Q-1 - 13466300

Artificial systesm of classification were based upon

(A) vegetative characters

(B) androecium structue

(C) habit and habitat

(D) all of these.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Artifical systems of classification were based upon

morphological characters (such as habit, habitat, colour,

number and shape of leaves, etc) for groupinig of organisms. They were mainly based on vegetative characters or on the androecium structure.t hese systems separated the closely related species sicne they were based only on a few characteristics.

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Q-2 - 13466349

Photosynthetic pigments of Rhodophyceae (red algae) are

(A) chl and b

(B) chl aand c, fucoxanthin

(C) chl a and d

(D) chl a,chld and phycoerythrin.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

The mumbers of Rhodophyceae are commonly called red algae because of the predominance of the red pigment r-phycoerythin in thgeir body. Apart from this other major pigments found in them are chlorophyll a and chlorophyll d.

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Q-3 - 13466380

The sporophyte is attached to the gametophyte in

(A) algae

(B) fungi

(C) bryophytes

(D) pteridophytes.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-4 - 15600580

More than one pyrenoid are present in

(A) Ulothrix

(B) Spirogyra

(C) Oedogonium

(D) All the above

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-5 - 15600628

Algae attached to stone is called

(A) Epilithic

(B) Epifolic

(C) Coenolithic

(D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-6 - 15600643

Zygospore of Spirogyra produces

(A) 2 zoospores

(B) 4 zoospores

(C) 2-4 zoospores

(D) None of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Zygospore under goes meiosis to form a new filament.

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Q-7 - 15600672

Indian species of Spirogyra in which Prof. lyengar discovered direct lateral conjugation is

(A) Spirogyra sahnii

(B) Spirogyra indica

(C) Spirogyra jogensis

(D) Spirogyra karnlae

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Lyenger (1958) reported direct lateral conjugation in

Spirogyra jogensis.

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Q-8 - 15600731

Calyptra develops from

(A) Venter wall of archegonium

(B) Outgrowth of gametophyte

(C) Neck wall of archegonium

(D) Paraphysis of the archegonial branch

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-9 - 15600660

Which one of the following is an example of chlorophyllous thallophyte

(A) Volvariella

(B) Spirogyra

(C) Nephrolepis

(D) Gnetum

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-10 - 13466317

Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below

Column I	Column II
A . Non-vascular cryptogams	(i) . Gymnosperms,angiosperms
B. Vascular cryptogams	(ii). pteridophytes
C. Phanerogams	(iii). Algae,Bryophytes

(A) A-(iii),B-(ii),C-(i)

(B) A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii)

(C) A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii)

(D) A-(ii),B-(iii),C-(ii)

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Cryptogamae refers to paltns without seeds and phanerogamae refersto plants with seeds. Algae and bryophytesare non-vascular crypogams.Pteridophytes are vascular cryptogams. Gymnosperms and angiosperms are phanerogams.

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Q-11 - 13466374

The female sex orgain in Riccia and funaria is

(A) antheridium

(B) paraphysis

(C) archegonium

(D) oogonium

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

the sex organ in bryophytes (Riccia, Funaria), aremulticellular and jacketed. The jacket of sterile cell around the sperm and egg is an adaptation to a life on land.The male reproductive organs are antheridia and

female reproductive organs are archegonia.

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Q-12 - 15600604

Red rust of tea is caused by

(A) Cephaleuros

(B) Sunchytrium

(C) Mucor

(D) Fusartium

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Parastic algae like Cephaleuros (green alga) causes red rust of tea leaves and C. coffea attacks coffee leaves. It

is red due to haematochrome.

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Q-13 - 15600734

Funaria is attached to substratum by

(A) Roots

(B) Rhizoids

(C) Haustoria

(D) Stem

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Funaria is attached to substratum by rhizoids are

branched, multicellular, arise from base of axis and have

oblique septa to increase.

