

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

KINGDOM PLANATE

Example

1. In lower plants what is the meaning of cryptogams.....

- A. sex organs are exposed
- B. asexual reproduction prominent
- C. sex organs are hidden or concealed
- D. seeds present but fruit absent

Answer:



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2. Which of the following is primitive cryptogams ..and ..is advanced cryptogam

A. bryophyte, pteridophyta

B. pteridophyta, thallophyta

C. thallophyta, pteridophyta

D. gymnosperms, pteridophyta

Answer:



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3. Which of the following do not produce seeds or flowers

A. gymnosperms

B. angiosperms

C. phanerogams

D. cryptogams

Answer:



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4. Phanerogams are

A. flowering plants/cone bearing

B. seed bearing plants

C. spore bearing plants

D. both a and b

Answer:



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5. In which group of kingdom plantae sex organs are exposed....

A. thallophyta

B. pteridophyta

C. cryptogams

D. phanerogams

Answer:



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6. Which of the following are non embryophytes...& first embryophytes in kingdom plantae

- A. thallophyta bryophyta
- B. bryophyte, pteridophyta
- C. pteridophyta, bryophyte
- D. spermatophyte, bryophyta

Answer:



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7. The embryophyta includes all except....

- A. thallophyta

B. bryophyta

C. pteridophyta

D. spermatophyta

Answer:



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8. On the basis of conducting system the kingdom plantae classified into non tracheophytes and tracheophytes, which

groups are included in non tracheophyta & which are tracheophyta?

A. thallophyta, bryophyte and pteridophyta, spermatophyta

B. bryophyta and pteridophyta, spermatophyta

C. pteridophyta, gymnosperm and thallophyta, bryophyte

D. gymnosperm and angiosperm and thallophyta, bryophyte

Answer:



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9. Which of the following is first tracheophyte...and advanced tracheophytes...

- A. bryophytes, angiosperm
- B. pteridophytes, angiosperm
- C. gymnosperm, angiosperm
- D. angiosperm, pteridophyta

Answer:



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10. Which of the following is wrong?

A. earliest system of classification used only gross superficial vegetative morphological characters

B. natural system based on natural affinities, external, anatomy, embryology,

phytochemistry

C. Phylogenetic system based on

evolutionary relationship

D. natural system is given by Linnaeus

Answer:



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11. Which of the following is incorrect?

A. natural system is given by Bentham and Hooker

B. numerical system is based on computer based number of all observable characters

C. cytotaxonomy is based on cytological information like chromosome number, structure, behaviour

D. phylogenetic system was given by Linnaeus

Answer:



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12. The term thallophyta was proposed by....

- A. Aristotle
- B. Theophrasst
- C. Endlicher
- D. Linnaeus

Answer:



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13. Study of algae is called as

A. algology

B. phycology

C. mycology

D. both a and b

Answer:



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14. Term algae is derived from Greek word phykos which means.

A. thallophyta

B. plants having undifferentiated body

C. algae or sea weed

D. herbs

Answer:



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15. Who is called as father of psychology...Who is called as father of India psychology...

- A. Linnaeus, Kashyap
- B. Aristotle, Kashyap
- C. Frisch, Iyengar
- D. Iyengar, Kashyap

Answer:



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16. Which of following is true for thallophyta

- A. they are thalloid, autotrophic
- B. they are non vascular
- C. sex organs are unicelled
- D. all of these

Answer:



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17. Thallophytes are

A. not differentiated into root, stem and leaves

B. mostly aquatic

C. they acts as producer for aquatic organisms

D. all of these

Answer:



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18. Which of the following is true for occurrence of thallophyta

- A. Mostly aquatic i.e. fresh and marine
- B. some are symbiotic, endophytes
- C. some are endozoic, epizoic or parasites
- D. all of these

Answer:



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19. The plant body of thallophyta is...and Which phases of life cycle are dominant in thallophyta

A. sporophyte

B. gametophyte

C. diploid

D. prothallic

Answer:



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20. Which is diploid cell in life cycle of thallophyta

A. spores

B. sex organs

C. plant body

D. zygote

Answer:



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21. All of the following are true except.....

