

9
CHAPTER

KINGDOME PLANTAE

1. The number of species of plants is:
(A) 340,000 (B) 350,000
(C) 30,000 (D) 370,000
2. Which of the following is not the characteristic of the plants?
(A) Eukaryotic (B) Embryo
(C) Motile (D) Cellulose
3. Mosses belongs to:
(A) Bryopsida (B) Anthocerotae
(C) Hepaticopsida (D) Lycopsida
4. Which of the followings is not a bryophyte?
(A) Bryopsida (B) Anthocerotae
(C) Hepaticopsida (D) Lycopsida
5. Marchantia is an example of:
(A) Bryopsida (B) Anthocerotae
(C) Hepaticopsida (D) Lycopsida
6. Funaria is an example of:
(A) Bryopsida (B) Anthocerotae
(C) Hepaticopsida (D) Lycopsida
7. Which of the following plant is called amphibious plant?
(A) Bryophytes (B) Embryophytes
(C) Tracheophytes (D) None of the above

8. Which of the following is a male reproductive cell?
(A) Antheridia (B) Archegonia
(C) Anthrozoids (D) Oocyte
9. Which of the following is a female reproductive organ?
(A) Antheridia (B) Archegonia
(C) Anthrozoids (D) Oocyte
10. Which of the following is a male reproductive cell?
(A) Antheridia (B) Archegonia
(C) Anthrozoids (D) Oocyte
11. Thallus body is present in which of the following?
(A) Bryopsida (B) Anthocerotae
(C) Hepaticopsida (D) Lycopsida
12. Which of the following is not a character of monocots:
(A) Petals 5 or multiple of five (B) Single cotyledon
(C) Scattered vascular bundle (D) Parallel venation
13. Wings are involved in pollination in case of:
(A) Ferns (B) Gymnosperms
(C) In only pinus (D) Angiosperms
14. Meristematic tissues are present in:
(A) Bryopsida (B) Anthocerotae
(C) Hepaticopsida (D) None of the above
15. Which of the following is a diploid?
(A) Antheridia (B) Oospore
(C) Anthrozoids (D) Oocyte
16. The vascular plants are:
(A) Bryophytes (B) Embryophytes
(C) Tracheophytes (D) None of the above
17. Which of the following are called club mosses?
(A) Bryopsida (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida

18. Which of the following is called whisk fern?
(A) Filicineae (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida
19. Which of the following is called horse tail?
(A) Bryopsida (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida
20. Which of the following are true ferns?
(A) Filicineae (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida
21. Rhizome is present in:
(A) Filicineae (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida
22. Ligules are present in:
(A) Filicineae (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida
23. Which of the following group of plants have microphylls?
(A) Rhynia (B) Lycopodium
(C) Adiantum (D) Gingko
24. The unequal growth during evolution of megaphylls is called:
(A) Overtopping (B) Planation
(C) Webbing (D) Fusion
25. Which of the following plants are also called arthropytes?
(A) Filicineae (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida
26. Which of the following is a class?
(A) Filicineae (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsida
27. Circinate venation is present in:
(A) Rhynia (B) Lycopodium
(C) Adiantum (D) Gingko

28. **Fronds are present in:**
(A) Filicineae (B) Psilopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Lycopsidea
29. **Which of the following is called maiden hair fern?**
(A) Rhynia (B) Lycopodium
(C) Adiantum (D) Gingko
30. **The thin walled cells in the edge of the capsule of adiantum are:**
(A) Annulus (B) Stomium
(C) Indusium (D) Frond
31. **Oosphere is formed in the:**
(A) Neck (B) Venter
(C) Antheridium (D) Capsule
32. **The plants which produce seeds are called:**
(A) Bryophytes (B) Pteridophytes
(C) Tracheophytes (D) Spermatophytes
33. **The evolution of seed occurs in:**
(A) Triassic period (B) Carboniferous period
(C) Devonian period (D) Silurian period
34. **Match seed with one of the following:**
(A) Ovary (B) Ovule
(C) Stamen (D) Carpel
35. **Match megasporangium with one of the following:**
(A) Ovary (B) Ovule
(C) Stamen (D) Carpel
36. **Match male gametophytes with one of the followings:**
(A) Stamen (B) Pollen
(C) Carpel (D) Ovary
37. **Which of the following structures is absent in gymnosperms?**
(A) Pollen (B) Archegonium
(C) Pollen tube (D) Ovary

