

Question Bank
B Sc I Botany Paper IV
Archegoniate (Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms)

Q. 1 Select the most correct alternate from the following

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| 1. | is a female reproductive structure in archegoniate. a) Antheridium b) Archegonium c) Anther d) Carpel |
| 2. | are known as plant amphibians. a) Algae b) Fungi c) Bryophytes d) Angiosperms |
| 3. | Mature archegonium is shaped structure. a) flask b) racket c) diamond d) club |
| 4. | In bryophytes, rhizoids are developed for a) photosynthesis b) mechanical support c) storage of food d) Absorption of water and minerals |
| 5. | The branch of botany that deals with study of bryophytes is called as a) Phycology b) Mycology c) Bryology d) Biology |
| 6. | Bryophytes plays important ecological role as (a) soil binder (b) soil conditioner (c) soil formers (d) all of these |
| 7. | In life cycle of bryophytes, is a dominant phase. a) gametophyte b) sporophyte c) diplontic phase d) either gametophyte or sporophyte |
| 8. | <i>Anthoceros</i> may be used as biofertilizer due to its association with (a) <i>Nostoc</i> (b) Fungi (c) Pteridophyte (d) Birds |
| 9. | The leaves which covers the sporangia are called as a) Sporophylls b) Bract c) Cones d) Strobilus |
| 10. | Rhizophore is present inplant. a) <i>Riccia</i> b) <i>Selaginella</i> c) <i>Pteris</i> d) <i>Cycas</i> |
| 11. | Antheridium is reproductive structure in bryophytes. a) male b) female c) sterile d) vegetative |
| 12. | Genus <i>Selaginella</i> is commonly known as a) Spike moss b) Baby tooth moss c) Springle turf moss d) Hair cap moss |
| 13. | Rhizophore is present inplant. a) <i>Riccia</i> b) <i>Sellaginella</i> c) <i>Pteris</i> d) <i>Cycus</i> |
| 14. | <i>Selaginella</i> belongs to..... division. a) Lycopsidea b) Pteropsida c) Psilopsida d) Sphenopsida |
| 15. | Trabeculae endodermis is found in selaginella a) leaf b) stem c) root d) rhizophore |
| 16. | In pteridophytes, xylem contains a) vessels b) tracheids c) sieve tube d) companion cells |
| 17. | produces seeds but lacks flowers. a) Bryophytes b) Pteridophytes c) Gymnosperms d) Angiosperms |
| 18. | Needle like leaves are present in..... a) Ginkgo b) <i>Cycus</i> c) Pinus d) <i>Gnetum</i> |
| 19. | is a woody climber belonging to Gnetopsida. a) Ginkgo b) <i>Cycas</i> c) Pinus d) <i>Gnetum</i> |
| 20. | Sporne has divided the gymnosperms into classes. a) three b) four c) five d) six |
| 21. | In seeds are naked. a) Algae b) Gymnosperms c) Pteridophytes d) Angiosperms |
| 22. | Canada balsam is obtained from a) <i>Abies balsamea</i> b) <i>Cycas circinalis</i> c) <i>Gnetum ula</i> d) <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> |
| 23. | In Gymnosperms is the only mode of pollination. a) Anemophily b) Hydrophily c) Entomophily d) Zoophily |
| 24. | The coralloid roots are present in a) Ginkgo b) <i>Cycus</i> c) Pinus d) <i>Gnetum</i> |

Q. 2 Essay Types Questions

- A) What is alternation of generations? Explain how it occurs in Bryophytes.
- B) Give economic importance of Bryophytes.
- C) Describe the important general characters of Bryophytes.
- D) Explain the morphological characters in pteridophytes.
- E) Give an account of sexual reproduction in *Selaginella*.
- F) Give an account of the internal structure of stem.
- G) Explain the economic importance of gymnosperms.
- H) Explain the morphological characters of Gymnosperms.
- I) Give the general anatomical characters of Gymnosperms.

Q. 3 Short NOTES

- A) Archegonates
- B) Transition to land habit
- C) Alternation of generation
- D) General characters of Bryophytes
- E) Vegetative structure of *Anthoceros*
- F) Morphological characters of pteridophytes
- G) Heterospory
- H) Vegetative structure of *Selaginella*
- I) Reproductive structures of *Selaginella*
- J) T.S. of *Selaginella* stem
- K) Morphology of *Gnetum*
- L) Morphological characters of Gymnosperms
- M) Male cone of *Gnetum*