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NEET PLANT KINGDOM — PYQS

Max. Marks: 424 **Questions:** 106

Section A (MCQ) — 106 questions

Q.1 In which one of the following, the ovules are not enclosed by an ovary wall and remain exposed? [NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) *Pinus* (2) *Wolffia*
(3) *Funaria* (4) *Selaginella*

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Q.2 Given below are two statements:
Statement-I: In gymnosperms, the male and female gametophytes remain within the sporangia.
Statement-II: In gymnosperms, seeds are not covered.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct
(2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct
(3) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
(4) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

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Q.3 Sphenopsida class belongs to _____. [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) pteridophytes (2) bryophytes
(3) angiosperms (4) gymnosperms

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Q.4 Which one of the following is the characteristic feature of gymnosperms? [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) Seeds are absent
(2) Gymnosperms have flowers for reproduction
(3) Seeds are enclosed in fruits
(4) Seeds are naked

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Q.5 Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List - I		List - II	
A.	Pteridophyte	I.	*Salvia*
B.	Bryophyte	II.	*Ginkgo*
C.	Angiosperm	III.	*Polytrichum*
D.	Gymnosperm	IV.	*Salvinia*

Choose the option with all correct matches. [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(2) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
(4) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Solution

Q.6 In bryophytes, the gemmae help in which one of the following? [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) Nutrient absorption (2) Gaseous exchange
(3) Sexual reproduction (4) Asexual reproduction

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Q.7 Given below are the stages in the life cycle of pteridophytes. Arrange the following stages in the correct sequence.

A. Prothallus stage
B. Meiosis in spore mother cells
C. Fertilisation
D. Formation of archegonia and antheridia in gametophyte.
E. Transfer of antherozoids to the archegonia in presence of water.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) D, E, C, A, B (2) E, D, C, B, A
(3) B, A, D, E, C (4) B, A, E, C, D

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Q.8 The correct sequence of events in the life cycle of bryophytes is

A. Fusion of antherozoid with egg.
B. Attachment of gametophyte to substratum.
C. Reduction division to produce haploid spores.
D. Formation of sporophyte.
E. Release of antherozoids into water.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) B, E, A, D, C (2) D, E, A, B, C
(3) D, E, A, C, B (4) B, E, A, C, D

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.9 Read the following statements and choose the set of correct statements:
In the members of Phaeophyceae,
A. Asexual reproduction occurs usually by biflagellate zoospores.
B. Sexual reproduction is by oogamous method only.
C. Stored food is in the form of carbohydrates which is either mannitol or laminarin.
D. The major pigments found are chlorophyll a, c and carotenoids and xanthophyll.
E. Vegetative cells have a cellulosic wall, usually covered on the outside by gelatinous coating of algin.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) A, B, C and D only (2) B, C, D and E only
(3) A, C, D and E only (4) A, B, C and E only

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Q.10 Identify the incorrect pair : [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) Sphenopsida – *Adiantum*
(2) Pteropsida – *Dryopteris*
(3) Psilopsida – *Psilotum*
(4) Lycopsida – *Selaginella*

Solution

Q.11 Which of the following is the correct match? [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) Gymnosperms : *Cedrus*, *Pinus*, *Sequoia*
(2) Angiosperms : *Wolffia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Sequoia*
(3) Bryophytes : *Polytrichum*, *Polysiphonia*, *Sphagnum*
(4) Pteridophytes : *Equisetum*, *Ginkgo*, *Adiantum*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.12 Identify the pair of heterosporous pteridophytes among the following : [NEET (UG) 2023]
(1) *Selaginella* and *Salvinia*
(2) *Psilotum* and *Salvinia*
(3) *Equisetum* and *Salvinia*
(4) *Lycopodium* and *Selaginella*

Solution

Q.13 Given below are two statements : One labelled as Assertion A and the other labelled as Reason R:
Assertion (A): The first stage of gametophyte in the life cycle of moss is protonema stage.
Reason (R): Protonema develops directly from spores produced in capsule.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from options given below: [NEET (UG) 2023]
(1) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(2) A is correct but R is not correct
(3) A is not correct but R is correct
(4) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.14 Given below are two statements : One labelled as Assertion A and the other labelled as Reason R:
Assertion (A): In gymnosperms the pollen grains are released from the microsporangium and carried by air currents.
Reason (R): Air currents carry the pollen grains to the mouth of the archegonia where the male gametes are discharged and pollen tube is not formed.
In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2023]
(1) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(2) A is true but R is false
(3) A is false but R is true
(4) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