38. The female gametophyte of angiosperms are composed of:
(A) 3 cells (B) 5 cells
(C) 7 cells (D) 9 cells
39. The endosperm forms:
(A) Testa (B) Tegmen
(C) Store food (D) All of the above
40. The number of petals in monocots is:
(A) 4,5 or multiple (B) 3 or multiple
(C) 4 or multiple (D) 5 or multiple
41. The number of species of family Rosaceae is:
(A) 1000 (B) 15000
(C) 2000 (D) 3000
42. Which of the following are not the characteristics of the leaves of family Rosaceae?
(A) Alternate (B) Adnate
(C) Ex-stipulate (D) Compound
43. Which of the following is the characteristic of the flower of the Rosaceae?
(A) Unisexual (B) Perigynous
(C) Actinomorphic (D) Sessile
44. Which of the following is not the placentation of the family Rosaceae?
(A) Basal (B) Axile
(C) Marginal (D) All of the above
45. Number of petals in family Rosaceae are:
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6
46. Which of the following fruits does not belong to family Rosaceae?
(A) Apple (B) Mango
(C) Apricot (D) Peach
47. The branches of which tree are used as walking sticks:
(A) Pyrus (B) Crataegus
(C) Rose (D) Almond

48. Which of the following trees is used for making tobacco pipes?
(A) *Pyrus* (B) *Crataegus*
(C) Rose (D) Almond
49. *Capsicum frutescens* is a:
(A) Potato (B) Tobacco
(C) Tomato (D) Red pepper
50. Ovary is obliquely placed in which of the following families?
(A) Rosaceae (B) Solanaceae
(C) Poaceae (D) Fabaceae
51. Vitamin C is present in the fruit of:
(A) *Physalis* (B) *Solanum tuberosum*
(C) *Capsicum annum* (D) *Lysopersicum*
52. Which of the following plants is rich in atropine?
(A) *Petunia* (B) *Datura*
(C) *Solanum nigrum* (D) *Physalis*
53. Which of the following is an ornamental plant?
(A) *Petunia* (B) *Datura*
(C) *Solanum nigrum* (D) *Physalis*
54. The number of species of family fabaceae are:
(A) 3000 (B) 6000
(C) 9000 (D) 12000
55. *Cicer arietinum* is:
(A) Sweet pea (B) Peanut
(C) Chick pea (D) Shisham
56. Which of the following is not the floral character of the family Fabaceae?
(A) Bisexual (B) Actinomorphic
(C) Bracteate (D) Perigynous
57. Which of the following are the anterior most petals?
(A) Standard (B) Wing
(C) Keel (D) None of the above

58. The fruit of family Fabaceae is a:
(A) Nut (B) Pod
(C) Cryopsis (D) None of the above
60. Which of the followings is a fodder crop?
(A) Butea (B) Medicago
(C) Dalbergia (D) Clitoria
61. Vegetable oil is obtained from:
(A) Hypogaea (B) Medicago
(C) Dalbergia (D) Clitoria
62. The seed of plant used as “ratti”:
(A) Hypogaea (B) Medicago
(C) Dalbergia (D) Clitoria
63. The number of species of Caesalpiniaceae present in Pakistan is:
(A) 300 (B) 500
(C) 40 (D) 60
64. The biological name of Kachnar is:
(A) Tamarindus indica (B) Cassia fistula
(C) Bauhinia variegata (D) Cassia senna
65. The biological name of amaltas is:
(A) Tamarindus indica (B) Cassia fistula
(C) Bauhinia variegata (D) Cassia senna
66. Which of the following inflorescence is not present in family Caesalpiniaceae?
(A) Panicle (B) Spike
(C) Terminal raceme (D) Helicoids
67. Number of calyx in family Caesalpiniaceae is:
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6
68. Number of corolla in family Caesalpiniaceae are:
(A) 5 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20

