer: d

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205. Rhizoids in *Riccia* are

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

C. Both smooth-walled and tuberculate unicellular

D. Multicellular smooth-walled and tuberculate

Answer: c



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206. Which of the following stage of Funaria is haploid

A. Gametophyte

B. Sporophyte

C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer: a



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207. In Riccia / Marchantia the rhizoids are

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

Answer: d

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208. Sex organs are embedded in the thallus in

- A. Mosses
- B. Riccia

C. Azolla

D. Fem

Answer: b



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209. Sporophyte of Riccia contains

A. Spores, elaters and nutritive cells

B. Spores and nutritive cells

C. Elaters and spores

D. Spores only

Answer: b



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210. Riccia gametophyte develops from spore and ends in

A. Thallus

B. Capsule

C. Zygote

D. Spore

Answer: C



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211. The development of Funaria gametophyte always initiated from

A. Antheridium

B. Protonema

C. Archegonia

D. Capsule

Answer: b



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212. Plant body of Riccia is

A. Sporophyte

B. Gametophyte

C. Aquatic

D. Sporophyte

Answer: b



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213. Thallus of Riccia is

A. Triploid

B. Diploid

C. Haploid

D. Tetraploid

Answer: c



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214. Meiosis (reduction division) in Funaria occurs in

A. Egg

B. Zygote

C. Antherozoids

D. Spore mother cells

Answer: d



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215. In moss capsule, the number of peristome whorls are

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: b



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216. In *Funaria* (mos) spore germinates to produce

- A. Protonema
- B. Prothallus
- C. Proembryo
- D. Embryo

Answer: a



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217. Which one of the following belongs to vascular cryptogams

- A. Bryophyta

B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B



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218. Who among the following was a palaeobotanist

A. P. Maheswari

B. S.R. Kashyap

C. Sahani

D. V.Puri

Answer: c



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219. Which of the following is a vascular cryptogam

- A. Equistum
- B. Ginkgo
- C. Marchantia
- D. Cedrus

Answer: a



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220. Which of the following is heterosporous

- A. Adiantum

B. Equisetum

C. Dryopteris

D. Salvinia

Answer: D



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

- A. There is no change in -success rate of fertilization
- B. There is high degree of sterility
- C. One can conclude that the plant is apomictic
- D. Self fertilization is prevented.

Answer: d



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222. Nephrolepis is a

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

Answer: b



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223. Heterothallism refers to

- A. Fusion is not accompanied with zygote formation
- B. Fusion between morphologically similar strain
- C. Fusion between the strains of structurally similar and physiologically different
- D. All the above

Answer: c



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224. Club moss belongs to

- A. Algae
- B. Pteridophyta
- C. Fungi

D. Bryophyta

Answer: B



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225. Prothallus is

- A. Gametophyte, monoecious, Autotrophs present in pteridophyte
- B. Gametophyte, monoecious, Autotrophs present in bryophytes
- C. Gametophyte, dioecious, Autotrophs present in pteridophyte
- D. Sporophyte, dioecious, heterotroph present in bryophyte

Answer: a



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226. Common characteristic between bryophytes and pteridophytes is

- A. Vascularisation
- B. Terrestrial habit
- C. Water for fertilization
- D. Independent sporophyte

Answer: C



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

- A. Water
- B. Insects
- C. Chemicals
- D. Winds

Answer: A

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228. "Botonical snakes" are

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: D



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229. Heterosporus always produce

A. Monoecious gametophytes

B. Dioecious gametophytes

C. Homothallic gametophytes

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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230. Pteridophytes are called vacular cryptogams, because they are non-seeded plants containing

- A. Xylem and phloem
- B. Only xylem
- C. Only phloem
- D. Neither xylem nor phloem

Answer: A



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231. Most primitive members in which roots not present in

Or

Which of the following is a fossil pteridophyte

A. Psilotum

B. Rhynia

C. Lycopodium

D. Selaginella

Answer: b



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232. Which pteridophyte is called as horse-tail

A. Equisetum

B. Lycopodium

C. Marsilea

D. Selaginella

Answer: A



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233. First vascular plant is

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

Answer: c



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

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

Answer: b

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235. In pteridophytes, phloem is without

- A. Sieve cells
- B. Sieve tubes

C. Companion cells

D. Both b and c

Answer: c



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236. Mosses and ferns are found in moist and shady places because both

A. Require presence of water for fertilization

B. Do not need sunlight for photosynthesis

C. Depend for their nutrition on micro-organisms which
can survive only at low temperature

D. Can not compete with sun-loving plants

Answer: a



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237. Which of the following Pteridophytes belong to class Pteropsida

- A. Equisetum and Psilotum
- B. Lycopodium and Adiantum
- C. Selaginella and Pteris
- D. Pteris and Adiantum

Answer: d



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238. A plant having vascular supply, producing spores but lacking seed is a

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

Answer: b



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239. Formation of gametophyte directly from spore mother cell without meiosis is called

- A. Apospory

B. Apogamy

C. Apomictic

D. Apomixis

Answer: a



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240. Seed habit originated firstly in some

A. Pteridophytes

B. Pines

C. Monocots

D. Dicots

Answer: A



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241. Which of the following is not a pteridophyte

- A. Ginkgo
- B. Selaginella
- C. Polypodium
- D. Azolla

Answer: a



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242. Which of the following helps in coal formation.

- A. Bacteria

B. Gymnosperm

C. Pteridophytes

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: C



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243. Apogamous cells are

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Polyploid

D. Triploid

Answer: a



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244. Ectophloic siphonostele is found in

- A. Adiantum and Cucurbitaceae
- B. Osmundo and Equisetum
- C. Marsilea and Botrychium
- D. Dicksoni and Maidenhair fern

Answer: b



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245. Monoecious condition is found in

- A. Cycas

B. Selaginella

C. Pinus

D. Pteridium

Answer: d



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246. Distinct alternation of generation is found in

A. Rhizopus

B. Bacteria

C. Virsues

D. Pteris (Fem)

Answer: d



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247. Multiflagellate male gametes (sperms) are found in

- A. Chlamydomonas
- B. Funaria
- C. Dryopterida
- D. Riccia

Answer: c



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248. Eusporangiate fern is produced from

- A. A group of sporangial, initial cell

B. Single initial cell

C. Epidermal cells

D. Hypodermal cells

Answer: a



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249. Fern gametophyte is

A. Homothallic

B. Monoecious and autoecious

C. Heterothallic

D. Both a and b

Answer: d



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250. Pteridium possess

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

Answer: a



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251. Placenta in Dryopteris is the place of

- A. Ovules

B. Ramenta

C. Sporangia

D. Archegonia

Answer: c



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252. In Dryopteris, the sori are borne

A. Laterally

B. Abaxially

C. Adaxially

D. Marginally

Answer: b



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

- A. Gamete formation
- B. Spore formation
- C. Formation of prothallus
- D. Formation of sex organs

Answer: B



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254. Fern prothallus is developed from

- A. Elaters

B. Spore mother cells

C. Spore mother cells

D. Zygote

Answer: c



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255. Which one controls dehiscence of sporangium in Dryopteris

A. Annulus

B. Tapetum

C. Sorus

D. Indusium

Answer: a



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256. Presence of ciliated antherozoids in *Dryopteris* indicates

- A. Terrestrial habit
- B. Aquatic ancestry
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of these

Answer: b



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257. Neck canal cells in *Dryopteris* are

