

PLANTS BIOLOGY BoT 101, NATHAN O

- 1 thallophytes is composite of
A. Algae and Fungi B. Fungi C. Bacteria D. Bacteria and Algae
- 2 --- is a simple thallus aquatic plants
A Bacteria B. Fungi C. Algae D. Euglena
- 3 in Algae Reserved Carbohydrates is stored as A starch B glycogen C Fat D fats and Glycogen
- 4 they are 3 methods of reproduction in Algae True or false
- 5 the fusion of gametes in dissimilar size is known as A paratogamy B isogamy C Oogamy D Anisogamy
- 6--- is the fusion of large, immotile female gametes with small motile male gamete A Oogamy B gametogenesis C Anisogamy D Isogamy.
- 7 one of the criteria of classifying algae is, except one A Nature of food reserve B. Nature of locomotion C nature of Cell wall D. Photosynthetic pigments.
- 8 Acrionematic also known as A Smooth B Rough C no wall D cellulose
- 9 Pantonematic also known as A Flimmer B Smooth C steady D steady smooth
10. Polymerization of glucose into polymer is one of the basis for classifying algae True or false
- 11 they are 10 Division of Algae True/False
- 12 Cyanophyta is A prokaryotic B eukaryotic C protokaryotic D all of the above
- 13 Chlamydomonadales is Golden True/False
- 14 Bacillariophyta is ____ in color A purple C Red C Violet D Yellow-Brown
- 15 The group of thallus lacking in chlorophyll is
A Bacteria B Algae C Thallophytes D Fungi
- 16 Fungi Exhibit heterotrophic mode of nutrition True/False
- 17 Vegetative reproduction of Fungi is through A Fragmentation B Spores C Sporophyte D Gametophyte
- 18 Sexual reproduction in Fungi may be by A Isogamy B Anisogamy & Bisogamy C Isogamy, Oogamy and Anisogamy D None of the above
- 19 Fungal Morphology is made up of A Aquatic B Mycelium C Hypha D Thallus
- 20 Plants store Food in form of starch True/False
- 21 Among the members of True Fungi which one has a flagellated oospores
A Mastigomycotina B Ascomycotina C Deuteromycotina D Zygomycotina
- 22 Which of the following produces oospores that are Flagellated
A Neomycotina B Basidiomycotina C Deuteromycotina D Mastigomycotina



- 23 Mastigomycotina are A Aseparate B Separate C Sepate D Ase—separate
- 24 Zygomycotina have Non Sepate hyphae True/False
- 25 which of the following is the lowest of True Fungi A Zygomycotina B Deuteromycotina C Mastigomycotina D all of the Above
- 26 Zygomycotina produce spores in the
A Sporangium B Hyphae C Sporangiospores D non of the above
- 27 One of the following do not produce a motile Spores A Deuteromycotina B Zygomycotina C Basidiomycotina D Ascomycotina.
- 28 Ascomycotina have a sexual cells produce in flask shape A Cotina B Mycotina C Ascus D Ascom
- 29 Which of the following have separte Hyphae A Ascomycotina and Zygomycotina B Deuteromycotina and Mastigomycotina C Basidiomycotina and Zygomycotina D Ascomycotina and Deuteromycotina
30. Which of the following represents the largest group in term of Size A Mastigomycotina B Ascomycotina C Deuteromycotina D Basidiomycotina
31. One of the members of fungi have both sexual and asexual spores which is-----
A Basidiomycotina B Deuteromycotina C Mastigomycotina D Zygomycotina
- 32 Among the following we have fungi imperfti which is A Zygomycotina B Deuteromycotina C Mastigomycotina D Zygomycotina
33. Bryon means A Moss B Plant C green D Chlorophyll
34. are epiphytes growing on rocks, Logs of woods and entrance to cave is
A Bryophytes B Pteridophytes C Angiosperms D Non of the above
- 35 Alternation of generation occurs in bryophytes True/False
36. the classification of bryophytes are A angiosperms and gymnosperms B Pteridophytes, gametophyte and Anthocerotae C Musci, sporophyte and Hepaticae D. Hepaticae, Anthocerotae and Musci.
37. Antho means A Flower B sponges C Fungi D Fungus
- 38 Pteridophytes are A angiosperms B Prokaryotic C Eukaryotic D all of the above
- 39 Pteridophytes have conducting elements True/False
- 40 one of the characteristics of Pteridophytes with lower plant is A Alternation B movement C locomotion D Spiral movement
- 41 one of the characteristics of Pteridophytes with higher plants is that A they have root And stem B they have Leaf C leaf and Stomata D Root, stem and leaf
- 42 Pteridophytes occupied various habitat ranging from A Aquatic B Terrestrial C Epiphytes D All of the above
43. Primitive member of Pteridophytes are vested with A Rhizoids B Fungi C Hyphae D