A. some thallophytes like chlorella are unicellular

B. some thallophytes like volvox are colonial

C. some are unbranchad Ulothryx, Spirogytra and some branched filamentous forms

D. unicellular forms are absent

Answer:



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22. The large marine forms of thallophyta are called

A. kelps

B. sea weeds

C. both a and b

D. thallus

Answer:



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23. The cells of seaweeds attached to substratum is called as

A. kelps

B. rhizines

C. rhizoids

D. hold fast

Answer:



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24. Which of following is false for thallophyta

A. Ulothrix show girdle shaped chloroplast

B. Zygnema show star shaped chloroplast

C. Spirogyra show ribbon or spiral
chloroplast

D. cup shaped, discoid, plate like

chloroplast absent

Answer:



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25. Match the followings

a) chlorophyceae

b) phaeophyceae

c) Rhodophyceae

d) Xanthophyceae

i. chl-d

ii. chl-e

iii. chl-c

iv. chl-b

A. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

B. a-I, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

C. a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

D. a-iv, b-iii, c-I, d-ii

Answer:



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26. The one to many protenaceous body surrounded by starch, concerned with storage of starch and mostly found in chloroplast is called as

A. leucosin

B. mannitol

C. pyrenoids

D. laminarin

Answer:



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27. Which of the following false statement

- A. reserve food is starch in green algae,
laminarin, mannitol in brown algae
- B. reserve food is floridean starch in red
algae
- C. cyanophycean starch in blue green algae
- D. Chitin and oil in green algae

Answer:



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28. Vegetative method common in unicellular algae is

A. fragmentation

B. hormogonia

C. budding

D. gemma body

Answer:



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29. Which method is common in filamentous algae

- A. binary fission
- B. hormogonia, tuber
- C. fragmentation
- D. tuber formation

Answer:



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30. The most common spore produced in algae is.....

A. aplanospores

B. zoospores

C. hypnospores

D. autospores

Answer:



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31. In dry condition zoospore or aplanospore get surrounded by mucilaginous sheath to form colony called as.....

A. akinite stage

B. plamella stage

C. endospore stage

D. autospore stage

Answer:



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32. Which method of sexual reproduction is common in algae

A. isogamy

B. anisogamy

C. oogamy

D. all of these

Answer:



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33. Which of the following method in which morphologically similar gametes like motile in Ulothrix, non motile in Spirogyra

A. anisogamy

B. oogamy

C. isogamy

D. all of these

Answer:



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34. Isogametes are

A. morphologically similar, physiologically
dissimilar

B. morphologically dissimilar,
physiologically similar

C. morphologically similar, physiologically
similar

D. morphologically dissimilar,
physiologically dissimilar

Answer:



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35. Which of the following is Not true for anisogamy

- A. gametes are morphologically dissimilar
- B. male gametes are smaller and female gametes are larger
- C. fertilization is external

D. male gametes are produced in antheridium and female gamete in oogonium

Answer:



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36. Which is more sure method of sexual reproduction in algae

A. isogamy

B. anisogamy

C. oogamy

D. all of these

Answer:



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37. Which are characters of oogamy in Volvox, Fucus.

A. male gametes are small, motile

B. female gametes are large non motile

C. fertilization is internal

D. all of these

Answer:



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38. In oogamy of algae sex organs like antheridium and oogonium are....