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Q.15 Hydrocolloid carrageen is obtained from : [NEET (UG) 2022]
(1) Chlorophyceae and Phaeophyceae
(2) Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae
(3) Rhodophyceae only
(4) Phaeophyceae only

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.16 Which of the following is incorrectly matched? [NEET (UG) 2022]
(1) *Ectocarpus* - Fucoxanthin (2) *Ulothrix* - Mannitol
(3) *Porphyra* - Floridian Starch (4) *Volvox* - Starch

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.17 Match the plant with the kind of life cycle it exhibits:

List - I		List - II	
a.	Spirogyra	i.	Dominant diploid sporophyte vascular plant, with highly reduced male or female gametophyte
b.	Fern	ii.	Dominant haploid free-living gametophyte
c.	Funaria	iii.	Dominant diploid sporophyte alternating with reduced gametophyte called prothallus
d.	Cycas	iv.	Dominant haploid leafy gametophyte alternating with partially dependent multicellular sporophyte

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2022]

(1) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
(2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(4) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

Solution

Q.18 Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List-I		List-II	
a.	*Chlamydomonas*	i.	Moss
b.	*Cycas*	ii.	Pteridophyte
c.	*Selaginella*	iii.	Alga
d.	*Sphagnum*	iv.	Gymnosperm

Choose the correct answer from the options given below [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]

(1) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
(2) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
(3) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
(4) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

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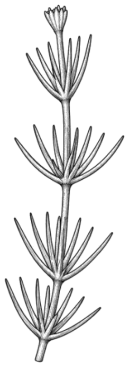
Q.19 Read the following statements and identify the characters related to the alga shown in the diagram :

A. It is a member of Chlorophyceae
B. Food is stored in the form of starch
C. It is monoecious plant showing oogonium and antheridium
D. Food is stored in the form of laminarin or mannitol
E. It shows dominance of pigments Chlorophyll a, c and Fucoxanthin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]



(1) C, D and E only (2) A and B only
(3) A, B and C only (4) A, C and D only

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.20 Gemmae are present in [NEET (UG) 2021]

(1) Some Liverworts (2) Mosses
(3) Pteridophytes (4) Some Gymnosperms

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.21 Which of the following algae produce Carrageen? [NEET (UG) 2021]

(1) Blue-green algae (2) Green algae
(3) Brown algae (4) Red algae

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.22 Which of the following algae contains mannitol as reserve food material? [NEET (UG) 2021]

(1) *Ulothrix* (2) *Ectocarpus*
(3) *Gracilaria* (4) *Volvox*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.23 Genera like *Selaginella* and *Salvinia* produce two kinds of spores. Such plants are known as : [NEET (UG) 2021]

(1) Heterosporous (2) Homosorus
(3) Heterosorus (4) Homosporous

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.24 Which of the following pairs is of unicellular algae? [NEET (UG) 2020]

(1) *Gelidium* and *Gracilaria*
(2) *Anabaena* and *Volvox*
(3) *Chlorella* and *Spirulina*
(4) *Laminaria* and *Sargassum*

Solution

Q.25 Floridean starch has structure similar to [NEET (UG) 2020]

(1) Amylopectin and glycogen
(2) Mannitol and algin
(3) Laminarin and cellulose
(4) Starch and cellulose

Solution

Q.26 Strobili or cones are found in [NEET (UG) 2020]
(1) *Pteris* (2) *Marchantia*
(3) *Equisetum* (4) *Salvinia*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.27 From evolutionary point of view, retention of the female gametophyte with developing young embryo on the parent sporophyte for some time, is first observed in: [NEET (UG) 2019]
(1) Pteridophytes (2) Mosses
(3) Liverworts (4) Gymnosperms

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.28 *Pinus* seed **cannot** germinate and establish without fungal association. This is because : [NEET (UG) 2019]
(1) it has very hard seed coat
(2) its seeds contain inhibitors that prevent germination
(3) its embryo is immature
(4) it has obligate association with mycorrhizae

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.29 Which of the following statements is correct? [NEET 2018]
(1) *Selaginella* is heterosporous, while *Salvinia* is homosporous.
(2) Stems are usually unbranched in both *Cycas* and *Cedrus*
(3) Ovules are not enclosed by ovary wall in gymnosperms
(4) Horsetails are gymnosperms