- A. One with two nuclei
- B. Two
- C. One with one nucleus
- D. Four

Answer: a



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258. Brown hair found at the base of Pteris leaves are

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

Answer: c



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259. Kidney-shaped covering of Dryopteris is

- A. Ramentum
- B. Placenta
- C. Indusium
- D. Sporophyll

Answer: C



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260. Fem spores are usually

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid

Answer: a



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261. A fern differs from a moss in having

A. Swimming archegonia

B. Swimming antherzoids

C. Independent gametophytes

D. Independent sporophytes

Answer: d



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262. Prothallus of the fern produces

- A. Spores
- B. Gametes
- C. Both spores and gametes
- D. Cones

Answer: b



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263. A fern prothallus is bisexual. If fertilization takes place between their gametes then it is known as

- A. Cross fertilization
- B. Self fertilization
- C. Isogamous
- D. Viviparous

Answer: b

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264. Dispersal of spores in fern takes place through

- A. Annule
- B. Stomium

C. Both a and b

D. Indusium

Answer: c



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265. Fern plant is a

A. Haploid gametophyte

B. Diploid gametophyte

C. Diploid sporophyte

D. Haploid sporophyte

Answer: c



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266. The aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer is

- A. Azolla
- B. Salvinia
- C. Marsilea
- D. Pteridium

Answer: a



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267. The gametophyte of fern bears

- A. True roots
- B. Antheridia

C. Archegonia

D. Both b and c

Answer: d



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268. The circinate venation is the characteristic feature of ferns.

It refers to

A. Coiling of young leaves

B. Arrangement of leaves on stem

C. Attachement of sori on leaves

D. Heterophilly

Answer: A



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269. Fern prothallus is

- A. Homothallic
- B. Heterothallic
- C. Heterotrophic
- D. Heteromorphic

Answer: a



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270. Sporangia and spore bearing leaf in fern is called as

Or

New leaf of ferns is called

A. Ramentum

B. Sorus

C. Indusium

D. Sporophyll/Frond

Answer: D



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271. Heart shaped prothallus of fern bears

A. Male sex organs

B. Female sex organs

C. Bisexual

D. None of these

Answer: c



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272. Young sporophyte of Pteris fern draws nourishment from prothallus through

- A. Root
- B. Rhizoids
- C. Foot
- D. Haustoria

Answer: c



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

- A. Spores
- B. Leaves
- C. Fronds
- D. Rhizomes

Answer: d

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274. Jacket of fern antheridium is composed of

- A. 2 cells
- B. 3 cells

C. 4 cells

D. 5 cells

Answer: b



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275. The number of spores in the sporangium of fern is

A. 16

B. 32

C. 64

D. 128

Answer: c



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276. In Dryopteris

- A. Sporophyte is parasitic over gametophyte
- B. Sporophyte is independent
- C. Gametophyte is independent
- D. Both b and c

Answer: d

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277. What is correct

- A. Protonema of moss and prothallus of Dryopteris are sporophytic

B. Protonema of moss and prothallus of Dryopteris are gametophytic

C. Moss protonema is sporophytic. Pteris prothallus is gametophytic but plant body of Pteris and Funaria are gametophytic

D. Plant body of moss is gametophytic while that of Dryopteris is both gametophytic and sporophytic

Answer: b

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278. In Dryopteris the opening mechanism of sporangium is effectively operated by

A. Stalk

B. Stomium

C. Annulus

D. None of these

Answer: b



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279. In fern, young leaves are protected by

A. Rhizome

B. Indusium

C. Sori

D. Ramenta

Answer: d



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280. Which of the following is not involved in the fertilization of fern

A. Pollen tube

B. Water

C. Archegonia

D. Flagellated sperms

Answer: a



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281. Fern stele is

- A. Dictyostele
- B. Siphonostele
- C. Oeiriarwkw
- D. None of these

Answer: a



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282. Spore of fern represents

- A. Sporophytic stage
- B. Gametophytic stage

C. Sporophytic and gametophytic stage

D. Apomictic stage

Answer: b



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283. The sperm of fern is

A. Biciliate and coiled

B. Multiciliate and sickle-shaped

C. Multiflagellate and coiled

D. Biciliate and sickle-shaped

Answer: c



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

- A. Apsopory
- B. Parthenogenesis
- C. Parthenocarpy
- D. Apogamy

Answer: d



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285. Antherozoids of fern are

- A. Spherical

B. Coiled

C. Multiflagellate

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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286. In fern, spores are formed in

A. Sporangium

B. Oogonium

C. Archegonium

D. Stomium

Answer: a



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287. The cells of fern prothallus contains nucleus with

- A. $4n$ chromosomes
- B. $3n$ chromosomes
- C. $2n$ chromosomes
- D. n chromosomes

Answer: d



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288. In fern plant, the ejection of spores with force is achieved by the

A. Sporangiphore

B. Annulus

C. Stomium

D. Indusium

Answer: B



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289. In fern, sporangia are borne on

A. Margin of leaf

B. Abaxial side of leaf

C. Adaxial side of leaf

D. Only on the tip of leaf

Answer: A



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290. The shape of sporangium in fern is

A. Biconvex

B. Circular

C. Biconcave

D. Plano-convex

Answer: a



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291. Which one of the following is considered important in the development of seed habit

Or

Selaginella has the character of evolutionary importance. That character is

- A. Dependent sporophyte
- B. Heterospory
- C. Haplontic life cycle
- D. Free-living gametophyte

Answer: B



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292. Number of megaspore in *Selaginella rupestris* is

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Six
- D. Seven

Answer: a



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293. In *Selaginella* trabeculae are the modification of

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

Answer: c



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294. Polystelic term is seen in

- A. Cycas
- B. Riccia
- C. Selaginella
- D. Funaria

Answer: c



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295. Which of the following does not belong to Selaginella

- A. Ramenta
- B. Trabeculae
- C. Rhizophore
- D. Ligule

Answer: a



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296. In Selaginella male gametes are

- A. Aflagellated
- B. Monoflagellated
- C. Biflagellated
- D. Multiflagellated

Answer: c



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297. Megasporangium of *Selaginella* is equivalent to which structure of *Pinus*

- A. Ovule
- B. Nucellus
- C. Female gametophyte
- D. Seed

Answer: b



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298. Antherozoids of Selaginella has

- A. Elongated body with many flagella
- B. An elongated body with two flagella at one end
- C. Top shaped body with many flagella
- D. Oval body with two flagella at one end

Answer: b



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299. Selaginella differs from Pteris (fern) in which of the following character

- A. Absence of seed
- B. Absence of vessels in xylem

C. Need water for fertilization

D. Heterosporous condition.

Answer: D



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300. Rhizophore in Selaginella is

A. A modified leaf

B. A root

C. A shoot

D. Organ sui genesis

Answer: d



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301. Trabeculae endodermis is found in

- A. Axis and capsule of moss plant
- B. Stem of Selaginella
- C. Stern of Cycas
- D. Stern of Pinus

Answer: b

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302. Which of the following is not correct with reference to Selaginella

- A. Selaginella is commonly distributed on hills and plains

B. Some species of Selaginella are truly xerophytic

C. The vascular cylinder is protostelic

D. The endodermis is trabeculated

Answer: a



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303. Heteromorphic alternation of generation is found in

