



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

### KINGDOM PLANTAE OR METAPHYTA

Mcq

1. Unicellular green alga is

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**2.** The colour of red snow is due to

- A. *Chlamydomonas snowiae*
- B. *Chlamydomonas nivalis*
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**3.** Pyrenoids store food as

A. Glycogen

B. Fats

C. Oil globules

D. Starch.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** Thin-walled resting spores produced by *Chlamydomonas* in dry conditions of environment are

A. Meiospores

B. Aplanospores

C. Hypnospores

D. Zygosporos.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**5. Motile flagellated asexual spore is**

- A. Zoospore
- B. Zygosporangium
- C. Tetrasporangium
- D. Zygote.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. During zoospore formation Chlamydomonas**

A. Develops a very thick wall

B. Loses the chloroplast

C. Loses flagella

D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. During favourable conditions, the most common mode of multiplication in *Chlamydomonas* is by producing

A. Gametes

B. Zoospores

C. Aplanospores

D. Hypnospores.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8. Gametangia and sporangia in Ulothrix are**

- A. Jacketed and multicellular
- B. Non-jacketed and unicellular
- C. Non-jacketed and multicellular
- D. Jacketed and unicellular.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. What is the difference between a zoospore and an aplanospore?

- A. Aplanospores are uninucleate while zoospores are binucleate
- B. Aplanospores are smaller while zoospores are larger
- C. Aplanospores are non-motile while zoospores are motile
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Phycobilins absorb light of wavelength

- A. 670-700 nm

B. 610-650 nm

C. 500-650 nm

D. 420-520 nm

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11. Irish moss is**

A. Chondrus

B. Bryum

C. Sphagnum

D. Cladonia.

**Answer: A**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

12. A Chlamydomonas plant is left exposed in mud. What would be its means of survival ?

- A. Formation of aplanospores
- B. Palmella stage
- C. Formation of hypnospores
- D. All the above.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Chlamydomonas shows

- A. Isogamy
- B. Anisogamy
- C. Oogamy
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**14.** In isogamous species, the gametes of *Chlamydomonas* undergo temporary clustering before they depart in pairs. The phenomenon is called

- A. Gametic differentiation
- B. Clumping
- C. Homothallism

D. Parthenogenesis.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

15. In Chlamydomonas the term hologamy is applied to a mode of sexual reproduction in which

- A. Gametes are motile
- B. Gametes are holozoic
- C. The young unicellular thalli directly behave as gametes
- D. The gametes are differentiated into male and female.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Oogamy is found in

- A. Chlamydomonas eugametos
- B. C. monoica
- C. C. coccifera
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. Chloroplast of Chlamydomonas is

- A. Cup-shaped
- B. Star-shaped
- C. Ribbon-shaped

D. Lamellate.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**18.** Life cycle in Chlamydomonas/Spirogyra/Ulothrix is

A. Diplontic

B. Diplohaplontic

C. Haplontic

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

19. In addition to reproduction, zygospore also helps in

- A. Perennation
- B. Dispersal
- C. Genetic variability
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

20. Spirogyra filaments increase in length due to division in

- A. Basal cells
- B. Rhizoidal cell
- C. Every green cell

D. Apical cell.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**21. Meiosis takes place in Chlamydomonas in**

A. Zygosporangium

B. Zoospore

C. Hypnospores

D. Aplanospores.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Spirogyra is found in

- A. Running fresh water
- B. Stagnant salt water
- C. Stagnant fresh water
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

23. Spirogyra is called pond silk because

- A. Filaments are made up of silk
- B. Filaments are slippery to touch
- C. Both A and B



D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**24.** Spirogyra has chloroplast with shape

A. Ribbon-like and spiral

B. Cup shaped

C. Stellate

D. Spiral.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Maximum number of chloroplasts in a single cell of Spirogyra is

- A. Four
- B. Sixteen
- C. One
- D. Six.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

26. Spirogyra belongs to the class

- A. Rhodophyceae
- B. Cyanophyceae

C. Xanthophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. A parasitic green alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Ulva

C. Cladophora

D. Cephaleuros.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

28. The cell of Spirogyra differs from that of Chlamydomonas in

- A. Presence of cellulose cell wall
- B. Presence of central vacuole
- C. Both A and B
- D. Presence of chloroplasts.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

29. Red rust of Tea is caused by

- A. Puccinia
- B. Ustilago

C. Cephaleuros

D. Harveyella.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** The nucleus of Spirogyra cell lies

A. Suspended in central vacuole

B. Embedded in cytoplasm

C. Just near the cell membrane

D. In contact with the chloroplast.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** All algae possess

- 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**

**32.** Scalariform conjugation of Spirogyra occurs in

- (a) Monoecious species
- (b) Dioecious species

(c) Usually in dioecious species and some times in monoecious

(d) Equally frequent in monoecious and dioecious species

A. Monoecious species

B. Dioecious species

C. Usually in dioecious species and some times in monoecious

D. Equally frequent in monoecious and dioecious species.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** Fusion between dissimilar gametes is

A. Autogamy

B. Isogamy

C. Allogamy

D. Dichogamy.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**34.** In scalariform conjugation of Spirogyra the fusing gametes are derived from

- A. Same filament
- B. Two different filaments
- C. Both A and B
- D. Only one filament is involved in the process.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



35. In brown algae, the motile stages have flagella inserted

- A. Anteriorly
- B. Laterally
- C. Posteriorly
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. The male gamete in Spirogyra is

- A. Motile but aflagellate
- B. Motile and flagellate
- C. Non-motile and flagellate

D. Multinucleate.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**37.** The zygospore of Spirogyra produces

A. Four meiospores

B. A single filament

C. Four filament

D. A large number of spores each of which produces a filament.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**38.** The most common mode of reproduction in Spirogyra is

- A. Conjugation is
- B. Aplanospore formation
- C. Fragmentation
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** An edible rhodophyte is

- A. Polysiphonia
- B. Batrachospermum

C. Porphyra

D. Corallina.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**40. Meiosis in Spirogyra occurs at the time of**

A. Zoospore formation

B. Gametes formation

C. Akinete formation

D. Germination of zygospore.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

41. Which one is a kelp

A. Batrachospermum

B. Ulothrix

C. Macrocystis

D. Dictyota.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

42. Main plant of Funaria belongs to phase

A. Polyploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Haploid.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** Sporogonium of Funaria is dependent on gametophyte

A. Fully

B. For food only

C. Partially for water and minerals

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

44. The moss plants are characterised by

- A. Presence of stem and leaves
- B. Absence of vascular tissue
- C. A filamentous juvenile gametophyte
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

45. 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 A and B

D. Neither of the two.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**46.** Knobbed paraphyses are found with

A. Archegonia of Funaria

B. Antheridia of Funaria

C. Antheridia as well as archegonia

D. Neither of them.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)



47. 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 structures.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

48. The largest alga is

- A. Laminaria

B. Macrocystis

C. Nereocystis

D. Sargassum.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** First land inhabiting plants are

A. Pteridophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**50.** The only positive evidence to aquatic ancestry of Bryophytes is

- A. Their green colour
- B. Thread-like protonema
- C. Ciliated sperms
- D. Some forms are still aquatic.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**51.** 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**

**52.** A tree Fern is

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Asplenium

D. Cyathaea.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**53.** In which of the following plants gametophytic phase is dominant ?

A. Fern

B. Moss/Riccia

C. Angiosperm

D. Cycas.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

54. The stem and leaves of Funaria are

- A. Analogous to those of angiosperms
- B. Homologous to those of angiosperms
- C. Not comparable to those of angiosperms in any way
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

55. 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**

**56.** The product of fertilization in Funaria/Selaginella/Fern is called

A. Zygote

B. Zygospor

C. Oospore

D. Oosphere.

**Answer: C**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. In which among the following plants archegonium is present?

A. Spirogyra

B. Funaria

C. Rhizopus

D. Brassica.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

58. A rhodophyte found in fresh water and without red colouration is

A. Polysiphonia



B. Gelidium

C. Batrachospermum

D. Porphyra.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** The sporogonium of *Funaria* grows

A. On soil

B. On gametophyte but later becomes free

C. At the apex of female shoot of the gametophyte

D. At the apex of male shoot.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**60.** The portion of the sporogonium of Funaria which anchors it into the gametophyte and absorbs food is

- A. Foot
- B. Seta
- C. Operculum
- D. Apophysis.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**61.** In Funaria rhizoids are

A. Unicellular

B. Multicellular unbranched with transverse septa

C. Multicellular branched with oblique septa

D. Unicellular multinucleate.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** Archegonium of Funaria has neck canal cells

A. 4

B. 6 – 10

C. 2

D. One binucleate.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** Vascular cryptogams are

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Spermatophytes
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** Heterospory is found in

A. Funaria

B. Dryopteris

C. Marchantia

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** A part of North Atlantic ocean is covered by free floating brown alga. It is

A. Dictyota

B. Alaria

C. Ectocarpus

D. Sargassum.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Prothallus represents the

- A. Gametophytic phase in Pteridophytes
- B. Sporophytic phase of Pteridophytes
- C. Sporophytic phase in Gymnosperms
- D. Sporophytic phase in Angiosperms.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**67.** A living fossil is

- A. Pinus
- B. Ephedra
- C. Cedrus
- D. Cycas.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** The life cycle of Selaginella/Fern/Moss is

- A. Diplontic
- B. Haplo-diplontic
- C. Haplontic
- D. Diplo-haplontic.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** Sporangia bearing leaves in Pteridophytes are called

- A. Ramenta
- B. Sori
- C. Sporophylls
- D. Indusium.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



70. The sperms of Selaginella reach archegonia under chemotaxis of

- A. Proteins
- B. Sugars
- C. Lactic acid
- D. Malic acid.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

71. Sieved septa/trumpet hyphae occur in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Red algae

C. Some complex green algae

D. Some large brown algae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

72. A gymnosperm having vessels is

A. Cedrus

B. Gnetum

C. Cycas

D. Pinus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

73. The number of neck canal cells in the archegonium of Selaginella is

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. One
- D. Eight to ten.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

74. Archegonium of Selaginella differs from that of Funaria in

- A. Embedded venter

B. Absence of stalk

C. short neck

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**75.** The vegetative part of the male gametophyte of *Selaginella* is represented by

A. Prothallial cell

B. Androgonial cells

C. Jacket cells

D. All the above structures.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** Selaginella/Fern/Pteridophyte differs from moss in

- A. An independent gametophyte
- B. An independent sporophyte
- C. Swimming antherozoids
- D. Archegonia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**77.** Male gametophyte of Selaginella is formed

- A. Outside the microspore
- B. Within the microspore
- C. Partly outside the microspore.
- D. Partly within the microspore.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**78.** In Pteridophytes, the venter is

- A. Enclosed by a jacket
- B. Attached to a stalk below
- C. Embedded in the body of the prothallus
- D. Projecting out of the prothallus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** The megaspore of Selaginella on germination produces

- A. Female gametes
- B. Female gametangia
- C. Female prothallus
- D. Male prothallus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** The neck of the archegonium in Selaginella is made of

- A. Four rows of cells with several cells in each row
- B. Two tiers of four cells each
- C. Four tiers of two cells each
- D. Six rows of cells.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** Brown colouration of Phaeophyceae is due to excess

- A. Fucoxanthin
- B. Zeaxanthin
- C. Phycoerythrin
- D. Lycopene.



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** In Riccia the sporogonium is

- A. Embedded
- B. Projecting but sessile
- C. Shortly stalked and projecting
- D. Lateral.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** Sex organs of Riccia are

- A. Projecting
- B. Embedded
- C. Occur in receptacles
- D. Borne laterally.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** Sporogonium of Riccia is made of

- A. Foot and capsule
- B. Foot, seta and capsule
- C. Capsule only
- D. Seta and capsule.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**85.** Instead of elaters, the sporogonium of Riccia contains

- A. Nurse cells
- B. Pseudoelaters
- C. Photosynthetic cells
- D. Columella.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**86.** Sphagnum is also called peat moss because

- A. Occurs in peat
- B. Grows in acidic marshes
- C. Decays to form peat
- D. Quickens fossilisation.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**87.** Naked seeds are present in

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Spermatophyta
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** In *Cycas*, stamens are represented by

- A. Microsporangial sori
- B. Microsporangia
- C. Microsporophylls
- D. Male cones.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** Xylem in Gymnosperms lacks

A. Tracheids

B. Xylem parenchyma

C. Xylem fibres

D. Vessels.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Perisperm

B. Testa

C. Embryo

D. Endosperm.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**91.** A gymnosperm grown for its appearance is

- A. Pinus
- B. Picea
- C. Araucaria
- D. Cedrus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** The 'wing' of Pinus seed is derived from

- A. Testa
- B. Testa and tegmen
- C. Surface of ovuliferous scale
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**93.** Fertilisation in *Pinus* occurs during

- A. First year of female cone
- B. About an year after pollination
- C. A few days before the seed formation
- D. Just at the time of pollination.



**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** The structure which replaces the nucellus in *Pinus ovule* is

- A. Embryo
- B. Endosperm
- C. Perisperm
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** 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**

**96.** The diploid parenchymatous mass of cells which constitutes the body of the young ovule of Pinus is called

- A. Endosperm
- B. Perisperm
- C. Nucellus
- D. Nucellar beak.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**97.** 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**

**98.** A thallus refers to plant body having

- A. Vascular system
- B. Stem and leaves but no roots
- C. Root and stem but no leaves
- D. No distinction of stem, leaves and roots.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** Example of the plant which bears seed but not fruit is

- A. Mango
- B. Selaginella
- C. Pinus

D. Wheat.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** Green algae belong to phylum

A. Charophyta

B. Phaeophyta

C. Chlorophyta

D. Chrysophyta.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**101.** Endosperm of *Pinus* represents

- A. Female gametophyte
- B. Male gametophyte
- C. Megasporangium
- D. Microsporangium.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Diploxylic vascular bundles are found in

- A. *Cycas*
- B. *Selaginella*
- C. *Dryopteris*

D. Funaria.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** Ovule is called

A. Megasporangium

B. Microsporangium

C. Integumented microsporangium

D. Integumented megasporangium.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**104.** The species of Pinus, seeds of which are edible is/chilgoza comes from

- A. *P. roxburghii*
- B. *P. gerardiana*
- C. *P. monophylla*
- D. *P. sylvestris.*

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**105.** Endosperm of Pinus is comparable to which structure of angiosperms

- A. Endosperm
- B. Nucellus



C. Embryo sac

D. None.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** How many generations are interlocked in the seed of Pinus/Cycas?

A. One

B. Two

C. Four

D. Three.

**Answer: D**



107. Pinus/Cedrus differs from angiospermic plants in the absence of

- A. Flower
- B. Fruits
- C. Enclosed seeds
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

108. Transfusion tissue is present in the leaves of :

- A. Dryopteris and Selaginella

B. Pinus and Cycas

C. Porella and Funaria

D. Dalbergia and Mangifera.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** 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](#)

**110.** Sea Weeds include

- A. Chlorophyceae and Charophyceae
- B. Bacillariophyceae and Phaeophyceae
- C. Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae
- D. Chlorophyceae and Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**111.** 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](#)

**112.** Chlamydomonas differs from Spirogyra and Ulothrix in having

- A. Glycoprotein instead of cellulose in cell wall
- B. Neither chlorophyll a nor chlorophyll b
- C. No cell wall
- D. Chlorophyll a and chlorophyll d.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**113.** The carrying of male gametes near female gametes by pollen tube is called

- A. Porogamy
- B. Chalazogamy
- C. Siphonogamy
- D. Mesogamy.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

114. Bryophytes absorb most of their water through.

- A. Rhizoids
- B. Roots
- C. Mycorrhizae
- D. Above-ground structures.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

115. Bryophytes live in habitats that are

- A. Saline
- B. Dry
- C. Moist

D. Exposed.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**116.** In bryophytes, embryos/sporophyte develops inside

A. Antheridium

B. Sporangium

C. Archegonium

D. Sporogonium.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**117.** Siphonogamy occurs in

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Monocots
- C. Dicots
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**118.** Bryophytes seldom reach a height of more than 20 cm because they

- A. Lack vascular system
- B. Lack roots

C. Lack mechanical tissues

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**119.** Tracheophyta has a sporophyte characterised by

A. Root, stem and leaves

B. Independent sporophyte

C. Vascular tissue for transport of substances

D. Independent gametophyte .

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

120. Sporangia of conifers are located in/on

- A. Axils of leaves
- B. Axils of branches
- C. Dwarf shoots
- D. Scales of the cones.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

121. 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**

**122.** In a gymnosperm, the endosperm

A. Develops without fertilization

B. Forms after fertilization but does not require triple fusion

C. Is diploid

D. Is short-lived.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** Calyptra around the sporophyte of a bryophyte is derived from

- A. Columella
- B. Antheridium
- C. Archegonium
- D. Capsule.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**124.** The gametophytic in the life cycle of a fern is

- A. Independent and autotrophic

B. Inconspicuous and nutritionally

C. Differentiated into male and female

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**125.** Green alga which can be used as an article of food due to its very high nutrient value is

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Chlorella

C. Ulothrix

D. Volvox.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**126.** Rolling alga is

A. Volvox

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Chlorella

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**127.** Coenobium occurs in

A. Spirogyra

B. Ulothrix

C. Volvox

D. Chlorella.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**128.** After liberation of daughter colonies, the parent colony of Volvox

A. Undergoes sexual reproduction

B. Forms a new set of daughter colonies

C. Undergoes fission

D. Disintegrates.



**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**129.** In which of the following sexual reproduction is unknown ?

