doubtnut
India's Number 1 Education App

BIOLOGY

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY FOR NEET AND AIIMS

PLANT KINGDOM

Exercise I

1. Gametophyte plant body is non vascular in

A. Algae and liverworts

B. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

C. Mosses and ferns

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. Fusion between two dissimilar flagellated or non flagellated gametes is

A. Isogamy

B. Autogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Oogamy

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. Heterotrichy means having

A. Prostrate and erect filaments

B. Rhizoids and photosynthetic branches

C. Long and short branches

D. Branches differentiated into nodes and internodes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Choose the correct match regarding forms of algae

A. Colonial - Volvox

B. Unicellular - Chara

C. Filamentous - Chlamydomonas

D. Branched filamentous - Spirogyra

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Thallus is an unbranched filament in this algae

A. Spirogyra

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Cladophora

D. Dictyota

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

6. Thalloid plant body shows parts like holdfast, stipe and frond in this class of algae

A. Phaeophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Rhodophyceae

D. Cyanophyceae

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

7. Pigment that is predominant in red algae

A. Fucoxanthin

B. Phycocyanin

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Chlorophyll d

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

8. Reserve food in Rhodophyceae is

A. Oil droplets

B. Mannitol

C. Floridean starch

D. Pyrenoids

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

9. A commercial product agar is produced by

A. Ectocarpus

B. Gelidium

C. Laminaria

D. Chlorella

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. Non motile unicellular green algae is

A. Gelidium

B. Wolffia

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlorella

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

11. Kelp in the following is

A. Laminaria

B. Volvox

C. Lycopodium

D. Adiantum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

12. The following is a filamentous brown alga

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Volvox

C. Scenedesmus

D. Ectocarpus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

13. Marine algae with massive plant body are called as

A. Zoospores

B. Aplanospores

C. Akinetes

D. Autospores

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

14. The most common type of asexual spores seen in algae are

A. Phytoplankton

B. Kelps

C. Coenobials

D. Palmelloids

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

15. Oogamy is seen in

I) Volvox

II) All species of chlamydomonas

III) Spirogyra

IV) Fucus

A. I, II

B. II, III

C. III, IV

D. I, IV

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

16. Non flagellated gametes are seen in

A. Ulothrix

B. Volvox

C. Spirogyra

D. Fucus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

17. Much of the global photosynthesis is carried out by

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Angiosperms

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

18. These algae are used as food

I) Porphyra

II) Laminaria

III) Sargassum

A. I, II only

B. II, III only

C. I, III only

D. I, II, III

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

19. Algin is the product of

A. Green algae

B. Blue - green algae

C. Brown algae

D. Red algae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

20. Carrageen is the product of

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Bryophytes

C. Mosses

D. Ferns

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

21. Agar - Agar is obtained from

A. Gelidium

B. Fucus

C. Polysiphonia

D. Laminaria

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

22. Space travellers use the following alga to fulfill their food requirements

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Chlorella

C. Scenedesmus

D. Porphyra

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

23. Chlorophyceae members are called as green algae because they appear green coloured due to the presence of

A. Chlorophyll a

B. Chlorophyll b

C. Chlorophyll a and b

D. Chlorophyll a, b, c, d

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. There is much variation in the shape of chlorohoplast among the algae of

A. Rhodophycea

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Xanthophyceae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

25. Pyrenoids are structures made of

A. starch and store proteins

B. proteins and store starch

C. proteins and store lipids

D. lipids and store starch

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

26. The most common cell wall materials in green algae are

A. Cellulose, hemicellulose

B. Hemicellulose, pectin

C. Cellulose, pectin

D. Pectin and Xylan

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

27. This is a red alga

A. Polysiphonia

B. Dictyota

C. Laminaria

D. Sargassum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

28. Largest algae belong to the class

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Coniferaceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

29. Fronds are seen in

A. Green algae

B. Blue - green algae

C. Ectocarpus

D. Laminaria

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

30. Asexual spores of phaeophyceae are

A. non motile

B. motile with two unequal lateral flagella

C. motile with two unequal anterior flagella

D. motile with two equal lateral flagella

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

31. Phaeophyceae member sexually reproduce by

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Oogamy

D. All

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

32. Non motile gametes are produced during sexual reproduction in

A. Brown algae

B. Red algae

C. Green algae

D. Rosses

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

33. This reserve food material of algae is structurally similar to glycogen

A. Laminarin

B. Manniton

C. Floridian starch

D. Fucoidin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

34. The chief photosynthetic in red algae is

A. Chlorophyll a

B. Chlorophyll d

C. Chlorophyll b

D. Phycoerythrin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

35. Porphyra is a

A. Red alga

B. Brown alga

C. Green alga

D. Yellow - green alga

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

36. The following group of algae shows post fertilisation changes

A. Red algae

B. Brown algae

C. Green algae

D. None of the algae

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

37. Floridean starch is stored in members of

A. Phaeophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Cyanophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