69. The leaves of which of following plants are used for curing ring worms?
- (A) Tamarindus indica (B) Cassia fistula
(C) Bauhinia variegata (D) Cassia senna
70. Which of the followings is used in tanning?
- (A) Acacia nilotica (B) Cassia fistula
(C) Bauhinia variegata (D) Cassia senna
71. The total number of species of Mimosaceae is:
- (A) 2000 (B) 2200
(C) 2800 (D) 2600
72. Which of the following plants is “touch me not”?
- (A) Acacia nilotica (B) Albizzia lebbek
(C) Mimosa podica (D) Prosopis cineraria
73. Which of the followings plants is the “kikar”:
- (A) Acacia nilotica (B) Albizzia lebbek
(C) Mimosa podica (D) Prosopis cineraria
74. Which of the following is the inflorescence of family Mimosaceae?
- (A) Corymb (B) Cymose
(C) Panicle (D) Spike
75. Which the followings is the floral character of family Mimosaceae?
- (A) Monosexual (B) Actinomorphic
(C) Hypogynous (D) Perigynous
76. The placentation in family Mimosaceae is:
- (A) Axile (B) Basal
(C) Marginal (D) All of the above
77. Gum is obtained form:
- (A) Acacia nilotica (B) Albizzia lebbek
(C) Mimosa podica (D) Prosopid cineraria
78. The dye “katha” is obtained from:
- (A) Acacia nilotica (B) Albizzia lebbek
(C) Acacia catechu (D) Prosopis cineraria

79. The leaves of plants used as blood purifier:
- (A) *Acacia nilotica* (B) *Albizzia lebbek*
(C) *Mimosa podica* (D) *Prosopis cineraria*
80. The number of genera of the family Gramineae is:
- (A) 300 (B) 500
(C) 600 (D) 700
81. The biological name of rice is:
- (A) *Triticum vulgare* (B) *Avena sativa*
(C) *Oryza sativa* (D) *Bambusa*
82. The biological name of oat is:
- (A) *Triticum vulgare* (B) *Avena sativa*
(C) *Oryza sativa* (D) *Bambusa*
83. The grasses are:
- (A) Annual herbs (B) Annual tree
(C) Perennial tree (D) None of the above
84. The spikelets are arranged on slender axis called:
- (A) Thalamus (B) Pedicel
(C) Rachilla (D) Glumes
85. Hair-like structures present on spikelet are called:
- (A) Lemma (B) Palae
(C) Awn (D) Glumes
86. The bracts which cover the spikelets are called:
- (A) Lemma (B) Palae
(C) Awn (D) Glumes
87. Which of the following is the characteristic of the flower of family Poaceae?
- (A) Large (B) Pedicillate
(C) Complete (D) Hypogynous
88. The perianth of the family Poaceae is called:
- (A) Lemma (B) Palae
(C) Lodicules (D) Glumes

89. The fruit of family poaceae is a:
- (A) Nut (B) Caryopsis
(C) Pod (D) Legume
90. Which of the following is an ornamental plant?
- (A) Zea mays (B) Festuca
(C) Oryza (D) Avena
91. Sugar is obtained from:
- (A) Zea mays (B) Avena sativa
(C) Saccharum munja (D) Saccharum officinarum
92. Ropes are formed from:
- (A) Zea mays (B) Avena sativa
(C) Saccharum munja (D) Saccharum officinarum
93. The phylogenetic system of classification is a system in which the organisms are classified on the basis of:
- (A) External similarities (B) Internal similarities
(C) Similarity in origin (D) Similarity in organization
94. Kingdom plantae mainly includes:
- (A) Eukaryotic autotrophic, multicellular, non-motile organisms
(B) Develop from embryos
(C) Have cell wall outer to cell membrane. This cell wall is made up of cellulose.
(D) They have vascular tissue (xylem and phloem)
95. Which of the following divisions of Tracheophyta is called Whisk ferns:
- (A) Psilopsida (B) Lycopsidea
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Pteropsida
96. Which of the following is not the character of the bryophytes?
- (A) Vascular system absent
(B) Gametophyte dominant
(C) Gametophyte attached to sporophyte
(D) Homosporous

