BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

PLANT KINGDOM

Example

1. Name the different types of present in brown algae.

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2. What is the function of frond in brown algae ?

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3. What are the constituents of cell wall in green algae ?

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4. Why are bryophytes called the amphibians of the plant kingdom?

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5. Why in bryophytes the sporophyte remains attached to the gametophyte ?

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6. What are sporophylls ?

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7. Why selaginella is known as heterosporous ?

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8. Why conifers have thick cuticle and suken stomata ?

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9. Name one drug obtained from gymnosperm. Give its one use.

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10. What is pollination ?

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11. What is the function of endosperm ?

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Test Yourself

1. An algae which is used as food supplements even by space travellers is

A. spirpgyra

B. Dictyota

C. Spirullina

D. Gracilaria

Answer: C

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2. In red algar, food is stored in the form of

A. Floriden starch

B. Mannitol

C. Glycogen and leucosin

D. Laminarin

Answer: A

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3. Agra is obtained from

A. Polysiphonia and Porphyra

B. Chlamydomonas and Spirogyra

C. Gelidium and Gracilaria

D. Chara and Chlamydomonas

Answer: C

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4. Which of the following is a brown algae ?

A. Sargassum

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Chara

Answer: A

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5. Red algae are named so because of the predominace of

A. Xanthophyll

B. r-phycoerythrin

C. Carotene

D. Chlorophyll a & b

Answer: B

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6. The cell wall of brown algae is made up of

A. Cellulose and chitin

B. Cellulose and peptidoglycan

C. Cellulose and algin

D. Cellulose and starch

Answer: C

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7. The male sex organ that produces antherozoids is known as

A. Gametophyte

B. Antheridium

C. Sporophyte

D. Archegonium

Answer: B

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8. Brophyte which provides peat is

A. Sphagnum

B. Marchantia

C. Funaria

D. Polytrichum

Answer: A

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9. The first organisms to colonise rocks are

A. Mosses and fungi

B. Funaria and mosses

C. Lichens and mosses

D. Marchantia and Sphagnum

Answer: C

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10. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding bryophytes ?

A. The female sex organ is flask shaped

B. The antherozoids are released into water

C. The antherozoids are biflagellated

D. Zygote formed undergoes meiosis immediately

Answer: D

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11. A plant that possess vascular tissues is

A. Funaria

B. Equisetum

C. Polytrichum

D. Sphagnum

Answer: B

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12. The main plant body is differentiated into true root, stem and leaves in

A. Selaginella

B. Marchantia

C. Porphyra

D. Chara

Answer: A

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13. Antherozoids represents

A. Male gametophyte

B. Photosynthetic prothallus

C. Motile male gametes produced in antheridia

D. Well differentiated sporophyte

Answer: C

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14. After germination the megaspore give rise to

A. Female gametophyte

B. Antheridia

C. Male gametophyte

D. Antherozoid

Answer: A

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15. One of the tallest species is

A. Pinus

B. Sequoia

C. Cycas

D. Cedrus

Answer: B

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16. In gymnosperms pollination generally occurs by

A. Air currents

B. Water

C. Insects

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: A

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17. The ploidy of a gamete present in the pollen grain is

A. Polyploid

B. Haploid

C. Triploid

D. Diploid

Answer: B

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18. In gymnosperms, the pollen tube discharge the male gametes

A. In the ovary

B. In the microsporangia

C. Near the mouth of the archegonia

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: C

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19. Polar nuclei fuse to produce

A. Diploid secondary nucleus

B. Zygote

C. Antipodals

D. Synergids

Answer: A

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20. After fertillisation the antipodal cells

A. Develop into nucellus

B. Provide nutrition to te developing gamete

C. Degenerate

D. Undergo meiosis

Answer: C

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21. In which of the following double fertillisation occurs ?

A. Bryophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: B

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22. In angiosperms pollen germinate on the

A. Stigma

B. Style

C. Anther

D. Ovule

Answer: A

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Exercise

1. The artificial system of classification is based on

A. One or few anatomical features

B. One or few morphological features

C. Many morphological features

D. Many internal features

Answer: B

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2. Classification system given by Linnaeus was based on

A. Androecium structure

B. Flower arrangement

C. Leaf morphology

D. Plant habit

Answer: A

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3. Natural classification system proponents are

A. Bentham and Hooker

B. Hutchinson and Takhtajan

C. Linnaeus and Aristotle

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: A

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4. (A) Number and codes are assigned to few of the selected characters in numerical taxonomy.

(B) Phylogenetic classification system are based on evolutionary relationships between the various organisms.

(C) Cytotaxonomy is based on cytological information like chromosome number, structure & behaviour.

A. A and B are incorrect

B. Only C is correct

C. Only A is incorrect

D. B and C are incorrect

Answer: C

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5. Each character is given rqual importance and at the same time hundreds of characters can be considered in

A. Cladistics

B. Phenetics

C. Chemotaxonomy

D. Cytotaxonomy

Answer: B

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6. Which of the following is a colonial algae ?

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Volvox

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C

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7. Anteriorly placed, equal, 2-8, flagella are characteristic to

A. Blue green algae

B. Green algae

C. Brown algae

D. Red algae

Answer: B

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8. Which set of characters is specific to red algae ?

A. Phycobilins, chlorophyll a and c

B. Chlorophyll a and d, Floriden starch

C. Flagella absent, Mannitol

D. Fucoxanthin, Floridean starch

Answer: B

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9. Plant body is differentiated in hold fast, stipe and frond in

A. Ulva

B. Laminaria

C. Oedogonium

D. Acetabularia

Answer: B

10. Motile, asexual and endogenous spores produced in algal members are called

A. Zoospores

B. Aplanospores

C. Conidia

D. Cyst

Answer: A

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11. Brophytes are also called _____ of plant kingdom.