38. Agar is

A. obtained from green algae

B. used in tissue culture medium

C. stored food in brown algae

D. pigment present in red algae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

39. Reserve food characteristic of brown algae is

A. Fucoxanthin

B. Floridean starch

C. Carrageen

D. Laminarin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

40. Algin is a phycocolloid, obtained from the cell walls of

A. Chlamydomonas, Volvox

B. Laminaria, Fucus

C. Gelidium, Gracillaria

D. Ulothrix, Porphyra

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

41. An alga, that is a rich source of protein is

A. Nostoc

B. Ectocarpus

C. Chlorella

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

42. Marine alga used as food

A. Chlorella

B. Sargassum

C. Polysiphonia

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

43. Huge diversity in sporophytic plant body is seen in

A. Algae

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

44. During palmelloid stage formation, Chlamydo monas

A. Develops a very thick wall

B. Looses the chloroplast

C. Looses flagella

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

45. Chlamydomonas sps show

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Oogamy

D. All the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

46. Fusion between dissimilar gametes is

A. Autogamy

B. Isogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Dichogamy

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. In brown algae, the motile structures have flagella inserted

A. Anteriorly

B. Laterally

C. Posteriorly

D. One anterior and one lateral

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

48. Brown colouration of Phaeophyceae is due to excess

A. Fucoxanthin

B. Zeaxanthin

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Lycopene

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

49. In addition to chlorophyll a, brown algae possess

A. Chlorophyll b

B. Chlorophyll c

C. Chlorophyll d

D. Chlorophyll e

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

50. Dominant Sea Weeds belong to

A. Chlorophyceae and Charophyceae

B. Bacillariophyceae and Phaeophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae and Phaeophyceae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

51. Red algae differs from green and brown algae in

A. Absence of chlorophyll a

B. Undifferentiated cells

C. Not having any flagellate stage

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

52. Laminaria is a

A. Green alga

B. Brown alga

C. Red alga

D. Fungus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

53. Storage product of most algae is

A. Fat

B. Starch

C. Glycogen

D. Cellulose

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

54. Sea Weeds are a main source of

A. Chlorine

B. Fluorine

C. Bromine

D. Iodine

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

55. Reserve food is starch in

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Mycophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Rhodphyceae