A. Spirogyra sahnii

B. Mucor

C. Selaginella

D. Pinus

Answer: c



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304. In which one of the following species of *Selaginella*, the apex continues its vegetative growth beyond the formation of strobilus

- A. *S. helvetica*
- B. *S. cuspidata*
- C. *S. rupestris*
- D. None of these

Answer: b



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305. Which of the following is not common in Funaria and Selaginella

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

Answer: a



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306. The number of male prothallial cells in Selaginella are

- A. One
- B. Two

C. Four

D. Nil

Answer: a



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307. The stem of Selaginella is anatomically characterised by the presence of

A. Siphonostele

B. Amphiphloic siphonostele

C. Protostele

D. Ectophloic siphonostele

Answer: c



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308. Adaxial outgrowth from the base of leaves in *Selaginella* is called

- A. Stipule
- B. Ligule
- C. Trabaculae
- D. Velum

Answer: b



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309. Physiological heterospory is seen in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Rhizopus

C. Selaginella

D. Hycopodium

Answer: c



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310. Spores with chloroplast is present in

A. Selaginella

B. Equisetum

C. Puccinia

D. Rhizopus

Answer: a



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311. Selaginella and Salvinia are considered to represent a significant step toward evolution of seed habit because

- A. Megaspores possess endosperm and embryo surrounded by seed coat
- B. Embryo develops in female gametophyte which is retained on parent sporophyte
- C. Female gametophyte is free and gets dispersed like seeds
- D. Female gametophyte lacks archegonia

Answer: b



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312. The main plant body of *Selaginella* sp. Is

- A. Gametophyte
- B. Sporophyte is independent
- C. Both gametophyte and sporophyte
- D. Halophyte

Answer: B

313. Which of the following is known as 'resurrection plant'?

- A. *Selaginella* is commonly distributed on hills and plains

B. Welwitschia

C. Rafflesia

D. Chlorella

Answer: a



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314. In Selaginella, reduction division occurs during the formation of

A. Sperms

B. Microspores only

C. Megaspores only

D. Both b and c

Answer: d



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315. Which gymnospermic order includes all fossil plants

- A. Cycadofilicales
- B. Coniferales
- C. Gnetales
- D. Cycadales

Answer: a



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316. Which one of the following classes is included under gymnosperms

- A. Lycopsidea
- B. Bryopsida
- C. Cycadopsida
- D. Pteropsida

Answer: c

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317. Naked seeds of gymnosperms mean for absence of which of the following

- A. Seed coat

B. Integument

C. Embryo

D. None of these

Answer: d



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318. In gymnosperms, the ovule is naked because

A. Ovary wall is absent

B. Integuments are absent

C. Perianth is absent

D. Nucellus is absent

Answer: A



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319. During adverse season, therophytes survive by

A. fBulbs

B. Corns

C. Rhizpmes

D. Seeds

Answer: d



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320. In which of the following groups would you place a plant which produces seeds but lacks flower and fruits.

A. Fungi

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D



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321. Most of the gymnosperms have

A. Only antheridia

B. Both antheridia and archegonia

C. Archegonia but not antheridia

D. Both absent

Answer: c



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322. Gymnosperms do not have

- A. Trees
- B. Shrubs
- C. Lianas
- D. Herbs

Answer: d



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323. In gymnosperms pollination is exclusively by

A. Animals

B. Wind

C. Water

D. Insects

Answer: b



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324. Fruits are not found in gymnosperms plants because

A. They are seedless plants

B. They are not pollinated

C. They have no ovary

D. Process of fertilization does not take place in them

Answer: C



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325. Mark the gymnosperimous plant in which archegonium is absent q

- A. Pinus
- B. ephedra
- C. Cycas
- D. Gnetum

Answer: d



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326. The young meristematic cells of leaves and stem of a gymnosperm has 16 chromosomes, the number of chromosomes in the endosperm of the same gymnosperm shall be

A. 16

B. 32

C. 24

D. 8

Answer: d



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327. In gymnosperms the pollen chamber represents

- A. a cell in the pollen grain in which the sperms are formed
- B. A cavity in the ovule in which pollen grains are stored after pollination
- C. An opening in the megagametophyte through which the pollen tube approaches the egg.
- D. The microsporangium in which pollen grains develop

Answer: b

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328. Consider the following statements regarding gymnosperms and choose the correct option.

(A) In gymnosperms, the male and female gametophytes have an independent existence

(B) The multicellular female gametophyte is retained within the megasporangium

(C) The gymnosperms are heterosporous of these statements

A. A and B are true but C is false

B. A and C are true but B is false

C. B and C are false but A is true

D. A and C are false but B is true

Answer: d



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329. Canada balsam is an oleoresin obtained from

A. *Abies balsamea*

B. *Impatiens balsamia*

C. *Pinus* sp.

D. *Helianthus annuus*

Answer: a



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330. the lateral conduction in gymnospermic leaf in by

A. Veins

B. Xylem parenchyma

C. Transfusion tissue

D. Medullary rays

Answer: c



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331. Which of the following gymnosperm is a bushy trailing shrub

A. Ephedra

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Araucaria

Answer: a



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

- A. Cambium
- B. Pholem fibres
- C. Thick-walled tracheids
- D. Xylem fibres

Answer: d

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333. In which class of gymnosperms, fossils are present

- A. Cycadophyta
- B. Coniferophyta

C. Gnetopsida

D. Both a and b

Answer: d



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334. What is the similarity between gymnosperms and angiosperms

A. Pholem of both have companian cells

B. Endosperm is formed before fertilization in both

C. Origin of ovule and seed in similar in both

D. Both have leaves, stem and roots

Answer: d



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335. Which of the following is living fossil

A. Pinus

B. Ginkgo biloba

C. Thuja

D. Deodar

Answer: b



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336. Vessels are found in

A. Ephedra

B. Selaginella

C. Funaria

D. All gymnosperms

Answer: a



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337. Resin duct of a gymnospermous stem is an example of

A. Big vacuole

B. Lysigenous cavity

C. Intercellular space

D. Schizogenous cavity

Answer: d



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338. The arrangement of megaspores in a tetrad in a gymnosperm is

- A. Decussate
- B. Tetrahedral
- C. Linear
- D. Isobilateral

Answer: c



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339. Which of the following is not the feature of gymnosperms

- A. Porous
- B. Ring porous
- C. Diffused porous
- D. Non-porous

Answer: d



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340. Which of the following is not the feature of gymnosperms

- A. Parallel venation
- B. Perennial plants
- C. Distinct branches (long and short branches)
- D. Xylem with vessels

Answer: D



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

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: C



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342. A typical gymnospermous plant has 8 chromosomes in leaf cells. What will be number of chromosomes in the cells of its gametophyte

A. 16

B. 8

C. 4

D. 24

Answer: c



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343. Conifers differ from grasses in the

A. Absence of pollen tubes

B. Formation of endosperm before fertilization

C. Production of seeds from ovules

D. Lack of xylem tracheids

Answer: b



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344. Which of the following statement is correct

A. Ovules are not enclosed by ovary wall in gymnosperms

B. Selaginella is heterosporous,, while Salvinia is
homosporous

C. Horsetails are gymnosperms

D. Stems are usually unbranched in both Cycas and Cedrus.

Answer: a



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345. The phenomenon of sulphur shower in pine forest is due to

- A. Presence of Sulphur
- B. Presence of insects
- C. Release of pollen grains in prodigious amount
- D. Large number of fruits

