BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR

(YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE)

PLANT KINGDOM

Mcq

1. Zygotic meiosis is characteristic of

A. Marchantia

B. Fucus

C. Funaria

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: D

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2. An example of colonial alga is

A. Chlorella

B. Volvox

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra

Answer: B

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3. Life cycle of Ectocarpus and Fucus respectively are

A. Haplontic, Diplontic

B. Diplontic, Haplodiplontic

C. Haplodiplontic, Diplontic

D. Haplodiplontic, Haplontic

Answer: C

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4. In bryophytes and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires

A. insects

B. birds

C. water

D. wind

Answer: C

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5. Select the correct statement.

A. Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus all are gymnosperms

B. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

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

D. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous

Answer: B

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

A. broad hardy leaves

B. superficial stomata

C. thick cuticle

D. the presence of vessels

Answer: C

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7. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

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

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

C. Agar-agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria

D. Laminaria and Saragassum are used as food

Answer: B

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8. Which one is a 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 and c, and fucoxanthin

Answer: B

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

A. Sargassum

B. Ectocarpus

C. Ulothrix

D. Spirogyra

Answer: D

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

A. Upper oogonium and lower round antheridium

B. Globule and nucule present on the same plant

C. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium

D. Globule is male reproductive structure

Answer: C

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

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Funaria

D. Sphagnum

Answer: D

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12. An alga which can be employed as food for human being is

A. Ulothrix

B. Chlorella

C. Spirogyra

D. Polysiphonia

Answer: B

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13. Male gametophyte with least number off cells is presentt in

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Lilium

D. Pinus

Answer: C

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14. Besides paddy fields, cyanobacteria are also found inside vegetative part of

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Equisetum

D. Psilotum

Answer: B

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15. Select the wrong statement.

A. Isogametes are similar in structure, function and behaviour

B. Anisogametes differ either in structure, function and behaviour

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

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

Answer: C

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16. Read the following statements 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. How many of the above statements are correct?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C

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17. Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other in having

A. seeds

B. motile sperms

C. cambium

D. vessels

Answer: B

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18. Which one of following is a correct statement?

A. Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage

B. In gymnosperms female gametophyte is free-living

C. Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes

D. Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes

Answer: D

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

A. Diplontic life cycle

B. Members of kingdom-Plantae

C. Mode of nutrition

D. Multiplication by fragmentation

Answer: D

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

A. cambium

B. phloem fibres

C. thick-walled tracheids

D. xylem fibres

Answer: D

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21. Compared with the gametophytes of the bryophytes, the gametophytes of vascular plants tends to be

A. larger but to have smaller sex organs

B. larger and to have large sex organs

C. smaller and to have smaller sex organs

D. smaller but to have larger sex organs

Answer: C

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

A. Adiantum

B. Marchantia

C. Pinus

D. Polytrichum

Answer: C

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23. Archegoniophore is present in

A. Chara

B. Adiantum

C. Funaria

D. Marchantia

Answer: D

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24. A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont is found in

A. Cycas

B. Cicer

C. Pisum

D. Alnus

Answer: A

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25. Algae have cell wall made up of

A. cellulose, galactans and mannans

B. hemicellulose, pectins and proteins

C. pectins, cellulose and proteins

D. cellulose, hemicellulose and pectins

Answer: A

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

A. mustard

B. castor

C. pinus

D. Sphagnum

Answer: D

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27. Mannitol is the stored food in

A. Chara

B. Porphyra

C. Fucus

D. Gracilaria

Answer: C

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

A. Equisetum

B. Ginkgo

C. Marchantia

D. Cedrus

Answer: A

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

A. Dependent sporophyte

B. Heterospory

C. Haplontic life cycle

D. Free-living gametophyte

Answer: B

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30. Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

Answer: B

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31. In which one of the following, male and female gametophytes don't have free living independent existence?

A. Pteris

B. Funaria

C. Polytrichum

D. Cedrus

Answer: A

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32. Which one of the following is heterosporous?