A. Chlorella

B. Spirogyra

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Ulva.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** 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**

**131.** A daughter colony is formed in Volvox by

- A. Fission

B. Gonidium

C. Budding

D. All the above.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**132.** Reproduction by autospores occurs in

A. Volvox

B. Ulva

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlorella.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**133.** Laminaria is a

- A. Green alga
- B. Brown alga
- C. Red alga
- D. Fungus.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**134.** Food reserve of Laminaria is

- A. Starch

B. Fat

C. Mannitol

D. Glycogen.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** Laminaria is a

A. Kelp

B. Liverwort

C. Hornwort

D. Aquatic horsetail.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**136.** Kombu, an article of marine food is

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

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**137.** Tetrasporophyte is found in

- A. Laminaria

B. Ulva

C. Gelidium

D. Sargassum.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** Carpogonium is

A. Female gametophyte

B. Female sex organ

C. Fructification formed over femal sex organ

D. All the above.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**139.** Thallus of Anthoceros is

- A. Dichotomously branched
- B. Irregularly branched
- C. Unbranched
- D. Foliaceous.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**140.** Sex organs of Anthoceros are

- A. Terminal



B. Borne over dorsal surface of thallus

C. Embedded

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**141.** A common hornwort is

A. Anthoceros

B. Funaria

C. Marchantia

D. Riccia.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**142.** Slime pores occur ventrally in

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Sphagnum

D. Anthoceros.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**143.** A bryophyte harbouring Nostoc colonies is

A. Zoopsis

B. Anthoceros

C. Dawsonia

D. Marchantia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** What is characteristic of sporophyte of Anthoceros ?

A. Presence of mechanical tissue

B. Photosynthesis

C. Meristematic zone

D. Foot.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**145.** In Lycopodium the leaves are

- A. Eligulate
- B. Ligulate
- C. Megaphyllous
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**146.** Lycopodium is

- A. Heterosporous

B. Homosporous

C. Water Fern

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**147.** Protocorm stage occurs in

A. Young gametophyte of Lycopodium

B. Young gametophyte of Selaginella

C. Young sporophyte of Selaginella

D. Young sporophyte of Lycopodium.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**148.** Jointed green stem occurs in

- A. Lycopodium
- B. Selaginella
- C. Equisetum
- D. Pteridium.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**149.** Sporangiohores of Equisetum are

- A. Peltate

B. Whorled

C. Stalked

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**150.** Spores possess elaters in

A. Marchantia

B. Equisetum

C. Anthoceros

D. Pteridium.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**151.** Scouring rushes are name of Equisetum plants because they posses

- A. Narrow jointed stems
- B. Scaly leaves
- C. Ribbed stems
- D. Silica deposition.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**152.** Vascular bundles of Equisetum possess



- A. Exarch xylem
- B. Vallecular canals
- C. Carinal canals
- D. Radial strands of xylem.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**153.** In which book Benthum and Hooker proposed their classification

- A. Genera Plantarum
- B. Species Plantarum
- C. Historia Plantarum
- D. Historia Naturae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**154.** Which class has been placed in between dicotyledons and monocotyledons by Bentham and Hooker

- A. Leptosprongiatae
- B. Eusporangiatae
- C. Gymnospermae
- D. Hepaticopsida.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

155. Which one is a subclass of dicotyledons in Bentham and Hooker's system of classification

- A. Polypetalae
- B. Gamopetalae
- C. Monochlamydeae
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

156. Characteristic of series thalamiflorae is

- A. Absence of disc below ovary
- B. Presence of nectariferous disc below ovary

C. Presence of non-nectariferous disc below ovary

D. Occurrence of gynophore.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**157.** In Bentham and Hooker's system of classification ranales are included under

A. Calyciflorae

B. Inferae

C. Disciflorae

D. Thalamiflorae.

**Answer: D**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**158.** Perigynous or epigynous flowers with free petals occur in

- A. Thalamiflorae
- B. Disciflorae
- C. Calyciflorae
- D. Heteromerae.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**159.** Family Fabaceae has

- A. Calyciflorae

B. Thalamiflorae

C. Disciflorae

D. Microspermae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**160.** Family asteraceae belongs to series inferae of

A. Gamopetalae

B. Polypetalae

C. Monochlamydeae

D. Monocotyledons.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**161.** Solanaceae is a

A. Heteromerae

B. Disciflorae

C. Daphnales

D. Bicarpellatae.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**162.** Number of series distinguished by Bentham and Hooker is subclass monochlamydeae is

A. 3

B. 5

C. 7

D. 8

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**163.** Family poaceae is member of series

A. Nudiflorae

B. Glumaceae

C. Epigynae

D. Microspermae.



**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**164.** Which family is included under coronariae

- (a) Amaryllidaceae
- (b) Arecaceae
- (c) Liliaceae
- (d) Typhaceae

A. Amaryllidaceae

B. Arecaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Typhaceae.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**165.** In which of the following groups would you place a plant which produces spores and embryos but lacks seeds and vascular tissue?

- A. Pteridophyta
- B. Rhodophyta
- C. Bryophyta
- D. Phaeophyta.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**166.** Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes in having:

- A. Independent gametophyte
- B. Well developed vascular system
- C. Archegonia
- D. Flagellate spermatozoids.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**167.** In Dryopteris, meiosis occurs at the of

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**168.** Prothallial cells present in the male gametophytes of Pinus are

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**169.** In Cycas, Pollination is by

- A. Wind
- B. Insect
- C. Water
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**170.** In Ulothrix/Spirogyra/Chlamydomonas, reduction division (meiosis) occurs at the time of

- A. Gamete formation
- B. Zoospore formation

C. Zygospore germination

D. Vegetative reproduction.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**171.** In moss, stomata occur on

A. Stem

B. Leaves

C. Capsule

D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**172.** Science of algae is

- A. Phycology
- B. Mycology
- C. Oceanology
- D. Microbiology.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**173.** In Dryopteris, the antherozoids are

- A. Biflagellate sickle-shaped
- B. Multiflagellate sickle-shaped

C. Multiflagellate spirally coiled

D. Biflagellate spirally coiled.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**174.** Plants having vascular tissues but lacking seeds are

A. Bryophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



**175.** In bryophytes

- A. Sporophyte is parasitic over gametophyte
- B. Gametophyte is parasitic over sporophyte
- C. Sporophyte is independent of gametophyte
- D. Sporophyte is semiparasite.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**176.** Chloroplast in Ulothrix is

- A. Stellate
- B. Laminate

C. Ribbon-shaped and spirally coiled

D. Girdle-shaped.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Two

B. Three

C. One

D. Four.

**Answer: C**



178. Algae are important, we should study algae because

- A. They are good experimental materials
- B. They may become important constituent of future food for human beings
- C. They can be easily grown in water tanks
- D. They renew oxygen of atmosphere and water.

**Answer: B**

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

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**180.** Formation of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without meiosis is

- A. Apogamy
- B. Apospory
- C. Apocarpy
- D. Parthenogenesis.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**181.** Foliar gap in vascular cylinder of fern is

- A. Exclusive phloem area
- B. Exclusive xylem area
- C. Parenchymatous zone
- D. Air space.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**182.** Resin and turpentine are products of

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Cedrus

D. Abies.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**183.** Independent alternation of generation is present in

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**184.** Kidney-shaped covering of Dryopteris is

A. Ramentum

B. Placenta

C. Indusium

D. Sporophyll.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**185.** Antherozoids of both funaria and pteris were released together near the archegonia of pteris. Only its sperms enter the archegonia as

- A. Pteris/Dryopteris archegonia repel Funaria sperms
- B. Funaria/Dryopteris sperms get killed by Pteris sperms
- C. Funaria sperms are less mobile
- D. Pteris/Dryopteris archegonia release chemical to attract its sperms.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**186.** Neck canal cells in Dryopteris are



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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**187.** In Pinus, the haploid structures are

- A. Megaspore, endosperm and embryo
- B. Megaspore, pollen grain and endosperm
- C. Megaspore, integument and root
- D. Pollen grain, leaf and root.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**188.** The number of spores in the sporangium of fern is

A. 64

B. 32

C. 128

D. 16

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**189.** Number of flagella present in the gametes of Ulothrix is

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**190.** In *Cycas*, the endosperm is

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**191.** Protonema is found in the life cycle of

A. Riccia

B. Funaria/Moss

C. Dryopteris

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**192.** Beginning with germination of a moss spore, what is the sequence of structures that develop after germination?

I. embryo II. Gametes III. Sporophyte IV. Protonema V. gametophore

A. Protonema

B. Leafy gametophyte

C. Sporogonium

D. Sporophyte.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**193.** Apophysis in moss capsule is

- A. Lower part
- B. Upper part
- C. Middle part
- D. Fertile part.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**194.** The structure that ruptures for dehiscence in moss capsule is

- A. Operculum
- B. Annulus
- C. Peristome
- D. Calyptra.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**195.** The gametophyte of Funaria is

- A. Dioecious and autoecious
- B. Monoecious and autoecious
- C. Monoecious and heteroicous
- D. Dioecious and heteroicous.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**196.** Moss peristome takes part in

A. Spore dispersal

B. Photosynthesis

C. Protection

D. Absorption.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**197.** In ferns, fertilization does not involve

A. Pollen tube

B. Archegonia

C. Flagellate antherozoids

D. Water.



**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**198.** Gymnosperms do not have

- A. Xylem vessels and sieve tubes
- B. Tracheids and sieve tubes
- C. Vessels, sieve tubes and companion cells
- D. Tracheids and companion cells.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**199.** Gymnosperms are different from angiosperms in

- A. Seeds
- B. Stellar system
- C. Naked ovules
- D. Sporophylls.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Sargassum
- B. Gelidium
- C. Ulothrix
- D. Ulva.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**201.** Cells of two different filaments are involved in conjugation of Spirogyra. The type of sexual reproduction is

- A. Scalariform conjugation
- B. Indirect lateral conjugation
- C. Direct lateral conjugation
- D. Terminal conjugation.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**202.** All algae have two photosynthetic pigments in common

- A. Chlorophyll a and phycobilins
- B. Chlorophyll a and carotenoids
- C. Chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b
- D. Chlorophyll b and carotenoids.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**203.** Pollen grain of *Cycas* are shed at stage

- A. One-celled
- B. Two-celled
- C. Three-celled

D. Four-celled.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**204.** Ulothrix is

- A. Attached unbranched filament
- B. Attached branched filament
- C. Colonial alga
- D. Free floating.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

205. In eusporangiate ferns, the sporangia develop from

- A. Group of cell initials
- B. Single initial
- C. 1-4 spores
- D. Few to large number of spores.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

206. A highly thickened non-motile spore is

- A. Macrozoospore
- B. Microzoospore
- C. Aplanospore

D. Hypnospore.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**207.** Basal cell of Ulothrix is

- A. Extra green
- B. Colourless
- C. Full of reserve food
- D. Without a nucleus.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**208.** After conjugation in Spirogyra, the product formed is

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**209.** Sexual reproduction in Chlamydomonas is.

- A. Isogamous
- B. Anisogamous
- C. Oogamous



D. Hologamous.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**210.** Algae showing scalariform conjugation is

A. Oedogonium

B. Spirogyra

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

211. In Riccia / Marchantia the rhizoids are

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

212. Which of the following has the largest gametophyte?

- A. Cycas
- B. Angiosperm
- C. Selaginella

D. Moss/Polytrichum.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**213.** In bryophytes/Funaria the sperms are

- A. Quadriflagellate
- B. Biflagellate and bent
- C. Biflagellate and spirally coiled
- D. Non-flagellate.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

214. Why are Bryophytes are amphibians of plant kingdom?

- 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: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

215. Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes in having:

- A. Gametophyte dependent on sporophyte
- B. Independent gametophyte and sporophyte

C. Sporophyte dependent on gametophyte

D. No sporophyte.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**216.** Fern rhizome is

A. Root

B. Stem

C. Rhizophore

D. Rhizoid.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**217.** In *Selaginella*, the megasporophyll is comparable to a structure in angiosperms

A. Stamen

B. Leaf

C. Carpel

D. Ovule.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**218.** *Pinus* is a gymnosperm because it

(a) bears pollen grains

(b) Is a large tree growing in colder areas

(c) lacks ovary but possesses exposed ovules

(d) Possesses vascular tissues

A. Bears pollen grains

B. Is a large tree growing in colder areas

C. Lacks ovary but possesses exposed ovules

D. Possesses vascular tissues.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**219.** In whole plant kingdom, Cycas has the largest

A. Ovule

B. Egg

C. Sperm

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**220.** Cycas is

A. Hermaphrodite

B. Dioecious

C. Monoecious

D. None of above.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**221.** Gymnosperms do not have seeds enclosed in fruits.

- A. Antheridium
- B. Ovule
- C. Archegonium
- D. Egg.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**222.** Pinus has one of the following traits

- A. There are no vascular strands
- B. Seeds are borne in cones
- C. It bears flowers

D. Seeds are borne inside fruits.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**223.** Spermatozoid of Cycas is

A. Biflagellate

B. Nonflagellate

C. Uniflagellate

D. Multiflagellate.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

224. How do angiosperms differ from gymnosperms ?

A. Vessels

B. Egg

C. Seed

D. Tracheids.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

225. Largest spermatozoids are those of

A. Pinus

B. Selaginella

C. Dryopteris

D. Cycas.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**226.** Which is a walking fern which produces new plants when its leaf tips touch soil

A. Adiantum

B. Pteridium

C. Pteris

D. Marsilea.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**227.** External water is not essential for fertilization in

- A. Fern/Selaginella
- B. Moss/Riccia
- C. Ulothrix
- D. Gymnosperms/Maize.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**228.** Pinus produces

- A. No seeds
- B. Flowers
- C. No vascular tissues

D. Naked seeds in cones.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**229.** Coralloid roots of *Cycas* have a symbiotic blue green alga that forms an anagal zone in such roots. This alga is

A. *Aulosira*

B. *Spirogyra*

C. *Ulothrix*

D. *Anabaena*.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

230. Sterile uniseriate and multicellular hair present in receptacles of moss is

- A. Epiphysis
- B. Paraphysis
- C. Apophysis
- D. Hypophysis.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

231. Two algae which produce agar-agar are

- A. Nostoc and Anabaena
- B. Volvox and Vaucheria

C. Gracilaria and Gelidium

D. Harveyella and Porphyra.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**232.** A parasitic colourless red alga living on other red algae is

A. Porphyra

B. Harveyella

C. Batrachospermum

D. Chondrus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**233.** The storage product of rhodophyceae is

- A. Glycogen
- B. Chrysolaminarin
- C. Starch
- D. Floridean starch.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**234.** A plant in which sporophytic generation is represented by zygote.

- A. Pinus

B. Selaginella

C. Chlamydomonas/Ulothrix

D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**235.** Which of the following is not common in Funaria and Selaginella ?

A. Archegonium

B. Embryo

C. Flagellate sperms

D. Roots.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**236.** Heterospory and ligulate leaves occur in

A. Selaginella

B. Ferns

C. Mosses

D. Liverworts.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

237. A plant having seeds but lacking flowers and fruits belongs to

A. Pteridophytes

B. Mosses

C. Ferns

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

238. Coralloid roots is the feature of :

A. Pinus

B. Ferns

C. Cycas

D. Mosses.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**239.** In *Pinus*, the pollen grain has 6 chromosomes. What is the number of chromosomes in its endoperm

A. 12

B. 18

C. 6

D. 24

**Answer: C**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**240.** Cycas is living fossil as it has

- A. Ciliated sperms
- B. Structure like that of Tree Fern
- C. Restricted occurrence in certain areas
- D. Been found in fossil state also.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**241.** Funaria is fixed to substratum by

- A. Unicellular simple rhizoids

B. Multicellular branched oblique septate rhizoids

C. Branched coenocytic rhizoids

D. Tuberculate rhizoids.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**242.** Epidermis of axis/stem of *Funaria* shows

A. Absence of cuticle

B. Absence of stomata

C. Absence of cuticle but absence of stomata

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**243.** 13-celled male gametophyte of *Selaginella* has

- A. 12-celled antheridium +1 prothallial cell
- B. 9-celled antheridium +4 prothallial cells
- C. 7-celled antheridium +6 prothallial cells
- D. 10-celled antheridium +3 prothallial cells.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**244.** Male gametes of cycads are

- (a) Rounded and non-ciliate
- (b) Sickle-shaped biflagellate



(c) Boat-shaped nonciliate

(d) Large, top-like, spirally twisted with cilia.

A. Rounded and non-ciliate

B. Sickle-shaped biflagellate

C. Boat-shaped nonciliate

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**245.** Leafy gametophytes occur in

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Bryophytes

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**246.** Fucoxanthin occurs in

A. Cyanophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

247. An alga which can be possible used in space flight (Space Alga) is

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

248. Moss protonema resembles in structure

- (a) Multicellular green alga
- (b) Hypha of Rhizopus

(c) Unicellular structure of Acetabularia

(d) None of the above

A. Multicellular green alga

B. Hypha of Rhizopus

C. Unicellular structure of Acetabularia

D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**249.** Rhizoids of Funaria are

(a) Colourless, multicellular with transverse septa

(b) Colourless, multicellular with oblique septa

(c) Colourless and unicellular

(d) Coloured and multicellular

- A. Colourless, multicellular with transverse septa
- B. Colourless, multicellular with oblique septa
- C. Colourless and unicellular
- D. Coloured and multicellular.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**250. Sporophyte of Funaria is**

- A. Sterile and lateral
- B. Fertile and lateral
- C. Fertile and middle
- D. Sterile and middle.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**251.** Bryophytes grow in moist and shady habitats because

- A. Water absorbing system is absent
- B. They are aquatic
- C. They cannot grow on land
- D. They require water for their fertilization.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

252. Mature archegonium of Fern attracts antherozoids chemotactically by means of

- A. Soluble proteins
- B. Sugars
- C. Malic acid
- D. Citric acid.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

253. Fern gametophyte is nutritionally

- A. Saprophyte
- B. Parasite

C. Chemoautotroph

D. Photoautotroph.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**254.** Fern gametophyte is

- (a) Multicellular, cordate prothallus
- (b) Liver-shaped thallus
- (c) Unicellular, colourless
- (d) Filamentous, multicellular and green.