Answer: C



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346. Which one of the following plants is monoecious

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

Answer: b



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347. Annual rings are well seen in

A. Selaginella stem

B. Cycas wood

C. Pinus wood

D. All the above

Answer: c



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348. Pollination of pollen grains in Pinus takes place at

A. One celled stage

B. Two celled stage

C. Three celled stage

D. Four celled stage

Answer: D



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349. Non-motile male gametes are formed in

- A. Funaria (Moss)
- B. Selaginella
- C. Fern
- D. Pinus

Answer: d



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350. Which one of the following is matched incorrectly

- A. Pinus: coralloid roots
- B. Sequoia: tap roots

C. *Cycas*: unbranched stem

D. *Cedrus*: branched stem

Answer: a



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351. Popular dry fruit "Chilgoza" is produced by

A. *Pinus sylvestris*

B. *Pinus monophylla*

C. *Pinus gerardiana*

D. *Pinus roxburghii*

Answer: C



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352. Pinus belongs to the class

- A. Gnetopsida
- B. Cycadopsida
- C. Coniferopsida
- D. Sphenopsida

Answer: c



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353. Consider the following four statements whether they are correct or wrong.

- A. The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses.
- B. Salvinia is heterosporous
- C. The life-cycle in all seed-bearing plants is diplontic
- D. In Pinus male and female cones are borne of different trees

Answer: d



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354. The male cone of Pinus is modified

- A. Long shoot
- B. Needle leaves

C. Dwarf shoot

D. None of the above

Answer: c



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

A. Megaspore, integument, root

B. Endosperm, megaspore, pollen grain

C. Pollen grain, leaf, root

D. Megaspore, endosperm, embryo

Answer: b



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356. Pine wood consists of almost entirely

- A. Tracheids
- B. Vessels
- C. Equal number of tracheids and vessels
- D. More vessels and less tracheids

Answer: a



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357. Winged seeds/pollen grains are found in

- A. Cycas
- B. Pinus monophylla

C. Papover species

D. None of the above

Answer: b



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358. In Pinus seeds there are

A. Two cothyledons

B. One cothyledon

C. Fleshy cotyledons

D. Many cothyledons

Answer: d



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359. Male prothallus (gametophyte) in *Pinus* is having

- A. 1 prothallial cell
- B. 2 prothallial cells
- C. 4 prothallial cells
- D. A mass of cells

Answer: b



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

- A. Xylem and phloem

B. Pholem

C. Transfusion tissue

D. Conducting tissue

Answer: c



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361. In the embryo of *Pinus* rosette cells lie

A. Above suspensor cells

B. Between suspensor and embryonal cells

C. Between primary and secondary suspensor cells

D. Between embryonal and apical cells

Answer: a



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362. Resin and turpentine are obtained from

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Abies

D. Cedrus

Answer: b



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363. The winged pollen grain of Pinus are produced in

A. Pollen chamber

B. Anther

C. Tapetum

D. Microsporangium

Answer: D



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364. Of the following, the false character with respect to *Pinus* is

A. Bract and ovuliferous scales

B. Embryo with two cotyledons

C. Resin canals in needles

D. Tracheids with bordered pits

Answer: b



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365. Cataphylls are

- A. Leaves of Selaginella
- B. Scaly leaves of Pinus
- C. Needles of Pinus
- D. Foliar leaves of Pinus

Answer: b



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366. Male gametophyte (mature pollen grain) of Pinus is found to be

A. 10 celled

B. 6 celled

C. 4 celled

D. 2 celled

Answer: c



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367. The wood of Pinus is

A. Pycnoxylic and nonoxylic

B. Pyconxylic and heteroxyulous

C. Manoxylic and homoxyulous

D. Manoxylic and heteroxyulous

Answer: a



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368. Which statement is correct with reference to Pinus

- A. It is of much economic value
- B. It is cosmopolitan in distribution
- C. It grows in deserts and exhibits xerophytic character
- D. It forms deciduous trees in temperate region

Answer: a



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369. Pinus produces

- A. No seeds
- B. Flowers
- C. No vascular tissues
- D. Naked seeds in cones

Answer: d



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370. In *Pinus*, the spur (dwarf shoot) has

- A. One needle
- B. Two needles
- C. Three needles
- D. All correct

Answer: d



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371. The secondary wood of *Pinus* is characterised by

- A. Presence of resin cells
- B. Presence of resin ducts
- C. Absence of resin ducts
- D. Presence of vessels

Answer: b



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

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

Answer: c

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373. Endosperm of Pinus is

- A. Male gametophyte
- B. Female gametophyte

C. Sporophyte

D. None of the above

Answer: b



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

A. Pinus

B. Polytrichum

C. Adiantum

D. Marchantia

Answer: A



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375. The wing in Pinus seed originates from

- A. Integument
- B. Adaxial surface of ovuliferous scale
- C. Bract scale
- D. Cone axis

Answer: b



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376. Seed of Pinus shows three generations as

- A. Parent sporophyte, gametophyte and future sporophyte

- B. Parent gametophyte, sporophyte and future gametophyte
- C. Parent sporophyte, sporophyte, future gametophyte
- D. None of these

Answer: a



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377. In *Pinus* male gametes are produced in the pollen tube by the division of which of the following cells

- A. Body cell
- B. Stalk cell
- C. Tube cell
- D. Prothallial cell

Answer: a



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378. The seed of *Pinus* sp. is

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

Answer: c



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

- A. On different branches of the same plant
- B. On different plants
- C. On same branch
- D. None of these

Answer: a



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380. The pollination in Pinus is

- A. Entomophilous
- B. Anemophilous
- C. Hydrophilous
- D. Malscophilous

Answer: b



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381. In *Pinus* only lower part of oospore is concerned with the development is

- A. Meroblastic
- B. Periblastic
- C. Mesoblastic
- D. None of these

Answer: a



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382. Female cone of Pinus is considered equivalent to

- A. Dwarf shoot
- B. Long shoot
- C. Needles
- D. Scale leaves

Answer: b



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383. Siphonogamous fertilization takes place in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Selaginella

C. Fern

D. Pinus

Answer: D



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384. Pinus shows

A. Simple polyembryony

B. Cleavage polyembryony

C. Both simple and cleavage polyembryony

D. None of the above

Answer: c



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385. A microsporophyll in *Pinus* has

- A. One microsporangium on the adaxial side
- B. One microsporangium on the abaxial side
- C. Two microsporangia on the abaxial side
- D. Two microsporangia on the adaxial side

Answer: c



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386. Diploxylic or polysylic vascular bundles are found in

- A. *Pinus*
- B. *Dryopteris*

C. Cycas

D. Funaria

Answer: c



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387. In which plant largest sperms (antherozoids) are found

A. Cycas

B. Pinus monophylla

C. Mango

D. Sunflower

Answer: a



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388. Fern character in *Cycas* is

- A. Coralloid roots
- B. Tap root system
- C. Circinate venation
- D. Reticualte venation

Answer: c

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389. Coralloid roots of *Cycas* are useful in

- A. N_2 – fixation
- B. Absroption of water

C. Transpiration

D. Fixation

Answer: A



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390. *Cycas circinalis* is a source of

A. Resin

B. Timber

C. Essential oil

D. Strach (Sago)

Answer: d



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391. The stem of female *Cycas* plant is a