97. **The bryophytes are also called amphibious plants because:**
(A) Their shape is amphibian like (B) They live in water
(C) They cannot live without water (D) They live both in water and land
98. **The heteromorphic alternation of generation are those in which:**
(A) Gametophyte and sporophyte are similar in structure and size
(B) Gametophyte and sporophyte are dissimilar structure but similar in size
(C) Gametophyte and sporophyte are similar in structure but dissimilar in size
(D) Gametophyte and sporophyte are dissimilar in both structure and size
99. **Which of the followings is not the characteristic of gametophyte of bryophytes?**
(A) Haploid (B) Dominant
(C) Dependent (D) Free living generation
100. **Which of the followings is the characteristic of the sporophyte of bryophytes?**
(A) Haploid (B) Dominant
(C) Dependent (D) Free living generation
101. **Which stage of the followings is haploid in bryophytes?**
(A) Sporophyte (B) Gametophyte
(C) Zygote (D) Embryo
102. **Which of the followings is not the adaptation of bryophytes on land?**
(A) They have compact body
(B) They have pores in their body
(C) They transfer their sperms by water
(D) They have rhizoids
103. **Protonema stage is produced in:**
(A) Hepaticae (B) Musci
(C) Anthocerotae (D) Pteridophytes
104. **Anthocerotae are slightly advanced than the Musci and Hepaticae due to:**
(A) Sporophyte is dominant over gametophyte
(B) Gametophyte is dominant over sporophyte
(C) Sporophyte has chloroplast
(D) Gametophyte has chloroplast

- 105. It is believed that the alternation of generation increase the chance of survival by producing variation in:**
- (A) Gametes and spores at the same time
 - (B) Gametes
 - (C) Spores
 - (D) Zygote
- 106. Which of the following characteristics is absent in tracheophytes?**
- (A) They have root, stem and leaves
 - (B) They have vascular systems in stems, roots and leaves
 - (C) They have protected sporangia
 - (D) Their gametophyte is dominant
- 107. Which of the following plants are rootless?**
- (A) Psilopsida
 - (B) Lycopsidea
 - (C) Sphenopsida
 - (D) Pteropsida
- 108. Rhizome is:**
- (A) Under ground stem
 - (B) Under ground root
 - (C) Under ground fruit
 - (D) None of the above
- 109. The evolution of leaf took place in some primitive fern like plants approximately:**
- (A) 350 million years ago
 - (B) 360 million years ago
 - (C) 370 million years ago
 - (D) None of above
- 110. Unequal growth takes place during which stage during evolution of seed?**
- (A) Overtopping
 - (B) Planation
 - (C) Fusion or wedding
 - (D) None of the above
- 111. The sporophylls are:**
- (A) Reproductive stem
 - (B) Reproductive leaves
 - (C) Reproductive roots
 - (D) None of the above
- 112. Ligules are present in the leaves of:**
- (A) Psilopsida
 - (B) Lycopsidea
 - (C) Sphenopsida
 - (D) Pteropsida

- 113. Which of the following are also called arthrophytes?**
(A) Psilopsida (B) Lycopsida
(C) Sphenopsida (D) Pteropsida
- 114. The sporangia of class Filicineae is called foliar sporangia because:**
(A) The sporangia are flower like
(B) The sporangia develop from leaves
(C) The sporangia are attached with leaves
(D) None of the above
- 115. The pattern of development of the leave of ferns is called circinate veneration. In this case,**
(A) Leaves coil over others
(B) Leaf coil on itself
(C) Leaves are arranged on stem in a coil pattern
(D) None of the above
- 116. Sorus in Adiantum is a:**
(A) Group of leaves (B) Group of stems
(C) Group of spores (D) Group of sporangia
- 117. Meiosis in Adiantum takes place during:**
(A) Spermatozoa formation (B) Egg formation
(C) Spore formation (D) None of the above
- 118. A monoecious plant is the one in which:**
(A) Male and female reproductive organs are present on different plants
(B) Male and female reproductive organs are present on same plant
(C) Male and female reproductive organs are present on same stem or leaf
(D) None of the above
- 119. The unfertilized egg is called:**
(A) Oospore (B) Oosphere
(C) Zygote (D) None of the above
- 120. The evolution of seed occurred about 365 million years ago during late:**
(A) Devonian period (B) Jurassic period
(C) Triassic period (D) None of the above