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

56. Agar-agar is most extensively used in

A. Medicines

B. Cosmotics

C. Culture media

D. Paints and polishes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

57. Outer wall of Spirogyra is made up of

A. Hemicellulose and cellulose

B. Cellulose

C. Pectin

D. Lignin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

58. Cup shaped chloroplast is seen in

A. Ulothrix

B. Spirogyra

C. Chlamydomonas

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

59. Chloroplast of Spirogyra is

A. Cup shaped

B. Star shaped

C. Ribbon shaped

D. Lamellate

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

60. Both sexual and asexual reproductive structures are non flagellated in

A. green algae

B. red algae

C. blue green algae

D. brown algae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

61. Unicellular SCP algae are

A. Volvox, Chara

B. Chlorella, Spirulina

C. Gelidium, Gracilaria

D. Laminaria, Sargassum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

62. Pyrenoids store food as

A. Glycogen

B. Fats

C. Oil globules

D. Starch

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

63. Pyriform gametes with two lateral flagella are produced by

A. blue green algae

B. green algae

C. red algae

D. brown algae

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

64. Red snow phenomenon is due to

A. Chlamydomonas snowiae

B. Chlamydomonas nivalis

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

65. Thick walled resting spores produced by Chlamydomonas in dry conditions are environment are

A. Meiospores

B. Aplanospores

C. Hypnospores

D. Zygospores

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

66. The mechanism which is involved in zoospore formation in Chlamydomonas is called

A. Mitosis

B. Meiosis

C. Amitosis

D. Endomitosis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

67. Irish Moss is

A. Chondrus

B. Bryum

C. Funaria

D. Selaginella

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

68. Isogamy is a mode of sexual reproduction in which

A. The fusing gametes are morphologically and functionally similar

B. One of the two fusing gametes is comparatively smaller

C. The gametes are similar in structure and size but different in behaviour

D. The fusing gametes are dissimilar in all respects

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

69. Red eyespot of certain green algae is meant for

A. Photosynthesis

B. Photosensitivity

C. Visibility

D. Respiration

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

70. In addition to reproduction, zygospore also helps in

A. Perennation

B. Dispersal

C. Genetic variability

D. All the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

71. Spirogyra is usually found in

A. Running. fresh water

B. Stagnant fresh water

C. Stagnant marine water

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

72. Spirogyra is called as pond silk because

A. Filaments are made up of silk

B. Filaments are slippery to touch

C. Both 1 and 2

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

73. Spirogyra belongs to the class

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Cyanophyceae

C. Xanthophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

74. A parasitic green alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Ulva

C. Cladophora

D. Cephaleuros

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

75. Red rust of Tea is caused by

A. Puccinia

B. Ustillago

C. Cephaleuros

D. Harveyella

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

76. Gametangia of algae differ from those of Funaria in being

A. Unstalked

B. All identical

C. Non-jacketed and unicellular

D. None of the abvoe

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

77. All algae have these photosynthetic pigments in common

A. Chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b

B. Chlorophyll b and carotenes

C. Chlorophyll a and carotenes

D. Phycobilins and carotenes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

78. The most common mode of reproduction in Spirogyra is

A. Conjugation

B. Aplanospore formation

C. Fragmentation

D. Akinete formation

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

79. An edible Rhodophyte is

A. Polysiphonia

B. Batrachospermum

C. Porphyra

D. Corallina

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

80. Which one is a kelp

A. Batrachospermum

B. Ulothrix

C. Macrocystis

D. Dictyota

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

81. The largest alga is

A. Laminaria

B. Macrocystis

C. Nereocystis

D. Saragassum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

82. Which of the following structure indicates the algal ancestry of mosses?

A. The habit of growing on damp soil

B. Presence of free and filamentous protonema

C. Presence of rhizoids

D. Non-vascular nature

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Gas vacuoles

B. Filamentous body

C. Cell wall components

D. Phycobilins

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Ulva

B. Caulerpa

C. Chlorella

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

85. Which of the following has Coenobium?

A. Volvox

B. Vaucheria

C. Ectocarpus

D. Ulothrix

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

86. Unicellular ogranisms are not found in

A. Chlorophyta

B. Xanthophyta

C. Euglenophyta

D. Phaeophyta

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

87. Scalariform conjugation takes place in

A. Oedogonium

B. Spirogyra

C. Ulothrix

D. Volvox

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

88. Conducting tissues are absent in

A. Ferns

B. Gymnosperms

C. Mosses

D. Angiosperms

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

89. In mosses meiosis occurs