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Q-14 - 15600676

Which one of the following is wrongly mathced

(A) Spirogyra-Motile gametes

(B) Sargassum-Chlorophyll C

(C) Basidiomycetes-Puffballs

(D) Nostoc-Water blooms

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Life cycle in Spirogyra is haplontic as dominant phase in

life cycle is haploid (n) and diploid phase is represented

by only zygospore and it undergoes meiosis.

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Q-15 - 15600744

The dehiscece of moss capsule takes place by rupture of

(A) Operculum

(B) Peristome

(C) Annulus

(D) Calyptra

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Annulus assists in dehisence of capsule.

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Q-16 - 15600644

On gemination each zygospore of Spirogyra gives rise to

(A) Four plants

(B) Three plants

(C) Two plants

(D) One plant

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Because single zygospore produce four spores but three are diminished and remaining one develop into a new plant.

Q-17 - 13466345

Lamionarin and mannitol, the reserve food of brown algae, are

(A) lipids

(B) complex carbohydrates

(C) proteins

(D) lipoproteins.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The food in the members of phaeophyceae is stored as complex carbohydrates in the form of laminarin or mannitol.

Q-18 - 13466376

A sterile jacket around gemetangia is found among

(A) bryophytes

(B) lichens

(C) algae

(D) fungi

CORRECT ANSWER: A

Q-19 - 15600615

Sexual reproduction in algae results in the formation of

(A) Oospore

(B) Zoospore

(C) Zygoteq

(D) Zygospore

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Fusion of gametes results in the formation of zygote, which by secreting a thick wall acts as perennating spore (zygopore) and helps in perennation, dispersal and multiplication.

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Q-20 - 15600638

Which one is wrongly matched

(A) Uniflagellate gametes - Polysiphonia

(B) Biflagellate zoospores - Brown algae

(C) Gemma cupe - Marchantia

(D) Unicellular organism - Chlorella

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-21 - 13466395

Which of the following is not a moss?

(A) Polytrichum

(B) Sphagnum

(C) Funaria

(D) Riccia

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Riccia is a liverwort (Hepaticae), which grows predominantly in wet terrestrial habitats and are free floating or submerged aquatic.

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Q-22 - 15600623

The thallus of volvox is called

(A) Trichome

(B) Coenobium

(C) Coenocyte

(D) Parenchymatous

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Volvox hollow ball like colony with a fixed number of cells is called coenobium.

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Q-23 - 15600632

Syngamy can occur outside the body of the organism in

(A) Mosses

(B) Algae

(C) Ferms

(D) Fungi

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-24 - 13466387

Gammae are asexual reproductive bodies of

(A) brown algae

(B) mosses

(C) liverworts

(D) red algae

CORRECT ANSWER: C

Q-25 - 13466329

Agar-agar is commerically obtained form

(A) green algae

(B) blue-green algae

(C) brown algae

(D) red algae.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Agar is gel-like non-nitrogeneous extract obtained from red algae. It is used as a medium in the cultures of bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms and also in numerous industrial processes, e.g., food, bakery, cosmetics, leather, textile industries, in confectionery, etc.

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Q-26 - 13466358

Select the correct match of of algal class and its characteristic flagellation.

(A) Chlorophyceae- 2-8 equal, apical

(B) Phaeophyceae- 2, unequal,lateral

(C) Rhodophyceae- Absent

(D) all of these.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

Q-27 - 15600588

Choose the correct order of colours with respect to pigments, chlorophyll,phycoerythrin and fucoxanthin

(A) Gree, red and brown

(B) Brown, green and red

(C) Red,green and brown

(D) Green,brown and red

CORRECT ANSWER: A

Q-28 - 15600747

Acrocarpous, solitary sporagia are found in

(A) Opuntia

(B) Cycos

(C) Pinus

(D) Funaria

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-29 - 15600725

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

(A) Calyptra

(B) Paraphysis

(C) Apophysis

(D) Hypophysis

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The archegonial venter forms a protective covering around the embryo called calyptra.