Mycelium

44 Pteridophytes leaf are divided into 3 True/False

45 The larger leaf in Pteridophytes is known as A paratogamy B Megatogamy C megaphylls D non of the above

46 The four classification of Pteridophytes include A Psilotoosida, Lycopsida, Sphenospsida, Pteropsida B Sphenospsida Pteropsida and Lycopsida C non of the above D all of the above

47. the vascular system in Pteridophytes is closed as such no A) primary thickening B) Hyper Primary Thickening C) Secondary Thickening D) all of the above

48 Smaller male spores are known as A Flimmer B Megaspore C Microspores D Rough

49 In Pteridophytes the spore geminate to produce A Thallus B Thallophytes C Prothallus D Non of the above

50. the gametophyte phase bear sex organ in Pteridophytes True/False

51 Antheridium is the A male spores B female spores C Custom Spores D All of the above

52 Gymnos mean A naked B closed C Seed D fruit

53 ____form an intermediate group between higher cryptograms i.e Pteridophytes and angiosperms A Bryophytes B Thallophytes C Prothallus D Gymnosperms

54 Gymnosperms show tap root system True/False

55. Gymnosperms are know for
A Locomotive capabilities B Higher Stomata capacity C Bear seeds exposed on Thier sporophylls D non of the above

56. Gymnosperms are group into 5 True/False

57 the two classes of angiosperms are
A Dictot and mycot B mycot and monocot C angio and Dictot D Monocot and Dicot

58 The process of obtaining food and utilizing it to grow, stay healthy and repair any damaged body part is known as A Excretion B Nutrition C Symbiosis D Mutualism

59 They are 3 modes of Nutrition True/False

60 the site for photosynthesis in plants is A Chloroplast B Chlorochrome C photolysis D Dark reaction.

61. Water and minerals from soil are absorbed by root and transported to the leaves through
A Hormones B Water D Stomata D. Vessel

62 Stomata is sorrounded by A Gaurd cell B Leave C Xylem D Phloem

63 Sun serves as a primary sources for all -----A Animal B Dead plants C Living things D Food

64 During Photosynthesis, water and Carbon dioxide are used in the presence of sunlight to produce
A Carbohydrate and Oxygen B Oxygen and hydrogen C Oxygen and Water D all of the above