A. during spore formation

B. in the zygote

C. in the gametangium

D. in the gametes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

90. In bryophytes

A. both sporophyte and gametophyte are independent

B. sporophyte is dependent on gametophyte

C. both sporophyte and gametophyte are dependent

D. both gametophyte is dependent on sporophyte

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

91. Amphibians of the plant kingdom are

A. Pteridophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Gymnosperms

D. Bryophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

92. Archegonium is

A. female sex organ

B. aggregation of sporophylls

C. vegetatively reproducing structure

D. male sex organ

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

93. Foot, seta and capsule are the parts of

A. Gametophyte in bryophytes

B. Sporophyte in pteridophytes

C. Sporophyte in bryophytes

D. Gametophyte in angiosperms

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

94. Life cycle in bryophytes is

A. Haplo - diplontic

B. Diplontic

C. Diplo - haplontic

D. Haplontic

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

95. Gametophytes show protonemal and leafy stages

A. Ferns

B. Liverworts

C. Mosses

D. Horsetails

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

96. Multicellular, jacketed male sex organ is

A. Oogonium

B. Antheridium

C. Archegonium

D. Ovule

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

97. Special reproductive structures called gemmae are found in the members of

A. Bryophyta

B. Algae

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

98. Specialised asexual reproductive structures found in bryophytes are

A. Tubers

B. Gemmae

C. Protonema

D. Archegonia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

99. Sporophytc is non vascular in

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

100. A moss used as packing material for trans shipment of living material is

A. Funaria

B. Marchantia

C. Sphagnum

D. Polytrichum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

101. Mosses reproduce vegetatively by

A. Spores

B. Fragmentation

C. Secondary protonema

D. (2) and (3)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

102. Bryophytes that prevent soil erosion by forming dense mats on the soil are

A. Ferns

B. Kelps

C. Horsetails

D. Mosses

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

103. Rhizoids of bryophytes are

A. unicellular

B. multiseriate

C. unicellular or multicellular

D. multicellular

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

104. Male sex organ of bryophytes is

A. Spermatangium

B. Microsporangium

C. Antheridium

D. Oogonium

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

105. Bryophytes are

A. first thallophytes

B. first spermatophytes

C. first embryophytes

D. first tracheophytes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

106. This product of bryophytes is used as fuel

A. Bryokenin

B. Club moss

C. Peat

D. Horn worts

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

107. In leafy gametophytes of bryophytes, leaves are arranged in following number of rows

A. 2

B. 4

C. 5

D. 8

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

108. Multicellular green filamentous plant in bryophytes is

A. first stage of gametophyte of mosses

B. first stage of gametophyte of liverworts

C. last stage of gametophyte of mosses

D. last stage of gametophyte of liverworts

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

109. Polytrichum is a

A. Liver wort

B. Moss

C. Kelp

D. Horn wort

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

110. Riccia belongs to liverworts because

A. It cures liver diseases

B. It produces liver diseases

C. It is dorsiventral like liver

D. It is filamentous

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

111. Which of the following is a 'bog moss'/peat moss?

A. Bryum

B. Polytrichum

C. Sphagnum

D. Taxithelium

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

112. Sphagnum is also called 'Peat Moss' because it

A. Occurs in peat

B. Grows in acidic marshes

C. Decays to form peat

D. Quickness fossilisation

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

113. Funaria sex organs are

A. Projected and sessile

B. Projected and stalked

C. Embedded and stalked

D. Embedded and sessile

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

114. Bryophytes are amphibians of the platn kingdom because

A. They require a layer of water for carrying out sexual reproduction

B. They occur in damp places

C. They are mostly aquatic

D. All the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

115. Which one has good capacity of absorbing water, used in place of cotton and as a fuel?

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Sphagnum

D. Funaria

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

116. All bryophytes are

A. Strictly homosporous

B. Strictly heterosporous

C. Strictly monocious

D. Strictly dioecious

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

117. Byophytes differ from pteridophytes in not having

A. Archegonia

B. Defined sporophyte

C. Vascular strands (steles)

D. Multicellular embryo

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

118. Peat moss is

A. Funaria

B. Sphagnum

C. Marchantia

D. Polytrichum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

119. Dominant stage in bryophytes is

A. Independent sporophyte

B. Independent gametophyte

C. (1) and (2)

D. Dependent sporophyte

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

120. Gametophyte plants of this group act as soil binders

A. Algae

B. Pteridophytes

C. Fungi

D. Bryophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. As fertilization takes place in the presence of water only