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.30 Which one is wrongly matched? [NEET 2018]
(1) Biflagellate zoospores – Brown algae
(2) Uniflagellate gametes – *Polysiphonia*
(3) Unicellular organism – *Chlorella*
(4) Gemma cups – *Marchantia*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.31 An example of colonial alga is [NEET 2017]
(1) *Volvox* (2) *Ulothrix*
(3) *Spirogyra* (4) *Chlorella*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.32 Select the mismatch [NEET 2017]
(1) *Cycas* – Dioecious (2) *Salvinia* – Heterosporous
(3) *Equisetum* – Homosporous (4) *Pinus* – Dioecious

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.33 Zygotic meiosis is characteristic of [NEET 2017]
(1) *Fucus* (2) *Funaria*
(3) *Chlamydomonas* (4) *Marchantia*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.34 Life cycles of *Ectocarpus* and *Fucus* respectively are [NEET 2017]
(1) diplontic, haplodiplontic
(2) haplodiplontic, diplontic
(3) haplodiplontic, haplontic
(4) haplontic, diplontic

Solution

Q.35 Select the correct statement [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]
(1) *Sequoia* is one of the tallest trees.
(2) The leaves of gymnosperms are not well adapted to extremes of climate.
(3) Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous.
(4) *Salvinia*, *Ginkgo* and *Pinus* all are gymnosperms.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.36 In bryophytes and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]
(1) birds (2) water (3) wind (4) insects.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.37 Conifers are adapted to tolerate extreme environmental conditions because of [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]
(1) broad hardy leaves (2) superficial stomata
(3) thick cuticle (4) presence of vessels.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.38 Which one of the following statements is wrong? [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]
(1) Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate environment.
(2) Algin is obtained from red algae, and carrageenan from brown algae.
(3) Agar-agar is obtained from *Gelidium* and *Gracilaria*.
(4) *Laminaria* and *Sargassum* are used as food.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.39 Which one of the following statements is wrong? [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

(1) *Chlorella* and *Spirulina* are used as space food.
(2) Mannitol is stored food in Rhodophyceae.
(3) Algin and carrageenan are products of algae.
(4) Agar-agar is obtained from *Gelidium* and *Gracilaria*.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.40 In which of the following, gametophyte is not independent free living? [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]
(1) *Pteris* (2) *Pinus*
(3) *Funaria* (4) *Marchantia*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.41 Read the following five statements (A to E) and select the option with all correct statements.
A. Mosses and lichens are the first organisms to colonise a bare rock.
B. *Selaginella* is a homosporous pteridophyte.
C. Coralloid roots in *Cycas* have VAM.
D. Main plant body in bryophytes is gametophytic, whereas in pteridophytes it is sporophytic.
E. In gymnosperms, male and female gametophytes are present within sporangia located on sporophyte. [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]
(1) A, D and E (2) B, C and E
(3) A, C and D (4) B, C and D

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.42 Male gametes are flagellated in [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]
(1) *Ectocarpus* (2) *Spirogyra*
(3) *Polysiphonia* (4) *Anabaena*.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.43 Which one of the following is wrong about *Chara*? [AIPMT 2014]
(1) Upper oogonium and lower round antheridium
(2) Globule and nucule present on the same plant
(3) Upper antheridium and lower oogonium
(4) Globule is male reproductive structure

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.44 Which of the following is responsible for peat formation? [AIPMT 2014]
(1) *Marchantia* (2) *Riccia*
(3) *Funaria* (4) *Sphagnum*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.45 Male gametophyte with least number of cells is present in [AIPMT 2014]
(1) *Pteris* (2) *Funaria* (3) *Lilium* (4) *Pinus*.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.46 Which one of the following shows isogamy with non-flagellated gametes? [AIPMT 2014]
(1) *Sargassum* (2) *Ectocarpus*
(3) *Ulothrix* (4) *Spirogyra*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.47 An alga which can be employed as food for human being is : [AIPMT 2014]
(1) *Polysiphonia* (2) *Chlorella*
(3) *Ulothrix* (4) *Spirogyra*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.48 Select the wrong statement [NEET 2013]
(1) In Oomycetes, female gamete is smaller and motile, while male gamete is larger and non-motile.
(2) *Chlamydomonas* exhibits both isogamy and anisogamy and *Fucus* shows oogamy.
(3) Isogametes are similar in structure, function and behaviour.
(4) Anisogametes differ either in structure, function or behaviour.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.49 Isogamous condition with non-flagellated gametes is found in [NEET 2013]
(1) *Volvox* (2) *Fucus*
(3) *Chlamydomonas* (4) *Spirogyra*.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.50 Monoecious plant of *Chara* shows occurrence of [NEET 2013]
(1) upper antheridium and lower oogonium on the same plant
(2) upper oogonium and lower antheridium on the same plant
(3) antheridiophore and archegoniophore on the same plant
(4) stamen and carpel on the same plant.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.51 Read the following statements (A – E) and answer the question which follows them.
How many of the above statements are correct?
A. In liverworts, mosses and ferns gametophytes are free-living.
B. Gymnosperms and some ferns are heterosporous.