A. unicelled and jacketed

B. unicelled and non jacketed

C. multicellular and jacketed

D. multicellular and non jacketed

Answer:



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39. Which of the following is false statement for oogamy

A. antheridium produces flagellated

antherozoids

B. oogonium produces non motile egg

C. gametes are morphologically and

physiologically different

D. fertilization external and zygote is formed

Answer:



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40. Which of the following plant exhibit origin of sexual reproduction

A. Chlorella

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Ulothrix

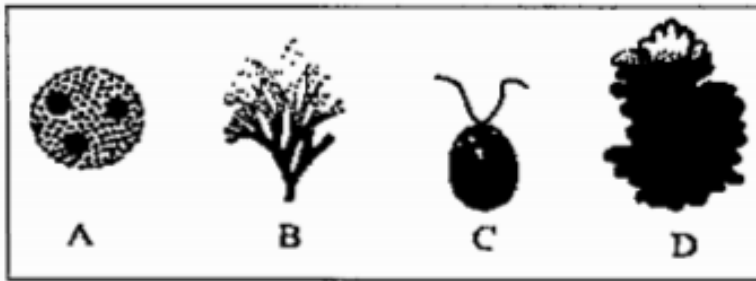
D. Spirogyra

Answer:



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41. Select the correct statement following the diagram?



A. A and D belong to same group and have cellulose in their cell wall.

B. B and D belong to different groups and both have cellulose and pectin in their cell walls.

C. A and C belong to same group and both have chlorophyll a and b as major photosynthetic pigments.

D. C and D belong to different groups and both have starch as stored, food material.

Answer:



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42. Green algae are.....

A. unicellular, colonial

B. filamentous

C. thalloid

D. all of these

Answer:



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43. Which of the following is reserve food material in green algae.... brown algae...red algae....

A. mannitol, cyanophycean starch, lamnarin

B. lamnarin, floridian starch, mannitol

C. starch, mannitol & lamnarin, floridian starch

D. cyanophycean starch, mannitol, lamnarin

Answer:





44. Which of following is/are true for reproduction in green algae

A. vegetative by fragmentation

B. asexual by zoospores

C. sexual by isogamous, anisogamous and oogamous

D. all above

Answer:



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45. Brown algae are

A. marine has chl_a, c carotene, xanthophylls

B. multicellular, filamentous branched

Ectocarpus

C. large branched kelps 100 meters

D. all of these

Answer:



46. The plant body 60 meter - 100 meter is differentiated into hold fast for attachment to substratum, stalk called stipe and leaf like photosynthetic organ frond in...

- A. green algae
- B. brown algae
- C. blue green algae
- D. red algae

Answer:



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47. Which photosynthetic pigment is more in brown algae....

A. chl.a

B. chl.c

C. shades depends upon amount of xanthophylls like fucoxanthin

D. *Beta* -carotene

Answer:



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48. Brown algae reproduces by.....

A. vegetatively by fragmentation

B. asexually by biflagellate zoospores are pear shaped and unequal lateral flagella

C. iso, aniso and oogamous, gametes are

pyriform having two lateral flagella

D. all of these

Answer:



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49. Which of the following is true about red algae

A. they are ancient algae, vegetative cells
have cellulose wall covered by gelatinous
coating algin

B. they contain predominant r-
phycoerythrin

C. mostly marine, examples are
Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Gracilaria,
Gelidium

D. all of these

Answer:



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50. Which of the following is false statement for red algae

A. there is no motile stage in life cycle

B. grow in well lightened as well as depth

in ocean, mostly multicellular with some

exceptions, they are predominant

C. reserve food is primitive type of starch

called floridean starch which is very

similar to amylopectin and glycogen in
structure

D. floridean starch is more advanced type
of starch

Answer:



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51. Red algae reproduces by

A. vegetative by fregmentation

B. Asexual by non motile spore formation

C. sexual by non motile gamete formation

and oogamous having complex post

fertilization developments

D. all of these

Answer:



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52. Make correct pair

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Cyanophyceae | i. Green colour |
| B. Chlorophyceae | ii. Blue green colour |
| C. Phaeophyceae | iii. Red colour |
| D. Rhodophyceae | iv. Brown color |

A. A-ii, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

B. A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i

C. A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

D. A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i

Answer:



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53. Algae are included in thallophyta includes

A. Chlamydomonas, volvox

B. Chara

C. Ulothrix

D. all of these

Answer:



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54. Two types of Phycobilins are

- A. carotenes and Phycocyanins
- B. xanthophylls and Phycoerythrins
- C. chlorophylls and Xanthophylls
- D. phycocyanins and Phycoerythrins

Answer:



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55. Chlorella is.....while Chlamydomonas.....