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Q-30 - 15600668

Meiosis in Ulothrix takes place during

(A) Zoospore formation

(B) Gamete formation

(C) Zygot germination

(D) Zoospore germination

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Favourable conditions each zygote geminates to

produce 4-16 meiospores (zoospores or aplanopores).

The first division of diploid zygotic nucleus is meiosis.

The meio-zoospores or meioaplanopores geminate to

produce new filaments.

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Q-31 - 15600898

Resin duct of a gymnospermous stem is and example of

(A) Big vacuole

(B) Lysigenous cavity

(C) Intercellular space

(D) Schizogenous cavity

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-32 - 15600738

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

correct statement.

(A) As Funaria is a bryophyte plant

(B) As branches will not develop

(C) As fertilization takes place in presence of water only

(D) As plant is deflicate and will become dry and die without water

---

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Life cycle of Funaria is not completed without water because antherozoids swim across the film of water and antherozoid fuse with the single egg to produce zygote (2n).

Q-33 - 15600903

A typical gymnospermous plant has 8 chromosomes in leaf cells.

What will be number of chromosomes in the cells of its

gametophyte

(A) 16

(B) 8

(C) 4

(D) 24

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-34 - 15600584

Which of the following is not correctly metached

(A) Chlamydomonas-Unicellular flagellated

(B) Laminaria-Flattened lead like thallus

(C) Chlorella-Unicellular non-flagellated

(D) Volvox-Colonial form non-flagellated

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-35 - 13466342

Which of the following pigments are found in brown algae?

(A) Chl a, Chl c

(B) Chl a, Chl d

(C) Chl a, Chl c ad fucoxanthin

(D) Chl a, phycoerythrin

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The members of phaeophyceae or brown algae possess chlorophyll a, chlorophyll c, carotenoids and xanthophyll. They vary in colour depending upon the amount of the xanthophyll pigment, fucoxanthin present in them.

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Q-36 - 13466368

Read the given statements and select the correct option

Statement-1: Bryophytes are amphibians of plant kingdom.

Statemnet-2: They live in soil but depend on water for sexual reproduction.

(A) Both statements 1 and 2 are correct

(B) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect

(C) Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.

(D) Both statement 1 and 2 are correct.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Bryophytes are known as 'amphibians of plant kingdon' because they are adapted to land as well as water habitats. In their vegetative structure, bryophytes have become adapted to land. But they depend on water for sexual reproduction because the swimming habit is retained by their sperms.

Two adjacent filaments fo Spirogyra offnis having 10 cells each are particlipating in reproduction. How many new Spirogyra plants are produced during sexual reproduction.

(A) 5

(B) 10

(C) 20

(D) 40

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-38 - 15600667

Spirogyra differs from Mucor in having

(A) Uninucleate gametangia

(B) Multicellular gametes

(C) Anisogamete

(D) Sexual reproduction

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Mucor have multinucleate gametangia.

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Q-39 - 15600895

What is the similarity between gymnosperms and angiosperms

(A) Pholem of both have companian cells

(B) Endosperm is formed before fertilization in both

(C) Origin of ovule and seed in similar in both

(D) Both have leaves, stem and roots

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Main plant body sporophyte of gymnosperm and angiosperm are made up of root, stem and leaves.

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Q-40 - 15600583

Consider the following statements with respect to algae

A. Fusion between one large, non-motile female gemale and a smaller, motile male gemete is termed as oogamous

B. Fusion of two gemetes dissimilar in size is termed as isogamous

C. Fusion of two gemetes similar in size is called anisogamous

D. In chlorophyceae the major pigments are chlorophyll a and b, and the food is stored as starch

(E. In rhodophyceae the major pigments are chlorophyll a and d and the food is stored as mannitol.

(A) A and E alone are correct

(B) C and E alone are correct

(C) A and B alone are correct

(D) A and D alone are correct.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-41 - 15600645

Pond silk' is the common name of

(A) Ulothrix

(B) Spirogyra

(C) Voucheria

(D) Odedogonium

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Spirogyra gives silky feeling on touching.