C. Sexual reproduction in *Fucus*, *Volvox* and *Albugo* is oogamous.
D. The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses.
E. Both, *Pinus* and *Marchantia* are dioecious.

[NEET 2013]

(1) Three (2) Four (3) One (4) Two

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.52 Besides paddy fields, cyanobacteria are also found inside vegetative part of : [NEET 2013]

(1) *Cycas* (2) *Psilotum*
(3) *Pinus* (4) *Equisetum*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.53 Syngamy can occur outside the body of the organism in [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) mosses (2) algae (3) ferns (4) Fungi

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.54 What is common in all the three, *Funaria*, *Dryopteris* and *Ginkgo*? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) Presence of archegonia
(2) Well developed vascular tissues
(3) Independent gametophyte
(4) Independent sporophyte

Solution

Q.55 Which one of the following is wrongly matched? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) *Spirogyra* - Motile gametes
(2) *Sargassum* - Chlorophyll
(3) Basidiomycetes - Puffballs
(4) *Nostoc* - Water blooms

Solution

Q.56 The plant body is thalloid in [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) *Sphagnum* (2) *Salvinia*
(3) *Marchantia* (4) *Funaria*.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.57 Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched? [AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]

(1) *Ginkgo* – Archegonia (2) *Salvinia* – Prothallus
(3) Viroids – RNA (4) Mustard – Synergids

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.58 Read the following five statements (A – E) and answer as asked next to them.
How many of the above statements are correct?

A. In *Equisetum*, the female gametophyte is retained on the parent sporophyte.
B. In *Ginkgo*, male gametophyte is not independent.
C. The sporophyte in *Riccia* is more developed than that in *Polytrichum*.
D. Sexual reproduction in *Volvox* is isogamous.
E. The spores of slime moulds lack cell walls.

[AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]

(1) Two (2) Three (3) Four (4) One

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.59 Which one of the following is common to multicellular fungi, filamentous algae and protonema of mosses? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

(1) Diplontic life cycle
(2) Members of Kingdom Plantae
(3) Mode of Nutrition
(4) Multiplication by fragmentation

Solution

Q.60 Which one of the following is a correct statement? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

(1) Pteridophyte gametophyte has a protonemal and leafy stage.
(2) In gymnosperms, female gametophyte is free-living.
(3) Antheridiophores and archegoniophores are present in pteridophytes.
(4) Origin of seed habit can be traced in pteridophytes.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.61 *Cycas* and *Adiantum* resemble each other in having [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

(1) seeds (2) motile sperms
(3) cambium (4) vessels

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.62 *Selaginella* and *Salvinia* are considered to represent a significant step toward evolution of seed habit because [AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]

(1) female gametophyte is free and gets dispersed like seeds.
(2) female gametophyte lacks archegonia.
(3) megaspores possess endosperm and embryo surrounded by seed coat.
(4) embryo develops in female gametophyte which is retained on parent sporophyte.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.63 Consider the following four statements whether they are correct or wrong.
The two wrong statements together are

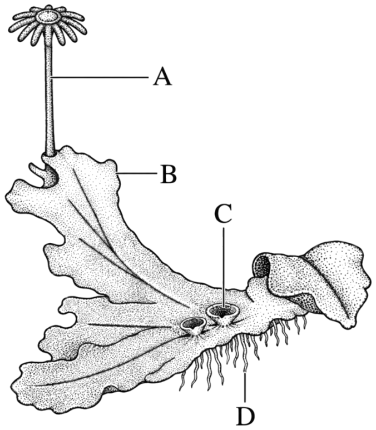
A. The sporophyte in liverworts is more elaborate than that in mosses.