B. As Funaria is hydrophyte

C. As plant is delicate and will dry without water

D. As branches will not develop

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

122. A common hornwort is

A. Anthoceros

B. Funaria

C. Marchantia

D. Riccia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

123. Which one is connected with spore dispersal in Funaria

A. Foot

B. Annulus

C. Seta

D. Peristome

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. They are a part of gametophytic generation

B. They lack xylem and phloem

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither of the two

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

125. The juvenile stage of the gametophyte of moss is

A. Green, filamentous and branched structure called protonema

B. A tetraflagellate body

C. Dorsoventrally flattened plate like body

D. A colourless mass of tubular stuctures

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

126. The rhizoids in Funaria are

A. Green and branched thread like stuctures

B. Unbranched root like outgrowths

C. Branched and multicellular nongreen thread like structures

D. Unicellular and of two types

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

127. Antherozoids of moss are

A. Short, curved and biciliate

B. Rod shaped, biciliate

C. Short and multiciliate

D. Long and multiciliate

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

128. In bryophytes, embryo/sporophyte develops inside

A. Antheridium

B. Sporangium

C. Archegonium

D. Male branch

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

129. Calyptra around the sporophyte of a bryophyte is derived from

A. Columella

B. Antheridium

C. Archegonium

D. Capsule

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

130. A bryophyte harbouring Nostoc colonics is

A. Zoopis

B. Anthoceros

C. Dawsonia

D. Marchantia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Pteridophyta

B. Rhodophyta

C. Bryophyta

D. Phaeophyta

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

132. Which one has the largest gametophyte

A. Cycas

B. Angiosperm

C. Selaginella

D. Moss/Polytrichum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

133. In moss, stomata occur on

A. stem

B. Leaves

C. Capsule

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

134. Sex organs are found on specialized sexual receptacles called antheridiophore and archegoniophore in

A. Riccia

B. Marchantia

C. Funaria

D. Pogonatums

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

135. Leaves of mosses lack

A. Chloroplasts

B. Stomata

C. Midrib

D. Assimilatory capacity

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

136. Liverworts differ from mosses in their

A. Rhizoids

B. Structure of plant body

C. Not having paraphyses

D. All of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

137. Largest bryophyte is

A. Dawsonia

B. Zoopsis

C. Porella

D. Pellia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

138. Smallest bryophytes is

A. Zoopsis

B. Notothylas

C. Riccia

D. Sphagnum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

139. Positive evidence for aquatic ancestory of bryophytes is

A. Ciliated sperms

B. Gametophytic body

C. Protonema

D. Oogamous sexual reproduction

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

140. Spores of which plant produce protonema?

A. Riccia

B. Funaria

C. Anthoceros

D. Pellia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

141. Plant body is a sporophyte with true root, stem and leaves but not flowers in

A. Bryophyta

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophyta

D. Algae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

142. Adiantum belongs to class

A. Pteropsida

B. Psilopsida

C. Sphenopsida

D. Lycopsida

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

143. Heterosporous pteridophyte is

A. Salvinia

B. Lycopodium

C. Pteris

D. Funaria

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

144. Fern prothallus is

A. Rhizoid

B. Sporophyll

C. Gametophyte

D. Sporophyte

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

145. The event that is precursor to seed habit is

A. formation of cones/strobili

B. production of similar type of spores

C. development of zygote into embryo within the female gametophyte

D. dependence on water for sexual reproduction

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

146. Equisetum is

A. Homosporous bryopsida, moss plant

B. Heterosporous pteropsida fern

C. Homosporous psilopsida member

D. Homosporous sphenopsida member with strobili

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

147. First terrestrial plants with vascular tissues

A. Gymnosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Dicots

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

148. Gametophytic plant body is represented by prothallus in

A. Funaria

B. Marchantia

C. Anthoceros

D. Selaginella

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

149. Horsetails are included under

A. Gymnosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Algae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

150. Microsporophylls and megasporophylls appeared first in this group of plants

A. Bryophytes

B. Dicots

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

151. For the first time sporophyte has become more dominant than gametophyte in the following group of plants

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Mosses

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

152. First tracheophytes are

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

153. Sporophylls aggregate as cones in

A. Dryopteris

B. Ferns

C. Equisetum

D. Marselia

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

154. Most of the pteridophytes are

A. Monosporous

B. Polysporous

C. Homosporous

D. Heterosporous

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

155. Heterosporous aquatic ferns are

A. Lycopodium, Selaginella

B. Equisetum, Selaginella

C. Azolla, Salvinia

D. Dryopteris, Pteris

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

156. Female gametophyte is retained for sometime on sporophyte of the following pteridophyte

A. Salvinia

B. Equisetum

C. Lycopodium

D. Dryopteris

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

157. Ferns belongs to class

A. Psilopsida

B. Lycopsida

C. Sphenopsida

D. Pteropsida

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

158. This is a pteropsida member

A. Lycopodium

B. Rhynia

C. Selaginella

D. Adiantum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

159. Dependent gametophytes on sporophyte are seen for the first time in

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

160. A fern differs from a moss in possessing

A. Swimming/flagellate antherozoids

B. Flask - shaped archegonia

C. Independent sporophyte

D. Independent gametophyte

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

161. Pteridophytes differ from mosses/bryophytes in possessing

A. Independent gametophyte

B. Well developed vascular system

C. Archegonia

D. Flagellate spermatozoids

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

162. Circinate vernation, a characteristic of ferns is

A. Attachment of sori on leaves

B. Heterophylly

C. Coiling of young leaves

D. Arrangement of leaves of stem

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

163. Fern with false indusium is

A. Pteris

B. Dryopteris

C. Marsilea

D. Lycopodium

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

164. A plant with vascular tissues, but without seeds belong to

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophyta

D. Bryophyta

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

165. Which pteridophyte has been proved to be a good biofertiliser for paddy?

A. Azolla

B. Marsilea

C. Pteris

D. Adiantum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

166. Dioecious prothalli are produced in :

A. Lycopodium

B. Selaginella

C. Pteridium

D. Pteris

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

167. The male gamete of Lycopodium and Selaginella is

A. Non - ciliated

B. Biflagellated

C. Multiflagellated

D. Quadriflagellated

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

168. Pteridophytes are often called

A. Amphibians of plant kingdom

B. Botanical snakes

C. Archegoniate atrachaeophytes

D. Lower spermatophytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

169. Smallest aquatic fern is:

A. Pteridium

B. Azolla

C. Marsailea

D. Salvinia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

170. 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

Watch Video Solution

171. Prothallus of fern has

A. Antheridia and archegonia on lower surface

B. Antheridia and archegonia on upper surface

C. Antherida on upper surface and archegonia on lower surface

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

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

172. Multiciliated antherozoids occur in

A. Riccia and Funaria

B. Pteris and Cycas

C. Ricca and Pteris

D. Marchantia and Riccia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

173. Chlorenchyma is known to develop in

A. Cytoplasm of Chlorella

B. Mycelium of a green mould like Aspergillus

C. Spore capsule of a moss

D. Pollen tube of Pinus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

174. Archegoniate includes:

A. Bryophyta, pteridophyta, gymnosperms

B. Pteridophyta, gymnosperms, angiosperms

C. Thallophyta, bryophytes, pteridophyta

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

175. A gymnosperm with mycorrhiza is

A. Cycas

B. Casuarina

C. Pinus

D. Cedrus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

176. The giant red wood tree belongs to

A. Angiosperms

B. Dicots

C. Gymnosperms

D. Monocots

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

177. Flowering plants with naked seeds are

A. Dicots

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

178. A gymnosperm with unbranched stem is

A. Pinus

B. Sequoia

C. Cycas

D. Cedrus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

179. Male and female gametophytes in gymnosperms are

A. dominant and independent

B. free living, autotrophic

C. reduced and dependent

D. well developed, photosynthetic

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

180. Female strobilus in gymnosperms consists of

A. Microsporophylls

B. Microsporangia

C. Megasporophylls

D. Ovary

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

181. One of the tallest gymnosperm is

A. Eucalyptus

B. Pinus

C. Ginkgo

D. Sequoia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

182. Gametophytes do not have independent existence in

A. Pinus

B. Spirogyra

C. Dryopteris

D. Funaria

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

183. A gymnosperm with mycorrhiza is

A. Orchid

B. Monotropa

C. Cycas

D. Pinus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

184. Winged pollen grains are seen in

A. Cycas

B. Gnetum

C. Pinus

D. Pteris

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

185. Minimum number of archegonia seen in female gametophyte of gymnosperms is

A. one

B. two

C. eight

D. six

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

186. A living fossil is

A. Pinus

B. Ephedra

C. Cedrus

D. Cycas

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

187. In gymnosperms, the endosperm is :

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Polypoid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