A. unicellular and motile, unicellular and nonmotile

B. multicellular and non-motile, unicellular and motile

C. unicellular and non-motile, unicellular and motile

D. unicellular and non-motile, unicellular and non-motile

Answer:



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56. Green algae usually have rigid cell wall made up of

- A. cellulose and hemicellulose
- B. pectocellulose
- C. cellulose and chitin
- D. phycobilins and chitin

Answer:



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57. The element iodine present in thyroxin is obtained from

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

Answer:



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58. Alga rich in protein is

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

Answer:



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59. Which of the following algae has high quality of food value....

- A. Chlorella
- B. Ulva, porphyra
- C. Laminaria, Sargassum
- D. All of these

Answer:



60. Which algae are used as source of O_2 in space (flights rich in proteins is used as food supplements for space travellers?)

A. Sargassum

B. Laminaria

C. Chlorella

D. Ulva

Answer:



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61. Antibiotic chlorellin is obtained from

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

Answer:



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62. Alginic acid occurs in cell wall obtained from

A. Chlorella

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Laminaria

D. Ulva

Answer:



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63. Polysaccharide colloid carrageenin used in soups, jelles, creams is obtained from

A. red algae Chondrus

B. Gigartinia

C. both (a) and (b)

D. Ulva

Answer:



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64. Polysaccharide agar-agar is obtained from

A. brown algae Sargassum

B. green algae Chlorella

C. blue green algae Nostoc

D. red algae Gracilaria, Gelidium

Answer:



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65. Which of the following is true for algae

A. they are main producers for aquatic animals

B. they helps to increase dissolved O₂ for animals

C. CO_2 fixation is mainly takes place by algae

D. all above are true

Answer:



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66. What is the meaning of bryon.....

A. thalloid flat

B. flat

C. moss

D. dicotomous

Answer:



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67. The term bryophyta was proposed by

A. Linnaeus

B. Kashyap

C. Hedwig

D. Braun

Answer:



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68. A branch of biology which deals with study of bryophytes is called as

A. mycology

B. phycology

C. bryology

D. pteridology

Answer:



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69. Who is considered as father of bryology...

Who is considered as father of Indian bryology

- A. Braun, Kashyap
- B. Linnaeus, Kashyap
- C. Kashyap, Iyengar
- D. Hedwig, Kashyap

Answer:



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70. Bryophyta includes

- A. 2000 genera and 50,000 species
- B. 960 genera and 24,000 species
- C. 1820 genera and 48,000 species
- D. 200 genera and 725 speices

Answer:



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71. Which of the following are land plants.

A. thallophyta, bryophyta and pteridophyta

B. bryophyta, algae, and gymnosperm

C. hallophyta, pteridophyta and
spermatophyta

D. bryophyta, pteridophyta and
spermatophyta

Answer:



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72. As the air canals are present in some bryophytes it indicates that

- A. they are true land plants
- B. they are aquatic plants
- C. they are originated from aquatic plants
- D. they are originated into aquatic plants

Answer:



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73. Which of the following are called as amphibians of kingdom plantae

A. thallophyta

B. bryophyta

C. pteridophyta

D. spermatophyta

Answer:



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74. Why bryophytes are called as amphibians of kingdom plantae

A. they live in water as well on land

B. plant body is aquatic and spores on land

C. asexual phase requires water and sexual phase land

D. grows on moist soil but sexual phases of life cycle are water dependent

Answer:



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75. Bryophytes grows generally no...places

A. dry soil

B. moist and light

C. moist and shadyare rock/soil places, play

important in plant succession

D. moist and shady

Answer:



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76. Which of the following is true for plant body of bryophytes.