B. *Salvinia* is heterosporous.
C. The life-cycle in all seed-bearing plants is diplontic.
D. In *Pinus* male and female cones are borne on different trees. [AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]

(1) A and C (2) A and D
(3) B and C (4) A and B.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.64 Examine the figure given below and select the correct option giving all the four parts (A, B, C and D) rightly identified. [AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]



(1) (A) Archegoniophore
(B) Female thallus
(C) Gemma cup
(D) Rhizoids

(2) (A) Antheridiophore
(B) Male thallus
(C) Globule
(D) Roots

(3) (A) Archegoniophore
(B) Female thallus
(C) Bud
(D) Foot

(4) (A) Seta
(B) Sporophyte
(C) Protonema
(D) Rhizoids

Solution

Q.65 The gametophyte is **not** an independent, free-living generation in [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) *Polytrichum* (2) *Adiantum*
(3) *Marchantia* (4) *Pinus*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.66 Compared with the gametophytes of the bryophytes, the gametophytes of vascular plants tend to be [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) smaller but to have larger sex organs
(2) larger but to have smaller sex organs
(3) larger and to have larger sex organs
(4) smaller and to have smaller sex organs

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.67 Archegoniophore is present in [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) *Marchantia* (2) *Chara*
(3) *Adiantum* (4) *Funaria*

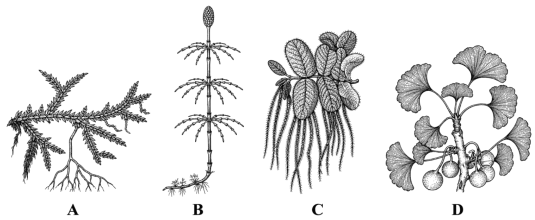
Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.68 A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont is found in [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) *Alnus* (2) *Cycas* (3) *Cicer* (4) *Pisum*

Scan or tap for the full solution

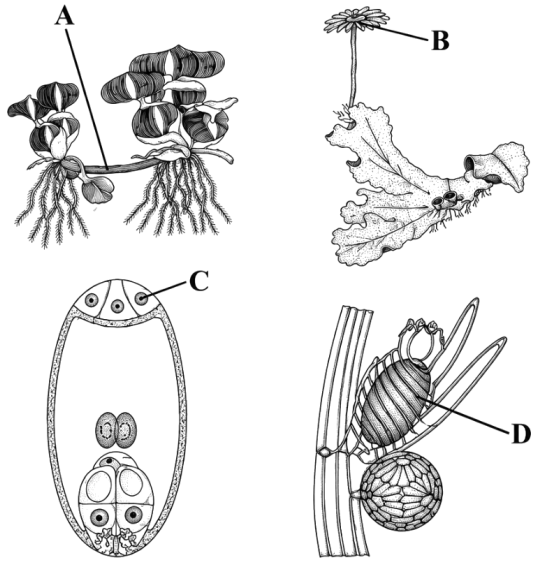
Q.69 Examine the figures A, B, C and D. In which one of the four options all the items A, B, C and D are correct? [AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]



(1) (A) ⟶ *Funaria*, (B) ⟶ *Adiantum*, (C) ⟶ *Salvinia*, (D) ⟶ *Riccia*
(2) (A) ⟶ *Equisetum*, (B) ⟶ *Ginkgo*, (C) ⟶ *Selaginella*, (D) ⟶ *Lycopodium*
(3) (A) ⟶ *Chara*, (B) ⟶ *Marchantia*, (C) ⟶ *Fucus*, (D) ⟶ *Pinus*
(4) (A) ⟶ *Selaginella*, (B) ⟶ *Equisetum*, (C) ⟶ *Salvinia*, (D) ⟶ *Ginkgo*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.70 Examine the figures (A–D) given below and select the right option, in which all the four structures A, B, C and D are identified correctly. [AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]



(1) A ⟶ Offset, B ⟶ Antheridiophore, C ⟶ Antipodals, D ⟶ Oogonium

(2) A ⟶ Rhizome, B ⟶ Sporangiophore, C ⟶ Polar cell, D ⟶ Globule

(3) A ⟶ Sucker, B ⟶ Seta, C ⟶ Megaspore mother cell, D ⟶ Gemma cup

(4) A ⟶ Runner, B ⟶ Archegoniophore, C ⟶ Synergid, D ⟶ Antheridium

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.71 Male and female gametophytes are independent and free-living in [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1) mustard (2) castor