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Q-42 - 15600743

In moss capsule, dispersal of spores takes place through

(A) Peristome teeth

(B) Annulus

(C) Calyptra

(D) Operculum

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Dispersal of spores take place due to hygroscopic nature of peristomial teeth.

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Q-43 - 15600664

Which of the following shows aplanetism.

(A) Ulothrix

(B) Spirogyra

(C) Saprolegnia

(D) Chlamydomonas

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-44 - 15600629

Monoeclous plant of Chara shows occurrence of

(A) Upper oogonium and lower antheridium on the same plant

(B) Antheridiophore and archegoniophore on the same plant

(C) Stamen and carpel on the same plant

(D) Upper antheridium and lower oogonium on the same plant

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-45 - 13466336

Green algae usually have a rigid cell wall made of an inner layer of _____and an outer layer of_____.

(A) cellulose,cellulose

(B) pectose,pectose

(C) pectose,cellulose

(D) cellulose,pectose

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Cell wall of green algae is thin, transparent and firm and consists of outer pectic and inner cellulosic layers. It is smooth but in most of species it gets thickened at the anterior end to form an apical popilla.

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Q-46 - 13466386

Asexual reproduction in liverworts takes place by

(A) fragmentation of thalli and gemmae formation

(B) gemmae formation and diploid spore formation

(C) spores formation and isogamy

(D) fragmentation and zoospore formation

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Asexual reproduction in loverworts takesplace by

fragmentation of thalli, or by the formation of specialised

structures called gemmae

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Q-47 - 13466350

Phycoerythrin is present in

(A) Euglena

(B) Polysiphonia

(C) Chlamydomanas

(D) fucus.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Phycoerythrin is present in Rhodophyceae or red algae

e.g., polysiphonia

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Q-48 - 13466316

Which out of the following are included under tracheophyta, i.e., vascular plants?

(A) Pteridophytes

(B) Gymnosperms

(C) Angiosperms

(D) all of these.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Tracheophyta are those plants which possess conducting or vascular tissues, xylem and phloem. Xylem transports water and minerals while phloem conducts organic food. Tracheophytes include

pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

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Q-49 - 13466373

The prominent phase in the life cycle of bryophytes is

(A) gametophyte

(B) sprophyte

(C) seta

(D) sporogonium.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Bryophytes shows two morphologically distinct

heteromosphic generations, i.e., gametophytic and

sporophytic generations. Gametophytic generation is the dominant phase of life cycle and in general the term plant body is used to represent this phase.

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Q-50 - 15600594

Isomorphic altermation of generations is found in

(A) Oedogonium

(B) Chara

(C) Vaucheria

(D) Ectocarpus

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-51 - 15600594

Isomorphic altermation of generations is found in

(A) Oedogonium

(B) Chara

(C) Vaucheria

(D) Ectocarpus

CORRECT ANSWER: D

Q-52 - 15600636

Which one of the following statements is wrong.

(A) Larminaria and Surgassum are used as food

(B) Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate enviroment

(C) Algin is obtained from red algae, and Gracilaria

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Algin is obtained from brown algae and carrageenin from red algae.

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Q-53 - 15600674

A spore of Spirogyra sp. after resting period is

(A) Haploid

(B) Diploid

(C) Aplanospore

(D) Zygospore

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

A spore of Spirogyra sp. After resting period (zygospore)

is haploid because meiosis occurs in zygospore.

Q-54 - 15600735

The archegonia of Funaria is distinguished from that of Pinus of the

structure of

(A) Long neck

(B) Several neck canal cells

(C) Stalked venter

(D) All of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-55 - 15600653

Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra can be described as

(A) Morphological anisogamy and physiological isogamy

(B) Morphological as well as physiological isogamy

(C) Morphological as well as physiological anisogamy

(D) Morphological isogamy and physiological anisogamy

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Sexual reproduction in Spirogyra can be described as fusion of two morphologically identical, but physiologically dissimilar gaemetes.

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Q-56 - 13466348

What is the characteristic brancghing pattern of dictyota thallus?