- A. Nonopodium
- B. Sympodium
- C. Rhizomatous
- D. Dichotomous

Answer: a



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392. Sterile part of *Cycas* microsporophyll is

- A. Apophysis
- B. Sporophore

C. Middle part

D. Lower part

Answer: a



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393. Polyembryony seen in Cycas is

A. Potential true polyembryony

B. Potential true polyembryony and cleavage polyembryony

C. Adventive polyembryony

D. All of these

Answer: a



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394. Cycas leaflets are

- A. Sessile, Straight, oval
- B. Sessile, straight, linear-lanceolate
- C. Sessile, straight, spiny
- D. Sessile, smooth, twisted

Answer: b



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395. The secondary growth in stem of Cycas is brought about by

- A. persistent cambium

B. Short lived cambium

C. Number of cambia produced in succession

D. Isolated strips of cambium

Answer: c



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396. Which one of the following is a living fossil

A. Saccharomyces

B. Spirogyra

C. Cycas

D. Moss

Answer: c



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

- A. Polypetalous angiosperms
- B. Gamopetalous angiosperms
- C. Conifers
- D. Cucads

Answer: d



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398. Negatively geotropic roots are found in

A. Colocasia

B. Cycas

C. Cactus

D. Coleus

Answer: B



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399. Spermatozoid of Cycas is

A. Biflagellate

B. Noflagellate

C. Uniflagellate

D. Multiciliated

Answer: d



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400. Which is not a characteristic feature of Cycas

A. Naked ovules

B. Circinate vernation

C. Vessels

D. Girdding leaf traces

Answer: c



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401. Cycas has the largest

A. Ovule

B. Egg

C. Sperm

D. None of these

Answer: d



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402. Cycas is

A. Hermaphrodite

B. Dioecious gametophytes

C. Monoecious

D. None of these

Answer: b



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403. *Cycas revoluta* is

A. Date palm

B. Sea plam

C. Royal palm

D. Sago palm

Answer: D



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404. Wood of Cycas is

- A. Monoxylic and manoxylic
- B. Manoxylic and polyxylic
- C. Diploxylic
- D. Monoxylic

Answer: b



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405. Cycas contains

- A. Muclilage ducts
- B. Laticiferous vessesl

C. Resin ducts

D. Oil ducts

Answer: a



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406. In Cycas, Pollination is by

A. Wind

B. Insects

C. Water

D. Both a and b

Answer: a



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407. In *Cycas*, the ovules are attached to megasporophyll

- A. Laterally
- B. Dorsally
- C. Ventrally
- D. Apically

Answer: a



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408. *Cycas* resembles angiosperms in having

- A. Circinate venation in leaves
- B. Vessels

C. Motile sperms

D. Ovules

Answer: d



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409. Cycas is living fossil as it has

A. Cilliated sperms

B. Structure like that of Tree Fern

C. Restricted occurrence in certain areas

D. Been found in fossil state also

Answer: c



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410. In *Cycas*, the endosperm is

- A. Sporophytic structure
- B. Gametophytic structure
- C. New structure
- D. Formed after fertilization

Answer: B



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411. Male gametes of cycads are

- A. Rounded and nonciliate
- B. Stickle-shaped biflagellate

C. Boat-shaped nonciliate

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

Answer: d



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

A. *Aulosira*

B. *Spirogyra*

C. *Ulothrix*

D. *Anabaena*

Answer: D



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413. Select one of the following pairs of important features distinguishing Gnetum from Cycas and Pinus and showing affinities with angiosperms

- A. Perianth and two integuments
- B. embryo development and apical meristem
- C. Absence of resin duct and leaf venation
- D. Presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia

Answer: D



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414. In Cycas Pollination takes place in

A. 3-celled stage

B. 4-celled stage

C. 2-celled stage

D. 1-celled stage

Answer: a



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

A. Cheap

B. Easily digestible with less starch

C. Tastier

D. With high nutritive value

Answer: b



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416. Which is incorrect about Cycas

A. Its xylem has vessels

B. It has circinate venation

C. It does not have well organised female flower

D. Its roots possess some blue-green algae

Answer: a



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417. Vegetative reproduction in Cycas occurs by

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

Answer: c



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418. Megasporophyll of Cycas is homologous to

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

D. Sepal

Answer: a



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

- A. Circinate ptyxis
- B. Compound leaves
- C. Monocot like stem
- D. Naked seeds

Answer: d



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420. Diploxylic condition occurs in *Cycas* in

- A. Root
- B. Stem
- C. Coralloid root
- D. Leaflet

Answer: d



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421. Microsporangia of *Cycas* occur over microsporophyll

- A. Adaxially
- B. Abaxially

C. Laterally

D. marginally

Answer: b



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422. A characteristic of *Cycas* that resembles ferns is

A. Circinate ptyxis

B. Short in microsporophyll

C. Uniflagellated male gamete

D. Both a and b

Answer: d



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423. Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having

- A. Seeds
- B. Motile-Sperms
- C. Cambium
- D. Vessels

Answer: b

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424. Ptyxis in Cycas is

- A. Simple
- B. Circular

C. Circinate venation

D. None of these

Answer: c



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425. Early embryogeny in *Cycas* is characterised by

A. Absence of suspensor cell

B. Presence of expanded free nuclear division

C. Reduced free nuclear division

D. Many cotyledons

Answer: b



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426. Identify the pair that exhibit circinate vernation

- A. Psilotum and Riccia
- B. Equisetum and Selaginella
- C. Nephrolepis and Cycas
- D. Riccia and Nephrolepis

Answer: c



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427. Which of the following taxa shows zooidogamous oogamy

(I) Spirogyra (II) Funaria

(III) Pteris (IV) Cycas

The correct answer is

A. I,II,III

B. I,III,IV

C. I,II,IV

D. II,III,IV

Answer: d



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428. Algal zone is characteristic of

A. Normal root of Cycas

B. Root of Pinus

C. Coralloid roots of Cycas

D. Stem of Cycas

Answer: c



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429. Seed are found in

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Pteridophyta
- D. Algae

Answer: a



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430. Which of the following contain xylem vessel

- A. Bryophyte
- B. Pteridophyte
- C. Both a and b
- D. Angiosperm

Answer: D



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431. Vessels and Companion cells are characteristics of

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperm
- C. Pteridophyta
- D. Fern

Answer: A



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432. Tge stele found in monocot is

- A. Haplostele
- B. Atactosteale
- C. Dictysotele
- D. Actinosteale

Answer: b



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433. Tap roots are commonly found in

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Dicots

D. Monocots

Answer: c



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434. Which of the following is/are grouped under phanerogams

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Both a and b

Answer: d



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435. Which is not a monocot

A. Rose

B. Orchids

C. Palms

D. Banana

Answer: a



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436. Which of the following is a saprophytic angiosperm

A. Cuscuta

B. Neottia

C. Agaricus

D. Mango

Answer: b



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437. An angiosperm is different from a gymnosperm in the absence of

A. Vacular tissue

B. Ovary

C. Seed

D. Naked ovule

Answer: D



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438. Which of the following is considered as more evolved

A. Dicot plant

B. Monocot plant

C. Data are incomplete

D. Both a and b

Answer: b



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439. In which of the following secondary growth takes place

- A. Riccia
- B. Funaria
- C. Selaginella
- D. None of these

Answer: d



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440. An angiosperm differs from a gymnosperm by possessing

- A. Ovule
- B. Xylem vessels
- C. Xylem tracheids

D. Seed

Answer: B

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441. Largest flower *Rafflesia* is

- A. Total stem parasite
- B. Total root parasite
- C. Partial stem parasite
- D. Partial root parasite

Answer: b

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442. Which of the following is the tallest tree of the world

- A. Eucalyptus regons
- B. Sequoia sempervirens
- C. Pinus logifolla
- D. Pinus roxburgii

Answer: a



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443. Male gametophyte with least number of cells is present in

- A. Lillum
- B. Pinus monophylla
- C. Pteris

D. Funaria

Answer: a



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444. In majority of angiosperms

- A. A small central cell is present in the embryo sac
- B. Egg has a filiform apparatus
- C. There are numerous antipodal cells
- D. Redcution division occurs in the megaspore mother cells.