188. Pollination in Cedrus/Pinus/Cycas is

A. Hydrophilous

B. Ornithophilous

C. Zoophilous

D. Anemophilous

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

189. Xylem in Gymnosperms lacks

A. Tracheids

B. Xylem parenchyma

C. Xylem fibres

D. Vessels

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

190. What is characteristic of gymnosperms

A. Triploid endosperm

B. Absence of annual habit

C. Occurrence of minute flowers

D. Absence of strobili

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

191. Ovules with pollen chamber, integument single and ovule with archegonia are found in :

A. Cycas, Pinus

B. Ephedra, Gnetum

C. Araucaria, Thuja

D. All of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

192. Winged pollens (pollens with two saci) are produced in

A. Cycas and Pinus

B. Pinus and Ephedra

C. Ephedra and Cycas

D. Only Pinus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

193. In gymnosperms, the endosperm is always haploid due to its

A. Single fertilization

B. Formation from nucellus

C. Formation from female gametophyte

D. Development from polar

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

194. Which is not found in gymnosperms?

A. Herbs

B. Shrubs

C. Trees

D. Lianas

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

195. Conical/pyramidal/excurrent habit of Pinus is due to

A. Competition among branches

B. Effect of auxin

C. Efficiency of water movement

D. Competition amongst adjacent trees

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Perisperm

B. Testa

C. Embryo

D. Endosperm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

197. A gymnosperm grown for its appearance is

A. Pinus

B. Picea

C. Araucaria

D. Cedrus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

198. Resin is a product of

A. A fern

B. A conifer

C. A cycad

D. A monocot

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

199. The ovules of Pinus are present on

A. Upper surface of ovuliferous scale

B. Lower surface of ovuliferous scale

C. Bract scale

D. Ovuliferous as well as bract scales

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

200. If the haploid number of chromosomes in a Gymnosperm is 6, their number in endosperm cell would be

A. 12

B. 24

C. 6

D. 36

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Oosphere

B. Archegonia

C. Developed from megaspore

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

202. The species of Pinus, seeds of which are edible and known chilgoza comes from

A. P. roxburghii

B. P. gerardiana

C. P. monophylla

D. P. sylvestris

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Dryopteris and Selaginella

B. Pinus and Cycas

C. Porella and Funaria

D. Dalbergia and Mangifera

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Two

B. Three

C. One

D. Four

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

205. Cycas has the largest

A. Ovule

B. Egg

C. Sperm

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

206. Spermatozoid of Cycas is

A. Biflagellate

B. Nonflagellate

C. Uniflagellate

D. Multiciliate

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

207. Cycas revoluta is

A. Date Palm

B. Sea Palm

C. Royal Palm

D. Sago Palm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

208. Wood of cycas is

A. Monoxylic and manoxylic

B. Manoxylic and polyxylic

C. Diploxylic

D. Monoxylic

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

209. Monkey Puzzle is

A. Pinus roxburghii

B. Cycas revoluta

C. Gnetum gnemon

D. Araucaria imbricata

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

210. Coralloid roots of Cycas possess a symbiotic alga

A. Aulosira

B. Spirogyra

C. Ulothrix

D. Anabaena

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

211. Nonmotile male gametes are found in :

A. Pinus, Ephedra

B. Dicots, monocots

C. Red algae

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

212. Pinus exhibits

A. Polyembryony and polycotyledony

B. Zoodiogamy and siphonogamy

C. Unbranched stem habit

D. Insect pollination

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

213. Xylem with vessels is found in which gymnosperms?

A. Cycas and Pinus

B. Ephedra and Gnetum

C. Araucaria and Taxus

D. Thuja and Pinus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

214. 'Christmas tree' is :