(A) Monopodial

(B) Excurrent

(C) Dichotomous

(D) Deliquescent

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Dictyota is a ribbon shaped dichotomously branched marine brown alga that grows in shallow water. Its frond is flat and dichotomously branched.

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Q-57 - 13466391

In funaria, the haploid structures is

(A) protonema

(B) capsule

(C) columella

(D) seta.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Funaria exhibits gametophytic (n) as wellas sporophytic (2n) generation is represented by a short lived protonema which produces spermatozoids in antheridium of male shoot and egg in archegonium of female shoot.

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Q-58 - 15600625

In oogamy. Fertilization involves

(A) A large non-motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete

(B) A large motile female gamete and a small non-motle male gemete

(C) A small non-motle female gaemete and a large motile male gamete.

(D) A large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete

---

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Oogamy is most advanced type of reproduction in which male gamete is motile smaller and non food storing called antherozoid while female gamete is food storing, nonmotile larger called oogonium.

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Q-59 - 15600748

The sporophytic phase in Funaria is well developed and is composed of

(A) Foot, seta and capsule

(B) Spore sac

(C) Capsule only

(D) Foot and capsule

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

In Funaria fully develped sporophyte (sporangium) is made of three regions i.e., Basal foot, seta and capsule.

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Q-60 - 15600581

True nucleus is absent in

(A) Mucor

(B) Vaucheria

(C) Volvox

(D) anabaena

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

All are eukaryotes except Anabaena. The later is prokaryotes where true nucleus is absent.

Q-61 - 15600752

Apophysis in moss capsule is

(A) Upper part

(B) Middle part

(C) Lower part

(D) Fertile part

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Apophysis is basal sterile portion of capsule in continuation with seta. In capsule of Funaria stomata present only in apophysis.

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Q-62 - 15600635

Male gametes are flagellated in

(A) Anabaena

(B) Ectocarpus

(C) Spirogyra

(D) Polysiphonia

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Anabaena – Non flagellated make gamete

Spirogyra – Aplanogamy

Polysiphonia – Non motile spermatia

Ectocarpus – Pear shaped motile male gametes

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Q-63 - 13466396

Funaria requires water because

(A) fertilisation occurs in water only

(B) Funaria is a hydrophyte

(C) plants need water for gametogenesis

(D) gametangia canot develop without water.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Fertilisation of Funaria occurs in water. The antherozoids are released into water where they swim and reach archegonium. An antherozoid fuses with the egg to produce to zygote. Thus, an external layer of water is essential for the swimming of male gametes to the archegonia.

Q-64 - 13466321

Read the given statements about algae and select the correct option:

(i). Plant body is thalloid

(ii). They are largely aquatic.

(iii). Reproduction occurs by vegetative, asexual and secual

methods.

(iv). Chlamydomonas, volvox and Ulothrix are the multicellular algae.

(A) Statement I and II are true

(B) Statement ii and iii are true.

(C) statements (i),(ii) and (iii) are ture.

(D) All statements are true.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Algae are usually aquatic, either marine or fresh water. Only a few algae occur in moist terrestrial habitats like tree trunks, wet rocks, moist soil, etc. palnt body is thallus (a form without any differentiation into root, stem ad leaves.) sexual, asexual and vegetative modes of

reproduction are abundant. form and size of algae range from microscopic unicellular forms like chlamydomonas, to colonial forms like volvox and to filamentous forms like ulothrix and spirogyra.

Q-65 - 13466357

Which of the following is a correct match of algal class with its characteristic reserve food?

(A) Chlorophyceae-starch

(B) Phaeophyceae-Mannitol,laminarin

(C) Rhodophyceae-Floridean starch

(D) all of these.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-66 - 15600587

Comparable to angioperms to anglosperms, which of the following algae exhibits diplonitic life cycle

(A) Spirogyra

(B) Ectocarpus

(C) Polysiphonia

(D) Fucus

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-67 - 15600749

In moss, medulla has

(A) Endodermis

(B) Hardrome

(C) Hypdermis

(D) Piliferous layer

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The axis has central conducting strand of slightly thick walled parenchymatous elongated dead cells called hadrom.

