

M SC BOTANY SEM -III
BOT CC 304.(New Course)
(PLANT DIVERSITY-II AND FOSSILS)

કુલ સમય :- ૬૦ મીનીટ કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫
 નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. The basal swollen portion of the archegonium is called
 (a) Venter (b) Neck (c) Jacket (d) Oospore
2. Which plant does belong to class Hepaticopsida?
 (a) *Funaria* (b) *Anthoceros* (c) *Porella* (d) *Polytrichum*
3. Which plant is a moss?
 (a) *Marchantia* (b) *Polytrichum* (c) *Porella* (d) *Anthoceros*
4. Meristematic tissues are present in:
 (a) *Marchantia* (b) *Porella* (c) *Polytrichum* (d) *Anthoceros*
5. Protonema is found in:
 (a) *Anthoceros* (b) *Polytrichum* (c) *Porella* (d) *Marchantia*
6. Which of the followings is absent in bryophytes?
 (a) Archegonia (b) Oosphere (c) Zoospore (d) Antheridia
7. The structure not involved in asexual reproduction is:
 (a) spore (b) Tuber (c) lemma (d) None
8. A structure is present in the centre of the capsule called:
 (a) elaters (b) spores (c) columella (d) pseudo elaters
9. Amphithecium divides to form:
 (a) archesporium (b) spores (c) columella (d) pseudoelaters
10. The leaves adjacent to the sex organs are called:
 (a) bracts (b) paraphylls (c) Tubers (d) lemma
11. The inner medullary cells are large and thin-walled. The superficial cells of the stem give rise to:
 (a) Gemma (b) paraphylls (c) involucre (d) bracts
12. The archegonia and bracts forms structure called:
 (a) bracts (b) Gemma (c) involucre (d) paraphylls
13. Pseudo foot is present in:
 (a) *Funaria* (b) *Polytrichum* (c) *Porella* (d) *Anthoceros*
14. The vascular tissue is confined to the central region of the stem forming:
 (a) Bundles (b) stele (c) Cortex (d) Pericycle
15. The leaves which bear the sporangia are called:
 (a) Sporophyll (b) Bract (c) Cone (d) Strobilus
16. *Selaginella* belongs to which division
 (a) Lycopsidea (b) Psilopsida (c) Pteropsida (d) Sphenopsida
17. *Marsilea* belongs to:
 (a) Lycopsidea (b) Pteropsida (c) Sphenopsida (d) Psilopsida
18. Which of the followings is most primitive division?
 (a) Pteropsida (b) Lycopsidea (c) Psilopsida (d) Sphenopsida
19. Club mosses are:
 (a) Lycopsidea (b) Sphenopsida (c) Psilopsida (d) Pteropsida
20. The protostele in which xylem core is Smooth and rounded is:
 (a) Haplostele (b) Siphonostele (c) Plectostele (d) Actinostele
21. The protostele in which xylem core is star like is called:
 (a) Plectostele (b) Actinostele (c) Haplostele (d) Siphonostele
22. The stele in which xylem forms several plates is:
 (a) Haplostele (b) Actinostele (c) Plectostele (d) Polycyclic
23. The triad of sporangia is called:
 (a) hirers (b) synangium (c) Jacket (d) tapetum
24. Many sporophylls form:
 (a) cones (b) Spores (c) Sporangia (d) None
25. Mature vascular bundles have a canal called:
 (a) carinal (b) Vellalar (c) Central (d) None

26. The stele present in Equisetum is:
 (a) Haplostele (b) Actinostelele (c) Plectostele (d) Siphonostele
27. Sporocarp is formed in:
 (a) Adiantum (b) Marsilea (c) Equisetum (d) Polypodium
28. Gymnosperms are characterized by
 (a) Multiflagellate sperms (b) Naked seeds (c) Winged seeds (d) Seeds inside fruits
29. Winged pollen grains are found in
 (a) Cycas (b) Mango (c) Pinus (d) Dryopteris
30. Which of the followings is correct for vascular bundle of gymnosperms?
 (a) Stele (b) Exarch (c) Collateral (d) Conjoint
31. Secondary growth occurs by the activity of:
 (a) Phloem (b) Xylem (c) Cambium (d) Bark
32. Which of the followings is absent in the xylem of gymnosperms?
 (a) Tracheids (b) Parenchyma (c) Fibers (d) Vessels
33. Adventitious root system is found in:
 (a) Pteridophytes (b) Gymnosperm (c) Bryophyte (d) All
34. Endosperm in gymnosperm is:
 (a) Haploid (b) Diploid (c) Triploid (d) None
35. Which plant has the largest ovule in plant kingdom?
 (a) Cycas (b) Pinus (c) Ephedra (d) None
36. Ovule is absent in:
 (a) Pteridophytes (b) Gymnosperm (c) Angiosperm (d) All
37. Egg is present in:
 (a) Ovule (b) Venter (c) Neck (d) None
38. The outer most layer of the sporogenous tissue forms the
 (a) Tapetum (b) Spores (c) Neck (d) Wall
39. Megasporangium is:
 (a) Pollen sac (b) Ovule (c) Seed (d) Venter
40. Which one is a living fossil?
 (a) Pinus (b) Gnetum (c) Ginkgo (d) Riccia
41. Archaeozoic era is considered as age of
 (a) Marine life (b) Fishes (c) Protists (d) Amphibians
42. Age of man in geology is
 (a) Proterozoic (b) Mesozoic (c) Coenozoic (d) Psychozoic
43. The age of rock is calculated on the basis of
 (a) Type of fossils present (b) Number of Strata present
 (c) Amount of Uranium present (d) Amount of lead present
44. Fossil is a
 (a) Laboratory preserved animal (b) Dead animal of the past
 (c) Organic relic of the past (d) Stuffed animal
45. The epoch of man in geological period is
 (a) Pliocene (b) Oligocene (c) Miocene (d) Pleistocene
46. Fossils are dated by
 (a) Stratigraphic position (b) Amount of calcium Residue
 (c) Association with other animals (d) Radioactive carbon content
47. As evidence from records which era had no life?
 (a) Azoic (b) Proterozoic (c) Paleozoic (d) Cenozoic
48. Which of the following is a living fossil?
 (a) Euglena (b) Limulus (c) Sycon (d) Balanoglossus
49. Which of the following would be easily fossilized?
 (a) Heart (b) Tooth (c) Skin (d) Liver
50. The study of fossils is called?
 (a) Environmental Biology (b) Historical biology
 (c) Paleobotany (d) Social biology