A. Dryopteris

B. Salvinia

C. Adiantum

D. Equisetum

Answer: B

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33. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. lemon

B. mustard

C. sunflower

D. pea

Answer: B

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

A. absence of resin duct and leaf venation

B. presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia

C. perianth and two integuments

D. embryo development and apical meristem

Answer: B

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35. In the prothallus of avascular cryptogam, the antherozoids and egs mature at different times, as a result

A. there is no change in success rate of fertilisation

B. there is high degree of sterility

C. one can conclude that the plant is apomictic

D. self fertilisation is prevented

Answer: D

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36. Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by

A. elaters

B. indusium

C. calyptra

D. peristome teeth

Answer: A

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

A. Types of pigments present in the cell

B. Nature of stored food materials in the cell

C. Structural organisation of thallus

D. Chemical composition of the cell wall

Answer: A

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

A. Anthoceros, Funaria and Spirogyra

B. Zygnema, Saprolegnia and Hydrilla

C. Fucus, Marselia and Calotropis

D. Riccia, Dryopteris and Cycas

Answer: D

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39. In gymnosperms, the pollen chamber represents

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

B. a cavity in the ovule in which pollen grains are stored after pollination

C. an opening in the megagametophyte through which the pollen tube approaches the egg

D. the microsporangium in which pollen grains develop

Answer: B

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

A. it is hygroscopic

B. it reduces transpiration

C. it serves as a disinfectant

D. it is easily available

Answer: A

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41. Conifers differ from grasses in the

A. lack of xylem tracheids

B. absence of pollen tubes

C. formation of endosperm before fertilisation

D. production of seeds from ovules

Answer: C

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42. Ectophloic siphonostele is found in

A. Adiantum and Cucurbitaceae

B. Osmunda and Equisetum

C. Marsilea and Botrychium

D. Dicksonia and maiden hair fern

Answer: B

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43. Match itemsin column I with those in column II.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Peritrichous flagellation	1	*Ginkgo*
B.	Living fossil	2	*Macrocystis*
C.	Rhizophore	3	*Eschenchia coli*
D.	Smallest flowering plant	4	*Selaginella*
E.	Largest perennial alga	5	*Wolffia*

Select the correct answer from the following:-

A. A-3,B-1,C-4,D-5,E-2

B. A-2,B-1,C-3,D-4,E-5

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

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

Answer: A

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44. Which of the following propagates through leaf-tip?

A. Walking fern

B. Sproux-leaf plant

C. Marchantia

D. Moss

Answer: A

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45. Which one of the following is a living fossil?

A. Cycas

B. Moss

C. Saccharomyces

D. Spirogyra

Answer: A

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46. A free living nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium which can also form symbiotic association with the water fern Azolla is

A. Tolypothrix

B. Chlorella

C. Nostoc

D. Anabaena

Answer: D

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47. Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily because of their

A. power of adaptability in diverse habitat

B. property of producing large number of seeds

C. nature of some pollination

D. domestication by man

Answer: A

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

A. Ficus and Chlamydomonas

B. Punica and Pinus

C. Fern and Funaria

D. Funaria and Ficus

Answer: C

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49. Which one pair of examples will correctly represent the grouping spermatophyta according to one of the schemes of classifying plants?

A. Rhizopus, Triticum

B. Ginkgo, Pisum

C. Acacia, sugarcane

D. Pinus, Cycas

Answer: B

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50. Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra is an advanced feature because it shows

A. physiologically differentiated sex organs

B. different size of motile sex organs

C. same size of motile sex organs

D. morphologically different sex organs

Answer: A

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

A. Presence of vessels

B. Double fertilisation

C. Secondary growth

D. Autotrophic nutrition

Answer: B

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

A. Maize

B. Mint

C. Peepal

D. Pinus

Answer: D

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

A. naked ovules

B. seems like monocot

C. circinate ptyxis

D. compound leaves

Answer: A

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54. A research student collected certain alga and found that its cells contained both chlorophyll-a,b,c and chlorophyll-d as well as phycoerythrin. The alga belongs to

A. Rhodophyceae

B. Bacillariophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae

Answer: A

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55. In ferns meiosis occurs when

