

YAKEEN NEET 2.0

2026

Plant Kingdom

Botany

Lecture - 08

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Topics to be covered

1

Questions

2

3

4

Question

Match List-I with List-II

(2025)

Choose the option with all correct matches.

A A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

B A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

C A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

D A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

	List-I		List-II
A.	Pteridophyte	I.	<i>Salvia</i>
B.	Bryophyte	II.	<i>Ginkgo</i>
C.	Angiosperm	III.	<i>Polystrichum</i>
D.	Gymnosperm	IV.	<i>Salvinia</i>

Question

Given below are the stages in the life cycle of pteridophytes. Arrange the following stages in the correct sequence.

- A. ② Prothallus stage
- B. ① Meiosis in spore mother cells
- C. ⑤ Fertilisation
- D. ③ Formation of archegonia and antheridia in gametophyte.
- E. ④ Transfer of antherozoids to the archegonia in presence of water.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

A D, E, C, A and B

C B, A, D, E and C

B E, D, C, B and A

D B, A, E, C and D

SPOROPHYTE (2N) : LIFE CYCLE
Arrange the following
(2025)

Sporophyll



Sporangia



spore
mother
cell



meiosis

spore



Prothallus
Sex
organ
present

Question

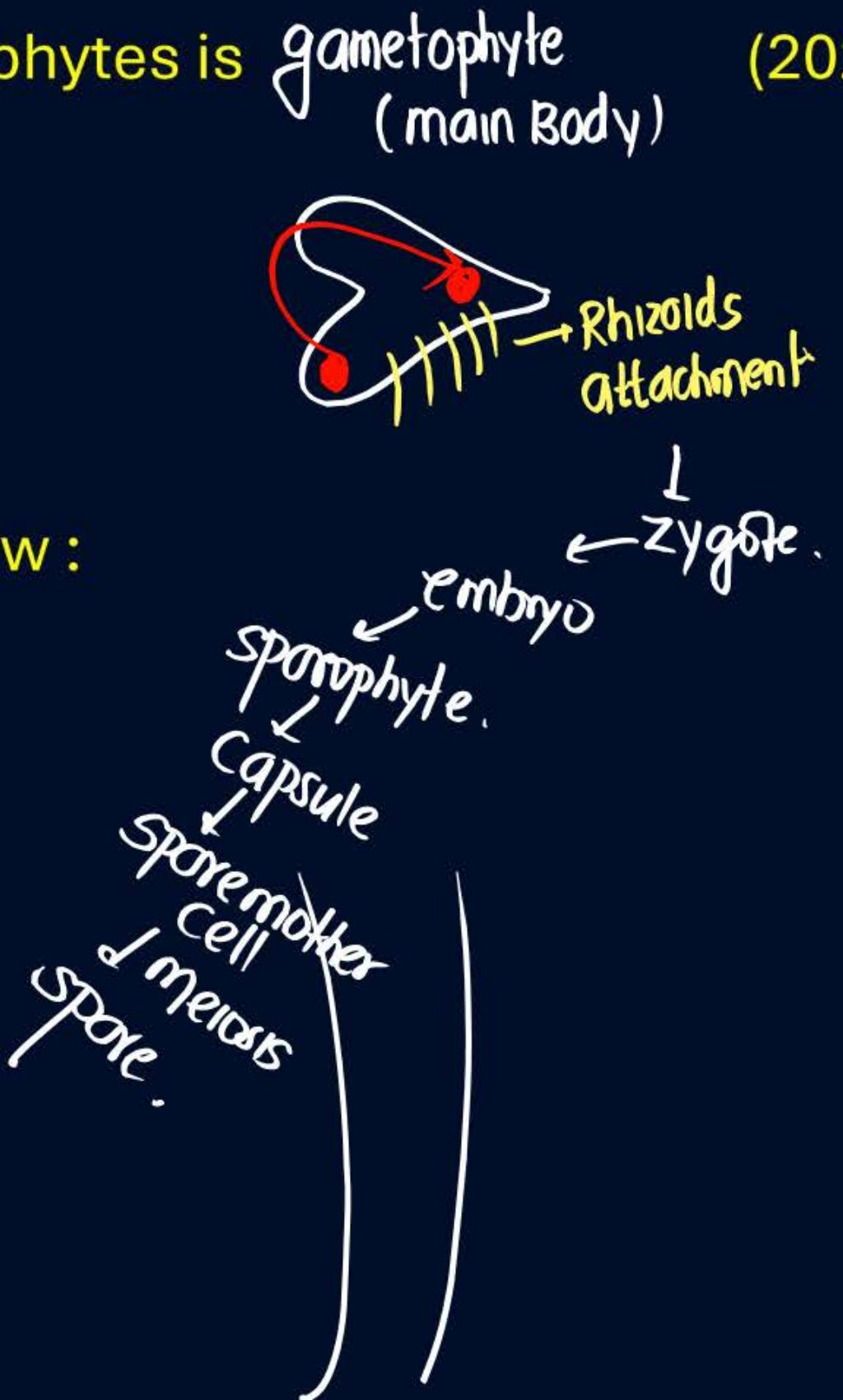
The correct sequence of events in the life cycle of bryophytes is **gametophyte (main Body)** (2025)

- A. ③ Fusion of antherozoid with egg.
- B. ① Attachment of gametophyte to substratum.
- C. ⑤ Reduction division to produce haploid spores.
- D. ④ Formation of sporophyte.
- E. ② Release of antherozoids into water.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- A B, E, A, D, C
- C D, E, A, C, B

- B D, E, A, B, C
- D B, E, A, C, D



Question

Match List I with List II

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(2024)

A A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

B A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

C A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

D A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

	List-I		List-II
A.	Rhizopus	I.	Mushroom
B.	Ustilago	II.	Smut fungus
C.	Puccinia	III.	Bread mould
D.	Agaricus	IV.	Rust fungus

Question

Which one of the following is **not** a criterion for classification of fungi?

(2024)

- A Morphology of mycelium
- B Mode of nutrition
- C Mode of spore formation
- D Fruiting body

Question

Read the following statements and choose the set of correct statements: (2024)

In the members of Phaeophyceae,

- A. Asexual reproduction occurs usually by biflagellate zoospores.
- B. Sexual reproduction is by oogamous method ~~only~~.
- C. Stored food is in the form of carbohydrates which is either mannitol or laminarin.
- D. The major pigments found are chlorophyll a, c and carotenoids and xanthophyll.
- E. Vegetative cells have a cellulosic wall, usually covered on the outside by gelatinous coating of algin.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A A, B, C and D only

C A, C, D and E only

B B, C, D and E only

D A, B, C and E only

Question

Assertion: The first stage of gametophyte in the life cycle of moss is protonema stage

Reason: Protonema develops directly from spores produced in capsule (NEET-2023)
(haploid)

- A A is not correct but R is correct
- B Both A and R are correct but R is the correct explanation of A
- C Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- D A is correct but R is not correct

Question

Identify the pair of heterosporous pteridophytes among the following

(NEET-2023)

- A Equisetum and Salvinia
- B Lycopodium and Selaginella
- C Selaginella and Salvinia
- D Cycas and Salvinia
(gymno)

Question

Assertion: In gymnosperm, the pollen grains are released from microsporangium and carried by air currents.

Reason: Air currents carry the pollen grains to the mouth of archegonia where male gametes are discharged and pollen tubes are ~~not~~ formed. (NEET-2023)

- A A is not correct but R is correct
- B Both A and R are correct but R is the correct explanation of A
- C Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- D A is correct but R is not correct

Question

Which of the following is wrongly matched?

(NEET-2022)

- A Volvox - Starch ✓
G
- B Ectocarpus- Fucoxanthin ✓
B
- C Ulothrix - Mannitol B-A
Q
- D Porphyra - Floridian starch✓
R

Question

Hydrocolloid carrageenan is obtained from

(NEET-2022)

- A Phaeophyceae only
- B Chlorophyceae and Phaeophyceae
- C Phaeophyceae and Rhodophyceae
- D Rhodophyceae only ✓

Question

Which of the following produces carrageenan?

(NEET-2021)

- A Red algae 
- B Brown algae
- C Green algae
- D Blue-green algae

Question

Gemmae are present in

(NEET-2021)

- A Some liverworts ✓
- B Mosses ✗
- C Pteridophyte ✗
- D Some Gymnosperm ✗

Question

Which of the following algae contains mannitol as reserve food material? (NEET-2020)
(B·A).

- A Ectocarpus **B.** ✓
- B Gracilaria **R.**
- C Volvox **G**
- D Ulothrix **G**

Question

Strobili or cones are found in?

(NEET-2020)

- A Marchantia (Bryoz) X
- B Equisetum (sphnopsida).
- C Salvinia (pteropsida) X.
- D Pteris (pteropsida) X.

Question

Floridean starch has structure similar to (Red algae).

(NEET-2020)

- A Mannitol and algin X
- B Laminarin and cellulose X
- C Starch and cellulose X
- D Amylopectin and glycogen ✓

Question

Which of the following pairs is of unicellular algae?

(NEET-2020)

- A** PROTISTA · Uni MuH · Anabaena and Volvox
- B** Uni Uni (BGA) → Monera Chlorella and Spirulina
- C** Mu Mu Laminaria and sargassum
- D** Mu Mu Gelidium and Gracilaria

Question

From the evolutionary point of view, retention of the female gametophyte with developing young embryos on the parent sporophyte for some time, is observed first in

(NEET-2019)

variable
period.

- A Liverworts
- B Miss
- C Pteridophyte (*heterospory*)
- D Gymnosperm

Question

Which one is wrongly matched

(NEET-2018)

- A Unicellular organism - Chlorella C

- B Biflagellate zoospores - Brown algae C

- C Gemma cups - Marchantia C

- D Uni Flagellated gametes- Polysiphonia

male & fem gamete
(Non motile)

(Red algae)

Question

Which of the following statements is correct?

(NEET-2018)

- A Ovules are not enclosed by ovary wall in gymnosperm

- B Selaginella is heterosporous while Salvinia is homosporous

- C Horsetails are gymnosperm ~~Ptendo~~

- D Stems are usually unbranched in Cycas and ~~Cedrus~~

Question

Life cycle of Ectocarpus and Fucus respectively are

(NEET-2018)

- A Haplontic, Diplontic
- B Diplontic, Haplodiplontic
- C Haplodiplontic , Diplontic
- D Haplodiplontic, haplontic

ficus (angiosperm)
} *diplobiontic*

Question

Select the mismatch

(NEET-2017)

A

Pinus - Dioecious *mone*.

B

Cycas - Dioecious C

C

Salvinia - Heterosporous C

D

Equisetum - Homosporous C

Question

An example of colonial algae

(NEET-2017)

- A Chlorella
- B Volvox ✓
- C Ulothrix
- D Spirogyra

Question

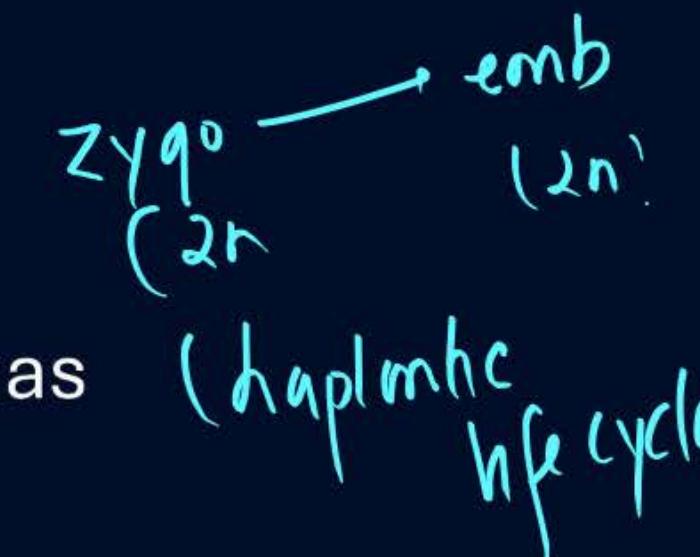
Zygotic meiosis is a characteristic of (algae : green algae). (NEET-2017)

A Marchantia Bryo

B Fucus (BA)

C Funaria (Bryo)

D Chlamydomonas (haplomitic life cycle)



Question

Which one of the following statements is wrong?

(NEET-2016)

- A Algae increases the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate environment C
- B Agar - agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria C
- C Laminaria and Sargassum are used as food C
- D Algin is obtained from red algae and carrageenan from brown algae.
BA. RA.

Question

Select correct statement

(NEET-2016)

- A Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus are all gymnosperm
- B Sequoia is one of the tallest trees
- C The leaves of gymnosperm are ~~not~~ well adapted to extreme climate
- D Gymnosperm are both ~~homosporous and~~ heterosporous

Question

Male gametes are flagellated in

(NEET-2016)

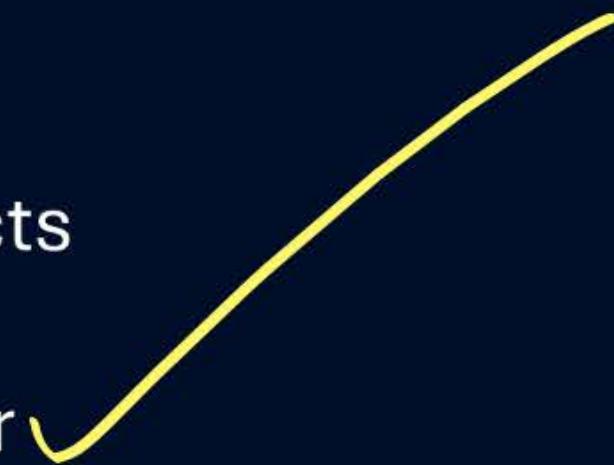
- A Polysiphonia (RA) : Non motile.
- B Anabaena (BGA) : absent. (sexu. Rep^r absent).
- C Ectocarpus (BA)
- D Spirogyra (Non motile)

Question

In bryophytes and pteridophyte, transport of male gametes require

(NEET-2016)

- A insects
- B water
- C wind
- D bird



QUESTION

Read the following statements and select the **incorrect** ones

- (a) Mosses have an elaborate mechanism of spore dispersal ✓
- (b) In liverworts, the haploid free living ~~sporophyte~~^{gametophyte} is formed by spore germination X.
- (c) Vegetative reproduction in Polytrichum occurs by budding in the secondary protonema
- (e) Growth of bog moss ultimately fills ponds and lakes with soil

1

3

2

4

QUESTION

Which one of the following plants, is an example of plant group known as first vascular embryophytes?

- 1 *Funaria* (B): Non vascular
- 2 *Cycas* (gymno) (2nd vascular)
- 3 *Dryopteris* (pterdo) (1st vascular)
- 4 *Mangifera* (angiosp) 3rd vascular

first vascular
Xylem & phloem
Plendophyte.

QUESTION

Select the odd one w.r.t life cycle of algae.

1 *Spirogyra* (hap)

2 *Volvox* (hap)

3 *Fucus* (diploontic)

4 *Chlamydomonas*
(hap)

QUESTION

Ectocarpus and *Gelidium* resemble each other in the presence of

(B) (R) →

- 1 Pyriform gametes having two laterally attached flagella

Non mohle (Red).

- 2 Non-sulphated phycocolloids in cell wall (BA)

Sulphated phyco (RED)

- 3 Complex, post-fertilisation developments (RA)

- 4 Photosynthetic pigment Chl-a and cellulosic cell wall

QUESTION

Majority of the red algae are **A** with greater concentrations found in the **B**.

- 1** A - Fresh water B - Warmer areas
- 2** A - Marine water B - Colder areas
- 3** A - Salt water B - Colder areas
- 4** A - Marine water B - Warmer areas

QUESTION

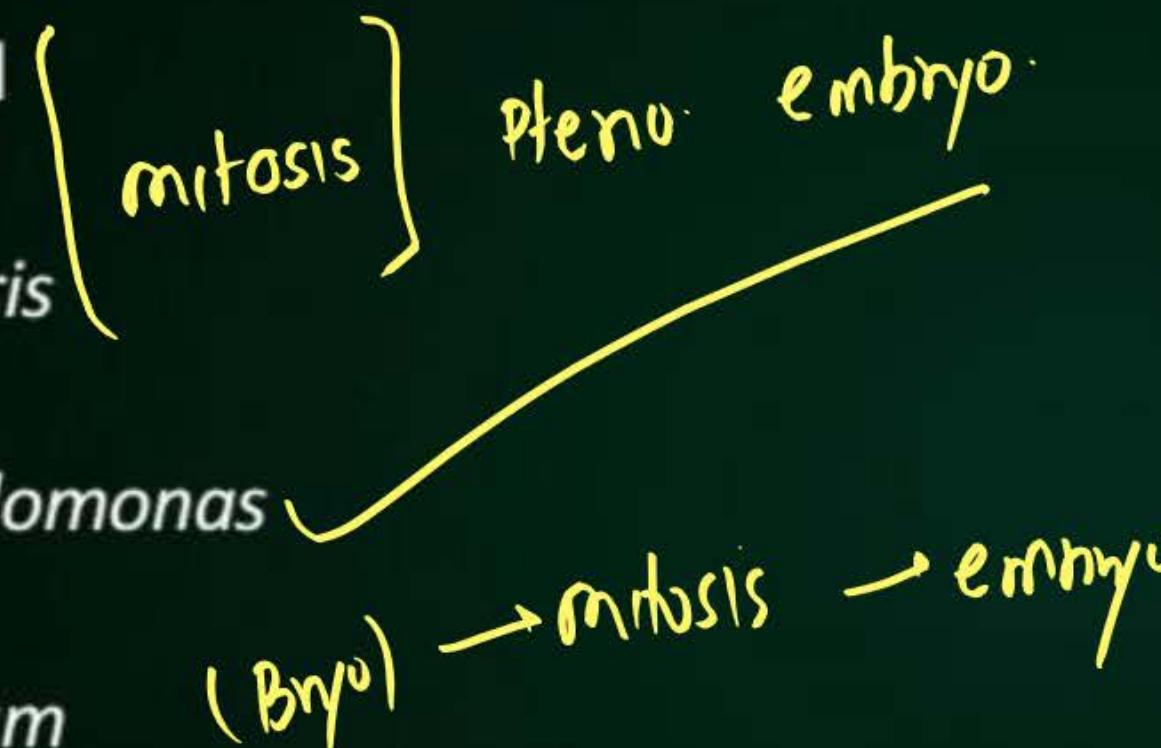
Meiosis in the zygote results in the formation of haploid spores/organisms in

1 Horsetail

2 *Dryopteris*

3 *Chlamydomonas*

4 *Sphagnum*



QUESTION

Diplontic life cycle is found in

- 1** All seed-bearing plants *gym & angio*
- 2** All vascular *cryptogams* *Bry* *Pt* *haplodiplo*
- 3** All amphibians of plant kingdom (*Bryophyte*) : *haplodip.*
- 4** *All homosporous* plants *heterosporous* (*gym,* *Gingiops*)
Except *homosporous* *Pteridophytes*

QUESTION

Red algae differs from brown algae as the former

non-
sulphated.

- 1 Is found in marine habitat (Both) X
- 2 Lack thalloid body X
- 3 Lack sexual reproduction X
- 4 Have polysulphated esters in their cell wall

QUESTION

Oogamous type of sexual reproduction and diplontic life cycle is seen in

- (a) *Ectocarpus* → BA → haplodiplontic gym, angio ,
- (b) *Spirogyra* (GA) → haplontic Fucus
- (c) *Wolfia* (Angio) → D.
- (d) *Fucus* (D)

1 (a) and (d)

2 (b) and (c)

3 (a) and (b)

4 (c) and (d)

QUESTION

In pteridophytes

mostly: one kind (*homospory*).

- (a) Spores are **always** of two kinds
- (b) Vascular tissues are present
- (c) The sporophyte is **dominant** over the photosynthetic gametophyte
- (d) The development of zygotes into young embryos takes place within the female gametophytes

1 (a), (b) and (d) are correct

2 Only (d) is incorrect

3 (a) and (c) are incorrect

4 All are correct except (b)

QUESTION

Match the classes of pteridophyta given in column I with their respective members given in column II

Column I

- a. Psilopsida
- b. Lycopsida
- c. Pteropsida
- d. Sphenopsida

Column II

- (i) Selaginella
- (ii) Adiantum
- (iii) Psilotum
- (iv) Equisetum

Select the correct answer from the following

1

a(iii), b(i), c(iv), d(ii)

2

a(i), b(iii), c(ii), d(iv)

3

a(iii), b(i), c(ii), d(iv)

4

a(i), b(iv), c(iii), d(ii)

QUESTION

Which of the following organisms, does not have diplontic life cycle?

- 1 *Fucus* (D)
- 2 *Cycas* (D) → gymno
- 3 *Funaria* (Haplodiplontic)
(Byo.)
- 4 *Mango* (D) → angio

QUESTION

Read the following statements

- (a) In Cycas, male cones and megasporophylls are borne on different plants (~~dioe~~).
- (b) The redwood tree is one of the tallest angiosperm ~~gymnosperm~~.
- (c) ^D Pinus, ^{Hap} Volvox and Polysiphonia exhibit diplontic life cycle pattern
- (d) In Cycas, the megasporangium mother cell is differentiated from one of the cells of nucellus

How many of the above statements are correct?

1 Three

2 One

3 Four

4 Two

QUESTION

✓ P, Q, A



The diploid sporophyte is represented by a dominant, independent, photosynthetic, vascular plant body. It alternates with multicellular, independent but short-lived haploid gametophyte such pattern of life cycle is found in

- 1 Bryophytes
- 2 Bryophytes and pteridophytes
- 3 Gymnosperms and angiosperms
- 4 Pteridophytes



QUESTION*angiosperm.*

Read the following statements and select the option with correct statements.

- (a) In Wolfia, the highly reduced female gametophyte present within ovule, is embryo sac
- (b) The ploidy level of endosperm in Cycas and Eucalyptus is triploid.
- (c) Azolla is a water fern.
- (d) Majority of the red algae are marine with greater abundance in the warmer areas

1 (a) and (b) only

2 (b) and (c) only

3 (a), (b) and (c)

4 (a), (c) and (d)



QUESTION

Anth → Archegonia
prothallus. (monoecious).



In pteridophytes, gametophyte that develops in the homosporous species is usually

1 Monoecious and has events, precursor to the seed habit

2 Dioecious and does not lead to seed habit

3 Monoecious and does not lead to seed habit

4 Dioecious and has events, precursor to the seed habit

seed habit
absent

prec. to
seed
habit : heterosp
ptendo.

QUESTION

The megasporangium of Pinus mainly consists of

- 1 Nucellus, protected by female gametophyte Integument
- 2 ~~Integument having single archegonia~~ Two or more
- 3 Nucellus, protected by single integument
- 4 Several archegonia and ~~not~~ protected by any integument

Ovule

QUESTION

Ephedra is placed in

ORDER

- 1 Cycadales (*cycas*)
- 2 Ginkgoales (*ginkgo biloba*)
- 3 Gnetales (*Gnetum, ephedra*)
- 4 Coniferales (*pinus*)

QUESTION

Which is not a feature of naked seeded plants?

gymnosperm

- 1 Direct pollination
Table

- 2 Orthotropous ovule
Table

- 3 Haploid endosperm

- 4 *Absense*
Presence of veins and veinlets in leaves

QUESTION

Read the following four statements (A-D).

- a. In gymnosperms, female gametophyte is represented by ~~megasporophyll~~ *endosperm*.
- b. In Selaginella & ~~Salvinia~~, the gametophytic plant body possesses *rhizophore*.
- c. Origin of seed habit can be traced in Selaginella
- d. Antheridiophore and archegoniophores are present in Marchantia

How many of the above statements are correct?

1 Two

2 Three

3 One

4 Four

1 Q 55
2 3 4

QUESTION

Pinus and *Polytrichum* resemble each other in
~~gymno~~ ^{dip} ~~Bryo~~ (hapdip)

- 1 Motile male gamete (*Bryo*) *Pinus*: Non-motile.
- 2 ~~Presence of vessels in xylem~~ ^{absense}
- 3 Non-motile female gamete
- 4 Diplontinc life cycle

QUESTION

Choose the correct statement.

- 1** Mosses are attached to the soil through multicellular and unbranched rhizoids X

- 2** Prothallus is free-living, ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ conspicuous and photosynthetic gametophytes X

- 3** Male or female cones or strobili are borne on the same tree (Pinus) X : *mmeious*

- 4** Both (1) & (2)

QUESTION

Match items in column-I with those in column-II.

Column-I

- a. Seed habit (i)
- b. Living fossil (ii)
- c. Reduced male gametophyte (iii)
- d. Female *gametophyte* (iv)
- e. Moss (v)

Column-II

- Polytrichum
 - Ginkgo
 - Embryo sac (*angiosperm*)
 - Pollen grain (~~*angiosperm*~~)
 - Vascular cryptogams
- Bryo (Non vascular)
ptend. (vascular)

1

a(v), b(ii), c(iv), d(iii), e(i)

2

a(ii), b(i), c(iii), d (iv), e(v)

3

a(v), b(i), c(iv), d(ii), e(ii)

4

a(i), b(ii), c(iii), d(iv), e(v)

QUESTION

Select the correct statements w.r.t non-vascular amphibian of plant kingdom.

