

PRACTICE SHEETS

NEET — 2025

1. Reduction division occur inside
pteridophyte in-

(1) Sporangia

(2) Capsule

(3) Zygote

(4) Spore

2. Male cone and female cone on same tree
is in-

(1) Cycas

(2) Pinus

(3) Salvia

(4) all

3. Unbranched stem is present in —

(1) Pinus

(2) Cedrus

(3) Cycas

(4) all

4. Male gametophyte with least number of
cells in —

(1) Algae

(2) Bryophyte

(3) Pteridophyte

(4) Angiosperm

5. Consider the following statement

I. In seed of Gymnosperm three generation

II. In seed of angiosperm two generation

III. Heterosporous pteridophyte lack seed

How many are correct

(1) Only I

(2) Land II

(3) Only II

(4) LI and II

6. Spore dispersal mechanism present in
seeeeeee Having dependent sporophyte-

(1) Fern

(2) Moss

(3) Horsetail

(4) liverworts

7. Class of Pteridophyte having Seleginella —

(1)Lycopsida

(2)Pteropsida

(3)Sphenopsida

(4)Bryopsida

8. Classification which is based only on
morphological characters is called

(1) Artificial system

(2) Natural system

(3) Phylogenetic system

(4) Numerical taxonomy

9. Classification based on cytological
information like chromosome number,
structure and behaviour is called

(1) Numerical Taxonomy

(2) Cytotaxonomy

(3) Chemotaxonomy

(4) Nuclear Taxonomy

10. Consider the following statement

I. Prothallus is free living and grow in open

sun

II. Protonema is haploid and filamentous

III. Spore of liverworts form protonema first

How many are correct

(1) Only I

(2) Land II

(3) Only II

(4) II and III

11. Mark the incorrectly matched

(1) Karyotaxonomy- Chromosome number

(2) Natural system — Bentham and hooker

(3) Artificial system —

Morphology, cytology, anatomy

(4) Chemotaxonomy- based on chemical

12. Consider the following: statement

I. Bryophytes have dominant phase
gametophyte

II. Pteridophyte dominant phase is Sporophyte

III. Gymosperm gametophyte state is free
living

How many are correct

(1) Only I

(2) Land II

(3) Only II

(4) LIT and III

—

3. Mark the incorrectly matched

) Zygotic meiosis — Haplontic algae

2) Dependent sporophyte- Moss

(3) Dependent Sporophyte- Dryopteris

(4) Protonema present - Bryopyhte

14. Consider the following statement

I. Bryophyte and pteridophyte are
haplodipontic haploid plants

II. Seed habits present in Gymnosperm and
Angiosperm

III. Pollen grain is male gamete in
Gymnosperm

How many are correct

- (1) Only I
- (2) Land II
- (3) Only II
- (4) LI and I

15. Assertion : Conifer trees produce a large
quantity of wind borne pollen grains.

Reason : The pollen grains have wings.

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and
Reason is the correct explanation of
Assertion.
- (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but
Reason is not the correct explanation of
Assertion
- (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

16. Assertion: Gymnosperms do not
produce fruit.

Reason: Ovules of gymosperms are enclosed
within the ovaries.

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and
Reason is the correct explanation of
Assertion.
- (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but
Reason is not the correct explanation of
Assertion.
- (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

17. Assertion: Ovules form seeds upon fertilization.

Reason: Ripened ovary forms fruit.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

18. Assertion: Only red algae are able to flourish at the great depths of sea.

Reason: Red algae has the pigments rphycoerythrin and r-phyococyanin.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

19. Assertion: Mosses are of great ecological importance.

Reason: They prevent soil erosion by forming dense mat on the soil.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

- (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

20. Assertion : Mosses are evolved from algae.

Reason : Protonema of mosses is similar to some green algae.

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

21. Assertion: In Funaria, gemmae formation

occurs in unfavourable condition.

Reason: The gemmae form on the stem and leaves.