A. spore germinates

B. gametes are formed

C. spores are formed

D. antheridia and archegonia are formed

Answer: C

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56. The largest ovules, largest male and female gametes and largest plants are found among

A. angiosperms

B. tree ferns and some monocots

C. gymnosperms

D. dicotyledonous plants

Answer: C

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57. Columella is a specialised structure found in the sporangium of

A. Ulothrix

B. Rhizopus

C. Spirogyra

D. None of these

Answer: B

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58. The antherozoids of Funaria are

A. aciliated

B. biflagellated

C. multiciliated

D. monociliated

Answer: B

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59. Dichotomous branching is found in

A. fern

B. Funaria

C. liverwortts

D. Marchantia

Answer: D

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60. Bryophytes comprise

A. sporophyte of longer duration

B. dominant phase of sporophyte which is parasitic

C. dominant phase of gametophyte which produces spores

D. small sporophyte phase generally parasitic on gametophyte

Answer: D

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61. Which of the following is true about bryophytes?

A. They possess archegonia

B. They contain chloroplast

C. They are thalloid

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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62. In which of the following would you place the plants having vascular tissue, lacking seeds?

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: C

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63. Largest sperms in the plant world are found in

A. Pinus

B. Banyan

C. Cycas

D. Tsuja

Answer: C

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64. Bryophytes are dependent on water because

A. water is essential for fertilisation for their homosporous nature

B. water is essential for their vegetative propagation

C. the sperms can easily reach up to egg in the archegonium

D. archegonium has to remain filled with water for fertilisation

Answer: C

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65. Which one of the following statements about Cycas is incorrect?

A. It does not have a well organised female flower

B. It has circinate vernation

C. Its xylem is mainly composed of xylem vessels

D. Its roots contain some blue-green algae

Answer: C

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66. Ulothrix can be described as a

A. non-motile colonial alga lacking zoospores

B. filamentous alga lacking flagellatted reproductive stages

C. membranous alga producing zoospores

D. filamentous alga with flagellated reproductive stages

Answer: D

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67. The 'walking fern' is so named because

A. it is dispersed through the agency of walking animals

B. it propagates vegetatively by its leaf tips

C. it knows how to walk by itself

D. its spores are able to walk

Answer: B

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68. Ulothrix filaments produce

A. isogametes

B. anisogametes

C. heterogametes

D. basidiospores

Answer: A

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69. Brown algae is characterised by th presence of

A. phycocyanin

B. phycoerythrin

C. fucoxanthin

D. haematochrome

Answer: C

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70. An alga very rich in protein is

A. Spirogyra

B. Ulothrix

C. Oscillatoria

D. Chlorella

Answer: D

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71. Bryophytes can be separated from algae because they

A. are thalloid forms

B. have no conducting tissue

C. possess archegonia with outer layer of sterile cells

D. contain chloroplasts in their cells

Answer: C

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72. Multicellular branched rhizoids and leafy gametophytes are characteristics of

A. all bryophytes

B. some bryophytes

C. all pteridophytes

D. some pteridophytes

Answer: B

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73. Blue-green algae belong to

A. eukaryotes

B. prokaryotes

C. Rhodophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae

Answer: B

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74. Seed habit first originated in

A. certain ferns

B. certain pines

C. certain monocots

D. primitive dicots

Answer: A

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75. In which one of these the elaters are present along with mature spores in the capsule (to help in spore dispersal)?

A. Riccia

B. Marchantia

C. Funaria

D. Sphagnum

Answer: B

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

A. gymnosperms only

B. bryophytes and pteridophytes

C. pteridophytes and gymnosperms

D. gymnosperms and flowering plants

Answer: B

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77. The plant body of moss (Funaria) is

A. completely sporophyte

B. completely gametophyte

C. predominantly sporophyte with gametophyte

D. predominantly gametophyte with sporophyte

Answer: D

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78. Agar is commercially obtained from

A. red algae

B. green algae

C. brown algae

D. blue-green algae

Answer: A

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79. The absence of chlorophyll, in the lowermost cell of Ulothrix, shows

A. functional fission

B. tissue formation

C. cell characteristic

D. beginning of labour division

Answer: D

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80. The 'wing' of Pinus seed is derived from

A. testa

B. testa and tegmen

C. surface of ovuliferous scale

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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81. In Chlorophyceae, sexual reproduction occurs by

A. isogamy and anisogamy

B. isogamy, anisogamy and oogamy

C. oogamy only

D. anisogamy and oogamy

Answer: B

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82. 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

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83. Which of the following cannot fix nitrogen?