A. Fishes

B. Amphibians

C. Reptiles

D. Aves

Answer: B

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12. Bryophytes are

A. Always homosporous

B. Always heterosporous

C. Sometimes heterosporous

D. Seldom homosporous

Answer: A

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13. Male gametes of bryophytes are :-

A. Multiflagellated

B. Uniflagellated

C. Non-motile

D. Biflagellated

Answer: D

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14. Plant body of liverwords is

A. Thalloid in Porella

B. Thalloid in Marchantia

C. Leafy in Marchantia

D. More than one option is correct

Answer: B

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15. Gemmae are

A. Unicelled structures

B. Multicelled asexual buds

C. Diploid sporophytic structures

D. Haploid sexual structures

Answer: B

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16. Ecologically the most important moss is

A. Sphagnum

B. Funaria

C. Polytrichum

D. Pogonatum

Answer: A

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17. Select incorrect statement w.r.t characters of true moss

A. Multicelled branched rhizoids

B. Presence of scales

C. Presence of protonema

D. Erect leafy axis as mature gametophyte

Answer: B

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18. All given members are monoecious, except

A. Marchantia

B. Funaria

C. Anthoceros

D. Sphagnum

Answer: A

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19. Find odd w.r.t. ploidy level in bryophytes

A. NCC

B. VCC

C. Spore

D. Foot

Answer: D

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20. Sporophyte of mosses is _____ than liverworts.

A. Least differentiated

B. Equally differentiated

C. More differentiated

D. Undifferentiated

Answer: C

21. Pteridophytes are also called

A. Vascular amphibians of plant kingdom

B. First tracheophytes

C. Botanical snakes

D. All of these

Answer: D

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22. A. Companion cells and sieve tubes are absent in pteridophytes.

B. Gametophyte of pteridophytes require cool, dry and shady places to grow.

C. Prothallus is found in Dryopteris.

A. Only C is correct

B. Only A is incorrect

C. A and B are correct

D. Only B is incorrect

Answer: D

23. Strobilus found in

A. Equisetum

B. Adiantum

C. Marsilea

D. Rhynia

Answer: A

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24. Spread of livind pteridophytes is restricted to narrow geographical regions due to need for

A. Water

B. Food

C. Chemicals

D. More than one option is correct

Answer: A

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25. True ferns are associated with

A. Macrophylls

B. Microphylls

C. Strobilus

D. Thalloid sporophyte

Answer: A

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26. Select a set of heterosporous genera.

A. Marsilea, Azolla

B. Salvinia, Pteridium

C. Adiantum, Azolla

D. Pteris, Lycopodium

Answer: A

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27. Select the correct match :

A. Psilopsida - Dryopteris

B. Lycopsida - Selaginella

C. Sphenopsida - Pteris

D. Pteropsida - Equilsetum

Answer: B

28. Find the correct option w.r.t. pteropsida

A. Selaginella

B. Equisetum

C. Dryopteris

D. Lycopodium

Answer: C

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29. Dryopteris is/has

A. Gametophyte as main plant body

B. Homosporous

C. Non-motile male gametes

D. Shows seed habit

Answer: B

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30. _____ is used as biofertiliser :

A. Azolla

B. Marsilea

C. Equisetum

D. Salvinia

Answer: A

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31. The tallest gymnospermic plant is

A. Pinus

B. Sequoia

C. Cycas

D. Cedrus

Answer: B

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32. The endosperm in gymnosperms is

A. n

B. 2n

C. 3n

D. 4n

Answer: A

33. The pollen grain is

A. Highly reduced male gametophyte

B. Well developed male gametophyte

C. Highly reduced sporophyte

D. Well developed female gametophyte

Answer: A

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34. A. Siphonogamy is found in Pinus

B. Stem branches are monomorphic in Pinus

A. A and B are incorrect

B. Only A is correct

C. Only B is correct

D. A and B are correct

Answer: B

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35. In gymnosperms pollination is exclusively by

A. Water

B. Insects

C. Air

D. Animals

Answer: C

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36. After fertilisation ovules turn into

A. Fruit

B. Seed

C. Cone

D. Embryo

Answer: B

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37. The archegoniate spermatophytes are

A. Angiosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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38. Select a correct match

A. Chilgoza - Pinus gerardiana

B. Canada balsum - Ephedra

C. Cedra wood oil - Cedrus

D. Taxol - Ginkgo

Answer: A

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39. Cyanobacteria is found in association with

A. coralloid roots of Pinus

B. Mycorrhizal roots of Pinus

C. Coralloid roots of Cycas

D. Mycorrhizal roots of Cycas

Answer: C

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40. Needle leaf of conifers is a

A. Xerophytic adaptation

B. Mesophytic adaptation

C. Hydrophytic adaptation

D. Halophytic adaptation

Answer: A

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41. Independent free living photosynthetic gametophyte is not found in life cycle of

A. Funaria

B. Marchantia

C. Eucalyptus

D. Riccia

Answer: C

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42. Female gametophyte in angioperms is called

A. Endosperm

B. Carpel

C. Ovule

D. Embryo sac

Answer: D

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43. Find odd one w.r.t. haplontic life cycle

A. Ectocarpus

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: A

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44. Select correct w.r.t. diplohaplontic life cycle

A. Found in Polysiphonia and Gnetum

B. Both gametophyte and sporophyte phases are present

C. Common in green algae

D. Gametic meiosis occurs

Answer: B

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45. The phanerogams with ovary are

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: A

46. All plants have two cotyledons in their seed, except

A. Pea

B. Eucalyptus

C. Sunflower

D. Orchids

Answer: D

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47. Terminal receptive part of pistil which act a a landing plantform for pollen is

A. Style

B. Ovary

C. Ovule

D. Stigma

Answer: D

48. Fusion of male gamete with dipoloid secondary nucleus produces _____ and it known as _____ (respectively).

A. PEN , Triple fuslon

B. PEN , Syngamy

C. Zygote , Syngamy

D. Zygote , Triple fusion

Answer: A

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49. A trpical embryo sac is

A. 8-uncleated and 7-celled

B. 7-uncleated and 7-celled

C. 8-uncleated and 8-celled

D. 7-uncleated and 8-celled

Answer: A

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50. Timber is obtained from

A. Coriander

B. Mustard

C. Teak

D. Cotton

Answer: C

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Assignment Section A Objective Type Questions

1. Which of the following systems of classification involves usage of one or few morphological characters for grouping of organisms ?