65. one of the main components of life on earth is A Hydrogen B Sulphur C Water D Oxygen.
66. the condition necessary for photosynthesis are A Water B Sunlight C Carbon dioxide and Chlorophyll D All of the above
67. One of the step in photosynthesis is
A Absorption of energy from sunlight B Conversion of light energy into chemical energy C. Hydrolysis of water into oxygen and hydrogen (D)Carbon dioxide is reduced to form glucose by utilizing chemical energy (E) All of the above.
- 68 plants that depends on another plants are parasitic Plants True/False
- 69 We 5 groups of parasitic Plants True/False
70. Example of parasitic Plants are A Cuscuta B Cassytha C All of the above D non of the above
- 71 Plants that have special features to trap insect are A Carnivore B insectivorous C Nectivorous D non of the above
72. Example of insectivorous plants are A Sundew B Maize C Wheat and moondew D Non of the above
- 73 Examples of saprophytic plants are
A mushroom B Molds C Non of the above D All of the above.
- 74 Symbiotic relationship is friendly and their example are A Lion and man B Fungi and snake C Snake and Corocodie D Fungi and Trees
- 75 Reproduction is the act if giving birth to A. Animal B Young ones B Old ones C Daughter
- 76 Asexual Reproduction takes places by means of Asexual Reproductive units called A spores B microsporophyll C Megalsporophyll D All of the above
77. they are two forms of Asexual Reproduction True/False
- 78 the following organisms are found in Binary fission except A Unicellular Algae B Fungi C Bacteria D Amoeba
- 79 Spores are usually Unicellular and Microscopic in A Movement B View C Size D Fussion
- 80 Spores May be motile or non motile True/False.
81. they are 4 forms of spores True/False
- 82 The spores that swim in water using Thier cilia and later develop into a new organisms is known as A Zoospores B non ciliate Spores C True spores D Sporophyte
83. Example of True spores are A Equisetum (ekwute) B Lycopodium C Non of the above D all of the above
- 84 the spores in True spores are A homosporous B Heterosporous C Homoheterosporous D non of the above
- 85 Vegetative reproduction is divided into A natural Vegetative reproduction B Artificial Vegetative reproduction C all of the above D non of the above
- 86 Natural Vegetative reproduction is divided up to 7 part True/False



87. Budding occurs in A yeast B Amoeba C paramecium D non of the above
88. Fern usually reproduce through Vegetative A Flimmer B Smooth C steady D Rhizomes
89. some examples of walking ferns are A Polypodium Flagelliferum B Adiantum Caudatum C non of the above D All of the above
90. Onion is an example of A Bulb B Bulbils C Buds D Corm
- 91 Example of Corm is A Fungi B Tomato C Esquensis D Colocasia Esculenta
92. Example of Rhizome are Canna indica and Ginger True/False
93. the following are Examples of Bulbils except A Tomatoes B Garlic C Discorea Bulbifera D Alliim satiyum
- 94 Artificial Vegetative reproduction is divided into 3 True/False
- 95 in Layering 2.5 -5cm long is removed True/False
- 96 the following are Example of Layering except A Mango B Lemon C Grapes D Rose
- 97 Root Cutting is found in A algea and fungi B Lemon and Tamarind C Lemon D Non of the above
- 98 Stem cutting is found in A Rose B Cassava C Sugarcane D All of the above
- 99 ----- involves inserting a small branch of a plant into a rooted plant of the Same or close species A Layering B Bulbils C Grafting D Non of the above
- 100 examples of plants that can be grafted are except A Mango B Guava C Hibiscus D Cocoa
- 101 the The rooted plants in Grafting is called A Scion B Phyta C Grafting rooted D Stock
- 102 the inserted plants In grafting Is called A Scion or graf B Graftedseedling C Stock D Non of the above
- 103 Sexual reproduction in which paring gametes are similar is termed A Binary fission B Binary Fussion C Fussion D Conjugation
- 104 When gametes are dissimilar in sexual reproduction is known as A paratogamy B isogamy C Fertilization D all of the above
- 105 Conjunction means the paring Gametes is not differentiated into A. Male B. Female C. Female and Custom D Male and Female
106. Conjunction is found in lower Algae and Fungi True/False
- 107----- is an irreversible increase in size of Cell A cell Division B Growth C Cell enlargement D cell Differentiation
- 108 WHEN the number of cell increase due to mitosis is known as A Cell mitotic B Mitotically C. Cell division D all of the above
- 109 the qualitative and quantitative changes is known as A Growth B Adaptive changes C Development D non of the above