- 121. Seed may be defined as:**
(A) A fertilized ovule (B) A fertilized ovary
(C) A fertilized zygote (D) A fertilized embryo
- 122. Heterosporous condition is necessary for the evolution of seed because:**
(A) Two types of spore become motile
(B) Only smaller spore is motile and larger spore remains immotile
(C) Only larger spore become motile and smaller spore becomes immotile
(D) Larger spore stores food and smaller spore becomes motile
- 123. Megaspores are retained within the megasporangium, so that:**
(A) It stores food (B) It protects Zygote
(C) It changes into seed (D) None of the above
- 124. Reduction to a single functional megaspore per sporangium takes place so that:**
(A) Seed has only one embryo (B) Fruit can be formed
(C) The healthy embryo is produced (D) None of above
- 125. Female gametophyte is:**
(A) Carpel (B) Ovule
(C) Ovary (D) Embryo sac
- 126. Male Gametophyte is:**
(A) Pollen grain (B) Anther
(C) Stamen (D) Pollen sac
- 127. Which of the following structure is not present in Gymnosperm?**
(A) Pollen grain (B) Ovule
(C) Ovary (D) Archegonium
- 128. How many species of Angiosperms are present?**
(A) 235,000 (B) 250,000
(C) 230,000 (D) 260,000
- 129. Which of the following characteristics is not of the monocot?**
(A) They have single cotylendon in the seed
(B) The number of sepals or petals is 3 or multiple of 3
(C) The vascular bundles are scattered in the stem
(D) They have reticulate veins in the leaves

- 130. Which of the following plants do not belong to family Rosaceae?**
(A) Orange (B) Pyrus
(C) Rosa (D) Apple
- 131. The floral characteristic not found in family Solanaceae:**
(A) They have five sepals (B) They have five petals
(C) They have five stamens (D) They have five carpals
- 132. Which of following plants is a weed?**
(A) Solanum tubersum (B) Nocotiana tovacum
(C) Lycopersicum esculentum (D) Solanum nigrum
- 133. Legume is the characteristic of fruit in the family:**
(A) Rosaceae (B) Solanceae
(C) Fabaceae (D) Poaceae
- 134. Family poaceae has a characteristic inflorescence called:**
(A) Spike (B) Spikelet
(C) Raceme (D) Umbel
- 135. How many species of plants are known?**
(A) 412000 (B) 227000
(C) 360000 (D) 120000
- 136. Whisk ferns belong to the group:**
(A) Lycopsida (B) Filicinae
(C) Psilopsida (D) Pteropsida
- 137. Bryophytes are generally thought to have evolved from:**
(A) Golden algae (B) Green algae
(C) Red algae (D) Brown algae
- 138. Gametophyte in bryophytes is:**
(A) Diploid (B) Pentaploid
(C) Haploid (D) Triploid
- 139. The class hepaticae includes about:**
(A) 1100 sps. (B) 600 sps.
(C) 1200 sps. (D) 900 sps.

- 140. Pteropsida is divided into how many classes?**
(A) 3 (B) 5
(C) 4 (D) 6
- 141. Which of the following are highly evolved of all the plants on earth?**
(A) Gymnosperms (B) Bryophytes
(C) Pteridophytes (D) Angiosperms
- 142. Family Rosaceae has how many genera in Pakistan?**
(A) 30 (B) 29
(C) 27 (D) 31
- 143. The botanical name of egg plants is:**
(A) Atropa bellodone (B) Capsicum annum
(C) Solanum melangena (D) Datura.
- 144. It belongs to family caesalpinaceae:**
(A) Cassia fistula (B) Lupinus
(C) Arachis hypogaea (D) Butea
- 145. Hornworts are placed in the class:**
(A) Antheridia (B) Anthocerotae
(C) Axile (D) Arthropytes
- 146. The male sex organs of bryophytes are called:**
(A) Anthocerotae (B) Axile
(C) Arthropytes (D) Antheridia
- 147. The sex organs in a moss plant are mixed with sterile hairs called:**
(A) Fronds (B) Paraphyses
(C) Protonema (D) Psilopsida
- 148. The spores of a moss develop into an alga-like structure called:**
(A) Paraphyses (B) Fronds
(C) Protonema (D) Psilopsida