A. Artificial system

B. Natural system

C. Phylogenetic system

D. Bentham and Hooker's system

Answer: A

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2. Classification of organisms on the basis of fossils record that play important role in elucidation of evolutionary relationships is

A. Earliest systems

B. Phylogenetic systems

C. Morphotaxonomy

D. Artificial system

Answer: B

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3. DNA sequence is the basis of grouping organisms in

A. Karyotaxonomy

B. Cytotaxonomy

C. Phenetics

D. Chemotaxonomy

Answer: D

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4. Plants which are not differentiated into roots, stems and leaves are

A. Algae

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Angiosperms

Answer: A

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5. Cell wall of Spirogyra is composed of

A. Peptidoglycan

B. Pectin

C. Cellulose

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: D

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6. Kelps are massive

A. Brown algae

B. Amphibious plants

C. Flowering plants

D. Plants with naked seeds

Answer: A

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7. Laminarin is the stored food in

A. Dictyota

B. Volvox

C. Polysiphonia

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: A

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8. In Gracilaria, sexual reproduction is

A. Isogamous

B. Anisogamous

C. Oogamous

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: C

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9. Ectocarpus is

A. Unicellular green algae

B. Filamentous brown algae

C. Branched red algae

D. Colonial green algae

Answer: B

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10. Find out the mismatch pair

A. Carrageen - Red algae

B. Algin - Brown algae

C. Agar - Chlorella

D. Single celled protein - Spirullina

Answer: C

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11. In algae, the photosynthetic pigments are present in

A. Pyrenoids

B. Cell wall

C. Chloroplast

D. Vacuole

Answer: C

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12. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding bryophytes ?

A. They are dependent on water for sexual reproduction

B. The main plant body is diploid

C. They usually occur in damp, humid and shaded localities

D. They play an important role in plant succession on bare rocks

Answer: B

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13. Peat is obtained from

A. Sphagnum

B. Funaria

C. Riccia

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

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14. Liverworts reproduce asexually by

A. Gemmae

B. Fragmentation

C. Mitospores

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: D

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15. _____ is used by gardeners to keep cut plants moist during transportation and propagation

A. Marchantia

B. Sphagnum

C. Equisetum

D. Funaria

Answer: B

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16. In mosses the sex organs are present in the

A. Protonema stage

B. Sporophytic stage

C. Leafy stage

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: C

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17. Antherozoids represents

A. Male gametophyte

B. Photosynthetic sporophyte

C. Female gametophyte

D. Motile male gametes

Answer: D

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18. In pteridophytes, spores germinate to give rise to

A. Prothallus

B. Protonema

C. Leafy stage

D. Strobili

Answer: A

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19. In Selaginella the embryo develops into

A. Gametophyte

B. Sporophyte

C. Archegonium

D. Antheridium

Answer: B

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20. In pteridophytes, the megaspore germinates to form

A. Pollen grain

B. Embryo

C. Seed

D. Female gametophyte

Answer: D

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21. The development of young embryos of pteridophytes within the female gametophytes is a precursor to the

A. Aquatic habit

B. Autotrophic habit

C. Seed habit

D. Parasitic habit

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following possess vascular tissues but lacks seeds ?

A. Mosses

B. Volvox

C. Ferns

D. Liverworts

Answer: C

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23. The main plant body is differentiated into true root, stem and leaves in

A. Green algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Blue green algae

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: D

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24. Evolutionarily the first terrestrial plants to possess vascular tissues are

A. Green algae

B. Pteridophytes

C. Brown algae

D. Bryophytes

Answer: B

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25. In pteridophytes, fusion of gametes takes place in

A. External medium

B. Antheridium

C. Sporangium

D. Archegonium

Answer: D

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26. The first seeded plants are the

A. Bryophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Algae

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: B

27. Gymnosperms have

A. Tap root system

B. Seeds enclosed within the fruit

C. Rhizoids

D. Branched stems always

Answer: A

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28. Which of the following has both the male and female cones on same plant body ?

A. Cycas

B. Ginkgo

C. Eucalyptus

D. Pinus

Answer: C

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29. Which of the following plants possess naked seeds ?

A. Bryophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

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30. The megaspore mother cell is differentiated from one of the cells od the

A. Nucellus

B. Pollen grain

C. Microporangia

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: A

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31. Coralloid roots have a symbiotic association with

A. Photosynthetic green algae

B. N_2 - fixing cyanobacteria

C. Fungus

D. Photosynthetic brown algae

Answer: B

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32. The cones bearing microsporophylls are know as

A. Male strobili

B. Macrosporangiate

C. Female strobili

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

33. Pollen grains are released from

A. Macrosporangium

B. Microsporangium

C. Megaspore mother cell

D. Archegonium

Answer: B

34. In angiosperms the sporophylls are organised into

A. Seeds

B. Fruits

C. Flowers

D. Seed coats

Answer: C

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35. Which of the following angiosperm is almost microscopic ?

A. Eucalyptus

B. Wolffia

C. Acacia

D. Colocasia

Answer: B

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36. Endosperm of angiosperm is

A. Triploid

B. Diploid

C. Haploid

D. Tetraploid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

37. Fusion a male gamete with the secondary nucleus forms the

A. Zygote

B. Embryo

C. Seed

D. Endosperm

Answer: D

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38. In angiosperms the female gametophyte is also known as

A. Nucellus

B. Embryo sac

C. Endosperm

D. Stigma

Answer: B

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39. An event unique to angiosperms is

A. Double fertilisation

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Pollination

D. Spore formation

Answer: A

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40. _____ functions as landing platform for the pollen grains in flowering plants.

A. Style

B. Stigma

C. Ovary

D. Ovules

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

41. Which of the following cells of embryo sac degenerate after fertilisation in angiosperms ?

A. Synergids

B. Polar nuclei

C. Antipodal cells

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. In angiosperms, functional megaspore develops into

A. Pollen grain

B. Embryo sac

C. Stigma

D. Ovary

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

43. The germination of pollen grain results in the formation of

A. Primary endosperm nucleus

B. Embryo

C. Pollen tube

D. Polar nuclei

Answer: C

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44. Eucalyptus is different from Cedrus in the presence of

A. Syngamy

B. Seeds

C. Archegonia

D. Triple fusion

Answer: D

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45. Cotyledons are

A. Modified roots

B. Embryonic leaves

C. Known as primary endosperm nucleus

D. Present in gymnospermic seeds only

Answer: B

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46. Which of the following is not a dicot ?