A. Multicellular, cordate prothallus

B. Liver-shaped thallus

C. Unicellular, colourless



D. Filamentous, multicellular and green.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**255.** Winged pollen grains are present in

A. Cycas

B. Mango

C. Pinus

D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**256.** In *Pinus/Cycas/gymnosperms*, the endosperm is

- (a) Triploid
- (b) Haploid
- (c) Diploid
- (d) Tetraploid

A. Triploid

B. Haploid

C. Diploid

D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

257. A character present in coralloid roots and absent in dicot roots is

- (a) Algal zone
- (b) Xylem
- (c) Cortex
- (d) Pith

A. Algal zone

B. Xylem

C. Cortex

D. Pith.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**258.** Neck canal cell is absent in the archegonium of

- (a) Funaria
- (b) Cycas
- (c) Dryopteris
- (d) All pteridophytes

A. Funaria

B. Cycas

C. Dryopteris

D. All pteridophytes.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**259.** Female cone of Pinus develops seeds in

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**260.** Coralloid roots help Cycas in

- A. Fixation and absorption of nitrogen
- B. Absorption of water
- C. Absorption of minerals
- D. Respiration.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**261.** Which one is common between Pinus and Dryopteris

- A. Presence of antheridia and archegonia
- B. Presence of pollen tube
- C. Absence of seeds
- D. Absence of fruits.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**262.** The main plant body of Pteridophytes is

- A. Sporophyte
- B. Gametophyte
- C. Prothallus
- D. All the above.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**263.** In bryophytes

- A. Sporophyte is dependent upon gametophyte
- B. Gametophyte is dependent on sporophyte
- C. Both gametophyte and sporophyte are dependent upon each other

D. Gametophyte and sporophyte are independent of each other.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**264.** Young sporophyte of Pteris fern draws nourishment from prothallus through

- A. Rhizoids
- B. Roots
- C. Foot
- D. Haustorium.

**Answer: C**





 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**265.** Chloroplast of Chlamydomonas is

- A. Stellate
- B. Cup-shaped
- C. Collar-shaped
- D. Spiral.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**266.** Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes in having:

- A. Vascular tissues

B. Motile antherozoids

C. Archegonia

D. Alternation of generations

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**267.** Pyrenoids are centre of

A. Proteins

B. Enzymes

C. Fat

D. Starch.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**268.** Pinus differs from Mango in having

- A. Tree habit
- B. Green leaves
- C. Ovules not enclosed in ovary
- D. Wood.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**269.** Parasitic alga is-Tea and Coffee leaves are infected by

- A. Cephaleuros

B. Sargassum

C. Oedogonium

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**270. Male gametes are flagellated in**

A. Funaria

B. Riccia

C. Fern

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: C**

**271.** In *Selaginella* stem, trabeculae represent modified

- (a) Phloem cells
- (b) Endodermal cells
- (c) Pericycle cells
- (d) Cortical cells

A. Phloem cells

B. Endodermal cells

C. Pericycle cells

D. Cortical cells.

**Answer: B**

272. The number of male prothallial cells in Selaginella are

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

273. Which one is the most advanced from evolutionary view point

- A. Selaginella
- B. Funaria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Pinus.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**274.** Secondary wood of Pinus contains

- (a) Vessels
- (b) Resin ducts
- (c) Resin cells
- (d) Companion cells

A. Vessels

B. Resin ducts

C. Resin cells

D. Companion cells.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**275.** Archegoniate plants include

- A. Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms
- B. Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms
- C. Algae, Fungi and Bryophytes
- D. Algae, Fungi and Bacteria.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



276. A group of sporangia attached to placenta and covered by indusium is called

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

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

277. In Ulothrix, the cell contains

- A. A chloroplast with many pyrenoids
- B. A chloroplast with a few pyrenoids

C. A few chloroplasts with a few pyrenoids

D. Many chloroplasts with a few pyrenoids.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**278.** Unique features of Bryophytes is that they:

A. Produce spores

B. Have sporophyte attached to gametophyte

C. Lack roots

D. Lack vascular tissues.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**279.** In chlorophyceae, sexual reproduction occurs by

- A. Isogamy and anisogamy
- B. Isogamy, anisogamy and oogamy
- C. Oogamy only
- D. Anisogamy and oogamy.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**280.** Which one of the following can fix nitrogen is

- (a) Isogamy
- (b) Anisogamy

(c) Syngamy

(d) None of the above

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Syngamy

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**281.** Gametes fail to fuse in *Chlamydomonas*. The process is

(a) Isogamy

(b) Anisogamy

(c) Syngamy

(d) None of the above

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Syngamy

D. None of the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**282.** Meiosis occurs in the zygotes of

A. Funaria

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Dryopteris

D. Puccinia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- (a) A four hours
- (b) A few days
- (c) A few weeks
- (d) About a year

A. A four hours

B. A few days

C. A few weeks

D. About a year.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. 1,2,2

B. 1,1,2

C. 1,2, many

D. 2,2, many.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**285.** Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra involves fusion of

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**286.** Meiosis (reduction division) in Funaria occurs in

- A. Archegonial cells
- B. Spore mother cells
- C. Zygotic cells



D. Antheridial cells.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**288.** Male cone of the Pinus possesses

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**289.** Zygotic meiosis occurs in

- A. Algae/Thallophytes
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Angiosperms

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. 8

B. 16

C. 32

D. 64

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**291.** Juvenile state of moss is

- A. Protonema
- B. Capsule
- C. Prothallus
- D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**292.** Pinus pollen is

- A. Non-winged
- B. Rounded
- C. Winged

D. Ovoid.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**293.** An archegonium of Riccia has

- A. 4 neck canal cells, 1 venter canal cell and one oosphere
- B. 4 neck canal cells, 2 venter canal cells one oosphere
- C. 4 neck canal cells, one venter canal cell and two oospheres
- D. 6 neck canal cells, 2 venter canal cells and one oosphere.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**294.** The first division in zygote of Selaginella is

- A. Transverse
- B. Longitudinal
- C. Oblique
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**295.** Algae are included in

- A. Tracheophytes
- B. Embryophytes
- C. Cormophytes

D. Thallophytes.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**296.** Multicellular jacketed female sex organ of bryophytes is

- A. Archegonium
- B. Carpogonium
- C. Ascogonium
- D. Trichogyne.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**297.** Gemma for vegetative reproduction occurs in

A. Funaria

B. Fern

C. Marchantia

D. Riccia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**298.** Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra is an advanced feature

because it shows : -

A. Oogamy

B. Isogamy



C. Anisogamy

D. Both isogamy and oogamy.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**299.** Moss plants can develop from

A. Oospores

B. Protonema

C. Antherozoids

D. Diploid spores.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**300.** Fern plant is a

- A. Diploid sporophyte
- B. Diploid gametophyte
- C. Haploid sporophyte
- D. Haploid gametophyte.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**301.** Time taken in Pinus from pollination to fertilization is

- A. 4 months
- B. Four years

C. 13 months

D. Two years.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**302.** Pyrenoids are characteristically found in the chloroplast of

A. Angiosperms

B. Pteridophytes

C. Algae

D. Fungi.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**303.** Agar agar is obtained from

- A. Green Alga
- B. Blue-green Algae
- C. Brown Algae
- D. Red Algae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**304.** Well developed archegonium with neck having 6 and 4 rows of neck cells occurs in

- A. Pteridophytes and gymnosperms

B. Gymnosperms and flowering plants

C. Gymnosperms only

D. Bryophytes and pteridophytes.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**305.** Moss plant is a

A. Gametophyte

B. Sporophyte

C. Sometimes gametophyte and sometimes sporophyte

D. Predominantly gametophyte with sporophyte attached to it.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**306.** Which one helps in spore dispersal in Moss

- A. Columella
- B. Operculum
- C. Peristome teeth
- D. Apophysis.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**307.** The dehiscence of sporangia of fern occurs through

A. Annulus

B. Tapetum

C. Sorus

D. Indusium.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**308.** Presence of ciliated antherozoids in *Dryopteris* indicates

A. Terrestrial habit

B. Aquatic ancestry

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**309.** The most common mode of reproduction in Spirogyra is

- A. Conjugation
- B. Asexual
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**310.** The giant algae or sea weeds belong to class.



A. Xanthophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Rhodophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**311.** Which is characteristics of Funaria

A. Scalariform conjugation

B. Xylem

C. Elaters

D. Peristome.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**312.** Floridean starch is found in

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**313.** Which is not a fungal disease

- A. Leaf rust of Coffee
- B. Red rust of Tea
- C. Rust of Wheat
- D. White rust of cruciferae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. 16 in one whorl
- B. 16 in two whorls
- C. 32 in two whorls
- D. 32 in one whorl.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**315.** In which one of the following plants sporophyte is completely dependent on gametophyte ?

A. Algae

B. Pteridophytes

C. Fungi

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**316.** Pyrenoid consists of

- A. Starch around protein
- B. Protein around starch
- C. Protein only
- D. Starch only.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**317.** Thalloid plant body occurs in

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Algae
- C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**318.** The pigments phycocyanin and phycoerythrin are present in

A. Red algae

B. Green algae

C. Brown algae

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**319.** Rhizoids in *Marchantia* are

- A. Unicellular smooth-walled
- B. Unicellular tuberculate
- C. Both smooth-walled and tuberculate unicellular
- D. Multicellular smooth-walled and tuberculate.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**320.** A cell of *Ulothrix* has chloroplasts

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**321.** Fern spermatozoids possess flagella

A. Nil

B. One

C. Two

D. Numerous.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



**322.** The substance used for solidification of nutrient medium is

- A. Pectin
- B. Agar-agar
- C. Sodium chloride
- D. Water.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**323.** Basal swollen part of ligule of Selaginella is

- A. Glossopodium
- B. Rhizopodium
- C. Protonema

D. Hydathodes.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**324.** Which is known as Pond Scum/mermaids tresses?

A. Spirogyra

B. Ulothrix

C. Anabaena

D. Nostoc.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**325.** Ladder like structure is observed in Spirogyra during

- A. Lateral conjugation
- B. Scalariform conjugation
- C. Direct conjugation
- D. Asexual reproduction.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Columella
- B. Foot
- C. Spore sac

D. Protonema.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**327.** Vascular bundles of *Cycas*/*Pinus* stem are

- A. Conjoint, collateral and closed
- B. Conjoint, collateral and open
- C. Conjoint, bicollateral and open
- D. Conjoint, bicollateral and closed.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**328.** Find out the similarity between gymnosperms and angiosperms

- A. Naked ovules
- B. Polyembryony
- C. Double fertilization
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**329.** Phycology deals with study of

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi

C. Microbes

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**330.** Archegonium is absent in

A. Bryophytes

B. Pteridophyta

C. Thallophyta

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**331.** Sieve tubes and companion cells are absent in

A. Angiosperms

B. Pea

C. Mango

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**332.** Riccia gametophyte develops from spore and ends in

A. Thallus

B. Capsule

C. Zygote

D. Spore.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**333.** Gymnosperms are characterised by

A. Multiflagellate sperms

B. Naked seeds

C. Winged seeds

D. Seeds inside fruits.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**334.** A gymnosperms leaf carries 16 chromosomes. Number of chromosomes in its endosperm shall be

A. 16

B. 23

C. 12

D. 8

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**335.** Ribbon-shaped chloroplasts occur in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Ulothrix

D. Riccia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**336.** Naked seeds occur in

A. Pteris/Pteridophytes

B. Cycas/Gymnosperms

C. Funaria/Bryophytes

D. Maize/Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**337.** Angiosperms contain

- A. Tracheids
- B. Vessels
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**338.** Number of species belonging to gymnosperms is

- A. 900

B. 1000

C. 700

D. 800

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**339.** Which are the amphibians in Plant Kingdom ?

A. Tracheophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Thallophyta.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**340.** Which one is a living fossil ?

- A. Pinus
- B. Gnetum
- C. Ginkgo
- D. Riccia.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**341.** Elater mechanism of spore dispersal is found in

- A. Riccia

B. Marchantia

C. Funaria

D. Fern.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**342.** Double fertilization is a characteristic of

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Bryophytes

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**343.** Rhizophore of Selaginella is

- A. Stem branch
- B. Root
- C. Reproductive organ
- D. Intermediate between A and B.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**344.** Sporocarp is a reproductive structure of

- A. Some algae

B. Some aquatic ferns having sori

C. Angiosperms having spores

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**345.** Antheridia and archegonia are sex organs of

A. Spirogyra

B. Mucor

C. Moss

D. Puccinia.

**Answer: C**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**346.** Vascular bundles are absent in

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Angiosperms
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**347.** In gymnosperms, the ovules are

- A. Naked

B. Covered

C. With two coats

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**348.** Fern prothallus is

A. Rhizoids

B. Protonema

C. Sporophyte

D. Gametophyte.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**349.** Protostele is

- A. Stele divided into many parts
- B. Early stele with central solid xylem surrounded by phloem
- C. Latent stele
- D. Angiosperm stele.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**350.** Plant group in which every cell of gametangium forms gametes is

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**351.** A spore of *Spirogyra* sp. after resting period is

A. Diploid

B. Haploid

C. Zoospores

D. Aplanospores.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**352.** The cell wall of Spirogyra is made up of

- (a) Cellulose
- (b) Suberin
- (c) Lignin
- (d) Chitin

A. Cellulose

B. Lignin

C. Chitin

D. Suberin.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**353.** A saprobiotic bryophyte is

- A. Ricciocarpus
- B. Porella
- C. Buxbaumia aphylla
- D. Sphagnum.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**354.** Sex organs are embedded in the thallus in

- A. Moss

B. Riccia

C. Azolla

D. Fern.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**355.** In Funaria, male and female sex organs occur at the tip of two branches, main axis and large branch. The condition is called

A. Pleurocarpous

B. Acrocarpous

C. Apocarpous

D. Syncarpous.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**356.** In funaria, the haploid structures is

- A. Capsule
- B. Columella
- C. Protonema
- D. Seta.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**357.** Retort cells occur in



A. Funaria

B. Polygonatum

C. Porella

D. Sphagnum.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**358.** In which of the following elater mother cells and spore mother cells belong to same generation

A. Marchantia

B. Reboulia

C. Riccardia

D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**359.** Seed habit originated in certain

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Ferns
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**360.** The first seed plants appeared during

A. Cretaceous

B. Carboniferous

C. Devonian

D. Silurian.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**361.** Cycas resembles with ferns in having ..... veneration.

A. Circinate veneration in leaves

B. Vessels

C. Motile sperms

D. Ovules.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**362.** Gymnosperm seeds are naked due to lack of

- A. Pericarp
- B. Perianth
- C. Nucellus
- D. Integuments.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**363.** In pinus, male and female cones occur on

- A. On the same branch
- B. On different branches of same plant
- C. On different plants
- D. On the trunk.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**364.** In gymnosperms, microsporangia are borne on.....sides of a microsporophyll in male cone

- A. Abaxial side
- B. Adaxial side
- C. Axills
- D. Margins.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**365. Maiden Hair Tree is**

A. Araucaria

B. Thuja

C. Ginkgo

D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**366.** The formation of embryo without fusion of gametes is termed as

- A. Apogamy
- B. Apospory
- C. Isogamy
- D. Syngamy.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**367.** In the life cycle of Funaria, spores are beginning of the generation

- A. Gametophytic

B. Sporophytic

C. Both A and B

D. Peristome.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**368.** The main plant body of *Selaginella* sp. is

A. Sporophyte

B. Gametophyte

C. Halophyte

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: A**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**369.** Pinus is a gymnosperm because it

- A. Dioecious
- B. Monoecious
- C. Unisexual
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**370.** Pinus seed is

- A. Non-endospermic and monocotyledonous

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**371.** Heterospory and seed habit are often discussed in relation to a structure called .

- A. Bract
- B. Ligule
- C. Petiole
- D. Spathe.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**372.** The botanical name of "Sanjeevani" is

- A. *Selaginella chrysocaulos*
- B. *Selaginella bryopteris*
- C. *S. chrysorhizos*
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**373.** Thermal algae survive at

- A. Low temperature
- B. Hot water of  $30^{\circ} - 40^{\circ} C$
- C. Hot spring at  $70^{\circ} C$
- D. Frozen lakes and ocean.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**374.** Ancestors of land plants possessed

- A. Arboreal habit
- B. Heterotrichous habit
- C. Theorny habit
- D. Prostrate habit.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**375.** Calcium deposition and larvicidal properties are found in

- A. Diatoms
- B. Oscillatoria
- C. Chara
- D. Caulerpa.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**376.** The edible green alga rich in protein is

A. Chlorella

B. Oscillatoria

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**377.** The alga found in still fresh water is

A. Sargassum

B. Laminaria

C. Polysiphonia

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**378.** Brown algae have a characteristic pigment of

- A. Phycocyanin
- B. Fucoxanthin
- C. Phycoerythrin
- D. Haematochrome.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**379.** Photosynthetic pigment capable of absorbing green light is

- A. Phycocyanin
- B. Carotenoid
- C. Phycoerythrin
- D. Chlorophyll.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**380.** What is unique about bryophytes ?

- A. They do not have roots
- B. Bryophytes produce spores
- C. They lack vascular tissues



D. Sporophyte depends upon and remains attached to gametophyte.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**381.** Branched rhizoids and leafy gametophytes are characteristics of

- A. All bryophytes
- B. Some bryophytes
- C. Some pteridophytes
- D. All pteridophytes.

**Answer: B**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**382.** Bryophytes can be distinguished from algae/fungi/thallophytes because they have

- A. Thalloid
- B. With archegonia having sterile outer jacket
- C. Devoid of conducting tissue
- D. In possession of chloroplasts in their cells.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**383.** Bryophytes can be distinguished from algae/fungi/thallophytes because they have

A. Sterile jacket layer around sex organs

B. Land habit

C. Flagellate gametes

D. Gametophytic plant body.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**384.** Partially independent sporophyte is found in

(a) Pteris

(b) Funaria

(c) Dryopteris

(d) Selaginella

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Dryopteris

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**385.** Spores are liberated only after decay and decomposition of thallus in

A. Marchantia

B. Anthoceros

C. Riccia

D. Funaria.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**386.** Which one of the following is a non-vascular embryophyte ?

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**387.** Fossils of early vascular plants have been discovered in the rocks of

- A. Cambrian
- B. Silurian
- C. Devonian
- D. Jurassic.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**388.** Selaginella leaf have an outgrowth on adaxial surface called

- A. Ligule
- B. Indusium

C. Stipule

D. Petiole.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**389.** A pteridophyte having pyrenoid in its chloroplasts is

A. Pteridium

B. Selaginella

C. Equisetum

D. Marsilea.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**390.** Amphiphloic siphonostele/solenostele occurs in the stem of

- A. Lycopodium
- B. Equisetum
- C. Pteris
- D. Marsilea.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**391.** Which one of the following is called maiden hair fern?