Answer: D



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445. Fusion of two gametes which are dissimilar in size is termed as

- A. Oogamy
- B. Isogamy
- C. Anisogamy
- D. Zoogamy

Answer: c



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446. Holdfast, stipe and frond constitutes the plant body in case of

- A. Rhodophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. All of the above

Answer: c



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447. A plant shows thallus level of organization. It shows rhizoids and is haploid. It needs water to complete its life cycle because the male gametes are motile. Identify the group to which it belongs to

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Monocots

D. Bryophytes

Answer: d



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448. A Prothallus is

A. A structure in pteridophytes formed before the thallus develops

B. A sporophytic free living structure formed in pteridophytes

C. A gametophyte free living structure formed in pteridophytes

D. A primitive structure formed after fertilization in pteridophytes

Answer: c



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449. Plants of this group are diploid and well adapted to extreme conditions. They grow bearing sporophylls in compact structures called cones. The group in reference is

- A. Monocots
- B. Dictos
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. Gymnoperms

Answer: d



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450. If the diploid number of a flowering plant is 36. what would be the chromosome number in its endosperm

A. 36

B. 18

C. 54

D. 72

Answer: c



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451. Protonema is

- A. Haploid and is found in mosses
- B. Diploid and is found in liverworts
- C. Diploid and is found in pteridopytes
- D. Haploid and is found in pteridophytes

Answer: a



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452. The giant Redwood tree (*Sequola sempervirens*) is a/an

- A. Angiosperm
- B. Free ferm

C. Pteridophyte

D. Gymnosperm

Answer: d



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453. Which one of the following is commonly called a "Maidenhair fern"

A. Pteridium

B. Adiantum

C. Dryopteris

D. Pteris

Answer: B



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454. Pinus seed is originated in

- A. Capsule
- B. Microsporophyll
- C. Microsporangia
- D. Megaporophyll

Answer: d



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

A. Polytrichum

B. Cedrus

C. Pteris

D. Funaria

Answer: b



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456. Consider the following statements with respect to gymnosperms and angiosperms

A. Double fertilization is an event unique to gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms range in size from microscopic, *Wolffia* to tall trees of *Sequoia*

C. In gymnosperms the seeds are not covered

D. In gymnosperms the male and female gametophytes have an

independent free living existence.

Of the above statements

A. A and B alone are correct

B. C alone is correct

C. B and C alone are correct

D. C and D alone are correct

Answer: B



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457. Two type of cells hyaline and green or with various shades are characteristic of bryophytes in

A. *Funaria hygrometrica*

B. Polytrichum commune

C. Sphagnum pappiolossum

D. Porella pelatypylla

Answer: c



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458. When the sperms of Funaria and Pteris are put together near the archegonia of Pteris, only the sperms of Pteris readily enter the archegonia and reach the egg. The reason being that

A. Sperms of Funaria are killed when mixed with sperms of

Pteris

B. Archegonia of Pteris secrete a substance with repels

sperms of Funaria

C. Archeogonia of Pteris secrete a chemical substance which attracts sperms of Pteris chemotactically

D. Sperms of Funaria are less motile.

Answer: c



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459. Match the following with correct combination

Column I	Column II
Antoceroe	1. Walking fern
Sargassum	2. Alga
Sargassum	Inferae
Asterales	Gametophyte
	5. Hornwort
	6. Liverwort

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

B. A-5,B-4,C-3,D-2

C. A-5,B-1,C-2,D-4

D. A-3,B-2,C-1,D-5

Answer: c



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460. Read the following five statements (A-E) and answer as asked next to them

(A) In Equisetum the female gametophyte is retained on the parent sporophyte

(A) In Equisetum the female gametophyte is retained on the parent sporophyte

(B) In ginkgo male gametophyte is not independent

(C) Sexual reproduction in Volvox is isogamous

(E) The spores of slime moulds lack cell walls

How many of the above statements are correct

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

Answer: D



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461. The forms in which the entire sporangium develops from a single superficial cell of the sporophyll are known as

- A. Leptosporangiate

B. Euporangiate

C. Unisporangiate

D. Mesoporangiate

Answer: a



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462. If the haploid number of chromosomes in *Pinus* is 12, the number in its endosperm cells will be

A. 12

B. 24

C. 36

D. 6

Answer: a



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

- A. *Araucaria embricata*
- B. *Cycas revolute*
- C. *Pinus longifolia*
- D. *Gnetum genon*

Answer: a



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464. The 13-celled male gametophyte of *Selaginella* shows

- A. 8 cells of the antheridun+5 prothallial cells
- B. 9 cells of the antheridium +4 prothallial cells
- C. 10 cells of the antheridium+3 prothallal cells
- D. 8 jacket cell+4 androgonial+1 prothallal cells

Answer: D



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465. Which of the following alga shows heterotrichous habit

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

Answer: d



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466. The number of antherozoids produced from an antheridium of *Selaginella* is

- A. 64
- B. 256 and above
- C. 25 to 50
- D. 128 to 256

Answer: d



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467. Read the following five statements (A to E) and select the option with all correct statement

(A) Mosses and Lichens are the first organisms to colonise a bare rock.

(B) Selaginella is a homoporous pteridophyte.

(C) Coralloid roots in Cycas have VAM.

(D) Main plant body in bryophytes is gametophytic whereas in pteridophytes it is sporophytic.

(E) In Gymnoperms, male and female gametophytes are present within sporangla located on sporophyte.

A. B,C and D

B. A,D and E

C. B,C and E

D. A,C and D

Answer: b



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

Or

In *Pinus* male cone bears a large number of

- A. Anthers
- B. Megasporophylls
- C. Ligules
- D. Microsporophylls

Answer: d



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

- A. Red algae
- B. Brown algae
- C. Blue green algae
- D. All of these

Answer: a

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470. The gametophytic generation in pteridophytes is commonly called

- A. Thallus

B. Plant body

C. Prothallus

D. Protonema

Answer: c



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471. Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched

A. Ginkgo-Archegonia

B. Salvinia-Prothallus

C. Viroids-RNA

D. Mustard-Synergids

Answer: b



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472. A protective cap or hook like covering on the developing capsule in a moss or liverwort is known as

- A. Spine
- B. Calyptra
- C. Lodicule
- D. Calyptrogen

Answer: B



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

A. 1,1, many

B. 1,2,1

C. 1,1,1

D. 1,2 many

Answer: d



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

A. Diplontic life cycle

B. Members of kingdom plantae

C. Mode of Nutrition

D. Multiplication by fragmentation

Answer: d



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475. A Heterospory

B. Seed formation

C. Fertilization process

What is appropriate for gymnosperms

A. AB true C false

B. BC true A false

C. ABC true

D. ABC all false

Answer: c



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

A. Anthoceras, Funaria and Spirogyra

B. Zygena, Saprolegnia and Hydrilla

C. Fucus, Marsilea and Calotropis

D. Riccia, Dryopteris and Cycas

Answer: d



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

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

Answer: d



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478. Heteromorphic alternation of generations occurs in