A. plant body is gametophyte/haploid producing gametes

B. multicellular

C. prostrate or erect thallus and parenchymatous

D. all of these

Answer:



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77. Which of the following is true for bryophytes

A. unicellular or multicellular rhizoids fix plant to substratum and absorb water minerals

B. Conducting system like xylem and phloem are absent in bryophytes

C. In lower bryophytes scales are present for capillary conduction and projection

D. all above are true

Answer:



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78. Bryophytes reproduces vegetatively by.....

A. tuber

B. fragmentation

C. gemmae

D. all of these

Answer:



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79. On dorsal side of thallus cup shaped green multicellular buds are developed called as....

A. tuber

B. protonema

C. stolon

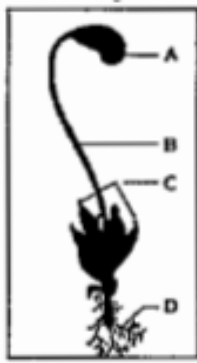
D. gemma

Answer:



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80. Select the option which represents labeled parts (A, B, C and D) correctly.



	A	B	C	D
a)	Rhizoid	Seta	Leaves	Capsule
b)	Seta	Rhizoid	Seta	Leaves
c)	Capsule,	Seta	Leaves	Rhizoid
d)	Leaves	Rhizoid	Capsule	Seta

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81. In bryophytes sex organs are

A. unicellular, jacketed

B. multicellular, non jacketed

C. unicellular non jacketed

D. multicellular, jacketed

Answer:



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82. Which of the following groups are called as archegoniates

A. thallophyta, bryophyta, pteridophyta

B. bryophyta, pteridophyta, gymnosperm

C. pteridophyta,gymnosperm, angiosperm

D. onlybryophyta and pteridophyta

Answer:



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83. Which of the following groups are first and last archegoniates....

A. thallophyta and bryophyta

B. bryophyta and pteridophyta

C. pteridophyta and gymnosperm

D. bryophyta and gymnosperm

Answer:



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84. In bryophytes antheridia produces....

A. uniflagellated antherozoids

B. biflagellate antherozoids

C. multi flagellate antherozoids

D. non motile male gametes

Answer:



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85. Which of the following is odd one about archegonium of bryophytes

A. neck contains cover cells and N.C.C

B. venter contains motile egg and V.C.C.

C. venter and neck are jacketed

D. venter contain non motile egg and V.C.C.

Answer:



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86. Antherozoids are attracted towards neck of archogonium due to

A. physical movement

B. Chemonasty movement

C. physio chemical movements

D. non movement

Answer:



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87. Process of union of male and female gamete to form zygote takes place in

A. cover cells of a chegonium

B. neck of archegonium

C. stalk

D. venter of archegonium

Answer:



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88. The process of carrying of male gametes towards non motile female gamete in bryo and pteridophyta is called as

A. isogamy

B. siphonogamy

C. iodogamy

D. zooidogamy

Answer:



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89. Zygote donot divide immediately, later is converted into embryo? multicellular sporophyte in

A. archegonium

B. antheridium

C. outside gametophyte

D. soil

Answer:



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90. The sporophyte is formed embryo is...

A. independent

B. not free living and totally dependent on gametophyte in liverworts

C. partially dependent on gametophyte and partially autotrophic in moss

D. both b and c

Answer:



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91. Which of the following pairs is of unicellular algae?

- A. Anabaena and Volvox
- B. Chlorella and Spirulina
- C. Laminaria and Sargassum
- D. Gelidium and Gracilaria

Answer:



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92. Floridean starch has structure similar to

- A. Mannitol and algin
- B. Laminarin and cellulose
- C. Strach and cellulose
- D. Amylopectin and glycogen

Answer:



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93. Strobili or cones are found in

A. Marchantia

B. Equisetum

C. Salvinia

D. Pteris

Answer:



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