A. Nostoc

B. Azotobacter

C. Spirogyra

D. Anabaena

Answer: C

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84. Chloroplast of Chlamydomonas is

A. stellate

B. cup-shaped

C. collar-shaped

D. spiral

Answer: B

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

A. gamete formation

B. zoospore formation

C. zygospore germination

D. vegetative reproduction

Answer: C

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86. Pinus differs from mango in having

A. tree habit

B. green leaves

C. ovules not enclosed in ovary

D. wood

Answer: C

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87. Pteridophytes differ from mosses/ bryophytes in possessing

A. independent gametophyte

B. well developed vascular system

C. archegonia

D. flagellate spermatozoids

Answer: B

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

A. Selaginella

B. Funaria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Pinus

Answer: D

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89. Pyrenoids are the centres for formation of

A. porphyra

B. enzyes

C. fat

D. starch

Answer: D

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90. The plant group that produces spores and embryo but lacks vasular tissues and seeds is

A. Pteridophyta

B. Rhodophyta

C. Bryophyta

D. Phaeophyta

Answer: C

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91. A plant having seeds nut lacking flowers and fruits belongs to

A. pteridophytes

B. mosses

C. ferns

D. gymnosperms

Answer: D

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92. Which one of the following is not common between Funaria ad Selaginella?

A. Archegonium

B. Embryo

C. Flagellate sperms

D. Roots

Answer: D

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93. A plant in which sporophytic generation is represented by zygote is

A. Pinus

B. Selaginella

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Dryopteris

Answer: C

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94. In Pinus, the pollen grain has 6 chromosomes then its endosperms will have the chromosome

A. 12

B. 18

C. 6

D. 24

Answer: C

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95. Resin and terpentine are obtained from

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Cedrus

D. Abies

Answer: B

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96. Which one has the largest gametophyte?

A. Cycas

B. Angiosperm

C. Selaginella

D. Moss

Answer: D

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97. Bryophytes are amphibians because

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

B. they occur in damp places

C. they are mostly aquatic

D. All of the above

Answer: A

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98. The product of conjugation in Spirogyra or fertilisation of Chlamydomonas is

A. zygospore

B. zoospore

C. oospore

D. carpospore

Answer: A

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99. Apophysis in the capsule of Funaria is

A. lower part

B. upper part

C. middle part

D. fertile part

Answer: A

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100. Moss peristome takes part in

A. spore dispersal

B. photosynthesis

C. protection

D. absorption

Answer: A

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101. Protonema occurs in the life cycle of

A. Riccia

B. Funaria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Spirogyra

Answer: B

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102. Sperms of both Funaria and Pteris were released together near the archegonia of Pteris. Only Pteris sperms enter the archegonia as

A. Pteris archegonia repel Funaria sperms

B. Funaria sperms get killed by Pteris sperms

C. Funaria sperms are less mobile

D. Pteris archegonia release chemical to attract its sperms

Answer: D

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103. Evolutionary important character of Selaginella is

A. heterosporous nature

B. rhizophore

C. strobili

D. ligule

Answer: A

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104. In Pinus/gumnosperms, the haploid structure 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

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105. In Pinus/Cycas/gymnosperms, the endosperm is

A. trlploid

B. haploid

C. diploid

D. tetraploid

Answer: B

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106. Prothallus (gametophyte) gives rise to fern plant (sporophyte) without fertilisation. It is

A. apospory

B. apogamy

C. parthenocarpy

D. parthenogenesis

Answer: B

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107. Sexual reproduction involving fusion of two cells in Chlamydomonas is

A. isogamy

B. homogamy

C. somatogamy

D. hologamy

Answer: D

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