

GENESIS TUTORIALS**TEST SERIES****NEET UG EXAM****Paper Code: BIOLOGY****M.M: 100****Test Type****unit test****PLANT KINGDOM**

Each question carries 4 marks with 25% negative marking.

- The phylogenetic classification was put forth by:
(a) carolus Linnaeus (b) Aristotle
(c) Adolf Engler and Karl Prantl (d) Theophrastus
- Cyanobacteria is referred to as blue green algae due to the presence of
(a) Chlorophyll a (b) Xanthophyll (c) Chlorophyll b (d) Phycocyanin
- Evolutionary history of an organism is known as:
(a) Phylogeny (b) Ancestry (c) Palaeontology (d) Ontogeny
- Tracheophyta consists of:
(a) Pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms
(b) Pteridophytes only
(c) gymnosperms and angiosperms
(d) Bryophytes only
- Which of the following is mismatched?
(a) Bryon-liverworts (b) Kryptos-concealed
(c) Gymno-naked (d) Phaneros-visible
- Trichoderma erythrium which gives colour to red sea is
(a) Green alga (b) Blue green alga (c) Red alga (d) Brown alga
- Algae which forms motile colony is:
(a) Volvox (b) Nostoc (c) Spirogyra (d) Chlamydomonas

8. The cell wall of algae is chemically composed of:
(a) Hemicellulose, pectins, proteins (b) Chitin
(c) Cellulose, galactans, mannan (d) Pectins, cellulose, proteins
9. Pyrenoids are made up of:
(a) core of starch surrounded by sheath of proteins
(b) core of protein surrounded by fatty sheath
(c) Proteinaceous centre and starchy sheath
(d) core of nucleic acid surrounded by protein sheath
10. Spirogyral lateral conjugation takes place in:
(a) Heterosporous species (b) Homosporous species
(c) Heterothallic species (d) Homothallic species
11. Elaters are absent in
(a) Funaria (b) Marchantia (c) Pellia (d) Porella
12. Largest moss is:
(a) Pogonatum (b) Funaria (c) Dawsonia (d) Polytrichum
13. Which of the following is known as 'Bog moss'?
(a) Polytrichum (b) Funaria (c) Sphagnum (d) Porella
14. Retort cells occurs in
(a) Funaria (b) Pogonatum (c) Porella (d) Sphagnum
15. Apophysis occurs in:
(a) Mosses (b) Pteridium (c) Apocyanaceae (d) Marchantia
16. Club moss belongs to
(a) Algae (b) Pteridophytes (c) Fungi (d) Bryophyta
17. Male gametophyte with least number of cells present in:
(a) Pteris (b) Funaria (c) Liliium (d) Pinus
18. In Selaginella, trabecular are the modification of:
(a) Epidermal cells (b) cortical cells
(c) Endodermal cells (d) Pericycle cells

19. Indusium is found in:

- (a) Algae (b) Ferns (c) Moss (d) Cycas

20. Dispersal of spores in ferns takes place through:

- (a) Annulus (b) Stomium (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Indusium

21. Fruits are not found in gymnosperms because

- (a) they are seed less
(b) they are not pollinated
(c) they have no ovary
(d) Fertilisation does not take place

22. Gymnosperms are also called soft wood spermatophytes because they lack:

- (a) Cambium (b) Phloem fibres
(c) Thick walled tracheids (d) Xylem fibres

23. A mature pollen grains of pinus has:

- (a) 2 cells (b) 3 cells (c) 4 cells (d) 5 cells

24. Which is the source of Turpentine oil?

- (a) Gymnospermic wood (b) Angiospermic wood
(c) Gymnospermic seed (b) Angiospermic seed

25. Which of the following is/are grouped under phanerogams?

- (a) Angiosperms (b) Gymnosperms
(c) Pteridophytes (d) both (a) & (b)