A. Eucalyptus

B. Sunflower

C. Acacia

D. Banana

Answer: D

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47. The diploid sporophyte is dominant in life cycle of

A. Volvox

B. Spirogyra

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Eucalyptus

Answer: D

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48. Haplo - diplontic condition is exhibited by

A. Most algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: B

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49. Haplontic life cycle is represented by

A. Volvox

B. Cycas

C. Selaginella

D. Salvinia

Answer: A

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50. Comparable to angiospersm, which of the following algae exhibits diplontic life cycle ?

A. Spirogyra

B. Fucus

C. Polysiphonia

D. Ulothrix

Answer: B

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Assignment Section B Objective Type Questions

1. The sexual system of classification is

A. Artificial system

B. Based on stamens characters

C. Based on corolla and carpels characters

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: D

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2. Bentham and Hooker's classification is

A. Classification of taxa based on actual examination

B. Artificial system of classification

C. Phylogenetic system of classification

D. Based on Evolution

Answer: A

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3. The thallus organization of Volvox is

A. Multicellular and coccoid

B. Colonial and nonflagellate

C. Unicellular

D. Colonial and motile

Answer: D

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4. Brown algae are quite common in

A. Fresh water habitats

B. Tropical sea water

C. Temperate sea water

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: C

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

A. Presence of chlorophyll b

B. Stacked thylakoids

C. Nonsulphated phycocolloids

D. Nonflagellate nature

Answer: D

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

A. Scalariform, 400

B. Lateral, 100

C. Lateral, 400

D. Scalariform, 100

Answer: B

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

A. Macrocystis and Porphyridium

B. Mastigocladus and Laminaria

C. Microcystis and Nereocystis

D. Macrocystis and Funcus

Answer: D

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

A. Nemalion

B. Polysiphonia

C. Gelidium

D. Batrachospermum

Answer: D

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9. In chlorophyceae, the flagella are

A. Tinsel type

B. Whiplash type

C. Whiplash and tinsel type

D. Basal tinsel, apical whiplash type

Answer: B

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

A. Sea kelps

B. Diatoms

C. Red algae

D. Porphyra

Answer: A

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11. Non-motile gametes are characteristically found in

A. Cyanophyta

B. Rhodophyta

C. Phaeophyta

D. Chlorophyta

Answer: B

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

A. Trichogyne

B. Carpogonium

C. Spermatium

D. Archegoniu,

Answer: B

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13. Some characters of algae are given below

a. Floridean starch

b. Sulphated phycocolloids in cell wall

c. Alginic acid

d. Trumpet hypha

e. Haplodiplontic life cycle

f. Isomorphic alternation of generation

g. Fucoxanthin

h. Phycoerythrin

i. Zygotic meiosis

j. Tow anterior flagella

Which of the given set of characters belongs to Laminaria ?

A. a , b , e , f , h

B. c , d , e , g

C. b , c , d , e , f , g , i

D. c , d , e ,f , g , i

Answer: B

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14. Bryophytes are not characterized by

A. Sporophyte parasitic over gametophyte

B. Independent gametophyte

C. Absence of vascular tissues

D. Independent sporophyte

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. Stems and leaves of bryophytes are

A. Analogous to vascular plants

B. Homologous to vascular plants

C. Analogous to algae & fungal thallus

D. Non of these

Answer: A

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16. Non - vascular embryophyte with leaves is

A. Riccia

B. Porella

C. Selaginella

D. Macrocystis

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

17. Find set of features related to Funaria

a. Protonema

b. Prothallus

c. Gametophore

d. Thallus body

e. NCC in antheridium

f. Haplodiplontic

g. True plant organs in sporophyte

h. Fragmentation

A. b , d , e , g

B. a , d , f , g

C. a ,c , f , g , h

D. a , c , f , h

Answer: D

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18. In Funaria, 20 chromosomes are present in rhizoids, then the umber of chromosome in calyptra, theca and foot will be

A. 20 , 40 , 40 , respectively

B. 40 , 20 , 20 respectively

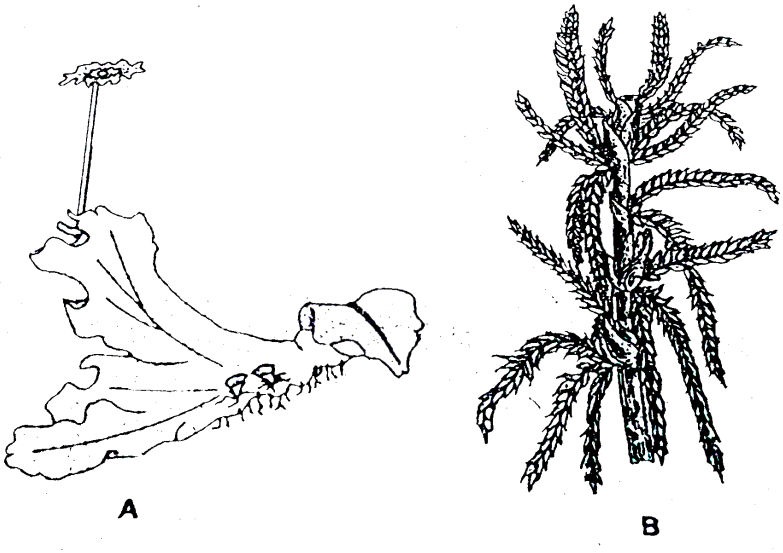
C. 20 , 40 , 20 respectively

D. 40 , 10 , 20 respectively

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

19. Identify the plants A and B in the figures given below



A. A - Female Marchantia, B - Sphagum

B. A - Riccia , B - Marchantia

C. A - Marchantia, B - Funaria

D. A - Male Marchantia , B - Sphagnum

Answer: D

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

A. Gametophytic plant body

B. Dependence on water for fertilisation

C. Haplontic alternation of generation

D. Presence of embryo

Answer: B

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

A. Monoecious , protandrous with multicellular rhizoides

B. Monoecious , protandrous with unicellular rhizoides

C. Dioecious , with unicellular rhizoides

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

Answer: B

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

A. Gametophytic phase of bryophyta

B. Sporophytic phase of bryophyta

C. Gametophytic phase of pteridophytes

D. Gametophytic phase of gymnosperm

Answer: A

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23. In pteridophytes, reduction division takes place in :-