- 110 Development is associated with morphogenesis and Differentiation True/False
- 111) S-shaped curve is call Growth curve or A Growth carve B Growth group C Non of the above D Sigmoid
- 112 There are 3 phases in growth curve True/False
- 113 We have two distinct stages in the life cycle True/False
- 114 The haploid Gametophyte produces the male and female gametes by A Meiosis B Mitosis C non of the above D all of the above
- 115 the Fusion of the male and the females forms the diploid (4n) zygote which develop into A Sporophyte B Gametogenesis C meiosis D Mitosis
- 116 in the life cycle of plants Diploid (4n) sporophyte produces spore by A. Mitosis B Fragmentation C Binary fission D Meiosis
- 117 Meiosis Diploid and Mitosis Haploid True/False
- 118 The Phenomenon of alternation between gametophyte (n) and Sporophyte (2n) in the life cycle of plants is known as A Zoospores B Megaspore C Alternation of generation D all of the above
- 119 In the life cycle Change of ploidy level from diploid (2n) to Haploid (n) is brought about by ----- A Meiosis B Mitosis C Cell division D all of the above
- 120 Fertilization change the ploidy level from haploid (n) to 2n True/False
- 121 in life cycle The one that is more visible is the A dominant B co dominant C main generation D Alternation of generation
- 122 In Algae and Bryophytes the vegetative plants(dominant and visible) body is the A gametophyte B Sporophyte C Haploid D Diploid
- 123 Similarly in Higher plants like Pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms the visible plants body is the the sporophyte True/False
- 124 Alternation of generation is of two types A Isomorphic and Itomorphic B Neocomorphic and Generation C Isomorphic and Heteromorphic D non of the above
- 125 Unicellular Algae may divide asexually by cell Division True/False
126. In Chloroplast asexual reproduction may also occur by the formation of A Isomorphic B Deuteromycotina(motile) C Zoospores(motile) D oospores(motile)
- 127 Sexual reproduction in Chloroplast occurs in different ways True/False
- 128 Isogametes(sexual R) is found in---- A Chlamydomonas B Euglena C Paramecium D All of the above
- 129 Flagella in Chlamydomonas act as a ----- A Flimmer B Smooth C steady D gametes
- 130 in Chlamydomonas the Protoplast come in contact and fuse to form a zygote True/False
- 131 the Diploid (4n) zygote in Chlamydomonas undergo ----- and produce 4 haploid



Zoospores..... A Meiosis B Mitosis C non of the above D all of the above

132 Asexual Reproduction in Chlamydomonas is by Mitosis True/False

133 Under Adverse conditions the Flagella may not develop, in such cases the Chlamydomonas cell remains together as a A Flimmer B Volvox C Family D Colony

134. The division of Zygomycota also called conjugation fungi are representative of the black ---A Mould B Bread mould C parasitic bread D All of the above

135. Rhizopus is a typical member of the Zygomycota True/False

136. in Fungi sexual reproduction is by A Meiosis B Mitosis C Conjugation D non of the above

137 Zygomycete undergo sexual and asexual reproduction True/False

138 Mycelium (in asexual) develop to produce Hyphae called----- A) Sporangiospores B Deuteromycotina C non of the above D Zoospores

139 The two conjugating tubules in the life cycle of fungi develop ----- branches and each of them produces a swollen structure called ----- A) Algae and Fungi B Lateral and Zoospores C Zoospores and zygospore D Lateral and gametangium

140. the Two gametangia grows towards each other, merge and develop into a single large A Flimmer gametes B Motile Spores C Multinucleated zygote D Zygozoospores

141. in Fungi Meiosis occur to form or produce A Meiospores B Microspores C all the above D non of the above

142. in Rhizopus the type of reproduction that show's predominant (dominant) generation is the ----- A Gametophyte Generation B Zygozoospores B Zoospores D all of the above

143 the zygote in Rhizopus invariably represent the Sporophyte generation True/False

144. Bonus Mycology is the study of?

145 --- is a simple terrestrial plants that lacks vascular system---- A Gymnosperms B Deuteromycotina C non of the above D Bryophytes