- A. Pteris
- B. Dryopteris



C. Adiantum

D. Marsilea.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**392.** Common between bryophytes and pteridophytes is

A. Absence of sporophyte

B. Gametophyte dependent on sporophyte

C. Sporophyte dependent on gametophyte

D. Multicellular sex organs with sterile jacket.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**393.** Rudimentary seed habit occurs in

- A. Lycopodium
- B. Selaginella
- C. Psilotum
- D. Equisetum.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**394.** Sperm of Fern enters an archegonium due to

- A. Chemotaxy
- B. Phototaxy

C. Thermotaxy

D. Cyclosis.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**395.** Dominant flora, 200 million years ago was that of

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Ferns

D. Lycopods.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**396.** Excurrent/pyramidal habit of Pinus is a device for

- A. Adaptation for wind pollination
- B. Efficient water transport
- C. Overcoming competition amongst adjacent trees
- D. Measuring stem growth.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**397.** Pollen grains of Pinus are.....

- A. Intine
- B. Exine

C. Exo-intine

D. Sporangial wall.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**398.** In Pinus, pollen grains develop inside

A. Anther

B. Tapetum

C. Pollen chamber

D. Microsporangium.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**399.** Moss protonema can be differentiated from filamentous alga in

- A. Long rhizoids
- B. Coenocytic nature
- C. Oblique septa
- D. Absence of chloroplasts.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Cheap

B. Easily digestible with less starch

C. Tastier

D. With high nutritive value.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**401.** Tracheophyta consists of

A. Bryophytes only

B. Pteridophytes only

C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**402.** Which is intermediate between conifers and cycads ?

- A. Tsuga
- B. Ephedra
- C. Ginkgo
- D. Cupressus.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**403.** Gymnosperms/Cycas have a mode of pollination called

- A. Zoophily



B. Anemophily

C. Entomophily

D. Hydrophily.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**404.** Ulothrix is

A. Filamentous alga with flagellated reproductive stages

B. Filamentous alga with non-flagellated reproductive stages

C. Membranous alga producing zoospores

D. Non-motile colonial alga lacking reproductive stages.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**405.** Bryophytes depend upon water because water is required for

- A. Vegetative propagation
- B. Filling archegonium for fertilization
- C. Swimming of sperm upto egg inside archegonium
- D. Fertilization of homosporous plants.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**406.** Walking fern is named so as

- A. It knows walking
- B. It is dispersed through walking
- C. It is dispersed through walking
- D. Its spores are able to walk

**Answer: propagates vegetatively**



**Watch Video Solution**

**407.** What is incorrect about *Cycas*?

- A. Its xylem has vessels
- B. It has circinate vernation
- C. It does not have well organised female flower
- D. Its roots possess some blue-green algae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**408.** Algae differ from Byroyphyta in possessing

- A. Chlorophyll a and b
- B. Naked sex organs
- C. Jacketed sex organs
- D. Aerobic respiration.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**409.** Which of the following algae shows physiological anisogamous type of sexual reproduction by involvement of non-motile gametes?

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**410.** Fern prothallus is developed from

- A. Oospore

B. Antherozoid

C. Elater

D. Spore.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**411.** Gametophytic generation is dominant in

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Bryophytes

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**412.** True heteromorphic alternation of generations is found in

- A. Dictyota
- B. Selaginella
- C. Rhizopus
- D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**413.** Dichotomous branching is found in

- A. Liverworts

B. Funaria

C. Dryopteris

D. Pinus.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Bryophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms.



**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**415.** Sporogonium of *Polytrichum* possesses

- A. Foot, seta and capsule
- B. Ribbon shaped thallus
- C. Cordate prothallus
- D. Fleshy thallus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**416.** Stem of *Selaginella* has

A. Siphonostele

B. Protostele

C. Ectophloic siphonostele

D. Amphiphloic siphonostele.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**417.** Ephedrine is got from the plant part of Ephedra

A. Flowers

B. Leaves

C. Stems

D. Roots.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**418.** Oogamous sexual reproduction involves fusion of

- A. Motile and nonmotile gametes
- B. Similar gametes
- C. Dissimilar motile gametes
- D. Dissimilar nonmotile gametes.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**419.** Oogamous reproduction in algae involves

- A. Both male and female gametes are motile
- B. Both gametes are product of division of protoplast
- C. Both male and female gametes are non-motile
- D. For male gametes protoplast divides but for female gamete it does not.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**420.** Life cycle in *Chlamydomonas*/*Spirogyra*/*Ulothrix* is

- A. Haplobiontic/Haplontic
- B. Diplobiontic
- C. Haplodiplobiontic

D. Diplontic.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**421.** Father of Indian Bryology is

A. Raj Kumar

B. S.R. Kashyap

C. Maheshwari

D. Khurana.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**422.** In Funaria rhizoids are

- A. Basal region
- B. Apical region
- C. Dorsal region
- D. Ventral region.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**423.** Which one has oil and occasionally starch as reserve food ?

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

D. Xanthophyceae.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**424.** Indusium is found in

A. Cycas

B. Chlorella/Algae

C. Pteris/Fern

D. Riccia/Moss.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**425.** The term chromatophore was coined by

- A. Pfeffer
- B. Schmitz
- C. Singer and Nicolson
- D. Compraheti.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**426.** In moss, stomata occur on

- A. Apophysis
- B. Leaves
- C. Axis



D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**427.** Vegetative reproduction in Cycas occurs by

A. Scale leaves

B. Sporophylls

C. Bulbils

D. Fragmentation.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**428.** Presence of basal rhizoidal cell in Ulothrix is an example of

- A. Dead cell
- B. Vestigial cell
- C. Accessory cell
- D. Beginning of division of labour.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**429.** Prothallus of fern is

- A. Antheridia and archegonia on lower surface
- B. Antheridia and archegonia on upper surface

C. Antheridia on upper surface and archegonia on lower surface

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**430.** In three filaments are involved in lateral conjugation in Spirogyra, zygospores will be found in

- A. All the three filaments
- B. Only the middle filament
- C. Lateral filaments
- D. Either B or C.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Paraphysis
- B. Calyptra
- C. Apophysis
- D. Hypophysis.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**432.** Sporophyte of Riccia contains

- A. Spores, elaters and nutritive cells
- B. Spores and nutritive cells
- C. Elaters and spores
- D. Spores only.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**433.** Which of the following tissues is present in the leaves of pinus to conduct water and food

- A. Xylem
- B. Phloem

C. Conducting tissue

D. Transfusion tissue.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**434.** Thallus of Riccia is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**435.** Bryophytes have

- A. Archegonia
- B. Dominant gametophytic and parasitic sporophytic phases
- C. Thalloid plant body
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**436.** Basal cell of Ulothrix is

- A. Antheridium
- B. Meristematic

C. Holdfast

D. Zoogonidium.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**437.** Multiciliated antherozoids occur in

A. Riccia and Funaria

B. Pteris and Cycas

C. Riccia and Pteris

D. Marchantia and Riccia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**438.** In moss antheridia and archegonia occur at the tips of two different branches of the same plant. The condition is called

- A. Monoecious and autoicous
- B. Monoecious and parocious
- C. Monoecious and synoicous
- D. Dioecious.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**439.** The male cone of Pinus is modified

- A. Needles

B. Scales

C. Dwarf shoots

D. Long shoots.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**440.** Gametophyte of fern is called.

A. Protonema

B. Prothallus

C. Proembryo

D. Germling.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**441.** Grouping of algae is based on

- A. Food reserve
- B. Colony formation
- C. Shape
- D. Pigments.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**442.** Antherozoids of Marchantia are

- A. Short, curved and biflagellate

B. Short, straight and multiflagellate

C. Long, straight and biflagellate

D. Long, curved and biflagellate.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**443.** In Riccia, the archegonium is

A. Rounded

B. Cup-shaped

C. Star-shaped

D. Flask-shaped.

**Answer: D**

**444.** Dwarf shoot in Pinus is

Shed every year

Shed after 2-3 years

Shed after five years

Never shed.

A. Shed every year

B. Shed after 2-3 years

C. Shed after five years

D. Never shed.

**Answer: B**

**445.** Cycas occurs commonly in

- A. South America
- B. North America
- C. South East Asia
- D. Europe.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**446.** In Pinus, the male gametes are

- A. Non-ciliate
- B. Multiciliate
- C. Biciliate

D. Uniciliate.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**447.** Phytoplankton is made of

- A. Decomposer microorganisms
- B. Plants feeding on animals and their remains
- C. Aquatic algae and photosynthetic bacteria
- D. Non-vascular hydrophytes.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**448.** In Funaria, annulus separates

- A. Apophysis and theca
- B. Theca and Operculum
- C. Columella and apophysis
- D. Operculum and apophysis.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**449.** On germination each zygospore of Spirogyra gives rise to

- A. Four plants
- B. Three plants
- C. Two plants



D. One plant.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**450.** In Spirogyra, pyrenoids occur in

A. Nucleus

B. Cell wall

C. Cytoplasm

D. Chloroplast.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**451.** Chloroplasts are present in the spores of

- A. Yeast
- B. Funaria
- C. Dryopteris
- D. Rhizopus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**452.** One of the following is of considerable economic importance

- A. Marchantia
- B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Sphagnum.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**453.** Vessels and companion cells occur in

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Viruses.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**454.** The gametophyte of fern bears

- A. Roots
- B. Antheridia
- C. Archegonia
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**455.** Sago comes from

- A. Calamus ritung
- B. Metroxylon rumphii

C. Areca catechu

D. Phoenix dactylifera.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**456.** Angiosperms show

A. Monosporry

B. Bisporry

C. Trisporry

D. Tetrasporry.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

457. Pollination of pollen grains in Pinus takes place at

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

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

458. Sulphur shower is due to

- A. Acid rain
- B. Excess  $SO_2$  and  $SO_3$  in atmosphere

C. Exposed sulphur rocks

D. Pollen of Pinus/Cedrus.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**459.** In Selaginella

A. Gametophyte is dominant

B. Sporophyte is dominant

C. Sporophyte is total parasite

D. Gametophyte is total parasite.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**460.** Sporophyte is completely dependent in

- A. Selaginella
- B. Dryopteris
- C. Riccia
- D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**461.** The term prothallus is used for

- A. Stage before thallus



B. Plant body without differentiation of stem, leaves and roots

C. Reduced gametophyte

D. Reduced sporophyte.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**462.** Thin-walled nonflagellate spores are

A. Zoospores

B. Aplanospores

C. Hyphospores

D. Zygosporangia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**463.** An oldest 'living fossil' that has not changed for the last several thousand years, is

- A. Dryopteris
- B. Gnetum
- C. Ginkgo
- D. Palms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**464.** Iodine can be obtained from

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**465.** Selaginella multiplies vegetatively through

- A. Tubers
- B. Resting buds
- C. Fragmentation

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**466.** In Funaria, calyptra is derived from

A. Capsule

B. Archegonium

C. Columella

D. Antheridium.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**467.** Which one is the earliest land plant

- A. Rhynia
- B. Hornea
- C. Cooksonia
- D. Cordaites.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**468.** Largest ovules, largest male and female gametes and tallest trees are found among

- A. Monocots
- B. Dicots

C. Both A and B

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**469.** Cleavage and archegonial polyembryony is common in

A. Gymnosperms

B. Pteridophytes

C. Angiosperms

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**470.** Chl a, Chl d and phycoerythrin occur in

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**471.** The wood of Pinus is

- A. Manoxylic and homoxylous
- B. Manoxylic and heteroxylous

C. Pycnoxylic and homoxyulous

D. Pycnoxylic and heteroxyulous.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**472.** In Selaginella male gametes are

A. Uniflagellate

B. Biflagellate

C. Non-flagellate

D. Multiflagellate.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**473.** Moss sporophyte does not possess

- A. Elaters
- B. Seta
- C. Foot
- D. Columella.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**474.** Non-flagellate' gametes occur in

- A. Ulothrix
- B. Spirogyra

C. Funaria

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**475.** Annulus occurs in

A. Annual plants

B. Mosses

C. Both mosses and ferns

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**476.** Apophysis occurs in

- A. Marchantia
- B. Pteridium
- C. Apocyanaceae
- D. Mosses.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**477.** Most advanced amongst the dicots is

- A. Asteraceae
- B. Malvaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Fabaceae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**478.** Female sex organs of bryophytes are called

A. Oogonia

B. Ascogonia

C. Archaeogonia

D. Antheridia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**479.** The term bryophyta was given by

- A. Iyengar
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Braun
- D. Bentham

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**480.** Kelps are

- A. Fresh water large
- B. Marine algae

C. Terrestrial plants

D. Amphibious plants.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**481.** Algal zone is characteristic of

(a) Coralloid root of Cycas

(b) Normal root of Cycas

(c) Normal root of Pinus

(d) Mycorrhizal root of Pinus

A. Coralloid root of Cycas

B. Normal root of Cycas

C. Normal root of Pinus

D. Mycorrhizal root of Pinus.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**482.** Storage product of most algae is

A. Fat

B. Starch

C. Glycogen

D. Cellulose.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**483.** Pigment mainly responsible for photosynthesis in red algae is

- A. Phycoerythrin
- B. Chlorophyll a
- C. Carotene
- D. Xanthophyll.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**484.** Ancestors of land plants/bryophytes were

- A. Red algae
- B. Brown Algae



C. Green Algae

D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**485.** Coralloid roots of *Cycas* are

A. Negatively geotropic

B. Positively geotropic

C. Positively phototropic

D. Negatively phototropic.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**486.** Select the correct statement

- A. Bryophyta are vascular non-flowering plants
- B. Algae are nonvascular phanerogams
- C. Gymnosperms are nonvascular seed bearing plants
- D. Angiosperms are vascular seed bearing plants

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**487.** Gymnosperms differ from pteridophytes (gymnosperms are characterised by)

- A. Naked ovule

B. Circinate ptyxis

C. Leaf arrangement

D. Gametophyte.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**488.** Plant body is a photosynthetic filament in

A. Riccia

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Spirogyra

D. Pteris.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**489.** Algae resemble fungi in the presence of similar

- A. Reproductive structures
- B. Cell wall constituents
- C. Similar chlorophylls
- D. Paramylon as reserve food.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**490.** Pinus possesses

- A. Winged seeds

B. Winged pollen

C. Coralloid roots

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**491.** The most primitive type of stele is

A. Atactostele

B. Protostele

C. Dictyostele

D. Stenostele.

**Answer: B**

**492.** Fern stomata occur on

- (a) Stem
- (b) Leaf
- (c) Root
- (d) Capsule

A. Stem

B. Leaf

C. Root

D. Capsule.

**Answer: B**

**493.** In fern, archegonia occur on

A. Stem

B. Root

C. Leaf

D. Sex organ.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**494.** In fern, archegonia occur on

A. Leaves

B. Roots

C. Prothallus

D. Sporophyte.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**495.** Cleavage polyembryony occurs in

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**496.** Funaria differs from Marchantia in having

- A. Foot
- B. Calyptra
- C. Ventral canal cell
- D. Protonema.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**497.** Lateral conjugation of Spirogyra occurs in individuals

- 1 Free floating
- 2 Homothallic
- 3 Heterothallic
- 4 Having different characters.

- A. Free floating
- B. Homothallic
- C. Heterothallic
- D. Having different characters.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**498.** Medicine for respiratory problems is got from

- A. Cannabis
- B. Eucalyptus
- C. Ephedra
- D. Saccharum.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**499.** Algae growing on animal bodies and shells are called

- A. Epizotic
- B. Epiphytic
- C. Sea Lettuce
- D. Parasitic

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**500.** Non-flowering plants belongs to :

A. Dicots

B. Monocots

C. Phanerogams

D. Cryptogams.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**501.** Which is wrong

A. Naked seeds occur in gymnosperms

B. Endospores develop in pteridophyta

C. Basidiocarp is fructification of fungus

D. Capsule is part of sporophyte in bryophytes.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**502.** Which one of the following is true moss

A. Bog Moss

B. Reindeer Moss

C. Club Moss

D. Irish Moss.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**503.** Fucoxanthin is found in

A. Gelidium

B. Volvox

C. Sargassum

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**504.** Cycas have two cotyledons but not included in angiosperms because of

A. Circinate ptyxis

B. Compound leaves

C. Monocot like stem

D. Naked seeds.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**505.** Zygosporangium of Spirogyra is

- (a) Multilayered
- (b) Three layered
- (c) Two layered
- (d) One layered

A. Multilayered

B. Three layered

C. Two layered

D. One layered.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**506.** Stomata do not occur in

- (a) Algae
- (b) Liverworts
- (c) Mosses
- (d) Ferns

A. Algae

B. Liverworts

C. Mosses

D. Ferns.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**507. Funaria is**

- (a) Heteroecious
- (b) Dioecious
- (c) Monoecious
- (d) Trioecious

A. Heteroecious

B. Dioecious

C. Monoecious

D. Trioecious.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**508.** Secondary growth occurs in

- (a) Riccia
- (b) Funaria
- (c) Selaginella
- (d) None of the above

A. Riccia

B. Funaria

C. Selaginella

D. None of the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**509.** A dicot is

A. Mango

B. Coconut

C. Sugarcane

D. Banana.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**510.** In Ulothrix, zygote is

A. Non-flagellate

B. Uniflagellate

C. Biflagellate

D. Tetraflagellate.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**511.** In Spirogyra sexual reproduction occurs through

- (a) Conjugation
- (b) Physiological isogamy
- (c) Morphological anisogamy
- (d) Oogamy

- A. Conjugation
- B. Physiological isogamy
- C. Morphological anisogamy
- D. Oogamy.

**Answer: A**



512. Pteridophytes are distinguishable from bryophytes in possessing

- (a) Dependent sporophyte
- (b) Independent sporophyte
- (c) Dependent gametophyte
- (d) No vascular bundles

- A. Dependent sporophyte
- B. Independent sporophyte
- C. Dependent gametophyte
- D. No vascular bundles.