A. Prothallus is formed

B. Sex organs are formed

C. Spores are formed

D. Gametes are formed

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. The evolutionary advanced features of Selaginella are

(a) Heterospory

(b) Endosporic development of gametophyte

(c) Reduced gametophyte

(d) Localization of sporangium bearing appendages in strobili

(e) Unisexual gametophytes

(f) Fertilization with the help of water

A. All are correct

B. All except (f) is correct

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

D. All except (c) is correct

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. How many structures listed below are diploid for a typical fern member ?

a. Indusium cell

b. Stomium cell

c. NCC

d. Rhizome cell

e. Sporophyll cell

f. Prothallus cell

g. SMC

h. Spore

i. Antherozoid mother cell

A. Nine

B. Six

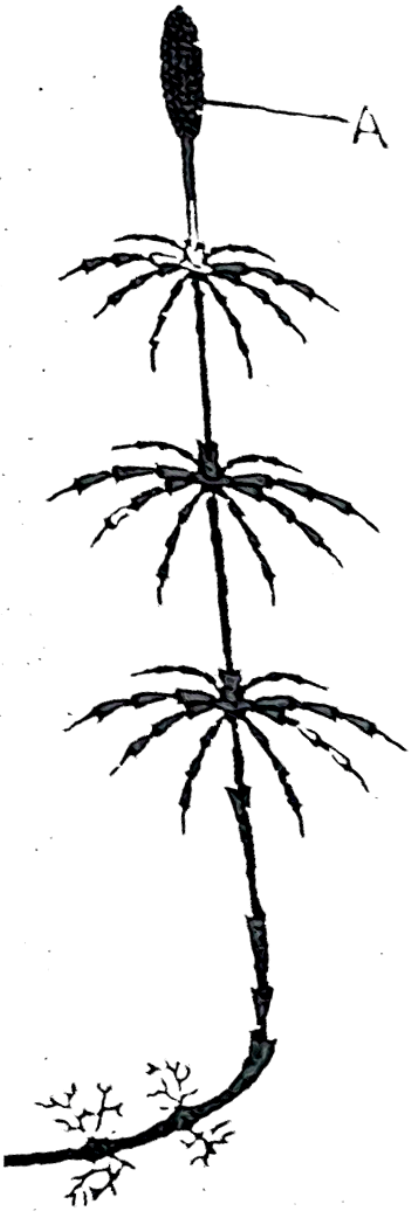
C. Five

D. Seven

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

26. Mark the correct statement for the organism given below in figure .



A. The structure labelled A is male cone

B. It is member of sphenopsida

C. Nodes are hollow while internodes are solid

D. This is commonly called as stonewort

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Sulphur shower

B. Largest ovule

C. Double fertilization

D. Placentation

Answer: A

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

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Legumes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

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29. Which of the given sets are matched correctly ?

a. Chondrus - Algin

b. Gracilaria - Agar

c. Cycas - Coralloid root

d. Pinus - Canada balsum

e. Adiantum - Walking fern

f. Lycopodium - Cord moss

g. Cedrus - Independent gametophyte

h. Sequoia - Tallest gymnosperm

A. b , c , e , h

B. a , b , c , e , f

C. b , c , e , g , h

D. b , c , d , e , g , h

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

30. How many generations are present in the seed of gymnosperm ?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

D. 4

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

31. Gametophytic plant body is non-vascular in

A. Algae and liverworts

B. Mosses and ferns

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. All of these

Answer: D

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32. The endosperm of gymnosperm is ontogenetically similar to angiospermic

A. Endosperm

B. Embryo sac

C. Archegonium

D. Megasporangia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

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

B. They carry out variety of pollination mechanism

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

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

34. A. Heterospory is found in all members of pteropsida

B. Selaginella is advance among pteridophytes as it produces seeds

C. Pinus leaves are monomorphic , pinnate

compound and have sunken stomata as adaptation transpiration

D. Sporic meiosis is characteristic of life cycle in many organisms like Volvox , Chlamydomonas and Ulothrix .

A. All are incorrect

B. Both B and C are correct

C. Only B is correct

D. Only D is incorrect

Answer: A

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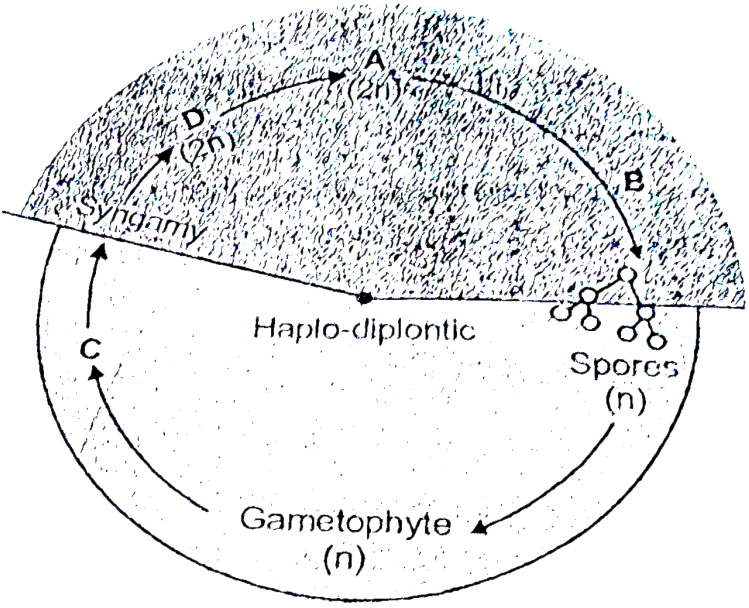
35. Identify the labels A , B , C , and D in the figure given below



A. A - Sporophyte , B - Meiosis

C - Gametogenesis , D - Endosperm

B. A - Sporophyte , B - Mitosis

C - Gametogenesis , D - Zygote

C. A - Gametophyte , B - Meiosis

C - Gametogenesis , D - Zygote

D. A - Sporophyte , B - Meiosis

C - Gametogenesis , D - Zygote

Answer: D

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Assignment Section C Previous Years Questions

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

A. Broad hardy leaves

B. Superficial atomata

C. Thick cuticle

D. Presence of vessels

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

2. Which one of the following statements is wrong ?

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

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

C. Agar - agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria

D. Leminaria and Sargassum are used as food

Answer: B

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3. Select the correct statement

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

B. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous

C. Salvinia , Ginkgo and Pinus all are gymnosperms

D. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

Answer: D

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4. Which one is a wrong statement?