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Q-68 - 15600675

Zygotic meiosis takes place in

(A) Selaginella

(B) Spirogyra

(C) Pinus

(D) Brossica

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Plant body of Spirogyra is haploid but after gametic fusion, diploid zygospore is formed, thus zygotic meiosis takes place.

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Q-69 - 13466402

In pteridophytes, main plant body is (i), which is (ii) into true roots, stem and leaves fill the blanks in above statements and select the

correct option

(A)

Column I	Column II
sporophyte	differentiated

(B)

Column I	Column II
sporophyte	not differentiated

(C)

Column I	Column II
gametophyte	differentiated

(D)

Column I	Column II
gametophyte	not differentiated

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-70 - 15600616

Macrocystis is a

(A) Red algae

(B) Fungi

(C) Bryophyta

(D) Brown algae

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-71 - 15600658

Zoospores are absent in

(A) Vaucheria

(B) Spirogyra

(C) Cladophora

(D) Chlamydomonas

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-72 - 15600640

Spirogyra increases its body length by the division of

(A) The apical cell

(B) The basall cell

(C) Every cell of the body

(D) Accumlation of fodd in this body

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Spirogyra increases its body length because every cell

of the filament is capable of growth division and self maintainance (Every cell has nucelus).

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Q-73 - 13466333

Major photosynthetic pigemtns in green algae are

(A) Chl and a and b

(B) Chl a,c and fucoxanthin

(C) Chl a,d and phycoerythrin

(D) Chl a and c.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Major photosynthetic pigments in green algae are

chlorophyll a and b.

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Q-74 - 13466377

The embryonic development in bryophytes takes place in the

(A) protonema

(B) sporangium

(C) antheridium

(D) archegonium

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

In bryophytes the zygote develops into a multicellular, undifferentiated structure called embryo. The embryo

develops within venter of archegonium by further segmentation and differentiation finally develops into a full fledged sporophyte callled sporogonium.

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Q-75 - 15600622

Sea weeds are important source of

(A) Chlorine

(B) Fluorine

(C) Iodine

(D) Bromine

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

A large amount of iodine is extracted from kelps (brown sea weeds) like Laminaria, Ecklonia etc.)

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Q-76 - 15600740

If a moss protonema is developed from few cells of the moss capsule wall, then most probably it will be

(A) Haplid

(B) Diploid

(C) Triploid

(D) Polyploid

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Capsule wall is a diploid part of sporphyte, if protonema is develops from its cells, it must be diploid.

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Q-77 - 15600662

A cell of Ulothrix has chloroplasts

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Each cell ocontains a single chloroplast in Ulothrix.

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Q-78 - 15600631

Which of the following is not correctly matched for the organism and its cell wall degrading enzyme.

(A) Fungi-Chitinase

(B) Bacteria-Lysozyme

(C) Plant cells-Cellulase

(D) Algae-Methylase

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-79 - 13466352

Selection the incorrect statement regarding reproduction in

rhodophyceae.

(A) Asexual reproduction occurs by non-motile spores.

(B) Sexual reproduction occurs by motile gamets.

(C) Sexual reproduction is oogamous.

(D) Complex post-fertilisation developmetal events occurs.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Sexual reproduction in Rhodophyceae is oogamous sexual reproduction takes place by non-motile gametes.

Which type of sexual reproduction is found in volvox?

(A) isogamous

(B) anisogamous

(C) oogamous

(D) all of these.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Volvox shows advanced oogamy which takes place by the formation of antheridia and oogonia. They may be fomred on the same plant (monoecious) or on different plants (dioecious) the sex-organs are produced fewer in number.

Q-81 - 15600900

Which of the following is not the feature of gymnosperms

(A) Porous

(B) Ring porous

(C) Diffused porous

(D) Non-porous

CORRECT ANSWER: D