**Answer: B**

**513.** Which one is found over fern leaves?

(a) Indusium

(b) Spathe

(c) Ramenta

(d) Frond

A. Indusium

B. Spathe

C. Ramenta

D. Frond.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**514.** Spirogyra cells which are capable of division , growth and reproduction are

- A. Apical cell
- B. Middle cells
- C. All green cells
- D. Basal cell.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**515.** Zygotic meiosis occurs in

- A. Funaria
- B. Fucus

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Fern.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**516.** Dicotyledons are characterised by presence of

A. Tap root

B. Adventitious roots

C. Fibrous roots

D. Epiphytic roots.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



**517.** Algae are useful because they

- A. Are used in study of photosynthesis
- B. Purify air
- C. Cause alcoholic fermentation
- D. Occur in largest number.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**518.** Sago Palm is

- A. Cycas
- B. Cedrus

C. Pinus

D. Taxus.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**519.** Endodermis is component of

A. Extrastelar tissue system

B. Intrastelar tissue system

C. Epidermal tissue system

D. Vascular tissue system.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**520.** In life cycle of Spirogyra, a brief period of tetranucleate condition occurs in

- (a) Vegetative cells
- (b) Germinating zygospores
- (c) Gametangium
- (d) Holdfast

- A. Vegetative cells
- B. Germinating zygospores
- C. Gametangium
- D. Holdfast.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**521.** Brown hair found at the base of Pteris leaves are

- (a) Modified stipules
- (b) Modified leaflets
- (c) Ramenta
- (d) Spines

A. Modified stipules

B. Modified leaflets

C. Ramenta

D. Spines.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**522.** Diploxylic condition occurs in *Cycas* in

A. Root

B. Stem

C. Coralloid root

D. Leaflet.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**523.** Peat Moss is

(a) Club Moss

(b) Reindeer Moss

(c) Irish Moss

(d) Bog Moss

A. Club Moss

B. Reindeer Moss

C. Irish Moss

D. Bog Moss.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**524.** Cell wall of Chlamydomonas possesses

A. Cellulose

B. Glycoproteins

C. Hemicellulose

D. Proteins only.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**525.** In *Dryopteris*

- (a) Sporophyte is parasitic over gametophyte
- (b) Sporophyte is independent
- (c) Gametophyte is independent
- (d) Both b and c

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

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**526.** Seed of Pinus contains

- (a) Parent sporophyte is form of perisperm
- (b) Endosperm as gametophyte
- (c) Embryo as future sporophyte
- (d) All the above

A. Parent sporophyte is form of perisperm

B. Endosperm as gametophyte

C. Embryo as future sporophyte

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



**527.** Pigments present in Ulothrix are

- (a) Chl a, Chl b and phycocyanin
- (b) Chl a, Chl c, phycocyanin and fucoxanthin
- (c) Chl a, Chl b, carotenes and xanthophylls
- (d) Chl a and fucoxanthin

A. Chl a, Chl b and phycocyanin

B. Chl a, Chl c, phycocyanin and fucoxanthin

C. Chl a, Chl b, carotenes and xanthophylls

D. Chl a and fucoxanthin.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**528.** Rhizoids in Riccia are

- A. Unicellular smooth
- B. Unicellular smooth and tuberculate
- C. Multicellular smooth and tuberculate
- D. Multicellular tuberculate.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**529. Pteridium possess**

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

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**530.** What is true for Spirogyra

- A. Lateral conjugation occurs in homothallic species
- B. Scalariform conjugation occurs in homothallic species
- C. Lateral conjugation occurs in heterothallic species
- D. Conjugation type is unrelated to homothallic or heterothallic nature.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**531.** What is correct?

- (a) Protonema of moss and prothallus of Dryopteris are sporophytic
- (b) Protonema of mos and prothallus of Dryopteris are gametophytic
- (c) Moss protonema is sporophytic, Pteris prothallus is gametophytic but plant body of Pteris and Funaria are gametophytic
- (d) Plant body of moss is gametophytic while that of Dryopteris is both gametophytic and sporophytic

A. Protonema of moss and prothallus of Dryopteris are sporophytic

B. Protonema of mos and prothallus of Dryopteris are gametophytic

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

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

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**532.** Circinate vernation is seen in

A. Algae

B. Moss

C. Fern

D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**533.** In which of the following organism, pigments are similar to that found in higher plants?

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Schizomycetes.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**534.** Bryophytes grow in moist, humid places as

- A. Lack vascular tissue
- B. Have gametes which require water for transport
- C. Lack root and stomata
- D. Cannot grow on land.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**535.** Chlamydomonas is found in

- A. Rivers and streams
- B. Ponds and lakes
- C. Oceans

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**536.** Life cycle is haplontic in

A. Funaria

B. Ulothrix

C. Selaginella

D. Pinus.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



537. Sporophyte of Funaria always begins development within the

- A. Archegonium
- B. Protonema
- C. Antheridium
- D. Capsule.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

538. Protostele occurs in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Pteridophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**539.** Which one does not occur in Selaginella?

(a) Heterospory

(b) Heterophylly

(c) Homospory

(d) Ligulate leaves

A. Heterospory

B. Heterophylly

C. Homospory

D. Ligulate leaves.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**540.** Megasporophyll of *Cycas* has the same nature as

A. Carpel

B. Stamen

C. Petal

D. Sepal.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**541.** The plant body of Funaria is:

- A. Completely sporophyte
- B. Completely gametophyte
- C. Predominantly sporophyte with gametophyte
- D. Predominantly gametophyte with sporophyte

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**542.** What is true about foliage of Cycas?

- (a) Palmate and pinnate green foliage
- (b) Brown scales and pinnate green foliage leaves
- (c) Oblong and long leaves
- (d) Green and scaly leaves

- A. Palmate and pinnate green foliage
- B. Brown scales and pinnate green foliage leaves
- C. Oblong and long leaves
- D. Green and scaly leaves.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**543.** Possible advantage of antheridia occurring on the under surface for fern prothallus is

- (a) Protection from wind
- (b) Protection from direct rays
- (c) Easy diffusion of nutrients from prothallus
- (d) Accumulation of capillary water

- A. Protection from wind
- B. Protection from direct rays
- C. Easy diffusion of nutrients from prothallus
- D. Accumulation of capillary water.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**544.** Which statement is true for angiosperms ?

- A. Vessels
- B. Secondary growth
- C. Double fertilization
- D. Autotrophic nature.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**545.** A plant having seeds but lacking flowers and fruits belongs to

- A. Gymnosperm
- B. Pteridophyte
- C. Angiosperm
- D. Bryophytes.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**546.** A spermatophyte with ciliated stage is

- A. Pteridium
- B. Riccia
- C. Gymnosperm
- D. Angiosperm.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**547.** Plant cells possess wall but the same is absent in

- A. Pollen grain
- B. Male gamete
- C. Female gamete



D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**548.** Gracilaria yields agar, carrageenin and related

A. Fats

B. Alkaloids

C. Phycocolloids

D. Proteins.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**549.** What is correct

- A. Bryophytes are vascular cryptogams
- B. Pteridophytes are homogenous group of tracheophytes
- C. Cordaitales grow in gymnosperm forests naked seeds.
- D. None of these

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**550.** Which one produces carrageenin

- A. Brown algae
- B. Red algae
- C. Green algae

D. Blue green algae.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**551.** Evidence for aquatic ancestry of bryophytes is

A. Gametophytic plant body

B. Ciliated sperms

C. Peristome teeth

D. All the above.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**552.** Red rust disease of Tea and coffee leaves is caused by a parasitic green alga and not by a fungus. This alga is

- A. Rhizopus
- B. Puccinia
- C. Cephaleuros
- D. Phytophthora.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**553.** Four leaflets occurs in

- A. Sesbania
- B. Oxalis

C. Marsilea

D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**554.** Gymnosperms are referred to as "naked seeded plants".because

A. There is no fruit

B. There is no ovule

C. There is no fertilization

D. There is no ovary and fruit.

**Answer: D**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**555.** Chlorenchyma is known to develop in the

- 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](#)

**556.** A living fossil is

- A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Selaginella

D. Metasequoia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**557.** Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra is an advanced feature because it shows : -

A. Different sizes of motile sex organs

B. Same size of motile sex organs

C. Morphologically different sex organs

D. Physiologically different sex organs.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**558.** Which amongst the following 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**

**559.** How do angiosperms differ from gymnosperms ?



A. Covered seeds

B. Large leaves

C. Seeds

D. Tap roots.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**560.** Which one manufactures food through photosynthesis

A. Euglena

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Penicillium

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**561.** Red algae posses

- A. Rhodochrome
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Chlorophyll and phycobilin
- D. Fucoxanthin.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**562.** Greatest extent of adaptation to various environments is found in

- (a) Gymnosperms
- (b) Bryophytes
- (c) Ferns
- (d) Angiosperms

A. Gymnosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Ferns

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**563.** What is true of angiosperms

- A. Seeds are naked
- B. They have tracheids only
- C. They are not cryptogams
- D. They lack companion cells.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**564.** Resin ducts of Cedrus are mostly present in

- A. Epidermis
- B. Cortex
- C. Pericycle

D. Pith.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**565.** Dominant phase in life cycle of most algae and fungi is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**566.** Phycobilins occur in

- A. Green algae
- B. Blue-green Algae
- C. Red algae
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**567.** Which one grows over molluscan shell

- A. Characium
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Cladophora

D. Protoderma.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**568.** Prothallus of Dryopteris is and bears archegonia over

- A. Sporophyte, dorsally
- B. Sporophyte, ventrally
- C. Gametophyte, dorsally
- D. Gametophyte, ventrally.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**569.** Which is not true of Pinus

- A. Three needles in spur of *P. roxburghii*
- B. Xylem is towards inner side of vascular bundles of stem
- C. Homosporous gymnosperm
- D. Microsporophyll has two microsporangia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**570.** Golden Mine of Liverworts is

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



D. Eastern Ghats.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**571.** Club moss' belongs to

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Red algae
- B. Brown algae
- C. Blue-green algae
- D. All the above.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**573.** Pond silk' is the common name of

- A. Corallina
- B. Spirogyra

C. Selaginella

D. Chlorella.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**574.** Which is not true of monocots

A. Parallel venation

B. Single seed leaf

C. Floral parts in multiples of 4 – 5

D. Adventitious roots.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**575.** Frog Spawn Alga is

- A. Batrachospermum
- B. Chlamydomonas
- C. Fucus
- D. Gelidium.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**576.** Sea Lettuce is

- A. Laminaria
- B. Chlorella

C. Sargassum

D. Ulva.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**577.** Rhynia belongs to

A. Silurian

B. Devonian

C. Carboniferous

D. Permian.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**578.** Both heterospory and circinate ptyxis occur in

A. Dryopteris

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Funaria.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**579.** Algae attached to stone is called

A. Epiploic

B. Coenolithic

C. Epilithic

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**580.** Pacific Yew is

A. *Acacia samana*

B. *Taxus samana*

C. *Paradisiaca brevifolia*

D. *Taxus brevifolia*.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**581.** Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily because of their

- A. Power of adaptability to diverse habitats
- B. Nature of pollination
- C. Domestication by humans
- D. Large number of seeds.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**582.** Which of the following propagates through leaf tip?

- A. Marchantia



B. Moss

C. Walking Fern

D. Pinus.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**583.** Sea weeds are important source of

A. Chlorine

B. Fluorine

C. Bromine

D. Iodine.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**584.** Largest unicellular organism is

- A. Yeast
- B. Acetabularia
- C. Planaria
- D. Volvox.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

- A. Spores
- B. Fronds
- C. Rhizome
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**586.** A microsporophyll in *Pinus* has

- A. Two adaxial microsporangia
- B. Two abaxial microsporangia
- C. One abaxial microsporangium
- D. Four abaxial microsporangia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**587.** In Bryophyta the adult plant body is

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**588.** In Ulothrix, meiosis occurs in

A. Holdfast

B. Zygote

C. Zoospores

D. Cells of filament.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**589.** Assertion: Red algae contribute in producing coral reef.

Reason: Some red algae secrete and deposit calcium carbonate on their walls.

A. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. and both are wrong

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**590.** Mycorrhiza promotes plant growth by

A. Absorbing inorganic ions from soil

B. Serving as plant growth regulator

C. Protecting plant from infection

D. Helping plant in using atmospheric nitrogen.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Riccia
- B. Anthoceros
- C. Marchantia
- D. Pogonatum.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**592.** Gymnosperms are called naked seed plants because they lack

- A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Testa

D. Ovary wall.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**593.** Circinate vernation, a characteristic of ferns is

A. Attachment of sori on leaves

B. Heterophylly

C. Coiling of young leaves

D. Arrangement of leaves on stem.

**Answer: C**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

**594.** Conifers are found in:

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

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**595.** First land inhabiting plants are

- A. Bryophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**596.** The unequally thickened wall of fern sporangium that helps in dehescence is

A. Indusium

B. Placenta

C. Annulus

D. Receptacle.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**597.** In mosses conducting tissue is

A. Phloem

B. Parenchyma

C. Xylem

D. Coloured cells.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**598.** Which is not a monocot

- A. Rose
- B. Palm
- C. Orchid
- D. Banana.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**599.** Which one of the following is not the feature of gymnosperm?

- A. Parallel venation
- B. Perennial nature
- C. Dimorphic branches
- D. Xylem with vessels.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**600.** Most primitive members in which roots not present in

Or

Which of the following is a fossil pteridophyte

- (a) Psilotum
- (b) Rhynia
- (c) Lycopodium
- (d) Selaginella

A. Psilotum

B. Rhynia

C. Lycopodium

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**602.** Dispersal of spores in fern takes place through

- A. Annulus
- B. Stomium
- C. Both A and B
- D. Indusium.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Cycads

B. Conifers

C. Polypetalous angiosperms

D. Gamopetalous angiosperms.

**Answer: A**

 **Watch Video Solution**

**604.** Match the item of columns I and II

*Column I*

*Column II*

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Peritrichous flagellation | (j) <i>Gonkgo</i>           |
| (b) Living fossil             | (k) <i>Macrocystis</i>      |
| (c) Rhizophore                | (l) <i>Escherichia coli</i> |
| (d) Smallest flowering plant  | (m) <i>Selaginella</i>      |
| (e) Largest perennial alga    | (n) <i>Wolffia</i>          |
- (A) (a) — (l), (b) — (j), (c) — (m), (d) — (n),  
(e) — (k)
- (B) (a) — (k), (b) — (j), (c) — (l), (d) — (m),  
(e) — (n)
- (C) (a) — (m), (b) — (l), (c) — (k), (d) — (n),  
(e) — (j)

A. (a)-(l), (b)-(j), (c)-(m), (d)-(n), (e)-(k)



B. (a)-(k), (b)-(j), (c)-(l), (d)-(m), (e)-(n)

C. (a)-(m), (b)-(l), (c)-(k), (d)-(n), (e)-(j)

D. (a)-(j), (b)-(m), (c)-(n), (d)-(l), (e)-(k)

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**605.** Ectophloic siphonostele is found in -

A. Marsilea and Botrychium

B. Dicksonia and Maiden Hair Fern

C. Osmundra and Equisetum

D. Adiantum and Cucurbitaceae.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**606.** Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of bryophytes?

- A. Dominant gametophytic generation
- B. Filamentous rhizoids
- C. Amphibious habitat
- D. Vascular tissues.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**607.** Hydroids and leptoids were first found in

- A. Liverworts
- B. Hornworts
- C. Mosses
- D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**608.** Ephedra and Gnetum are exceptions to gymnosperms as they show

- A. Double fertilization
- B. Siphonogamy
- C. Aggregation of sporophylls
- D. Presence of ovules .

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**609.** Phloem of gymnosperms differ from angiosperms in

- A. Vessels
- B. Companion cells
- C. Tylosoides
- D. Albuminous cells

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**610.** Which of the following statements are true/false?

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

(b) Adiantum is also called walking fern.

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

A. a and b are true, c and d are false

B. a and c are true, b and d are false

C. a and d are true, b and c are false

D. b and d are true, a and c are false.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

611. Match the columns I and II

*Column I*

- (a) *Anthoceros*
- (b) *Adiantum*
- (c) *Prothallus*
- (d) *Sargassum*
- (e) *Asterales*

*Column II*

- (i) Alga
- (ii) Hornwort
- (iii) Gametophyte
- (iv) Inferae
- (v) Walking fern

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**612.** Select the correct code

1. Positively geotropic 2. Positively hydrotropic 3. Negatively geotropic 4. Negatively hydrotropic

A. Colocasia

B. Cycas

C. Cactus

D. Coleus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**613.** Algae which form motile colony are

A. Nostoc

B. Spirogyra

C. Volvox

D. Chlamydomonas.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**614.** In pteridophytes, phloem is without

A. Sieve cells

B. Sieve areas

C. Companion cells

D. Albuminous cells.

**Answer: C**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**615.** Which is the first group of vascular plants

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

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**616.** Which pteridophyta is called as horse tail?

- A. Equisetum

B. Lycopodium

C. Marsilea

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**617.** Dominant generation in bryophytes is

A. Capsule

B. Sporophyte

C. Seta

D. Gametophyte.

**Answer: D**

**618.** Assertion (A). In Spirogyra, some cells in one of the two filaments become empty after conjugation.

Reason (R ). The aplanogametes from the cells of the filaments pass through conjugation tubes into the cells of the other filaments.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

- A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**619.** Choose the correct statement

- A. Apophysis is the basal fertile part of capsule in Funaria
- B. Apophysis is the apical sterile part of microsporophyll in Cycas
- C. Apospory is the development of sporophyte from vegetative cells of gametophyte
- D. Apogamy is the development of gametophyte from vegetative of sporophyte.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

620. Match the columns I and II

**Column I**

- (a) *Paras*—Spermatozooids
- (b) *Cycas*—Male gametes
- (c) *Funaria*—Antherozoids
- (d) *Spirogyra*—Aplanogametes

**Column II**

- (i) Zooidogamy
- (ii) Malic acid
- (iii) Oogamy
- (iv) Sucrose
- (v) Physiological anisogamy

- (A) (a) —(i), (b) —(v), (c) —(iv), (d)—(iii)
- (B) (a) —(iii), (b) —(ii), (c)—(iv), (d)—(v)
- (C) (a) —(ii), (b)—(v), (c)—(iv), (d)—(i)
- (D) (a) —(ii), (b) —(i), (c)—(iv), (d)—(v)

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(v), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

B. (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(v)

C. (a)-(ii), (b)-(v), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

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

**Answer: D**



Watch Video Solution

**621.** Which of the following is called resurrection plant?

- A. *Adiantum capillus-veneris*
- B. *Dryopteris filix-mas*
- C. *Selaginella lepidophylla*
- D. *Adiatum caudatum*.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**622.** In gymnosperms, how many male gametes are produced by each pollen grain ?