A. Brown algae have chlorophyll a and c , and fucoxanthin

B. Archegonia are found in Bryophyta , Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms

C. Mucor has biflagellate zoospoores

D. Haploid endosperm is typical feature of gymnosperms

Answer: C

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5. 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) Seloginella is a homopourous 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 (E)

B. (A) , (C) and (D)

C. (B) , (C) and (D)

D. (A) , (D) and (E)

Answer: D

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6. In which of the following, gametophyte is not independent in free living ?

A. Pinus

B. Funaria

C. Marchantia

D. Pteris

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

7. Which one of the following statements is wrong ?

A. Mannitol is stored food in Rhodophyceae

B. Algin and carrageen are products of algae

C. Agar - agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria

D. Chlorella and Spirulina are used as space food

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. Male gametes are flagellated in

A. Spirogyra

B. Polysiphonia

C. Anabeana

D. Ectocarpus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

9. Which of the following is responsible for peat formation?

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Sphagnum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Lilium

D. Pinus

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Sargassum

B. Ectocarpus

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

12. Select the wrong statement

A. Anisogametes differ either in structure, function or behaviour

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

C. Chlamydomonas exhibits both isogamy and anisogamy and Fucus shows oogamy

D. Isogamy are similar in structure , function and behaviour

Answer: B

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13. Monoecious plant of Chara shows occurrence of

A. Stamen and carpel on the same plant

B. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium on the same plant

C. Upper oogonium and lower antheridium on the same plant

D. Antheridiophore and archegoniophore on the same plant

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

14. Read the following statement (A-E) and answer the equestion which follows them

(A) In liverworts, mosses and fems fametophytes are free living

(B) Gymnospers and some ferms are heterosphorous

(C) Sexual reproduction if 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. two

B. Three

C. Four

D. One

Answer: B

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15. 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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16. Gymnosperms are also called soft wood spermatophytes because they lack

A. Thick - walled tracheids

B. Xylem fibres

C. Cambium

D. Phloem fibres

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Multiplication by fragmentation

B. Diplontic life cycle

C. Members of kingdom plantae

D. Mode of Nutrition

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

18. Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having

A. Cambium

B. Vessels

C. Seeds

D. Motile Sperms

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

19. Which one of the following is correct statement

A. Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes

B. Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes

C. Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage

D. In gymnosperms , female gametophyte is freeliving

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

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

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

(B) In ginkgo male gametophyte is not independent

(C) Sexual reproduction in Volvox is isogamous

(E) The spores of slime moulds lack cell walls

How many of the above statements are correct

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. One

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

21. 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

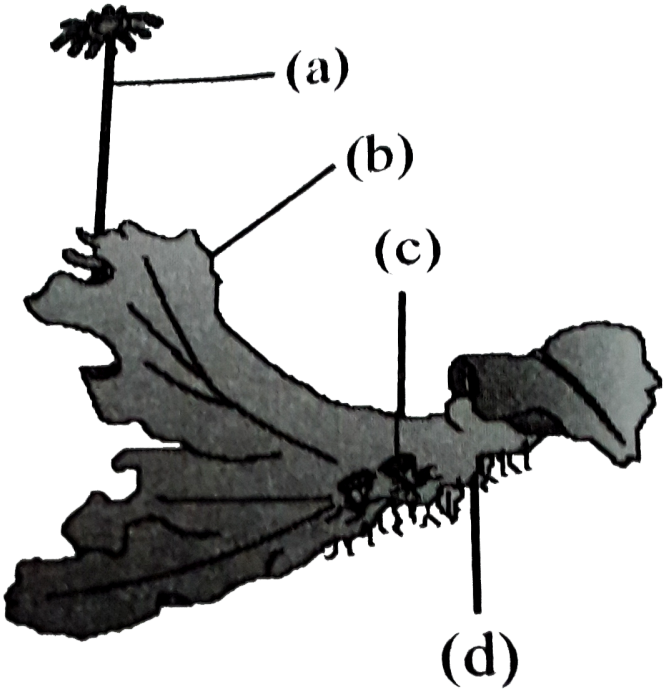
D. Female gametophyte lack archegonia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

22. Examine the figure given below and select the right option given all the four parts (a,b,c,d)

correctly identified.



A. a - Seta

b - Sporophyte

c - Protonema

d - Rhizoids

B. a - Antheridiophore

b - Male thallus

c - Globule

d - Roots

C. a - Archegoniophore

b - Female thallus

c - Gemmacup

d - Rhizoids

D. a - Archegoniophore

b - Female thallus

c - Bud

d - Foot

Answer: C

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23. 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 on different trees.

The two wrong statements together are

A. (B) and (C)

B. (A) and (B)

C. (A) and (C)

D. (A) and (D)

Answer: D

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24. Archegoniophore is present in

A. Funaria

B. Marchantla

C. Chara

D. Adiantum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Pinus

B. Polytrichum

C. Adiantum

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

26. Compared with the gametophytes of the bryophytes, the gametophytes of vascular plants tend to be:-

A. Smaller and to have smaller sex organs

B. Smaller but to have larger sex organs

C. Larger but to have smaller sex organs

D. Larger and to have larger sex organs

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

27. Which one of the following plants is monoecious

A. Marchantia

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Date palm

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Sphagnum

B. Mustard

C. Castor

D. Pinus

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

A.

A	B	C	D
Chara	Marchantia	Fucus	Pinus

B.

A	B	C	D
Equilsetum	Ginkgo	Selaginella	Lycopodium

C.

A	B	C	D
Selaginella	Equilsetum	Salvinia	Ginkgo

D.

A	B	C	D
Funaria	Adiantum	Salvinia	Riccia

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

30. Which one of the following plants is monoecious

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Papaya

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

31. Which one of the following has haplontic life cycle

A. Polytrichum

B. Ustilago

C. Wheat

D. Funaria

Answer: B

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32. Phylogenetic system of classification is based on

A. Morphological features

B. Chemical constituents

C. Floral characters

D. Evolutionary relationships

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Porphyra

B. Fucus

C. Gracillaria

D. Chara

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

Or

Seloginella has the character of evolutionary importance. That character is

A. Heterospory

B. Haplontic life cycle

C. Free - living gametophyte

D. Dependent sporophyte

Answer: A

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35. Selelct one of the following paris of important features distinguishig Gnetum from Cycas and Pinus and showing affinities with angiosperms

A. Embryo development and apical meristem

B. Absence of resin duct and leaf venation

C. Presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia

D. Perianth and two integuments

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

36. Which of the following is heterosporous

A. Equisetum

B. Dryopteris

C. Salvinia

D. Adiantum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cedrus

B. Pteris

C. Funaria

D. Polytrichum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Self fertilization is prevented

B. There is no change in success rate of fertilization

C. There is high degree of sterility

D. One can conclude that the plant is apomictic

Answer: A

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

A. Chemical composition of the cell wall

B. Types of pigments present in the cell

C. Nature of stored food materials in the cell

D. Structural organization of thallus

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Riccia , Dryopteris and Cycas

B. Anthoceros , Funaria and Spirogyra

C. Zygnema , Saprolegnia and Hydrilla

D. Fucus , Marsilea and Calotropis

Answer: A

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41. In gymnosperms the pollen chamber represents

A. The microsporangium in which pollen grains develop

B. A cell in the pollen grain in which the sperms formed

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

D. An opening in the mega gametophyte through which the pollen tube approaches the egg

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

42. Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by

A. Peristome teeth

B. Elaters

C. Indusium

D. Calyptra

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. It is easily available

B. It is hygroscopic

C. It reduces transpiration

D. It serves as a disifectant

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

44. Conifers differ from grasses in the

A. Production of seeds from ovules

B. Lack of xylem tracheids

C. Absence of pollen tubes

D. Formation of endosperm before fertilization

Answer: D

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45. In a moss the sporophyte

A. Is partially parasitic on the gametophyte

B. Produces gametes that give rise to the gametophyte

C. Arises from a spore produced from the gametophyte

D. Manufactures food for itself , as well as for the gametophyte

Answer: A

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46. Match items in Column - I with those in Column - II

	Column -I		Column -II
$a.$	Peritrichous flagellation	(i)	Ginkgo
$b.$	Living fossil	(ii)	Macrocystes
$c.$	Rhizophore	(iii)	Esherichia coil
$d.$	Smallest flowering plant	(iv)	Selaginella
$e.$	Largest pernnial alga	(v)	Wolffia

Select the correct answer from the following :

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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47. Ectophloic siphonostele is found in

A. Adiantum and Cucurbitaceae

B. Osmunda and Equisetum

C. Marsilea and Botrychium

D. Dicksonia and maiden hair fern

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Polypetalous angiosperms

B. Gamopetalous angiosperms

C. Conifers

D. Cycads

Answer: D

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49. A system of classification in which a large number of traits are considered is

A. Natural system

B. Phylogenetic system

C. Artificial system

D. Synthetic system

Answer: A

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50. Genera Plantarum was written by

A. Engler & Prantl

B. Bentham & Hooker

C. Bessey

D. Hutchinson

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

51. Phylogenetic classification is based on

A. Overall similarities

B. Utilitarian system

C. Habits of plants

D. Common evolutionary descent

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

52. According to which phylogenetic system , dicots are advance with sympetalae conditions ?

A. Bentham & Hooker's

B. Engler & Prantl

C. Hutchinson

D. Takhtajan

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

53. Phenetic classification of organisms is based on

A. The ancestral lineage of existing organisms

B. Observable characteristics of existing organisms

C. Dendrograms based on DNA characteristics

D. Sexual characteristics

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

54. Which one of the following is wrongly matched ?

A. Nostoc - Water blooms

B. Spirogyra - Motile gametes

C. Sargassum - Chlorophyll c

D. Basidiomycetes - Puffballs

Answer: B

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55. In chlorophyceae , the mode of sexual reproduction is

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Oogamy

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

56. An alga as the source of protein is

A. Chlorella

B. Nostoc

C. Spirogyra

D. Ulothrix

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

57. Ulothrix be described as a

A. Filamentous alga lacking flagellated reproductive stages

B. Coenobial alga producing zoospores

C. Filamentous alga with flagellated reproductive stages

D. Non - motile colonial alga lacking zoospores

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Different sizes of motile sex organs

B. Same size of motile sex organs

C. Morphologically different sex organs

D. Physiologically differentiated sex organs

Answer: D

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59. Pyrenoids are made up of