- 149. Which of the following are called vascular plants because of the presence of vascular tissue?**
- (A) Arthropytes (B) Fronds
(C) Tracheophytes (D) Psilopsida
- 150. Which is considered to be the earliest group of vascular plants?**
- (A) Protonema (B) Paraphyses
(C) Fronds (D) Psilopsida
- 151. Which were the first land plants that formed the true leaves and roots?**
- (A) Lycopods (B) Spermatophytes
(C) Protonema (D) Heterosporous
- 152. The gametophyte of Lycopsidea is mainly:**
- (A) Protonema (B) Lycopods
(C) Tracheophytes (D) Under ground
- 153. Sphenopsida or horsetails are also called:**
- (A) Arthropytes (B) Arthropytes
(C) Anthocerotae (D) Antheridia
- 154. The leaves of class Filicinae are called ———.**
- (A) Ramenta (B) Arthropytes
(C) Circinate veneration (D) Fronds
- 155. The pattern of development in a young, immature frond is called:**
- (A) Spermatophytes (B) Ramenta
(C) Circinate veneration (D) Solanaceae
- 156. In Adiantum, the rhizome is covered by brownish scales called:**
- (A) Spermatophytes (B) Ramenta
(C) Circinate veneration (D) Fronds
- 157. First complete seeds appeared about how many million years ago?**
- (A) 365 (B) 366
(C) 364 (D) 367

- 158. Which is an integumented indehiscent megasporangium?**
(A) Heterosporous (B) Ramenta
(C) Fronds (D) Ovule
- 159. All seeds producing plants are called:**
(A) Spermatophytes (B) Circinate vernation
(C) Ramenta (D) Heterosporous
- 160. The gymnosperms produce seeds, but no fruits that's why called as:**
(A) Ramenta (B) Heterosporous
(C) Enclosed Seeded (D) Open Seeded
- 161. The term Angiosperm literally means:**
(A) Ramenta (B) Enclosed seeded
(C) Circinate vernation (D) Fronds
- 162. Family Rosaceae has about how many species?**
(A) 2001 (B) 2003
(C) 2000 (D) 2002
- 163. Capsicum frutescence belongs to the family:**
(A) Spermatophytes (B) Circinate vernation
(C) Heterosporous (D) Solanaceae
- 164. Placentation in family Solanaceae is:**
(A) Basal (B) Marginal
(C) Axile (D) All of these
- 165. Family Fabaceae has about ————— genera in Pakistan.**
(A) 83 (B) 85
(C) 82 (D) 84
- 166. Clitoria ternatea belongs to the family:**
(A) Fabaceae (B) Mimosaceae
(C) Dissimilar (D) Cassia alata

- 167. The leaves of which plant are use to cure ring worm and skin diseases.**
(A) Cassia fistula (B) Capsicum annum
(C) Cassia alata (D) None of these
- 168. Albizzia lebbek is a member of the family:**
(A) Fabaceae (B) Poacaea
(C) Mimosaceae (D) None of the above
- 169. The sexual reproduction is said to be oogamous or heterogamous if the two fusing gametes are:**
(A) In bundle (B) In circle
(C) Scattered (D) In periphery
- 170. The vascular bundles in a monocot stem are:**
(A) Mimosaceae (B) Heterospory
(C) Scattered (D) Angiosperms
- 171. Which is the phenomenon of production of two types of spores?**
(A) Heterogametic (B) Homospory
(C) Homo gametic (D) Heterospory
- 172. Double fertilization is the characteristic feature of:**
(A) Axile (B) Solanaceae
(C) Angiosperms (D) Scattered
- 173. Tracheophytes:**
(A) Non-vascular plants (B) Psilopsida
(C) Anthocerus (D) Vascular plants
- 174. Hepaticae:**
(A) Psilopsida (B) Antheridia
(C) Non-vascular plants (D) Anthocerus
- 175. Antherozoids:**
(A) Vascular plants (B) Anthocerus
(C) Non-vascular plants (D) Antheridia