(3) *Pinus* (4) *Sphagnum*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.72 Phylogenetic system of classification is based on [AIPMT 2009]

(1) morphological features

(2) chemical constituents

(3) floral characters

(4) evolutionary relationships

Solution

Q.73 Which one of the following is a vascular cryptogam? [AIPMT 2009]

(1) *Ginkgo* (2) *Marchantia*

(3) *Cedrus* (4) *Equisetum*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.74 Mannitol is the stored food in [AIPMT 2009]

(1) *Porphyra* (2) *Fucus*

(3) *Gracilaria* (4) *Chara*

Solution

Q.75 Which one of the following is considered important in the development of seed habit? [AIPMT 2009]

(1) Heterospory

(2) Haplontic life cycle

(3) Free-living gametophyte

(4) Dependent sporophyte

Solution

Q.76 Which one of the following has haplontic life cycle? [AIPMT 2009]

(1) *Polytrichum* (2) *Ustilago*

(3) Wheat (4) *Funaria*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.77 Which one of the following plants is monoecious? [AIPMT 2009]

(1) *Pinus* (2) *Cycas*

(3) Papaya (4) *Marchantia*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.78 Select one of the following pairs of important features distinguishing *Gnetum* from *Cycas* and *Pinus* and showing affinities with angiosperms. [AIPMT 2008]

(1) Perianth and two integuments

(2) Embryo development and apical meristem

(3) Absence of resin duct and leaf venation

(4) Presence of vessel elements and absence of archegonia

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.79 In which one of the following male and female gametophytes do not have free living independent existence? [AIPMT 2008]

(1) *Polytrichum* (2) *Cedrus*

(3) *Pteris* (4) *Funaria*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.80 Which one of the following is heterosporous? [AIPMT 2008]

(1) *Adiantum* (2) *Equisetum*

(3) *Dryopteris* (4) *Salvinia*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.81 In gymnosperms, the pollen chamber represents [AIPMT 2007]

(1) a cavity in the ovule in which pollen grains are stored after pollination

(2) an opening in the megagametophyte through which the pollen tube approaches the egg

(3) the microsporangium in which pollen grains develop

(4) a cell in the pollen grain in which the sperms are formed

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.82 Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by [AIPMT 2007]

(1) indusium (2) calyptra
(3) peristome teeth (4) elaters

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.83 Flagellated male gametes are present in all the three of which one of the following sets? [AIPMT 2007]

(1) *Zygnema*, *Saprolegnia* and *Hydrilla*
(2) *Fucus*, *Marsilea* and *Calotropis*
(3) *Riccia*, *Dryopteris* and *Cycas*
(4) *Anthoceros*, *Funaria* and *Spirogyra*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.84 If you are asked to classify the various algae into distinct groups, which of the following characters you should choose? [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Nature of stored food materials in the cell
(2) Structural organization of thallus
(3) Chemical composition of the cell wall
(4) Types of pigments present in the cell

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.85 In the prothallus of a vascular cryptogam, the antherozoids and eggs mature at different times. As a result [AIPMT 2007]

(1) there is high degree of sterility
(2) one can conclude that the plant is apomictic
(3) self fertilization is prevented
(4) there is no change in success rate of fertilization

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.86 Peat moss is used as a packing material for sending flowers and live plants to distant places because [AIPMT 2006]

(1) it serves as a disinfectant
(2) it is easily available
(3) it is hygroscopic
(4) it reduces transpiration

Solution

Q.87 Conifers differ from grasses in the [AIPMT 2006]

(1) formation of endosperm before fertilization
(2) production of seeds from ovules
(3) lack of xylem tracheids
(4) absence of pollen tubes

Solution

Q.88 In a moss, the sporophyte [AIPMT 2006]

(1) manufactures food for itself, as well as for the gametophyte
(2) is partially parasitic on the gametophyte
(3) produces gametes that give rise to the gametophyte
(4) arises from a spore produced from the gametophyte

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.89 Ectophloic siphonostele is found in [AIPMT 2005]

(1) *Osmunda* and *Equisetum*
(2) *Marsilea* and *Botrychium*
(3) *Adiantum* and Cucurbitaceae
(4) *Dicksonia* and Maiden hair fern.