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false

22. Assertion: Bryophyte has an independent embryo.

Reason: The zygote of thallophyte is dependent.

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

23. Assertion: Liverworts fail to spread to a new locality through fragmentation.

Reason: Gemmae are helpful in propagating liverworts in different locality.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

24. Assertion: The female cones are same in number as the male cones.

Reason: Male and female cones appear alternately on the same branch of the Pinus.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

25. Which of the following statement is true for Pinus?

1. Roots have fungal association in the form of mycorrhiza

2. Male and female strobili borne on same tree
3. Both 1 and 2
4. Roots are called coralloid roots

26. Algae are useful

(1) Because at least half of the total carbon dioxide fixation on Earth is carried out by algae through photosynthesis.

(2) Algae being photosynthetic can increase the level of dissolved oxygen in their immediate environment

(3) They are primary producers of energy rich compounds and form the basis of the food cycles of aquatic animals

(4) All of the above

27. Bryophytes have

1. Archegonia
2. Dominant gametophytic and parasitic sporophytic phases
3. Thalloid plant body

28. Selaginella and Salvinia are considered to represent a significant step toward evolution of seed habit because:

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.

29. Consider the given statements:

Statement I: A homosporous life history occurs in nearly all bryophytes and in most pteridophytes.

Statement II: A heterosporous life history

occurs in some pteridophytes and in all seed plants.

statements: III. Heterosporous pteridophytes, unlike their homosporous counterparts, lack archegonia, antheridia, and motile flagellate sperm.

statements: IV. The seed plants completely lack antheridia.

The correct statements include:

1. Only I, II and III

2. Only I, II and IV

3. Only II, III and IV

4. I, II, III and IV

30. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to red algae?

1. Mostly marine, greater concentration found in warmer areas

2. Unicellular members are not found

3. Sexual reproduction is only oogamous

4. Stored food is very similar to amylopectin and glycogen in structure

31. Read the following statement with respect to bryophytes :

(i) Sporophyte is multicellular

(ii) Sporophyte is free living

(iii) The spores germinate to produce sporophyte

(iv) Some cells of sporophyte undergo reduction division to produce haploid spores (v)
Gametophyte is non-photosynthetic structure

How many of the above statements are correct?

1. Three
2. Five
3. Four
4. Two

32. Match the classes of pteridophytes given in column I with their examples given in column II and choose the correct option.

Column -I Column-II

(Classes of pteridophytes) (Examples)

A. Psilopsida 1. Selaginella

B. Lycopsida II. Psilotum

III. Dryopteris

IV. Equisetum

C. Sphenopsida

D. Pteropsida

- (a) A -II; B-I, C-IV; D-III
- (b) A-I; B-II; C-IV; D-III
- (c) A -II; B-I; C-III; D-IV
- (d) A -II; B-IV; C-I; D-III

33. Match the column-I with column-II and choose the correct option.

Column-I Column-II

A. Smallest flowering plant — 1. Eucalyptus

B. Male sex organ in II. Wolffia
flowering plant

C. Female sex organ III. Stamen
in flowering plant

D. Tallest tree IV. Pistil

- (a) A -I; B -II; C III; D-IV
- (b) A-IV; B -III; C -II; D-I
- (c) A-II; B-III; C-IV; D-I
- (d) A-II; B-IV; C -III; D-I

34,

| Match the following columns.

Column I Column II

(Plant group) (Examples)

A. Red algae 1. Marchantia

B. Liverwort 2. Pinus

C. Walking fen 3. Polysiphonia

D. Gymnosperm 4. Adiantum

Codes

AB C OD A B C OD

1 2 4 3 () 2 4 3 1

35.

| Match the following columns.

Column I Column II

(Reproduction type) (Characteristics)

A. Tsogamous 1. Fusion between male (small) and female gamete (large)

B, Anisogamous 2. Both gametes are dissimilar in size

C. Oogamous 3. Both gametes are similar in size and | non-motile =f

Codes

ABC A BC

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ANSWERS

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