176. Hornwort:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Non-vascular plants | (B) Anthocerus |
| (C) Antheridia | (D) Psilopsida |

177. Rootless sporophyte:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Non-vascular plants | (B) Anthocerus |
| (C) Antheridia | (D) Psilopsida |

178. Cooksonia:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Picea | (B) Stigma |
| (C) Double fertilization | (D) Dichotomously branched |

179. Seeds:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Double fertilization | (B) Late Devonian |
| (C) Dichotomously branched | (D) Stigma |

180. Hemlock:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Stigma | (B) Dichotomously branched |
| (C) Double fertilization | (D) Picea |

181. Carpel:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| (A) Dichotomously branched | (B) Picea |
| (C) Late Devonian | (D) Stigma |

Answers

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(A)	4.	(D)	5.	(C)
6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(A)	9.	(B)	10.	(C)
11.	(C)	12.	(A)	13.	(B)	14.	(B)	15.	(B)
16.	(C)	17.	(D)	18.	(B)	19.	(C)	20.	(A)
21.	(B)	22.	(D)	23.	(B)	24.	(A)	25.	(C)
26.	(A)	27.	(C)	28.	(A)	29.	(A)	30.	(B)
31.	(B)	32.	(D)	33.	(C)	34.	(B)	35.	(B)
36.	(B)	37.	(D)	38.	(B)	39.	(C)	40.	(B)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(C)	44.	(C)	45.	(C)
46.	(B)	47.	(B)	48.	(A)	49.	(D)	50.	(B)
51.	(C)	52.	(B)	53.	(B)	54.	(C)	55.	(C)
56.	(B)	57.	(C)	58.	(B)	59.	(C)	60.	(B)
61.	(A)	62.	(B)	63.	(D)	64.	(C)	65.	(B)
66.	(D)	67.	(C)	68.	(B)	69.	(B)	70.	(C)
71.	(B)	72.	(C)	73.	(A)	74.	(D)	75.	(B)
76.	(C)	77.	(A)	78.	(C)	79.	(A)	80.	(C)
81.	(C)	82.	(B)	83.	(A)	84.	(C)	85.	(C)
86.	(D)	87.	(D)	88.	(C)	89.	(B)	90.	(B)
91.	(D)	92.	(C)	93.	(C)	94.	(D)	95.	(A)
96.	(C)	97.	(C)	98.	(D)	99.	(C)	100.	(C)
101.	(B)	102.	(C)	103.	(B)	104.	(C)	105.	(C)
106.	(D)	107.	(A)	108.	(A)	109.	(A)	110.	(A)
111.	(B)	112.	(B)	113.	(C)	114.	(C)	115.	(B)
116.	(D)	117.	(C)	118.	(B)	119.	(B)	120.	(A)

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
121.	(A)	122.	(D)	123.	(C)	124.	(C)	125.	(D)
126.	(A)	127.	(C)	128.	(A)	129.	(D)	130.	(A)
131.	(D)	132.	(D)	133.	(C)	134.	(B)	135.	(C)
136.	(C)	137.	(B)	138.	(C)	139.	(D)	140.	(A)
141.	(D)	142.	(B)	143.	(C)	144.	(A)	145.	(B)
146.	(D)	147.	(B)	148.	(C)	149.	(C)	150.	(D)
151.	(A)	152.	(D)	153.	(B)	154.	(D)	155.	(C)
156.	(B)	157.	(A)	158.	(D)	159.	(A)	160.	(D)
161.	(B)	162.	(C)	163.	(D)	164.	(C)	165.	(C)
166.	(A)	167.	(C)	168.	(C)	169.	(A)	170.	(C)
171.	(D)	172.	(C)	173.	(D)	174.	(C)	175.	(D)
176.	(B)	177.	(D)	178.	(D)	179.	(B)	180.	(D)
181.	(D)								