Solution

Q.90 Top-shaped multiciliate male gametes and the mature seed which bears only one embryo with two cotyledons, are characterised features of [AIPMT 2005]

(1) cycads
(2) conifers
(3) polypetalous angiosperms
(4) gamopetalous angiosperms

Solution

Q.91 Phenetic classification of organisms is based on [AIPMT 2004]

(1) observable characteristics of existing organisms
(2) the ancestral lineage of existing organisms
(3) dendrogram based on DNA characteristics
(4) sexual characteristics

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.92 Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily because of their [AIPMT 2004]

(1) power of adaptability in diverse habitat
(2) property of producing large number of seeds
(3) nature of self pollination
(4) domestication by man

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.93 Which one of the following is living fossil ? [AIPMT 2004]

(1) *Cycas* (2) Moss
(3) *Spirogyra* (4) *Saccharomyces*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.94 Phenetic classification of organisms is based on [AIPMT 2003]

(1) observable characteristics of existing organisms
(2) the ancestral lineage of existing organisms
(3) dendrogram based on DNA characteristics

(4) sexual characteristics.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.95 Which one of the following pairs of plants are not seed producers? [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Fern and *Funaria*

(2) *Funaria* and *Ficus*

(3) *Ficus* and *Chlamydomonas*

(4) *Funaria* and *Pinus*

Solution

Q.96 Sexual reproduction in *Spirogyra* is an advanced feature because it shows [AIPMT 2003]

(1) different sizes of motile sex organs

(2) same size of motile sex organs

(3) morphologically different sex organs

(4) physiologically differentiated sex organs.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.97 Plants reproducing by spores such as mosses and ferns are grouped under the general term [AIPMT 2003]

(1) cryptogams (2) bryophytes

(3) sporophytes (4) thallophytes.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.98 Which one pair of examples will correctly represent the grouping spermatophyta according to one of the schemes of classifying plants? [AIPMT 2003]

(1) *Acacia*, sugarcane (2) *Pinus*, *Cycas*

(3) *Rhizopus*, *Triticum* (4) *Ginkgo*, *Pisum*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.99 Which one of the following is categorised under living fossils ? [AIPMT 2003]

(1) *Cycas* (2) *Metasequoia*

(3) *Pinus* (4) *Selaginella*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.100 Chlorenchyma is known to develop in the : [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Mycelium of a green mould such as *Aspergillus*

(2) Pollen tube of *Pinus*

(3) Cytoplasm of *Chlorella*

(4) Spore capsule of a moss

Solution

Q.101 Which of the following is without exception in angiosperms? [AIPMT 2002]

(1) Presence of vessels (2) Double fertilisation

(3) Secondary growth (4) Autotrophic nutrition

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.102 Which of the following plants produces seeds but not flowers? [AIPMT 2002]

(1) Maize (2) Mint (3) Peepal (4) *Pinus*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.103 *Cycas* has two cotyledons but not included in angiosperms because of [AIPMT 2001]

(1) naked ovules (2) seems like monocot

(3) circinate ptyxis (4) compound leaves

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.104 A student observed an alga with chlorophyll a, d and phycoerythrin, it should belong to [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Phaeophyta (2) Rhodophyta

(3) Chlorophyta (4) Bacillariophyta

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.105 In ferns, meiosis takes place at the time of [AIPMT 2000]

(1) spore formation

(2) spore germination

(3) gamete formation

(4) antheridia and archegonia formation

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.106 Plant group with largest ovule, largest tree, and largest gametes is [AIPMT 2000]

(1) gymnosperm (2) angiosperm

(3) bryophyta (4) pteridophyta.

Scan or tap for the full solution

ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ans.	1	2	1	4	4	4	3
Ques.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ans.	1	3	1	1	1	4	2
Ques.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ans.	3	2	2	3	3	1	4
Ques.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Ans.	2	1	3	1	3	1	4
Ques.	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Ans.	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Ques.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Ans.	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
Ques.	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Ans.	3	4	3	4	2	1	4
Ques.	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Ans.	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
Ques.	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Ans.	2	4	4	4	2	4	2

Ques.	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**1**
Ques.	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Ques.	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Ans.	**4**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**
Ques.	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Ans.	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Ques.	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**
Ques.	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Ques.	106						
Ans.	**1**						

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