146 The example of Bryophytes include the following except A Mango and Liverworts B liverworts C Mosses D Hornworts

147. Mosses(a Bryophytes) has both sexual and asexual reproductive stages True/False

148. the Green leafy moss is Haploid independent Gametophyte True/False

149. At maturity, the gametophyte plants produce buds, asexually which lead to new plants True/False

150 Sexually mosses plant are A Dioecious B parodioecious C monoecious D all of the above

151. Raindrops may cause flagellated antherozoids to meet an egg cell True/False

152 The antherozoid fuses with the egg cell to form a zygote term ----- A Oospores B Zoospores C Zygozoospores D All of the above



- 153 the embryo that develops into Sporogonium represent the----- A Sporophyte stages B Gametophyte stages C meiosis D Mitosis
- 154 Similarly in bryophytes the Sporophyte is almost completely dependent on the Gametophyte for -----and ---- throughout it's entire lifespan ____ A support and focus B food and Support C sex and support D Nutrition and support
155. Pteridophytes are ferns True/False
156. Seedless Vascular plants means A Xylem and phloem B Phloem Only C Xylem only D All of the above
- 157 In Pteridophytes the ----- is dominant over the smaller nutritionally independent ----- A Meiosis and mitosis B gymnosperms and angiosperms C Isomorphic and Heteromorphic D Sporophyte and Gametophyte
- 158 The sporophyte of seedless vascular plants (Pteridophytes) undergo ----- to produce haploid spores A Meiosis B Mitosis C non of the above D all of the above
- 159 The mature Selaginella plants bears strobili bearing A Flimmer B Megaspore C Microspores D sporophylls
- 160 Some sporangia produce Small spores Microspores are called--- microsporangia True/False
- 161 the Sporophylls of each Strobilus bears two distinct types of sporangia True/False
- 162 Leaf is somatic cell True/False
- 163) 4 large spores (Megaspore) are called ----- A Megaspore B Megatogamy C megaphylls D non of the above
- 164) Selaginella produce two types of spore therefore they are Known as A heterogeneous B Homosporous C non of the above D all of the above
- 165 Lycopodium are Homosporous True/False
- 166 Mega and Microspores (mother cell) undergo Meiotic cell division True/False
- 167 The two distinct types of spore in Pteridophytes are released when ripe by the dehiscence (splitting) of the --- walls A Meiosis B Mitosis C Sporangia D Zoospores
- 168 both male and female gametes are Prothallus True/False
- 169 Biflagellate Antherizoids develop from antheridium while anhegonium develop into A zygote B zygospore C oosphere D homospore
- 170 Fertilization between antherizoid and oosphere produce zygote which sorrounds itself with wall to form A Meiosis B Mitosis C oospores D Zygospores
- 171 ----- are cone bearing trees or woody plants but do not produce flower A angiosperms B Prokaryotic C Eukaryotic D Gymnosperms
- 172 Gymnosperms bears seed in form of cone True/False
- 173 The see are terms naked because they are exposed on the surface of the cone scales True/False