A. Ephedra

B. Taxus

C. Araucaria

D. Pinus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

215. Anticancerous alkaloids have recently been reported in

A. Bark of Taxus baccata

B. Shoot of Ephedra

C. Seeds of Pinus excelsa

D. Cortex of Cycas stem

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

216. Canada balsam is obtained from

A. Pinus excelsa

B. Abies balsemia

C. Cedrus deodara

D. Junipers

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

217. Ciliated male gametes and circinately coiled young leaves are found in

A. Ferns

B. Marsilea

C. Cycas

D. All of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

218. Which one of the following is correct for Cycas?

A. The same sporophyll bears micro-and megasporangia

B. A single cone bears both micro - and mega sporangiate organs

C. Male and female cones occur on the same plant

D. Male cone and megasporophylls occur on separate male and female plants

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

219. Sulphur shower is caused by :

A. Release of pollens from Pinus male cones in conifer forest

B. Acid rains

C. Sulphur deposition

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

220. Rhizoids are absent in

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Only gymnosperms

D. All spermatophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

221. Double fertilisation is characteristic of

A. Pteridophyta

B. Angiosperms

C. Bryophyta

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

222. Smallest angiosperm is

A. Wolffia

B. Azolla

C. Lycopodium

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

223. Egg apparatus in the embryosac of angiosperms is

A. 7 celled

B. 3 celled

C. one celled

D. 8 celled

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

224. Gametophyte is always dependent on sporophyte in

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Seed plants

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

225. Pollen grain is

A. reduced sporophyte

B. reduced male sporophyte

C. reduced male gametophyte

D. reduced female gametophyte

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

226. Flagellated gametes are absent in

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

227. Embryosac is

A. Female gametophyte of gymnosperms

B. Male gametophyte of gymnosperms

C. Immature embryo of angiosperms

D. Female gametophyte of angiosperms

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

228. Microspores of the following plants are also called as pollen grains

A. Pteridophytes

B. Pteridophytes and gymnosperms

C. Only angiosperms

D. Spermatophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

229. Tallest angispermic tree is

A. Sequoia

B. Mangifera

C. Eucalyptus

D. Shorea robusta

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

230. In angiosperms, the endosperm is

A. Persistent female gametophyte

B. Formed after fertilization

C. Formed before fertilization

D. Short lived

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

231. In angiosperms pollinating agents are

A. Water

B. Wind

C. Animals

D. All the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

232. Vessels and companion cells occur in

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Viruses

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

233. Siphonogamy occurs in

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms only

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. Angiosperms only

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

234. Water is not required for the act of fertilization in

A. Mosses

B. Ferns

C. Grasses

D. Liverworts

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

235. Haplo-diplontic and diplontic algae respectively are

A. Spirogyra, Polysiphonia

B. Funaria, Laminaria

C. Polysiphonia, Spirulina

D. Ectocarpus, Fucus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

236. Diplontic life cycle is shown by

A. Fucus

B. Spirogyra

C. Polysiphonia

D. Ectocarpus

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

237. Alternation of generations is not shown by

A. Spirogyra

B. Fucus

C. Marchantia

D. 1 and 2

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

238. Life cycle of Chlamydomonas is

A. Haplontic

B. Diplontic

C. Diplo - haplontic

D. Diplobiontic

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

239. Formation of gametophyte directly from sporophyte is

A. Apogamy

B. Apospory

C. Apocarpy

D. Parthenogenesis

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Exercise Ii

1. The "endosperm" of a gymnosperm represent

A. Gametophytic tissue

B. Sporophytic tissue

C. Tissue formed by double fertilization

D. Polyploid tissue

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

2. Vessels occur in the following gymnosperm plant

A. Ginkgo

B. Taxus

C. Gneturn

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following is not heterosporous?

A. Selaginella

B. Pinus

C. Pteridium

D. Cycas

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. The prostist in which cell size decrease with each division are

A. Diatom

B. Dinoflagellates

C. Euglenoids

D. Slime molds

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Water is essential for bryophyta

A. For fertilization and homosporous nature

B. Water should be filled in archegonium for fertilization

C. Water is necessary for movement of sperm

D. For dissemination spores

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following yields citric acid?

A. Penicillium citricum

B. Aspergillus niger

C. Saccharomyces

D. Azospirilium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. Which statements is wrong for cycas?

A. Xyelm have vessels

B. Male cones are well developed

C. It has coralloid roots

D. Circinate ptyaxis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. What is correct for stages of Puccina

A. Telia and aecia on wheat

B. Telia and uredo stage on wheat

C. Telia and aecia on barberry

D. None

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. Modern farmer's can increase the yield of Paddy upto 50% by the use of

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Rhizobium

C. Cyanobacteria in Azolla pinnata

D. Farm yard manure

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

10. Aquatic fern is used to increase the yield in paddy crop

A. Azolla

B. Salvinia

C. Marsilea

D. Isoetes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

11. 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

Watch Video Solution

12. In gymnosperms, the pollen chamber represents

A. The microsporangium in which pollen grains develop

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

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

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

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Perianth and two integuments

B. Embryo development and apical venation

C. Absence of resin duct and leaf venation

D. Presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Embryo develops in female gametophyte which is refained on parent sporophyte

B. Female gametophyte lacks archegonia like seeds

C. Female gametophyte lacks archegonia

D. Megaspore possess endosperm and embryo surrounded by seed coat

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

15. 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 non micro organisms which can survive only at low temperature

D. cannot compete with sun-loving plants.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

16. In Ulothrix meiosis takes place in

A. cells of the filament

B. holdfast

C. zygote

D. zoospores

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

17. (A): Red algae contribute in producing coral reefs.

(R): Some red algae secrete and deposit calcium carbonate over their walls,

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

18. Megasporophyll of Cycas has the same nature as

A. stamen

B. petal

C. sepal

D. carpel

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

19. The plant body of moss (Funaria) is

A. Completely sporophyte

B. Predominantly sporophyte with gametophyte

C. Completely gametophyte

D. Predominantly gametophyte with sporophyte.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

20. Elater mechanism for spore dispersal is exhibited by

A. Riccia

B. Dryopteris

C. Funaria

D. Marchantia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. Megasporophyll of Cycas has the same nature as

A. stamen

B. petal

C. sepal

D. carpel

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

22. Algae are useful because they

A. are large in number

B. are used in alcoholic fermentation

C. purify the atmosphere

D. are used in study of photosynthesis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

23. Cyanobacteria are classified under

A. Protista

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Algae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. Fusion of two motile gametes which are dis similar in size is termed as

A. Oogamy

B. Isogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Zoogamy

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

25. Holdfast, stipe and frond constitute the plant body in case of

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. All of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

26. 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. It may belong to

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Monocots

D. Bryophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

27. 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 structre formed after fertilization in pteridophytes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

28. Plants of this group are diploid and well adapted to extreme conditions. They grow

bearing sporophylls in compact structres called cones. The group in reference is

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. The embryo sac of an Angiosperm is made up of

A. 8 cells

B. 7 cells and 8 nuclei

C. 8 nuclei

D. 7 cells and 8 nuclei

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

30. If the diploid number ofa flowering plan t is 36, what would be the chromosome number in its endosperm ?

A. 36

B. 18

C. 54

D. 72

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

31. Protonema is

A. Haploid and is found in mosses

B. Diploid and is found in liverworts

C. Diploid and is found in pteridophytes

D. Haploid and is found in pteridophytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

32. The giant Redwood tree (Sequoia sempervirens) is a/an

A. Angiosperm

B. Free fern

C. Pterdophyte

D. Gymnosperm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Exercise Iii

1. Zygotic meiosis is characteristic of

A. Marchantia

B. Fucus

C. Funnaria

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. An example of colonial alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. Select the mismatch

A. Pinus - Dioecious

B. Cycas - Dioecuous

C. Salvinia - Heterosporous

D. Equisetum - Homosporous

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Double fertilization is exhibited by :

A. Gymnosperms

B. Algae

C. Fungi

D. Angiosperms

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

5. Life cycle of ectocarpus and fucus respectively are :

A. Haplontic, Diplonitic

B. Diplontic, Haplodiplontic

C. Haplodiplontic, Diplontic

D. Haplodiplontic, Haplontic

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following plants has association with Frankia ?