A. Proteinaceous centre and starchy sheath

B. Core of nucleic acid surrounded by7 protein sheath

C. Core protein surrounded by fatty sheath

D. Core of starch surrounded by sheath of protein

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

60. Brown algae is chaaracterised by the presence of

A. Fucoxanthin

B. Haemastochrome

C. Phycocyanin

D. Phycoerythrin

Answer: A

61. Ulothrix filaments produce

A. Heterogametes

B. Basidiospores

C. Isogametes

D. Anisogametes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

62. The plant body is thalloid in

A. Funaria

B. Sphagnum

C. Salvinia

D. Marchantia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

63. In bryophytes

A. Both generations are independent

B. Gametophytes are dependent upon sporophytes

C. Sporophytes complete their life cycle

D. Sporophytes are dependent upon gametophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

64. Which of the following plant kingdom is called 'amphibians' ?

A. Gymnosperm

B. Thallophyta

C. Tracheophyta

D. Bryophyta

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

65. Bryophytes can be separated from algae, because they

A. Possess archegonia

B. Conatain chloroplast

C. Are thalloid forms

D. Have no conducting tissue

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

66. Bryophytes are dependent on water because

A. Water is essential for their vegetative propagation

B. The sperms can easily reach upto egg in the archegonium

C. Archegonium has to remain filled with water for fertilization

D. Water is essential for fertilization for their homosporous nature

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

67. Bryophytes comprise

A. Dominant phase of gamet6ophyte which produces spores

B. Small sporophyte phase and generally parasitic on gametophyte

C. Sporophyte is of longer duration

D. Dominant phase ofsporophyte which is parasitic

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

68. The antherozoids of Funaria are

A. Multiciliated

B. Monociliated

C. Aciliated

D. Biciliated

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

69. Plant body of funaria is

A. Completely sporophyte

B. Predominantly gametophyte with sporophyte

C. Completely gametophyte

D. Predominantly sporophyte with gametophyte

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

70. Which of the following is true about bryophytes

A. They are thalloid

B. They possess archegonia

C. They contain chloroplast

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

71. Multicellular branched rhizoids and leafy gametophytes are the characteristics of

A. Some bryophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. All bryophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: A

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72. Elater mechanism for seed dispersal is exhibited by

A. Liverworts

B. Marchantia

C. Riccia

D. Funaria

Answer: B

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73. Dichotomous branching is found in

A. Liverworts

B. Pteridophytes

C. Fern

D. funaria

Answer: A

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74. The walking fern is so named because

A. It propagates vagetatively by its leaf tips

B. It knows how to walk by itself

C. Its spores are able to walk

D. It is dispersed through the agency of walking animals

Answer: A

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75. Plants having vascular tissues but lacking seeds are

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Algae

D. Bryophytes

Answer: A

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76. Which aquatic fern performs nitrogen fixation :

A. Azolla

B. Nostoc

C. Salvia

D. Salvinia

Answer: A

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77. A well developed archegonium with neck consisting of 4 - 6 rows and neck canal cells ,

characterises

A. Gymnosperms and flowering plants

B. Pteridophytes and gymnosperms

C. Gymnosperms only

D. Bryophytes and pteridophytes

Answer: D

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78. Plants reproducing by spores such as mosses and ferns are grouped under the geneal term:-

A. Cryptogams

B. Bryophytes

C. Sporophytes

D. Thallophytes

Answer: A

79. Which of the following is a vascular cryptogam

A. Cedrus

B. Equisetum

C. Ginkgo

D. Marchantia

Answer: B

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80. Heterospory and seed habit are often discuseed in relation to a structure called .

A. Petiole

B. Ligule

C. Bract

D. Spathe

Answer: B

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

A. Independent sporophyte

B. Presence of archegonia

C. Well developed vascular tissues

D. Independent gametophyte

Answer: B

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82. In Pinus , the wing of the seed develops from

A. Ovuliferous scale

B. Integument

C. Nucellus

D. Bract

Answer: A

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83. The smallest plant group gymnosperms has how many species?

A. 640

B. 300

C. 1000

D. 900

Answer: D

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84. Which one of the following statements about Cycas is incorroct ?

A. It has circinate vernation

B. Its xylem is mainly composed of xylem vessel

C. Its roots contain blue - green algae

D. It does not have a well organized female flower

Answer: B

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85. Largest sperms in the plants world are found in

A. Banyan

B. Cycas

C. Thuja

D. Pinus

Answer: B

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86. Transfusion tissue is present in the leaves of

A. Pinus

B. Dryopteris

C. Cycas

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: D

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87. The endosperm of gymnosperm is

A. Diploid

B. Polyploid

C. Triploid

D. Haploid

Answer: D

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88. Plant group with largest ovule , largest tree , and largest gametes is

A. Gymnosperm

B. Angiosperm

C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta

Answer: A

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89. Which of the following plants produces seeds but not flowers : -

A. Maize

B. Mint

C. Peepal

D. Pinus

Answer: D

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

A. Naked ovules

B. Seeds like mnonocot

C. Circinate ptyxis

D. Compound leaves

Answer: A

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91. Which one of the following is a living fossil

A. Cycas

B. Moss

C. Saccharomyces

D. Spirogyra

Answer: A

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92. Which of the following is without exception in angiosperms ?

A. Presence of vessels

B. Syngamy

C. Secondary growth

D. Autotrophic nutrition

Answer: B

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93. Which one of the following pairs of plants are not seed producers?

A. Fern and Funaria

B. Funaria and Ficus

C. Ficus and Chlamydomonas

D. Punica and Pinus

Answer: A

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94. Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily by their

A. Power of adaptability in diverse habitat

B. Property of producing large number of seeds

C. Nature of self pollination

D. Domestication by man

Answer: A

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95. Transport of food material in higher plants takes place through

A. Companion cells

B. Transfusion tissue

C. Tracheids

D. Sieve elements

Answer: D

96. An alga which can be employed as food for humna being is

A. Ulothrix

B. Chlorella

C. Spirogyra

D. Polysiphonia

Answer: B

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Assignment Section D Assertion Reason Type Questions

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

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

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the

assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: A

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

Reason: Male gametes show chemotropic movement.

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: C

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

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

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: B

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

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

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the

assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: D

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5. A : Endosperm in Cycas is haploid in nature.

R : Cycas roots shows association with oxyphoto - bacteria.

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: B

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6. A : Sexual reproduction shows considerable variation in the type and formation of sex cells in members of chlorophyceae.

R : It may be isogamous, anisogamous and oogamous.

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: A

7. A : Inmosses, second stage of gametophyte consists of upright, slender axes bearing spirally arranged leaves.

R : This stage of gametophyte consists of sex organs.

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: B

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8. A : Events precursor to the seed habit is seen in some members of pteridophytes.

R : Development of the zyotes into young embryo take place within the female gametophyte.

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: A

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9. A : Different plant groups show different patterns of life cycles.

R : During life cycle there is alternation of genration between diploid gametophyte and haploid sporophyte.

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct. Explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: C

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10. A : Microspores and megaspores are produced in same lax in gymnosperms.

R : Lax represents compact strobilus which bear microsporophyll and megasporophyll.

A. If the Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

Answer: D