- (a) 4
- (b) 3

(c) 2

(d) 1

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**623.** Which of the following is a flagellated algae?

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Acetabularia.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**624.** Alginic acid is obtained from

A. Red alga

B. Green alga

C. Blue-green alga

D. Brown alga.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**625.** During fertilization in ferns, male gamete reaches the female gamete through the agency of

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**626.** Coenocytic condition is found in

- A. Ulothrix
- B. Chlamydomonas

C. Spirogyra

D. Vaucheria.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**627.** Female gametophyte in heterosporous ferns is

A. Archegonium

B. Protonema

C. Prothallus

D. Megasporangium.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**628.** Fern prothallus is

- A. Spores
- B. Gametes
- C. Stolons
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**629.** Sporophyte of Riccia contains

- A. Total parasite
- B. Partial parasite

C. Saprophyte

D. Autotroph.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**630.** Vascular cryptogames are

A. Gymnosperms

B. Pteridophytes/Ferns

C. Bacteriods

D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**631.** Which of the following is characteristic of ferns?

- A. Leafy gametophyte
- B. Circinate vernation
- C. Mycorrhizal roots
- D. Coralloid roots.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**632.** Transfusion tissue occurs in

- A. Fern rhizome
- B. Fern prothallus

C. Coralloid roots

D. Leaves of Cycas.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**633.** Cycas circinalis is a source of

A. Timber

B. Resin

C. Sago

D. Essential oil.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**634.** Which of the following red algae are suitable for human consumption ?

- A. Laminaria and Fucus
- B. Gracilaria and Chondrus
- C. Porphyra and Spirogyra
- D. Rhodymenia and Porphyra.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**635.** Chlorophylls present in red algae is

- A. a, d

B. a, b

C. a, c

D. b, c.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**636.** In a moss the sporophyte

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

B. Arises from a spore produced from gametophyte

C. Is partially parasitic on the gametophyte

D. Produces gametes that give rise to gametophyte.

**Answer: C**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

- A. It serves as disinfectant
- B. It is hygroscopic
- C. It is easily available
- D. It reduces transpiration.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**638.** Prothallus is

- A. Gametophyte, monoecious, autotroph present in pteridophytes
- B. Gametophyte, monoecious, autotroph found in bryophytes
- C. Sporophyte, dioecious, heterotroph found in bryophytes
- D. Gametophyte, dioecious, autotroph in bryophytes

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**639.** Cycas is a gymnosperm because of

- A. Vessels present in xylem
- B. Living fossil
- C. Naked seed without fruit

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**640.** Which is not characterisitc of bryophytes ?

A. Presence of archegonia

B. Independent sporophyte

C. Motile male gametes

D. Water is essential for fertilization.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**641.** Funaria differs from Pteridium in the absence of

- A. Stem
- B. Archegonia
- C. Embryo
- D. Root.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**642.** Which of these is mismatched?

- A. Phaneros-visible
- B. Kryptos-concealed
- C. Gymno-naked

D. Bryon-liverworts.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

643. Match the following

<i>a</i> Red Algae	<i>p</i> Marchantia
<i>b</i> Liverworts	<i>q</i> Pinus
<i>c</i> Walking fern	<i>r</i> Polysiphonia
<i>d</i> Gymnosperm	<i>s</i> Adiantum

- (A) (*a*)—(*q*), (*b*)—(*p*), (*c*)—(*s*), (*d*)—(*r*)  
(B) (*a*)—(*p*), (*b*)—(*q*), (*c*)—(*r*), (*d*)—(*s*)  
(C) (*a*)—(*s*), (*b*)—(*r*), (*c*)—(*q*), (*d*)—(*p*)  
(D) (*a*)—(*r*), (*b*)—(*p*), (*c*)—(*s*), (*d*)—(*q*)  
(E) (*a*)—(*r*), (*b*)—(*s*), (*c*)—(*p*), (*d*)—(*q*)

A. (*a*)-(*q*), (*b*)-(*p*), (*c*)-(*s*), (*d*)-(*r*)

B. (*a*)-(*p*), (*b*)-(*q*), (*c*)-(*r*), (*d*)-(*s*)

C. (*a*)-(*s*), (*b*)-(*r*), (*c*)-(*q*), (*d*)-(*p*)

D. (a)-(r ), (b)-(s), (c )-(p), (d)-(q)

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**644.** Which one of the following is called maiden hair fern?

A. Dryopteris

B. Pteris

C. Adiantum

D. Selaginella.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**645.** Which of the following is not correctly matched

- A. Chlamydomonas - Unicellular flagellate
- B. Volvox - Flattened leaf like thallus
- C. Laminaria - Flattened leaf like thallus
- D. Chlorella - Unicellular, non-flagellate.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**646.** The terms frond is used for

- A. Rachis
- B. Whole plant
- C. Spore bearing leaf

D. Sexually reproducing structures.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**647.** In *Cycas*, the vascular bundles are arranged in the shape of inverted omega in

- A. Leaf
- B. Rachis
- C. Leaflet
- D. Stem.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**648.** Laminaria (Kelp) and Fucus (Rock Weed) are examples of

- A. Green algae
- B. Brown algae
- C. Red algae
- D. Golden brown algae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**649.** Funaria differs from Pteridium in absence of

- A. Root
- B. Stem
- C. ARchegonia

D. Embryo.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**650.** Botanical name of peat moss is

Or

Which of the following is responsible for peat formation

A. Sphagnum

B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Marchantia.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

651. Algae producing tocopherol

- A. Chlorella
- B. Synechocystis
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Volvox.

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

652. Bryophytes are amphibious of plant kingdom as their

- A. Reproductive phase requires water
- B. Sex organs are multicellular and jacketed

C. Conducting strands have tracheids

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**653.** Which one contains alginic acid

A. Diatoms

B. Blue green algae

C. Laminaria

D. Yellow green algae.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**654.** An ovule of *Cycas* has archegonia

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Eight
- D. 2 – 8.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**655.** *Cycas* resembles angiosperms in having

- A. Vessels
- B. Circinate vernation

C. Siphonogany

D. Dichotomous branching.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**656.** Phylogenetic system of classification was proposed by

A. Hallier

B. Hutchinson

C. Takhtajan

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

657. Structure protecting archegonia of Marchantia is

- A. Apophysis
- B. Perichaetium
- C. Periphysis
- D. Apophysis.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

658. What is incorrect for brown algae

- A. Presence of chlorophyll a and chlorophyll c
- B. Occurrence of fucoxanthium

C. Presence of chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b

D. Attachment to substratum.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**659.** Halophytic green alga *Dunaliella* stores

A. Glycerol

B. Sorbitol

C. Proline

D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



**660.** In the prothallus of a vascular cryptogam, the antherozoids and egg mature at different times. As a result,

- A. High degree of sterility
- B. Apomixis
- C. Prevention of self fertilisation
- D. No change in success rate of fertilization.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**661.** Flagellated male gametes are present in all the three of which one of the following sets?

- A. Spirogyra, Anthoceros and Funaria

B. Zygnema, Saprolegnia and Hydrilla

C. Fucus, Marsilea and Calotropis

D. Riccia, Dryopteris and Cycas.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**662.** Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by:

A. Peristome

B. Elaters

C. Calyptra

D. Indusium.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**663.** In gymnosperms, the pollen chamber represents:

- A. Microsporangium
- B. Pollen grain cell where sperms are formed
- C. Opening of megagametophyte for passage of pollen tube to egg
- D. Cavity in nucellus for resting pollen grains after pollination.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

664. Match the columns

Column I	Column II
<i>a</i> <i>Anthoceros</i>	1 Walking fern
<i>b</i> <i>Adiantum</i>	2 Alga
<i>c</i> <i>Sargassum</i>	3 Inferae
<i>d</i> <i>Prothallus</i>	4 Gametophyte
<i>e</i> <i>Asterales</i>	5 Hornwort
	6 Liverwort

- (A) *a*—6, *b*—5, *c*—1, *d*—3, *e*—4  
(B) *a*—5, *b*—4, *c*—3, *d*—2, *e*—1  
(C) *a*—5, *b*—1, *c*—2, *d*—4, *e*—3  
(D) *a*—3, *b*—2, *c*—1, *d*—5, *e*—4  
(E) *a*—1, *b*—4, *c*—1, *d*—2.

A. a-6, b-5, c-1, d-3, e-4

B. a-5, b-4, c-3, d-2, e-1

C. a-5, b-1, c-2, d-4, e-3

D. a-3, b-2, c-1, d-5, e-4

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

665. Match the columns

Column I		Column II	
<i>a</i>	Cup-shaped	1	<i>Ulothrix</i>
<i>b</i>	Girdle-shaped	2	<i>Oedogonium</i>
<i>c</i>	Stellate	3	<i>Chlamydomonas</i>
<i>d</i>	Reticulate	4	<i>Zygnema</i>

- (A) *a* -2, *b* -4, *c* -3, *d* -1  
(B) *a* -3, *b* -1, *c* -4, *d* -2  
(C) *a* -3, *b* -4, *c* -2, *d* -1  
(D) *a* -4, *b* -3, *c* -1, *d* -2.  
(E) *a* -3, *b* -4, *c* -1, *d* -2.

A. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

B. a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2

C. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

D. a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

**666.** Which of the following gymnosperm is a bushy trailing shrub?

A. Cedrus

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Ephedra.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

(a) Gracilaria (b) Fucus

(c) Saragassum (d) Gelidium

(e) Turbinaria

A. a, d

B. c, e

C. b, c

D. d, e

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**668.** Seed of Cycas is

A. Exalbuminous and monocotyledonous

B. Exalbuminous and dicotyledonous

C. Albuminous and dicotyledonous

D. Albuminous and monocotyledonous.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**669.** Which one is homosporous

A. Cycas

B. China Rose

C. Jower

D. Nephrolepis.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**670.** Pollen grains of Pinus are

A. Monosaccate

B. Bisaccate

C. Trisaccate

D. Non-saccate.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**671.** Vessels are absent in angiosperm

A. Magnolia

B. Drimys

C. Dillenia

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**672.** Plant body is gametophytic and bears haploid gametes in

A. Riccia

B. Lycopodium

C. Equisetum

D. Pinus.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**673.** Oldest gymnospermous tree is

- A. *Taxodium mucronatum*
- B. *Pinus longavaea*
- C. *Zamia pygmaia*
- D. *Sequoia sempervirens.*

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**674.** Ramenta occur in

- A. *Marchantia*
- B. *Funaria*
- C. *Dryopteris*

D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**675.** Choose the wrong pair

A. Hepaticopsida-Marchantia

B. Lycopside-Selaginella

C. Bryopsida-Anthoceros

D. Pteropsida-Dryopteris

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**676.** In fungi stored food material is

- A. c correct, a and b wrong
- B. a correct, b and c wrong
- C. a and b correct, c is wrong
- D. a and c correct, b wrong

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**677.** Group of algae in which sexual reproduction is absent

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

D. Phaeophyceae.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**678.** Based on classification which set is closer?

A. Zygosporangium

B. Azygosporangium

C. Akinete

D. Aplanospore.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**679.** Which of the following is grouped under phanerogams?

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**680.** Sphaerocarpos belongs to

- A. Pteridophyta
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Gymnospermae

D. Angiospermae.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**681.** Bryophytes have probably evolved from

A. Thalloid nature

B. Chloroplasts

C. ARchegonia

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**682.** Which of the following is grouped under phanerogams?

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**683.** Which plant product is the hardest

A. Lignin

B. Cutin

C. Sporopollenin

D. Suberin.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**684.** Consider the following statements *Marchantia polymorpha*

1. Is dioecious
2. Possesses antheridiophores and archegoniophores
3. Lacks foot and seta in its sporophyte
4. Is heterosporous

Which of these statements are correct?

- A. 1, 2, 3 are correct
- B. 1 and 2 are correct
- C. 2 and 4 are correct
- D. 1 and 3 are correct.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**685.** More than one answer may be correct

1. Fertile spike-Ophioglossum
2. Sporangiphore-Equisetum
3. Synangium-Psilotum
4. Apophysis-Spirogyra.

- A. 1, 2, 3 are correct
- B. 1 and 2 are correct
- C. 2 and 4 are correct
- D. 1 and 3 are correct.

**Answer: A**

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

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

**Answer: D**

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

- A. Funaria
- B. Polytrichum
- C. Cedrus
- D. Dryopteris.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

688. Which one of the following is heterosporous?

- A. Salvinia
- B. Adiantum

C. Dryopteris

D. Equisetum.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**689.** External fertilization occurs in the majority of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Liverworts

D. Mosses.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Chara, Fucus, Polysiphonia
- B. Volvox, Spirogyra, Chlamydomonas
- C. Porphyra, Ectocarpus, Ulothrix
- D. Sargassum, Laminaria, Gracilaria.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**691.** Bryophytes resemble algae in the following aspects

- A. Filamentous body, presence of vascular tissues and autotrophic nutrition
- B. Differentiation of plant body into root, stem and leaves and autotrophic nutrition
- C. Thallus-like plant body, lack of vascular tissues and autotrophic nutrition
- D. Thallus-like plant body, presence of roots and autotrophic nutrition.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**692.** Marchantia is a bryophyte as it does not possess



A. Vascular tissues

B. Seeds

C. Roots

D. Independent sporophyte.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**693.** Fern leaves are named as

A. Fronds

B. Sporophylls

C. Lamina

D. Blades.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**694.** Young leaves of Cycas show

- A. Opposite arrangement
- B. Circinate vernation
- C. Alternate arrangement
- D. Simple venation.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Adiantum
- B. Polytrichum
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Pinus.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**696.** Which one of the following classes is included under gymnosperms

A. Cycadopsida

B. Pteropsida

C. Sphenopsida

D. Lycopsidea.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**697.** Which series includes ranales, parietales and malvaes ?

A. Calyciflorae

B. Thalamiflorae

C. Disciflorae

D. Bicarpellatae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**698.** Mannitol is the stored food in

A. Gracilaria

B. Chara

C. Porphyra

D. Fucus.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**699.** Which one of the following is a vascular cryptogam?

A. Cedrus

B. Ginkgo

C. Marchantia

D. Equisetum.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

Or

Selaginella has the character of evolutionary importance. That character is

A. Dependent sporophyte

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**701.** Ten cells each in the two adjacent filaments of *Spirogyra affinis* are participating in reproduction. How many new *Spirogyra* plants are produced through sexual reproduction

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 40

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**702.** Which of the following taxa shows zooidogamous oogamy

(I) Spirogyra (II) Funaria

(III) Pteris (IV) Cycas

The correct answer is

A. i, ii, iii

B. ii, iii, iv

C. i, iii, iv

D. i, ii, iv.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**703.** Female cone of Pinus is a

- A. Modified scale
- B. Modified needle
- C. Modified dwarf shoot
- D. Modified long shoot.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**704.** Prothallus of fern is

- A. Spores
- B. Cones

C. Gametes

D. Both A and C.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**705.** Fern spores are

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**706.** Leaves of moss plant posses

- A. Stomata and chloroplasts
- B. No stomata, no chloroplasts
- C. Stomata but no chloroplasts
- D. No stomata but chloroplasts.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**707.** plants which posseses seeds but not fruits are

- A. Bryophyta
- B. Pteridophyta

C. Gymnosperms

D. Euglenophyta.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**708.** Yellow-green pigment is found in

A. Xanthophyta

B. Phaeophyta

C. Rhodophyta

D. Chlorophyta.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**709.** Macrocystis is a

- A. Red alga
- B. Fungus
- C. Brown alga
- D. Bryophyte.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**710.** Sago is obtained from

- A. Ginkgo
- B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Zamia.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**711.** Primary protonema is present in

A. Agaricus

B. Alternaria

C. Sphagnum

D. Funaria.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

712. Comparable to angiosperm, which of the following algae exhibits diplontic life cycle ?

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

713. Identify the pair that exhibit circinate vernation

- A. Equisetum and Selaginella

B. Riccia and Nephrolepis

C. Nephrolepis and Cycas

D. Psilotum and Riccia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**714.** Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes in having:

A. Motile sperms and spores

B. Archegonia

C. Alternation of generations

D. Presence of vascular tissue.

**Answer: D**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**715.** Smooth and pegged rhizoids are present in the gametophyte of

- A. Bryopsida
- B. Pteropsida
- C. Anthoceroopsida
- D. Hepaticopsida.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**716.** Motile spores and motile gametes are absent in

A. Red

B. Green

C. Brown

D. Yellow.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**717.** Which one of the following is matched incorrectly

A. Pinus-Coralloid roots

B. Cedrus-Branched stem

C. Sequoia-Tap roots

D. Cycas-Unbranched stem.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**718.** In spirogyra lateral conjugation takes place in the cells of

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**720.** Fern gametophyte is

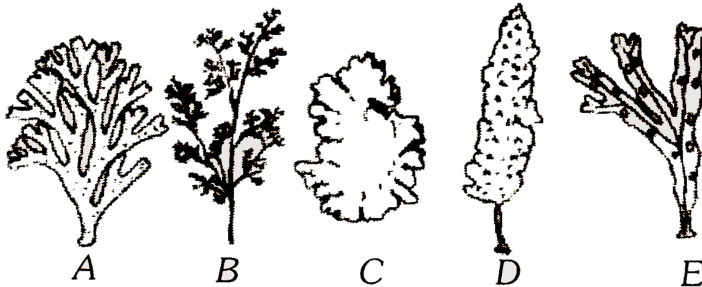
- A. Homothallic
- B. Heterothallic

C. Monoecious

D. Both A and B.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution



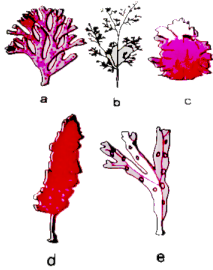
721. In the

diagram given above, some of the algae have been labelled as

'A','B','C','D' and 'E' These are respectively identified as

A. Dictyota, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Fucus and Laminaria

B. Laminaria, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Dictyota and Fucus



C. Dictyota, Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Laminaria and Fucus

D. Porphyra, Dictyota, Laminaria, Fucus and Polysiphonia

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**722.** Consider the following statements regarding gymnosperms

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

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

(C) The gymnosperms are heterosporous

Of these statements.