A. Alfalfa

B. Alnus

C. Sweet pea

D. Lentils

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. Select the sac fungus :

A. Agencies

B. Neurospora

C. Mucor

D. Albugo

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

8. Select the correct statement :

A. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous

B. Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus all are gymno sperms

C. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

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

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

9. Which one is wrong statement?

A. Mucor has biflagellate zoospores

B. Haploid endosperm is typical feature of gymnosperms

C. Brown algae have chlorophyll a and c and fucoxanthin

D. Archegonia are found in Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

10. Which one of the following is wrong about Chara?

A. Upper oogonium and lower round antheridium

B. Globule and nucule present on the same plant

C. Upper antheridium and lower oogoniu m

D. Globule is male reproductive structure

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. Which of the following is responsible for peat formation?

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Sphagnum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

13. Select the wrong statement :

A. Isogametes are similar in structure, function and behavior

B. Anisogametes differ either in structure, function of behaviour

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

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

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

14. Isogamous condition with non-flagellated gametes is found in:

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Volvox

D. Fucus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

15. Megasporangium is equivalent to :

A. Embryo sac

B. Fruit

C. Nucellus

D. Ovule

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

16. Read the following statements (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 Albugo is oogameous

D) The sporophytes in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses

E) Both, Pinus and Marchentia are dioecious

How many of the above statements are correct?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

17. Read the following statements

a) It is paried structure

b) It is present on lateral side of male urethra

c) It help in lubrication of penis

In above statements 'It' refers to

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

18. How many organisms in the list given below are autotrophs? Lactobacillus, Nostoc, Chara, Nitrosomonas, Nitrobacter, Streptomyces, Sacharomyces, Trypanosoma, Porphyra, Walfia

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Six

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

19. Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having

A. seeds

B. motile sperms

C. cambium

D. vessels

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

20. Which one of the following is a correct statement?

A. Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage

B. In gymnosperms female gametophyte is free living

C. Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes

D. Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. Which one of the following is a correct statement?

A. Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes

B. Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage

C. In gymnosperms female gametophyte is freeliving

D. Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

22. Which one of the following is similar character for E.coli and Chlamydomonas?

A. Colour

B. Chromosomal organization

C. Cell wall

D. Number of cells

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

23. Cycas and Cicer resemble each other in having

A. Vessels

B. Seeds

C. Motile Sperms

D. Cambium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

24. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

A. Yeast - Zoospores

B. Onion - Bulb

C. Ginger - Sucker

D. Chlamydomonas - Conidia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. Eustele is present in

A. Algae

B. Dicots

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

26. Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched?

A. Mustard - Synergids

B. Gnetum - Archegonia

C. Salvinia - Prothallus

D. Viroids - RNA

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

27. Consider the following four statements

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. A and C

B. A and D

C. B and C

D. A and B

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. female gametophyte is free and gets dispersed like seeds

B. female gametophyte lacks archegonia

C. megaspores possess endosperm and embryo surrounded by seed coat

D. embryo develops in female gametophyte which is retained on parent sporophyte

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. Which one of the following plants is monoecious ?

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Papaya

D. Marchantia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

30. Which one of the following has haplontic life cycle?

A. Polytrichum

B. Ustilago

C. wheat

D. Funaria

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

31. Which one of the following is a vascular cryptogam?

A. Ginkgo

B. Marchantia

C. Cedrus

D. Equisetum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. heterospory

B. haplontic life cycle

C. free-living gametophyte

D. dependent sporophyte

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Polyrichum

B. Cedrus

C. Pteris

D. Funaria

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

34. Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by

A. indusium

B. Calyptra

C. peristome teeth

D. elaters

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

35. Peat moss is used as a packing material for sending flowers and live plants to distant places because

A. it serves as a disinfectant

B. it is easily available

C. it is hygroscopic

D. it reduces transpiration

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

36. Ectophloic siphonostele is found in

A. Osmunda and Equisetum

B. Marsilea and Botrytichum

C. Adiantum and cucurbitaceae

D. Dicksonia and maiden hair fern

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

37. 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

Watch Video Solution

38. Plants reproducing by spores such as mosses and ferns are grouped under the general term

A. cryptogams

B. bryophytes

C. sporophytes

D. thallophytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

39. Which of the following plants produces seeds but not true flowers ?

A. maize

B. mint

C. peepal

D. Pinus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

40. Cycas has two cotyledons but not included in angiosperms because of

A. naked ovules

B. seems like monocot

C. circinate ptyaxis

D. compound leaves

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. gymnosperm

B. angiosperm

C. bryophyta

D. pteridophyta

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution