Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

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Plant Kingdom

DPP: 4

Q1 In an artificial classification system
(A) A number of characters are studied
(B) Only a few characters are studied
(C) Physiological characters are studied
(D) Correlated characters are taken in consideration

Q2 Classification based on evolutionary inter-relationship is called
(A) Numerical classification / taxonomy
(B) Natural taxonomy
(C) Biochemical taxonomy
(D) Phylogenetic taxonomy

Q3 Natural classification systems take the help of:
(A) Ultrastructure
(B) Embryology and anatomy
(C) Phytochemistry
(D) All of the above

Q4 The artificial system of classification was given by;
(A) R.H. Whittaker
(B) Aristotle and G.J. Mendel
(C) Carolus Linneaus
(D) Aristotle and George Bentham

Q5 Classification which is based on morphological and vegetative characters is called:
(A) Artificial system
(B) Natural system
(C) Phylogenetic system
(D) None of these.

Q6 Fossils are important tools in
(A) Artificial system of classification
(B) Natural system of classification
(C) Phylogenetic system of classification
(D) Morphological system of classification

Q7 Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement 1: Cytotaxonomy is based on cytological information like chromosome number, structure, behaviour
Statement 2: Chemotaxonomy uses the chemical constituents of the plant to resolve confusions, are also used by taxonomists these days.
(A) Statement 1 and 2 both are correct
(B) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect
(C) Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct
(D) Statement 1 and 2 both are incorrect

Q8 Which of the following statements are true about numerical taxonomy?
A. Equal importance given to each character
B. Based on all observable characters
C. Easily carried out using computers
D. At the same time, only few characters can be considered
(A) A, B and D
(B) B, C and D
(C) A, C and D
(D) A, B and C

Q9 Assertion (A):Cytotaxonomy involves the cytological information for classification purposes.
Reason(R): Chemotaxonomy is based on the chemical constituents of plants.
(A) A is true but R is false.
(B) A is false but R is true.
(C) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(D) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Q10 The heterosporous pteridophytes are
(A) *Lycopodium* and *Pteris*
(B) *Selaginella* and *Psilotum*
(C) *Selaginella* and *Salvinia*
(D) *Dryopteris* and *Adiantum*

Q11 Which of the following statement is not true regarding pteridophytes
(A) Few pteridophytes are heterosporous
(B) Spores are formed after meiosis in ferns
(C) They possess vascular tissues.
(D) Their main plant body is haploid

Q12 Leaf like appendages in sporophytes are
(A) Sori (B) Sporangia
(C) Sporophyll (D) Strobilus

Q13 In pteridophytes, the main plant body is
(A) A gametophyte (B) Thalloid
(C) Non-vascular (D) A sporophyte

Q14 The first terrestrial plants to possess vascular tissues are:
(A) Bryophytes (B) Pteridophytes
(C) Gymnosperms (D) Angiosperms

Q15 In pteridophytes, well-differentiated vascular tissues are found in:
(A) Roots
(B) Stems
(C) Leaves
(D) All of these

Q16 A plant shows sporophyte as a main generation. Its gametophyte shows rhizoids and is haploid. It needs water to complete its life cycle because the male gametes are motile. Identify the group to which it belongs.
(A) Pteridophytes (B) Gymnosperms
(C) Monocots (D) Bryophytes

Q17 Genera like *Selaginella* and *Salvinia* produce two kinds of spores. Such plants are known as
(A) Heterosporous (B) Homosorus
(C) Heterosorus (D) Homosporous

Q18 Cones or strobili are absent in
(A) *Pinus* (B) *Selaginella*
(C) *Equisetum* (D) *Pteris*

Q19 In pteridophytes, prothallus produces
(A) Sporangia
(B) Antheridia and archegonia
(C) Vascular tissues
(D) Root, stem and leaf

Q20 In pteridophytes, spore germinate to give rise to:
(A) Thalloid gametophytes called prothallus
(B) Thalloid, photosynthetic sporophyte
(C) Thalloid sporocarp
(D) Thalloid sporophytes called prothallus

Q21 Prothallus is:
(A) A structure in pteridophytes formed before the thallus develops
(B) A sporophytic, inconspicuous, free-living structure formed in pteridophytes
(C) A gametophytic, inconspicuous, free-living structure formed in pteridophytes
(D)

A gametophytic, conspicuous, structure formed after fertilization in pteridophytes

Q22 Assertion (A): In pteridophytes, the development of the zygotes into young embryos takes place within the female gametophytes.
Reason (R): This event in pteridophytes is a precursor to the seed habit.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and the Reason (R) is a correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is True but the Reason (R) is False.
(D) Assertion (A) is False but the Reason (R) is True.

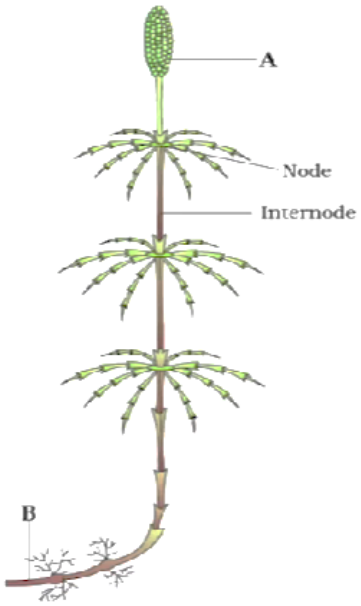
Q23 Read the following statements and choose the incorrect ones.
A. Since mosses form dense mats on the soil, they reduce the impact of falling rain and prevent soil erosion.
B. The plant body of bryophytes is more differentiated than that of algae, it is thallus like and prostrate or erect, and attached to the substratum by unicellular or multicellular rhizoids.
C. Many species of *Spirogyra* and *Chara* are among the 70 species of marine algae used as food.
D. Majority of the red algae are marine with greater concentrations found in the warmer areas.
E. The common phaeophytes are *Polysiphonia, Porphyra, Gracilaria and Gelidium*.
F. Bryophytes and pteridophytes, interestingly, exhibit an intermediate condition of life cycle (Haplo-diplontic), in which both phases are multicellular but they differ in their dominant phases.
(A) C and E (B) A, B and F
(C) B, C and F (D) B and D

Q24 The spread of living pteridophytes is limited and is restricted to narrow geographical region because:
(A) Gametophytic growth needs cool, damp and shady places.
(B) There is requirement of water for fertilization.
(C) There is absence of stomata in leaf and absence of vascular tissue.
(D) Both (A) and (B)

Q25 In fern, fertilisation does not involves:
(A) Archegonia
(B) Water
(C) Pollen tube
(D) Flagellated antherozoids

Q26 In fern, prothallus develops from
(A) Gametic union/fertilization
(B) Zygote
(C) 2° protonema
(D) Spore

Q27 Identify the parts labeled as A and B in the given figure of *Equisetum* and select the correct answer.



(A) A- Strobilus B- Rhizome
(B) A- Sporophylls B- Tuber
(C) A- Sporangia B- Rhizome
(D) A- Sporophyte B- Tuber

Q28 Identify the plants shown in figure and select the correct option

	A	B
(1)	*Equisetum*	Mosses
(2)	*Selaginella*	*Equisetum*
(3)	*Selaginella*	*Salvinia*
(4)	*Equisetum*	Fern

(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

Q29 Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below:

Column I		Column II	
I.	*Psilopsida*	a.	*Psilotum*
II.	*Lycopsida*	b.	*Equisetum*
III.	*Sphenopsida*	c.	*Selaginella*
IV.	*Pteropsida*	d.	*Dryopteris*

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

Q30 Match the following and choose the correct option.

List-I		List-II	
A.	*Dictyota*	P.	Pteridophyte
B.	*Porphyra*	Q.	Phaeophyceae
C.	*Polytrichum*	R.	Rhodophyceae
D.	*Salvinia*	S.	Bryophyte

(A) A-S; B-P; C-R; D-Q
(B) A-S; B-R; C-Q; D-P
(C) A-Q; B-R; C-S; D-P
(D) A-R; B-S; C-P; D-Q

Q31 Match the List-I and List-II and select the correct option.

List-I		List-II	
A.	*Sphagnum*	P.	Lycopsida
B.	*Selaginella*	Q.	Sphenopsida
C.	*Equisetum*	R.	Moss
D.	*Adiantum*	S.	Pteropsida

(A) A-R; B-P; C-Q; D-S
(B) A-R; B-Q; C-P; D-S
(C) A-R; B-P; C-S; D-Q
(D) A-Q; B-P; C-S; D-R

Q32 Match List-I and List-II.

List-I		List-II	
A.	Pteropsida	P.	*Psilotum*
B.	Lycopsida	Q.	*Equisetum*
C.	Psilopsida	R.	*Adiantum*
D.	Sphenopsida	S.	*Selaginella*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

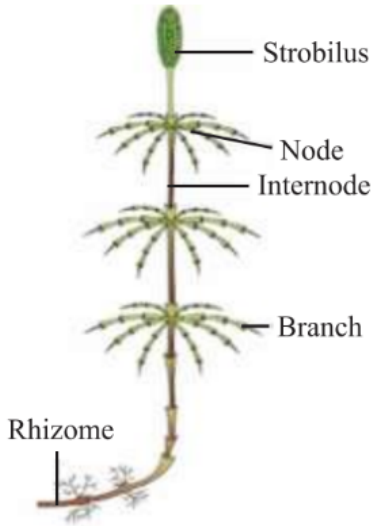
(A) A-Q, B-R, C-P, D-S

(B) A-R, B-P, C-S, D-Q

(C) A-Q, B-R, C-S, D-P

(D) A-R, B-S, C-P, D-Q

Q33 The given diagram represents which of the following plant species:



(A) *Selaginella*

(B) *Equisetum*

(C) *Funaria*

(D) S*alvinia*

Answer Key

Q1	(B)
Q2	(D)
Q3	(D)
Q4	(C)
Q5	(A)
Q6	(C)
Q7	(A)
Q8	(D)
Q9	(D)
Q10	(C)
Q11	(D)
Q12	(C)
Q13	(D)
Q14	(B)
Q15	(D)
Q16	(A)
Q17	(A)
Q18	(D)
Q19	(B)
Q20	(A)
Q21	(C)
Q22	(A)
Q23	(A)
Q24	(D)
Q25	(C)
Q26	(D)
Q27	(A)
Q28	(C)
Q29	(C)
Q30	(C)
Q31	(A)
Q32	(D)
Q33	(B)