- A. *Funaria*, *Spirogyra*, *Selaginella*

B. Funaria, Selaginella, Cycas

C. Spirogyra, Rhizopus, Selaginella

D. Rhizopus, Funaria, Spirogyra

Answer: b



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479. Make correct pair

Cyanophyceae

a. Green colour

Chlorophyceae

b. Blue green colour

Phaeophyceae

c. red colour

Rhodophyceae

d. Brown colour

A. Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd

B. A, b, B, c, C, d, D, a

C. Ab, Ba, Cd, Dc

D. Ad, Bd, Ca, Db

Answer: c



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480. The endosperm of gymnosperm is

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

Answer: B



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481. In which of the following multiciliated/multiflagellated antherozoids are present

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

Answer: B

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482. When the gametophyte is not formed by spores but by any other part of sporophyte, it is known as

- A. Multispory

B. Polyspory

C. Apospory

D. Germination

Answer: c



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483. A mature ligule, having a prominent basal portion, is called

Or

The basal portion of ligule of Selaginella is hemispherical and is called

A. Trichocyst

B. Heterocyst

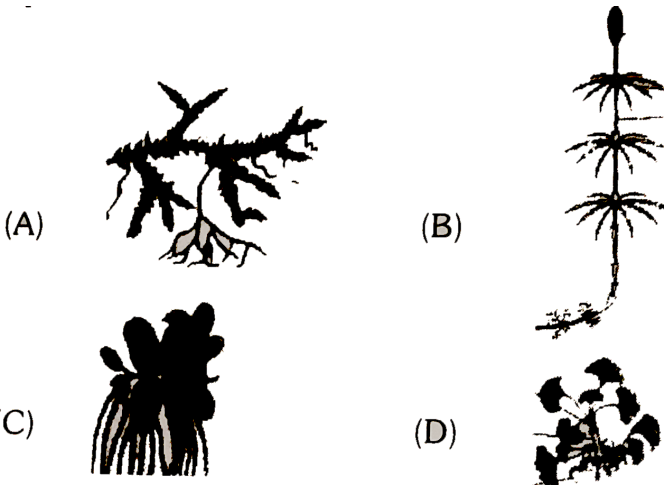
C. Rhizophore

D. Glossopodium

Answer: d

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484. Examine the figure A,B,C and D. In which one of the four options all the items A,B,C and D are correct



- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> |
| A. | Chara | Marchantia | Fucus | Pinus |
| B. | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> |
| | Equistum | Ginkgo | Selaginella | Lycopodium |

- C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
Selaginella	Equisetum	Salvinia	Ginkgo
- D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
Funaria	Adiantum	Salvinia	Riccia

Answer: c



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485. Match the columns

Column I	Column II
Hornwort	1. Lycopodium
Liverwort	2. Ricciocarpus
Stonewort	3. Anthoceros
Club moss	4. Chara

- A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
2	3	4	1

- B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
2	3	1	4

- C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	2	1	4

- D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	2	4	1

Answer: d



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486. Which one of the following is a correct statement

- A. Pteridophyte gametophyte protonemal and leafy stage
- B. In gymnosperms female gametophyte is free-living
- C. Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes
- D. Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes

Answer: d



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487. Read the following statement (A-E) and answer the question which follows them

(A) In liverworts, mosses and ferns gametophytes are free living

(B) Gymnosperms and some ferns are heterosporous

(C) Sexual reproduction in *Fucus*, *Volvox* and *Allbugo* is oogamous

(D) The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses

(E) Both, *Pinus* and *Marchantia* are dioecious

How many of the above statements are correct

A. Four

B. One

C. Two

D. Three

Answer: d



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488. What is common in all the three Funaria, Dryopteris and Ginkgo

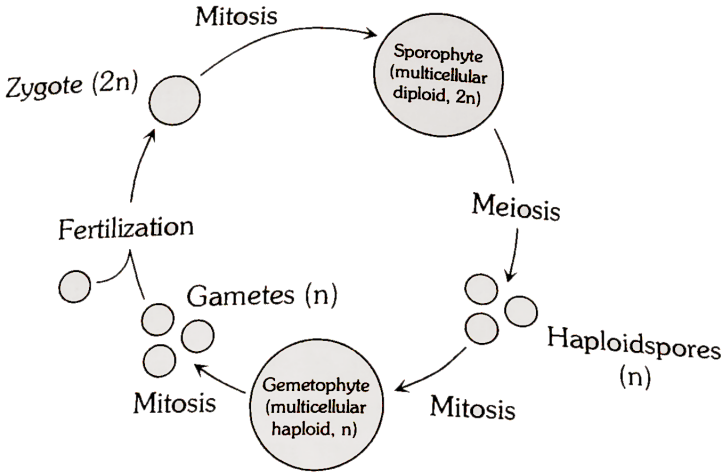
- A. Presence of archegonia
- B. Well developed vascular tissues
- C. Independent gametophyte
- D. Independent sporophyte

Answer: A



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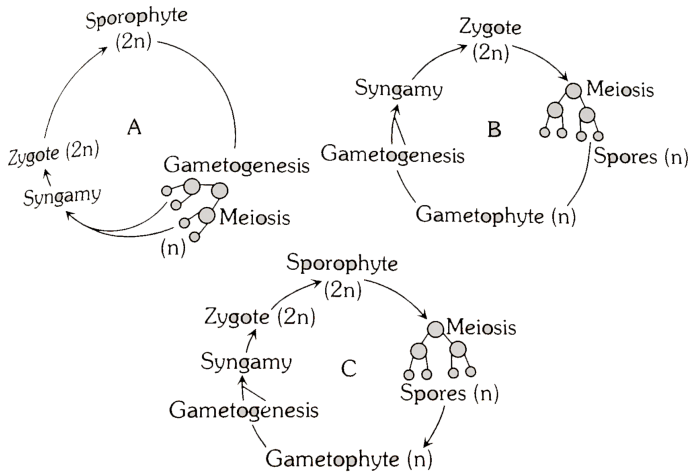
489. The given figure is showing life of bryophytes, pteridophytes and gymnosperms, what will be respective A and B in their life cycle



- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

Answer: c

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



- A. A-Diplontic, B-Haplontic, C-Haplodiplontic
- B. A-Haplontic, B-Diplontic, C-Haplodiplontic
- C. A-Haplodiplontic, C-Diplontic
- D. A-Diplontic, B-Haplodiplontic, C-Haplontic

Answer: a



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491. Select the correct statement

- A. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous
- B. 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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492. In bryophytes and and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires

- A. Wind
- B. Insects
- C. Birds
- D. Water

Answer: d



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493. Select the mismatch

- A. Pinus - Dioecious
- B. Cycas - Dioecuous

C. Salvinia - Heterosporous

D. Equisetum - Homoporous

Answer: a



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494. Life cycle of Ectocarpus and Fucus respectively are

A. Haplontic , Diplontic

B. Diplontic,Haplodiplontic

C. Haplodiplontic,Diplontic

D. Haplodiplontic, Haplontic

Answer: c



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495. Plants having little or no secondary growth are

- A. Grasses
- B. Deciduous angiosperms
- C. Conifers
- D. Cycads

Answer: a

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496. Which one of the following plants shows a very close relationship with a species of moth, where none of the two can complete its life cycle without the other

A. Hydrilla

B. Yucca

C. Banana

D. Viala

Answer: b



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497. Assertion: Biennial plants flower in two year.