A. b and c are true but a is false

B. a and b are true but c is false

C. a and c are true but b is false

D. b and c are false but a is true

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**723.** Pick out the wrong statement

A. Double fertilization is unique to gymnosperms and monocotyledons

B. Sequoia, a gymnosperm is one of the tallest trees

C. Phaeophyceae members possess chlorophylls a, c, carotenoids and xanthophylls

D. Moss is a gametophyte which consists of two stages, namely protonema stage and leafy stage.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**724.** Which of the following is not a bryophyte

A. Pellia

B. Pteris

C. Porella

D. Funaria.



**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**725.** Isomorphic alternation of generations is found in

- A. Oedogonium
- B. Chara
- C. Ectocarpus
- D. Vaucheria.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**726.** Which is a character of gymnospermous wood

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**727.** Sphagnum is an example of

- A. Alga
- B. Moss
- C. Pteridophyte
- D. Gymnosperm.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**728.** Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

A. Marchantia

B. Cycas

C. Pinus

D. Data Palm.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

729. 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



(B)



(C)



(D)



A. a Chara b Marchantia c Fucus d Pinus

B. a Equisetum b Ginkgo c Selaginella d Lycopodium

C. a Selaginella b Equisetum c Salvinia d Ginko

D. a Funaria b Adiantum c Salvinia d Riccia.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**730.** Male and female gametophytes are independent and free-living in

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**731.** Algae have cell wall made up of

- A. Hemicellulose, pectins and proteins

- B. Pectins, cellulose and proteins
- C. Cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins
- D. Cellulose, galactans and mannans.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**732.** The chief water conducting elements of xylem in gymnosperms are

- A. Fibres
- B. Transfusion tissue
- C. Tracheids
- D. Vessels.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**733.** Seed habit is an important step in evolution. It is due to

- A. Heterogamy
- B. Heterospory
- C. Homospory
- D. Homogamy.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**734.** Which organism lacks archegonium

A. Funaria

B. Pteris

C. Spirogyra

D. Cycas.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**735.** Select the correct match from the options given below

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

A. a, b and c

B. a, c and d

C. c and d



D. a and c

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**736.** Which of the following Pteridophytes belong to class Pteropsida

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

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**737.** Select the correct statement

- A. Absorption of water by seeds and drywood are examples of facilitated diffusion
- B. The apoplast is a system of interconnected protoplasts
- C. Pinus seeds cannot germinate and establish without the presence of mycorrhizae
- D. Translocation in phloem is unidirectional whereas in xylem it is bidirectional

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**738.** Which one of the following is an example of chlorophyllous thallophyte

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**739.** Dryopteris belongs to the class

- A. pteropsida
- B. Sphenopsida

C. Cycadopsida

D. Gnetopsida.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**740.** Sexual reproduction where a smaller and motile male gamete fuses with larger and motile female gamete known as

A. Isogamous

B. Oogamous

C. Anisogamous

D. Homogamous.

**Answer: B**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**741.** A specialised structure for asexual reproduction in liverworts is

- A. Gemmae
- B. Zoospores
- C. Sporangia
- D. Microspores.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**742.** Which one is not a pteridophyte

- A. Selaginella

B. Equisetum

C. Salvinia

D. Polytrichum.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**743.** An independent sporophyte does not occur in

A. Bryophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Gymnosperms

D. Pteridophytes.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**744.** Similarity between pteridophytes and gymnosperms is in

- A. Independent gametophytes
- B. Ovules
- C. Seeds
- D. Archegonia.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**745.** A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont is found  
in

- A. Cicer
- B. Cycas
- C. Pisum
- D. Alnus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Marchantia
- B. Adiantum
- C. Pinus
- D. Polytrichum.



**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**747.** Archegoniophore is present in

A. Adiantum

B. Funaria

C. Chara

D. Marchantia.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

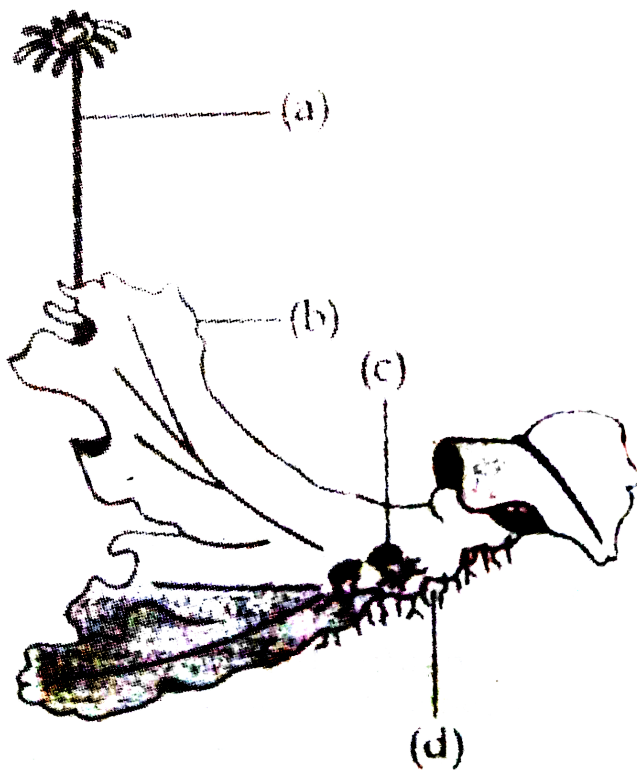
- A. Larger with larger sex organs
- B. Smaller with smaller sex organs
- C. Smaller with larger sex organs
- D. Larger with smaller sex organs.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**749.** Examine the figure given below and select the right option giving all the four parts (a,b,c and d) correctly identified.



A.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Archegoniophore	Female Thallus	Gemma	Rhizoids

B.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Archegoniophore	Female Thallus	Bud	Foot

C.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Seta	Sporophyte	Protonema	Rhizoids

D.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
Antheridiophore	Male Thallus	Globule	Roots.

**Answer: A**



Watch Video Solution

750. Consider the following four statements. Which of the following statements are incorrect ?

(A) The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than in mosses.

( B ) salvinia is heterozygous.

C ) The life cycle in all seed - bearing plants is diplomatic.

( D ) In pinus male and female cones are borne on different trees.

A. a and c

B. a and d

C. b and c

D. a and b

**Answer: B**

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

- A. Female gametophyte is free and gets dispersed like seeds
- B. Female gametophytes lack 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**

**752.** Which is true about mosses

- A. Dominant and independent sporophyte
- B. Archegonia produce many eggs
- C. Antherozoids require water for fertilization
- D. Antherozoids are multiflagellate.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**753.** Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having

- A. Seeds
- B. Motile sperms
- C. Vessels

D. Cambium.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**754.** Which is correct

- 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](#)

**755.** Zoospores are absent in

- A. Vaucheria
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Cladophora
- D. Chlamydomonas.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

- A. Circinate ptyxis



B. Sori in microsporophyll

C. Uniflagellate male gamete

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**757.** Acrocarpous, solitary sporangia are found in

A. Funaria

B. Cycas

C. Opuntia

D. Pinus.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**758.** How many organisms in the list given below are autotrophs?

Lactobacillus , nostoc, Chara, Nitrosomonas, Nitrobacter,  
Streptomyces, Sacharomyces, Trypanosoma, Porphyra, Wolfia

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Three.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

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

(B) In *Ginkgo* male gametophyte is not independent

(C) Sexual reproduction in *Volvox* is isogamous

(D) The sporophyte in *Riccia* is more developed than that in *Polytrichum*

(E) The spores of slime moulds lack cell walls

How many of the above statements are correct

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**760.** Which is wrongly matched

A. Ginkgo-Archegonia

B. Salvinia-Prothallus

C. Viroids-RNA

D. Mustard-Synergids.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**761.** Photosynthetic pigments of Rhodophyceae (red algae) are a. chl a and b b. chl a and c, fucoxanthin c. chl a and d d. chl a, chl d and phycoerythrin.

- A. Chlorophyll a and b
- B. Chlorophyll a, c and fucoxanthin
- C. Chlorophyll a, d and phycoerythrin
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**762.** Mitrospores of algae differentiate through

- A. Meiosis

B. Mitosis

C. Fusion of gametes

D. Fragmentation.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**763.** Carpogonium occurs in

A. Batrachospermum

B. Spirogyra

C. Albugo

D. Oedogonium.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**764.** Which does not occur in thallus of Marchantia

- A. Nostoc
- B. Oil cells
- C. Starch grains
- D. Reticulate thickenings.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**765.** Sex organ in Pteridophytes are

- A. Unicellular and non-jacketed

- B. Unicellular and jacketed
- C. Multicellular and non-jacketed
- D. Multicellular and jacketed.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**766.** Fertile leaves of ferns are called

- A. Macrophylls
- B. Microphylls
- C. Sporophylls
- D. Megasporophylls.

**Answer: A**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**767.** Which of the following is the tallest tree of the world

- A. Cycas
- B. Pinus
- C. Sequoia
- D. Cedrus.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

A. Green, brown and red

B. Green, red and brown

C. Brown, green and red

D. Red, green and brown

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**769.** Which is a phaeophycean alga

A. Gelidium

B. Polysiphonia

C. Porphyra

D. Laminaria

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**770.** Which of the following is a character of rhodophyceae

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

771. The heterosporous pteridophyte belonging to class lycopsida is

- A. Selaginella
- B. Psilotum
- C. Equisetum
- D. Pteris

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

772. Vascular plants lacking vessels and companion cells are

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Thallophytes

C. Bryophytes

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**773.** Gametophyte is dominant, photosynthetic, sexually reproducing and independent in

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Bryophyta

D. pteridophyta.

**Answer: C**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

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

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**775.** System of classification proposed by two botanists and claimed to be natural system is by

- A. Bentham and Hooker
- B. Aristotle and Theophrastus
- C. Darwin and Wallace
- D. Engler and Prantl.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**776.** Stele without pith is

- A. Dictyostele
- B. Siphonostele
- C. Protostele
- D. Solenostele.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**777.** Mannitol is stored food of

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**778.** Which of the following shows aplanetism.



A. Chlamydomonas

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Saprolegnia.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**779.** A gymnosperm lacking archegonium is

A. Pinus

B. Ephedra

C. Cycas

D. Gnetum.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**780.** Which is a character of gymnospermous wood

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**781.** Which is not true of Pinus

A. Bracts and ovuliferous scales

B. Tracheids and bordered pits

C. Resin canals and needles

D. Manoxylic wood.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

782. Match the lists

- | I                  | II                      |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Agar-agar      | 1. <i>Saccharomyces</i> |
| (b) Biofertilizers | 2. Basidiomycetes       |
| (c) Mushrooms      | 3. Red algae            |
| (d) Vitamin B      | 4. Blue-green algae     |
|                    | 5. <i>Vibrio</i>        |

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
(A)	5	1	4	2
(B)	4	2	3	5
(C)	2	3	5	4
(D)	3	4	2	1

A. *a b c d*  
5 1 4 2

B. *a b c d*  
4 2 3 5

C. *a b c d*  
2 3 5 4

D. *a b c d*  
3 4 2 1

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

**783.** Identify the correct pair of characters with reference to Pteris. I, Neck canal cell is uninucleated II Stem grows vertically in soil III. Apogamously produced sporophytes are haploids IV. Open dichotomous venation in leaflets

A. II and IV

B. III and IV

C. I and II

D. I and III.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**784.** Which part is different from others with reference to ploidy number in *Cycas*

- A. Nucellus
- B. Endosperm
- C. Seed coat
- D. Perisperm.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**785.** When cells of a 15-celled filament of *spirogyra* participate in indirect lateral conjugation, the maximum number of zygospores produced is

A. 15

B. 14

C. 8

D. 7

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**786.** Assertion (A). Dictyostele is present in rhizome of *Pteris vittata*.

Reason (R ). Meristeles are scattered in the rhizome of *Pteris vittata*.

A. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A

B. A is true but R is false

C. A is false but R is true

D. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**787.** What is the ratio of mitotic divisions that take place in the microspore of *Cycas* before and after liberation from microsporangium during development of male gametophyte

A. 1 : 2

B. 2 : 1

C. 3 : 2

D. 1 : 1



**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**788.** Identify wrong statement in relation to Funaria

- A. Stomata are present in the epidermis of capsule
- B. Spores are viable for only one year
- C. Inner spore sac is one celled in thickness
- D. Trabeculae connect the innermost layer of the capsule wall  
with outer spore sac.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**789. Match the lists**

I	II
(a) Anucleate	(i) <i>Spirogyra</i> gametangium
(b) Uninucleate	(ii) <i>Rhizopus</i> chlamydospore
(c) Multinucleate	(iii) <i>Pteris</i> neck canal cell
(d) Binucleate	(iv) <i>Vitis</i> matured sieve element
	(v) Akinete of <i>Spirogyra</i>

- A.    *a*    *b*    *c*    *d*  
      (i)    (iv)    (v)    (ii)
- B.    *a*    *b*    *c*    *d*  
      (iv)    (i)    (iii)    (ii)
- C.    *a*    *b*    *c*    *d*  
      (i)    (iii)    (ii)    (iv)
- D.    *a*    *b*    *c*    *d*  
      (iv)    (i)    (ii)    (iii)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**790.** Occurrence of triploid primary endosperm nucleus is characteristic of

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

791. Select the correct option

	I		II
A	Synapsis aligns homologous chromosomes	(i)	Anaphase-II
B	Synthesis of RNA and protein	(ii)	Zygotene
C	Action of enzyme recombinase	(iii)	G <sub>2</sub> -phase
D	Centromeres do not separate but chromatids move towards opposite poles	(iv)	Anaphase-I
		(v)	Pachytene

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

**792.** Assertion. Protostele is the simplest stele

Reason. Dictyostele is th most advanced type of stele

- A. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**793.** Sporocarp is found in

A. Marchantia

B. Moss

C. Selaginella

D. Salvinia.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**794.** Polygenetic system of classification is based on :

A. Biochemical properties

B. Quantitative assessment of similarities and differences  
between organisms

C. Evolutionary relationship

D. Cytological characteristics of organisms.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**795.** The common feature that is shared by Funaria Dryopteris and Ginkgo is

- A. Vascular tissues
- B. Independent gametophyte
- C. Independent sporophyte
- D. Archegonia.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**796.** The plant body is thalloid in

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**797.** Which is wrongly matched ?

- A. Sargassum-Chl c
- B. Basidiomycetes-Puffballs
- C. Nostoc-Water blooms



D. Spirogyra-Motile gametes.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**798.** Isogamous condition with non-flagel- lated gametes is found in

A. Fucus

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Spirogyra

D. Volvox.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**799.** Flowering plants seem to have originated from

- A. Rhynia like plants
- B. Tracheophyte ancestors
- C. Psilophytes
- D. Chlorophyte ancestors.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**800.** Mosses and ferns are

- A. Thallophytes of plant kingdom
- B. Angiosperms of plant kingdom
- C. Gymnosperms of plant kingdom

D. Amphibians of plant kingdom.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

801. Match the columns and choose the correct combination

I				II			
(a)	Algae			(p)	Gymnosperm		
(b)	Riccia			(q)	Pond scum		
(c)	Spirogyra			(r)	Autotrophic		
(d)	Gnetum			(s)	Liverwort		
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>		<i>d</i>		
(A)	<i>r</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>q</i>		<i>p</i>		
(B)	<i>p</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>q</i>		<i>r</i>		
(C)	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>r</i>		<i>q</i>		
(D)	<i>r</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>s</i>		<i>p</i>		

- A. *a b c d*  
*r s q p*
- B. *a b c d*  
*p s q r*
- C. *a b c d*  
*s p r q*

D.  $\begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ r & q & s & p \end{matrix}$

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**802.** Which is not characteristic of bryophytes

- A. Main plant body is haploid
- B. They possess multicellular sex organs
- C. Have well differentiated vascular tissues.
- D. They need water for sexual reproduction

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**803.** Of the below statements:

- (I) In rhodophyceae, food is stored as mannitol and laminarin
- (II) Oules of gymnosperms are not enclosed by ovary wall
- (III) Salvinia is heterosporous
- (IV) In diplontic life cycle free living gametophyte represents dominant phase.