- 174 pinus (conifers) is monoecious (unisexual strobili) and Heterosporous True/False
175. The male cone appears in ----- while at maturity, Microspores (or pollens) grains are shed in large number A Meiosis B Mitosis C Clusters D all of the above
- 176 Microsporangia are the pollen sac True/False
177. in females Megaspore is the embryo sac and Megasporangia is the ----- A zygote B Mitosis C oospores D Ovule
- 178 both Microsporangia and Megasporangia undergoes meiotic cell division True/False
- 179 the Megaspore produce 4 Megaspore in which 1 is functional and 3 ----- A divide B Smooth C Degenerate D non of the above
- 180 In gymnosperms the male gamete and oosphere fuse(fertilization using wind pollination) to produce zygote that later develop into A zygote B zygospore C oosphere D oospore
- 181 angio means A Enclosed B Mitosis C oospores D Zoospores
- 182 Angiosperms is diploid sporophyte and the most conspicuous generation True/False
- 183 what mark the maturation of sporophyte in angiosperms A Meiosis B The production of flowers with sporophylls (leaf bearing sporangia) B the production of scented flowers C the production of oosphere that re Flagellated (spores) D non of the above
- 184 Flower in angiosperms contains Diploid Megasporophyll (Carpel) and Microsporophyll (stamen from male plant) True/False
- 185 -----is the transfer of pollen grains from the Microsporangia (pollen sac) of the stamen to the stigma of the Megasporophyll (carpel) A Meiosis B Mitosis C Sporangia D pollination
- 186 Double fertilization is found in angiosperms True/False
- 187 Once the pollen grains lands on the stigma, it germinate to form tube called----- which goes through the stigma and style to reach the ovule A Siphonogamous fertilization B Isogamous fertilization C Heterogamous Fertilization D all of the above
- 188 Similarly in angiosperms, two male nuclei are produced due to double fertilization one fertilize ---- and the other fertilizes----- to produce the endosperm (which is triploid $3n$) and form new Sporophytic plants----- A) egg nucleus and Carpel B Carpel only C Egg Nucleus and two polar nuclei D two polar nuclei and Ovule
- 189 Seedless plants are ferns True/False
- 190 the following produces naked seed (gymnosperms) A conifer and pine B pine and Mango C conifer only D non of the above
- 191 Plants are basically classified into the Following Herbs, Shrubs, trees, climbers, and creepers True/False
- 192 which of the following are short sized plants A herbs B Shrubs C Trees D Climbers
- 193 which of the following are correct examples of Shrubs A mahogany, maize and iroko B Tomato, wheat, paddy, grass and banana C non of the above D Mahogany, teakwood and iroko
- 194 Which of the following is a medium size plants A climber B herbs C non of the above D Shrubs.



- 195 The height of Shrubs is A 2m - 3 m tall B 4m to 5m tall C 6m to 10m tall D 5m - 9m tall
- 196 Shrubs are hard they are flexible but not A fragile B fragmented C steady D Smooth
- 197 ROSE IS an example of A climbers B herbs C Shrubs D Trees
- 198 ----- are big and tall plants A) creepers B Shrubs C Climbers D Trees
- 199 Trees have thick, woody and hard stems called the A male B female C trunk D non of the above
- 200 the only example of tree that is branchless is A Mango B Coconut C Cashew D Rose

1 A 2 C 3 A 4 True 5D 6 A 7B 8 A 9 A 10 True 11 True 12 A 13 True 14D 15D 16 True because it lacks Chlorophyll 17A 18C 19D 20True 21 A 22 D 23 A 24 True 25C 26A 27B 28 C 29D 30 D 31 A 32 B 33 A 34 A 35 True 36D 37 A 38 C 39 True 40 A 41 D 42 D 43 A 44 False 45 C 46A 47C 48C 49 C 50 True 51B 52 A 53D 54 True 55 C 56 False 57 D 58 B 59 False 60 A 61 D 62 A 63 C 64 A 65 D 66 D 67 E 68 True 69 False 70 C 71 B 72A 73 D 74D 75B 76 A 77 True 78D 79 C 80 True 81 False 82A 83 D 84A 85C 86 True 87A 88D 89 D 90A 91D 92 True 93A 94 True 95 True 96A 97B 98D 99C 100D 101D 102 A 103D 104C 105D 106 True 107B 108C 109C 110 True 111D 112.True 113 True 114B 115 A 116 D 117 True 118C 119 A 120 True 121A 122 A. 123 True 124 C 125True 126C 127 True 128A 129D 130 True 131A 132 True 133D 134 B 135False 136C 137 True 138A 139D 140C 141A 142A 143 True 144? 145D146A 147 True 148 True 149 True 150C 151 True 152A 153A 154D 155 True 156A 157D 158A 159D 160 True 161 True 162 True 163A 164A 165 True 166 true 167C 168True 169C 170 C 171D 172 True 173 True 174 True 175 C 176 True 177D 178. True 179 C 180D 181A 182 True 183C 184 True 185D 186 True 187A 188 189 True 190.A 191 True 192 A 193B 194D 195C 196A 197C 198D 199C 200B