Reason: The biennial plants live for two years.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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498. Assertion: Bryophytes and tracheophytes have an embryo stage in their life cycle.

Reason: Embryophyta are terrestrial plants.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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499. Assertion: Ovules are comparable to megasporophylls.

Reason: Ovules are comparable to megasporophylls.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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500. Assertion: Algae and fungi are grouped in thallophyta.

Reason: Algae and fungi show no differentiation in thallus.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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501. Assertion: Each group of algae has a characteristic colour.

Reason: Each group of algae show predominance of one pigment.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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502. Assertion: Only red algae are able to flourish at the great depth of sea.

Reason: Red algae has the pigments r-phycoerythrin and r-phyococyanin.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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503. Assertion: Spermatangium of red algae bears trichogyne.

Reason: Trichogyne.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d



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504. Assertion: Spirogyra is slippery in touch.

Reason: Spirogyra consists a gelatinous sheath.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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505. Assertion: Isogamy is a primitive type of sexual reproduction.

Reason: The gametes are of different sizes.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d



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506. Assertion: Angiosperms lack flagellate male gametes.

Reason: Sperms are not dependent on water for fertilization.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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507. Assertion: Fertilized ovule forms seed.

Reason: Ripened ovary forms fruit.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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508. Assertion: Pyrenoids are utilised during starvation.

Reason: Pyrenoids are proteinaceous bodies.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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509. Assertion: In green algae, the eye-spot is present in the cell.

Reason: Eye-spot is meant for respiration.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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510. Assertion: Chlorella could be utilised to keep the air pure in space vehicles.

Reason: The space travelers feed on Chlorella soup.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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511. Assertion: Flower is aggregation of sporophylls.

Reason: Sporophylls are modified in angiosperms.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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512. Assertion: Chlorella could serve as a potential source of food and energy.

Reason: When dried, chlorella has 15% protein 45% fat, 10% carbohydrate, 20% fibre, and 10% minerals and vitamins.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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513. Assertion: Spirogyra shows haplontic life cycle.

Reason: Zygotic meiosis occurs in Spirogyra.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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514. Assertion: Red algae contribute in producing coral reef.
Reason: Some red algae secrete and deposit calcium carbonate on their walls.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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515. Assertion: The sex organs in the bryophytes are jacketed.

Reason: Bryophytes are land plants.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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516. Assertion: All bryophytes are land dwellers.

Reason: Water is necessary to complete their life-cycle.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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517. Assertion: The bryophytes exist in two phases-gametophyte and sporophyte.

Reason: The sporophyte is nutritionly independent.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c

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518. Assertion: Unlike thallophytes, bryophytes show formation of embryo

Reason: The embryo gives rise to gametophyte plant of bryophytes.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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519. Assertion: Bryophytes possess archeogonium as a female sex organ.

Reason: Algae also possess the archeogonium.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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520. Assertion: The embryo of bryophyte is independent.

Reason: The zygote of thallophyte is dependent.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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521. Assertion: Liverworts fail to spread to a new locality through fragmentation.

Reason: Gemmae are helpful in propagating liverworts in different locality.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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522. Assertion: Pinus displays the alternation of generations.

Reason: The gametophyte is dependent upon the sporophyte phase.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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523. Assertion: Pinus embryo has two cotyledons.

Reason: Pinus shows polyembryony.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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524. Assertion: The female cones take much time to mature.

Reason: The seeds are shed when the cone is 22 months cones.

Reason: Male and female cones appears alternately on the same branch of the Pinus.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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525. Assertion: The female cones are same in number as male cones.

Reason: Male and female cones appears alternately on the same branch of the Pinus.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d



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526. Assertion: Sperms of Riccia are biflagellate.

Reason: Sperms show swimming nature.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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527. Assertion: The sporogonium of Riccia is the simplest among the liverworts.

Reason: Sporophyte consists of capsule only.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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528. Assertion: The young stem of Funaria is photosynthetic.

Reason: It contain hydroids.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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529. Assertion: Pinus is monoecious.

Reason: Each sporophyll bears only one microsporangia.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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530. Assertion: Funaria multiplied vegetatively by means of bulbils.

Reason: Bulbils and tubers are two different structures.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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531. Assertion: Gemmae formation in Funaria occurs in favourable condition

Reason: The gammae form on the stem and leaves

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d



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532. Assertion: Funaria is monocious.

Reason: Cross fertilization occurs in Funaria.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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533. Assertion: Antheridhia of Funaria are sunk in pit.

Reason: Its antheridial duster is surrounded by perigonial leaves.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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534. Assertion: The peristome is a fringe of teeth-like projections found at the mouth of the capsule.

Reason: It may be of two types nematodontous and orthodontus.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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535. Assertion: The mesophyll of *Pinus* shows no distinction as mesophyll and palisade.

Reason: Parenchymatous cells are present in mesophyll of *Pinus*.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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536. Assertion: Pinus shows formation of annual rings.

Reason: Pinus grows in area of environmental fluctuation.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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537. Assertion: Mosses are used as pollution indicators. Itbr.
Reason: They absorb metals.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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538. Assertion: Mosses are evolved from algae.

Reason: Protonema of mosses is similar to some green algae.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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539. Assertion: The sorus of pteridium is of coenosorus type.

Reason: Pteridium lacks sori.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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540. Assertion: Coenosorus lacks true indusium.

Reason: Indusium convers sori.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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541. Assertion: Ramenta are scales which cover young rhizome and leaves of Dryopteris.

Reason: Pteridium lacks rementa.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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542. Assertion: The scale leaves on the long shoots are called cataphylls.

Reason: Cataphylls lack mid rib.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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543. Assertion: Both bryophytes and pteridophytes contain well-developed antheridia.

Reason: Biflagellate sperms are formed by their antheridia.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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544. Assertion: Water is not required for fertiization process in ferns.

Reason: Malic acid of archegonial neck attracts antherozoids.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d



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545. Assertion: Sporophytes of pteridophyta are dominant individual.

Reason: They do not show the formation of true root.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c

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546. Assertion: In gymnosperms, plants show well-developed vessels and fibres.

Reason: Companion cells are absent in gymnosperm.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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547. Assertion: In leptosporangiate development of sporangia starts from a group of initials.

Reason: Eusporangiate development of sporangia starts from single initial.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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548. Assertion: *Adiantum caudatum* is called walking fern.

Reason: It can reproduce by its leaf tips.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a



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549. Assertion: Gymnosperms seeds are naked.

Reason: They lack ovary wall.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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550. Assertion: Pinus has a pyramidal appearance.

Reason: The older parts of long shoot have scars of fallen dwarf shoots.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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551. Assertion: The female cone of Cycas is not true cone.

Its formation checks the growth of the stem.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c



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552. Assertion: All living species of *Cycas* are dioecious

Reason: *Cycas* contains male and female cones on the same plant.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c

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553. Assertion: The male of *Cycas* change in size when the microspores became mature.

Reason: The microspores are dispersed by wind.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b



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