- A. II and III are correct, I and IV are wrong
- B. II and IV correct, I and II wrong
- C. III and IV correct, I and II wrong
- D. I and II correct, III and IV wrong

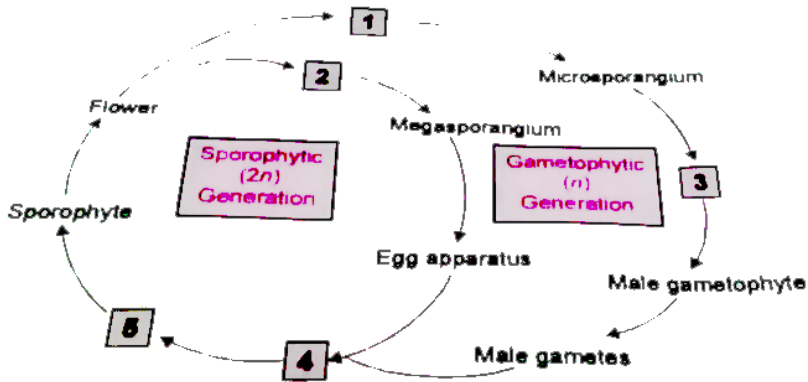
**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

804. In the life cycle of angiosperm, choose correct labelling for 1-

5



- A. 1-anther, 2-ovary, 3-microspore, 4-zygote, 5-embryo
- B. 1-embryo, 2-zygote, 3-anther, 4-ovary, 5-microspore
- C. 1-ovary, 2-anther, 3-microspore, 4-zygote, 5-embryo
- D. 1-anther, 2-ovary, 3-zygote 4-embryo, 5-microspore

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

**805.** Female reproductive organ of algae is called

- A. Carpel
- B. Oospore
- C. Archegonium
- D. Oogonium.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**806.** Leaves of ferns are covered with

- A. Ramenta
- B. Spores
- C. Wax

D. Indusium.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**807.** What is the meaning of suffix 'sperm' in angiosperm and gymnosperm

- A. Both produce motile sperms
- B. Both produce nonmotile sperms
- C. Both produce seeds
- D. Both produce fruits.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**808.** Which is obtained from gymnosperm plant

- A. Cashewnut
- B. Almond
- C. Chilgoza
- D. Pistachio.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**809.** Read the following statements (A-E) and answer the question which follows them

- (i) In liverworts, mosses, and ferns gametophytes are free-living
- (ii) Gymnosperms and some ferns are heterosporous
- (iii) Sexual reproduction in Fucus, Volvox and Albugo is

oogamous

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

(v) Both, Pinus and Marchantia are dioecious

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**810.** Identify the wrong combination

A. Dryopteris-Rhizome

B. Cycas-Coralloid roots

C. Volvox-Colonial form

D. Marchantia-Pseudoelaters.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

811. Match the columns and choose the appropriate option

I	II
a. Glycogen	p. Sargassum
b. Pyrenoids	q. Nostoc
c. Laminarin and Mannitol	r. Polysiphonia
d. Floridean starch	s. Spirogyra
	t. Agaricus

- (A)  $a - r, b - s, c - p, d - t$   
(B)  $a - s, b - r, c - t, d - q$   
(C)  $a - t, b - s, c - p, d - r$   
(D)  $a - q, b - p, c - s, d - r$ .

A. a-r, b-s, c-p, d-t

B. a-s, b-r, c-t, d-q

C. a-t, b-s, c-p, d-r

D. a-q, b-p, c-s, d-r.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

**812.** Which is not true about monocots

- A. Embryo has single cotyledon
- B. Leaves show parallel venation
- C. Flowers are generally trimerous
- D. Vascular bundles are conjoint, collateral and open.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**813.** First vascular plant is

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

D. Spermatophyta.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**814.** Which of the following group of organisms belongs to class phaeophyceae ?

- A. Laminaria, Fucus, Porphyra, Volvox
- B. Gelidium, Porphyra, Dictyota, Fucus
- C. Gracilaria, Gelidium, Porphyra, Polysiphonia.
- D. Sargassum, Laminaria, Fucus, Dictyota.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**815.** Which of the following are heterosporous pteridophytes

I. Lycopodium II. Selaginella III. Equisetum IV. Salvinia

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. II and IV.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

816. Match the columns and choose the correct option

I		II	
a. Green Alga	1.	<i>Dictyota</i>	
b. Brown Alga	2.	<i>Porphyra</i>	
c. Red Alga	3.	<i>Spirogyra</i>	

(A)  $a - 3, b - 2, c - 1$       (B)  $a - 3, b - 1, c - 2$   
(C)  $a - 2, b - 3, c - 1$       (D)  $a - 1, b - 2, c - 3$   
(E)  $a - 1, b - 3, c - 2$ .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

817. Choose the correct statement

- A. Bryophytes can live in soil but are dependent on water for sexual reproduction
- B. The sex organs in bryophytes are unicellular
- C. In bryophytes the main plant body is a gametophyte which is differentiated into true root, stem and leaves



D. Common example of leverwort is Polytrichum

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**818.** Read the following statements and identify the correct option

(a) Angiosperms range in size from microscopic Wolffia to tall trees of Eucalyptus,br> (b) In angiosperms, the seeds are enclosed by fruits (c )

Double fertilization is an event unique to angiosperms (d) In angiosperms each cell of the embryo sac is diploid.

(e) In angiosperms, the zygote develops into an endosperm Of the above statements

A. a, b and d

B. a, b and e

C. a, b and c

D. b, c and d

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**819.** An alga which can be employed as food for human being is

A. Chlorella

B. Spirogyra

C. Polysiphonia

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**820.** Which of the following is responsible for peat formation?

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

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**821.** Male gametophyte with least number of cells is present in

- A. Funaria

B. Liliium

C. Pinus

D. Pteris.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**822.** Which of the following are homosporous pteridophytes?

I. Selaginella II. Lycopodium

III. Salvinia IV. Equisetum

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Selaginella

D. Lycopodium.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**823.** Assertion : The leaves in gymnosperms are well adapted to withstand extremes of temperature, humidity and wind

Reason : Unlike bryophytes and pteridophytes, in gymnosperms the male and female gametophytes do not have an independent free living existence.

- A. both true but reason is not correct explanation
- B. assertion true but reason is wrong
- C. both are wrong
- D. both are wrong.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**824.** Pick out the statement that does not apply to viroids

- A. Include ferns and horsetails
- B. Thallus is gametophyte
- C. Sporophyte shows foot, seta and capsule
- D. Gemmae help in reproduction

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**825.** Which is characteristic feature of gymnosperms

- A. Gymnosperms are homosporous

- B. The female and male gametophytes do not have independent free living existence
- C. Sporophyte is dependent on gametophyte
- D. The ovules are enclosed by ovary

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**826.** Consider the following statements with respect to angiosperms

- A. Male sex organ in a flower is the pistil
- B. Anthers following mitosis produce pollen grains
- C. In an embryo sac, the primary endosperm nucleus (PEN) is diploid

D. After double fertilization, ovules develop into seeds and ovaries into fruits.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**827.** Bryophytes are

- A. Archegoniatae, tracheophytic, embryophytic
- B. Archegoniatae, tracheophytic, nonembryophytic
- C. Archegoniatae, atracheophytic, embryophytic
- D. Nonarchegoniatae, atracheophytic, embryophytic.

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



828. Match and find the correct combination

I

- (a) *Gracilaria*
- (b) *Ectocarpus*
- (c) *Marchantia*
- (d) *Cycas*

II

- (i) Biflagellate spores
- (ii) Elaters
- (iii) Biflagellate antherozoids
- (iv) Carpogonium
- (v) Multiciliated male gametes

- (A) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c) (iii), (d)-(v)
- (B) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(v)
- (C) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
- (D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(v), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i).

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(v)

B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(v)

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

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

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

**829.** Identify the correct pair combinations

(i) Chara - Monosporous - Chlorophyll a, b

(ii) Salvinia - Homosporous - Free floating hydrophytes

(iii) Ectocarpus- Filamentous form - Chlorophyll a, d

Laminaria - Biflagellate gametes - Haplodiplontic lifecycle

A. (ii), (iii)

B. (i), (iv)

C. (i), (iii)

D. (iii), (iv).

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**830.** Which is not a bryophyta

A. Hepaticopsida

B. Anthocerotopsida

C. Bryopsida

D. Lycopsidea.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**831.** This provides brown colour to algae

A. Chlorophyll a

B. Phycocyanin

C. Fucoxanthin

D. Chlorophyl b.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**832.** Which one is a red alga

A. Gelidium

B. Chlorella

C. Volvox

D. Ulothrix.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**833.** Phanerogams without ovary are

A. Thallophytes

B. Pteridophytes

C. Bryophytes

D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**834.** Which is not correct about Funaria.

A. Sporophyte is semiparasite on gametophyte

B. Spores are produced by outer endothelial cells

C. The spore germinates to produces primary protonema

D. There are two neck canal cells in archegonia.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**835.** The gymnospermic endosperms differs from an angiospermic endosperm because in gymnosperms it is

- A. Haploid and developed from female gametophyte
- B. Diploid and developed from female gametophyte
- C. Triploid and developed after fertilization
- D. Triploid and developed before fertilization.

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**836.** Which one is wrong statement

- A. Archegonia are found in bryophyta, pteridophyta and gymnosperms
- B. Mucor has biflagellate zoospores
- C. Haploid endosperm is typical feature of gymnosperms
- D. Brown algae have chlorophyll (a), chlorophyll (c ) and fucoxanthin.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**837.** Which of the following genera is associated with coralloid roots

A. *Cycas*

B. *Taxus*

C. *Pinus*

D. *Sequoia*.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**838.** Match the columns and find the correct options

**I**

(a) *Pteris*

(b) *Cycas*

(c) *Sphagnum*

(d) *Sargassum*

**II**

(i) Gymnosperm

(ii) Bryophyta

(iii) Algae

(iv) Pteridophyta

(A) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

(B) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

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



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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**839.** Which of the following groups of algae produces algin

A. Phaeophyceae and chlorophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae and phaeophyeae

C. Chlorophyceae and rhodophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae only.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**840.** Porphyra belongs to

A. Fungi

B. Algae

C. Bacteria

D. Bryophyte.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**841.** Which species of Selaginella exhibits homophylly

A. *S. kraussiana*

B. *S. helvetica*

C. *S. rupestris*

D. *S. lepidophylla*.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**842.** Spirogyra differs from Mucor in having

A. Zygosporangia

B. Uninuclear gametangia

C. Anisogametes

D. Multicellular gametes.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**843.** To which class space alga *Chlorella* belongs

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**844.** Find the wrong statements

- (a) Ulothrix and Spirogyra are filamentous forms
- (b) Porphyra and Laminaria are fresh water algae
- (c) Stored food is in the form of mannitol in rhodophyceae
- (d) Chlorella and Spirulina are unicellular algae.

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. a and c

D. a and d

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**845.** Oogamous type of reproduction is seen in

(i) Fucus (ii) Anabaena

(iii) Nostoc (iv) Volvox

A. i only

B. i and ii only

C. i and iii only

D. i and iv only.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**846.** Diplontic life cycle is seen in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. i only

B. i and iv only

C. i and iii only

D. i and ii only.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**847.** Which of the following statements is wrong about bryophytes

A. Bryophytes are also called amphibians of the plant kingdom

B. The gametophyte is the main plant body

C. Sexual reproduction takes place in the presence of water

D. Zygote develops into gametophyte.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**848.** Which of the following statements about pteridophytes is true

- A. Homosporous forms are precursors to the seed habit
- B. Gametophyte is the dominant plant body
- C. First terrestrial plants to possess vascular tissues
- D. Equisetum is a member of pteropsida

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**849.** The most diverse group of plants on earth are

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Ferns
- C. Gymnosperms
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**850.** Vegetative reproduction in Marchantia occurs through

- A. Apospory
- B. Gemma cup
- C. Budding

D. Hormogonia.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

851. Match the plant structures in columns I and II

**I**

- (a) Prothallus
- (b) Microsporophyll
- (c) Protonema
- (d) PEN

**II**

- (p) Bryophytes
- (q) Pteridophytes
- (r) Angiosperms
- (s) Gymnosperms

- (A) a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q
- (B) a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q
- (C) a-q, b-s, c-r, d-p
- (D) a-q, b-s, c-p, d-r.

A. a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q

B. a-s, b-r, c-p, d-q

C. a-q, b-s, c-r, d-p

D. a-q, b-s, c-p, d-r.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**852.** Identify the correct sequence of plants in the order of character

given below

(i) Sporophyte with foot, intercalary meristem and capsule

(ii) Gemma cups on thallus

(iii) Sorus covered by false indusium

(iv) Embryophytic, tracheophytic, archegoniate

A. Anthoceros, Marchantia, Pteris, Ginkgo

B. Polytrichum, Lycopodium, Equisetum, Cedrus

C. Sphagnum, Selaginella, Psilotum, Ginkgo

D. Funaria, Gnetum, Dryopteris, Sequoia.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**853.** Identify the character which is absent in Fucus

- A. Nonflagellated male gametes
- B. Holdfast
- C. Heterogametes
- D. Oogamy.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**854.** A plant with bulb, trimerous flowers, 6 stamens in two whorls belongs to a specific class in Bentham and Hooker's classification. The number of natural orders present in that class is

A. 165

B. 202

C. 3

D. 34

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

## 855. Match and find the correct option

- | I   | II             |
|---|----------------|
| (a) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>c</i> , fucoxanthin and mannitol   | (i) Porphyra   |
| (b) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>d</i> , phycoerythrin and floridean starch   | (ii) Volvox    |
| (c) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , pyrenoids with starch and proteins   | (iii) Hibiscus |
| (d) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , carotenes and xanthophylls   | (iv) Dictyota  |
| (e) Chlorophylls <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , carotenes, xanthophylls, leucoplasts store carbohydrates, fats and proteins. | (v) Anabaena   |

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

B. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-v, e-iii

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

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

856. Match find the correct option

- | I                              | II                              |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Siphonogamy and zooidogamy | (i) Amphibians of plant kingdom |
| (b) Living fossil              | (ii) <i>Arachis</i>             |
| (c) Liverworts                 | (iii) <i>Ginkgo</i>             |
| (d) Double fertilization       | (iv) <i>Cycas</i>               |
|                                | (v) <i>Laminaria</i>            |

- (A) a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii  
(B) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii  
(C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i  
(D) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii.

- A. a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii  
B. a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii  
C. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i  
D. a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

**857.** Select the correct statement

- A. Leaves of gymnosperms are not well adapted to extremes of climate
- B. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous
- C. Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus are all gymnosperms
- D. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees.

**Answer: D**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**858.** In bryophytes and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires

- A. Water



B. Wind

C. Insects

D. Birds.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**859.** Conifers are adapted to tolerate extreme environmental conditions because of

A. Presence of vessels

B. Broad shady leaves

C. Superficial stomata

D. Thick cuticle.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**860.** Which one of the following statements is wrong.

- A. Laminaria and Sargassum are used as food
- B. Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate environment
- C. Algin is obtained from red algae and carageenan from brown algae
- D. Agar-agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**861.** Which of the following are homosporous pteridophytes?

I. Selaginella II. Lycopodium

III. Salvinia IV. Equisetum

A. i and iv only

B. ii and iii only

C. ii and iv only

D. iii and iv only.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**862.** Assertion : Sphagnum is slowly carbonized, compressed, and fossilized over thousands of years to produce a dark spongy mass called peat.

Reason : Peat helps to keep soil porous and it also improves water holding capacity of the soil.

- A. both true but reason is not correct explanation
- B. assertion true but reason is wrong
- C. both are wrong
- D. both are wrong.

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

- A. Perianth, no integuments

B. Embryo development and apical meristem

C. Absence of resin ducts and leaf venation

D. Presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**864.** Pick the correct group consisting of all genera exhibiting homosporous

A. Lycopodium, Psilotum, Selaginella, Equisetum

B. Equisetum, Pteris, Lycopodium, Selaginella

C. Salvinia, Pteris, Lycopodium, Selaginella

D. Equisetum, Psilotum, Lycopodium, Pteris.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**865.** Zygotic meiosis is characteristic of

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**866.** An example of colonial alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**867.** Select the mismatch

A. Pinus-Dioecious

B. Cycas-Dioecious

C. Salvinia-Heterosporous

D. Equisetum-Homosporous.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**868.** Double fertilization is exhibited by

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Algae
- C. Fungi
- D. Angiosperms.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**869.** Life cycle of Ectocarpus and fucus respectively are



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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**Cyg**

**1. Umbrella plant is**

- A. Melia azedarach
- B. Panicum decompositum
- C. Acetabularia

D. *Acacia oswaldii*.

**Answer:**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. A filamentous green alga characterised by cap cells is

A. *Spirogyra*

B. *Oedogonium*

C. *Ulothrix*

D. *Zygnema*.

**Answer:**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Green algae associated with oxidation tanks are

- A. Spirogyra and Zygnema
- B. Pediastrum and Scenedesmus
- C. Chlorella and Chlamydomonas
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Motile coenobium occurs in

- A. Ulva
- B. Palmella
- C. Volvox

D. Hydrodictyon.

**Answer: Hydrodictyon**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Palmella stage of Ulothrix/Chlamydomonas is formed in response to

- A. Unfavourable environment
- B. Toxic chemical
- C. Water deficiency
- D. All the above.

**Answer: Option 4**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Pigment present in hypnospores/Zygospores of Chlamydomonas is

A. Haematochrome

B.  $\alpha$ -Carotene

C. Fucoxanthin

D. Anthocyanin.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Chloroplasts of Spirogyra are coiled

A. Vertically and left handed

B. Vertically and right handed

C. Transversely and left handed

D. Transversely and right handed.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**8.** Food reserve of phaeophyceae is

A. Laminarin and floridean starch

B. Laminarin and mannitol

C. Fat

D. Starch.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Besides corals, the coral reefs are formed by

- A. Diatoms
- B. Desmids
- C. Red algae
- D. Brown algae.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Smallest bryophyte is

- A. Buxbaumia
- B. Dawsonia

C. Fontinalis

D. Zoopsis.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11. Calyptra is**

A. Covering around young embryo

B. Gametophytic

C. Formed by proliferation of venter

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



12. Five rowed archegonial neck occurs in

- A. Marchantia
- B. Funaria
- C. Porella/Madotheca
- D. Riccia.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

13. In hepaticae/liverworts of bryophytes, the majority is

- A. Flattened thalloids
- B. Foliose

C. Discoid

D. Rosette.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Pseudopodium in Sphagnum is

A. Bulbous foot of sporogonium

B. Elongated branch tip bearing sporogonium

C. Narrow seta

D. Sterile tip of capsule.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. Megaspores are retained inside megasporogonium for germination in species of Selaginella

- A. *S. bryopteris* and *S. lepidophylla*
- B. *S. chrysocaulos* and *S. subdiaphana*
- C. *S. selaginoides* and *S. kraussiana*
- D. *S. apus* and *S. rupestris*.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

16. The term frond is used for

- A. Aerial shoot of ferns

B. Rhizome of ferns

C. Leaf of ferns

D. Leaf of pteridophytes.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. Integument like covering of megasporangium occurs in  
Selaginella

A. *S. apus*

B. *S. rupestris*

C. *S. sulcata*

D. *S. yemensis*.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** The term gymnosperm was coined by

A. Theophrastus

B. Linnaeus

C. De Jussieu

D. Endlicher.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Sulphur shower is due to

- A. Continuous shedding of foliage
- B. Pollen cloud of Pine
- C. Rain bringing algal spores
- D. Shedding of seeds from high trees in forest.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** Hydrostereom is found in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Lycopods
- C. Ferns
- D. Gymnosperms.

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**