~~Sporophyte~~

- 1 The gametophyte is differentiated into a foot, seta & capsule
- 2 Sporophyte is ~~2n~~ ^{not} haploid & free-living
- 3 Economically ~~more~~ ^{less} important but ecologically ~~less~~ ^{more} important
- 4 They produce biflagellate antherozoids

QUESTION

Zygote does not undergo reduction division immediately in

(Bryophyta)

- 1 All algae and mosses

- 2 Chlamydomonas and Polytrichum

- 3 Polytrichum and Sphagnum (Bryophyta)

- 4 All algae and bryophytes

QUESTION

gymno angiosperm

How many of the given features are related to **phanerogams without ovary?**

gymnosperm.

- a. Haploid endosperm
- b. Zygotic meiosis
- c. Multicellular female gametophyte retained within megasporangia / ovule
- d. Naked ovule but without archegonia

1 Two

2 Three

3 Four

4 One

QUESTION

If the number of chromosomes in **PEN** of maize plant is 30, then the number of chromosomes in the stem and megasporangium is respectively

- 1 40, 20
- 2 20, 20
- 3 20, 10
- 4 10, 20

Primary endosperm Nucleus.
angio

a_n
 2×10

$2n$
 2×10

$3n : 30$

$n : \frac{30}{3} = 10$

QUESTION

Which of the following is right combination?

- 1 *Pteris*
(Ptendo) - ~~Haplodip.~~
~~Haplontic life cycle~~
- 2 *Spirogyra*
Algae - Haplontic life cycle
- 3 *Ectocarpus*
BA - ~~Haplodip.~~
~~Diplontic life cycle~~
- 4 *Cedrus*
Gymno - ~~Haplodip.~~
~~Haplo-diplontic life cycle~~

QUESTION

Wolfia is included in angiosperms because

- 1 Seeds are not protected by seed coat
- 2 Seeds are enclosed in fruits
- 3 Production of two type of spores (gymnosperm)
- 4 Autotrophic mode of nutrition (PK),

QUESTION

Strobili or cones are found in

- 1** Selaginella, Equisetum
- 2** Selaginella, Azolla
- 3** Equisetum, Azolla
- 4** Selaginella, Sphagnum



QUESTION

Study the statements (a-c) given below and select the correct one w.r.t mosses.

- a. The sporophyte in mosses is ~~less~~^{more} elaborate than that in liverworts X
- b. Spores are formed ~~before~~^{after} meiosis X
- c. Vegetative reproduction in mosses is by fragmentation and budding in the secondary protonema

- 1 Only a and c
- 2 Only a
- 3 Only a and b
- 4 Only c

QUESTION

Select the correct option to fill up the blanks in the following statements.

- a. In gymnosperm, the male & female (i) do not have a/an (ii) free living existence.
- b. (iii) is one of the tallest tree species.
- c. In (iv), the stems are branched.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1	Gametophyte	Independent	Sequoia	Cycas
2	Sporophyte	Dependent	Pinus	Cycas
3	Gametophyte	Independent	Cycas	Pinus
4	Gametophyte	Independent	Sequoia	Pinus

QUESTION

Meiosis in the zygote results in the formation of haploid spores/organisms in

- 1 Horsetail

(P)

X

- 2 Dryopteris

(P)

X

- 3 Chlamydomonas

✓

- 4 Sphagnum

(B)

X

B, P, G, A

Mitosis in zygote

QUESTION

Prothallus of *Dryopteris* is

- a. Inconspicuous
- b. Unicellular X
- c. Diploid N .
- d. Non-photosynthetic X
- e. Free-living
- f. Monoecious ✓

- 1 Only a, b and d
- 2 Only c, d and e
- 3 Only b, c and d
- 4 Only a, e and f

QUESTION

All of the following have macrophyllous leaves, except

- 1** Lycopodium
- 2** Adiantum
- 3** Pteris
- 4** Dryopteris

QUESTION

(B) & (P)

How many of the following plants have both antheridia & archegonia?

Chlamydomonas, Volvox, Marchantia, Funaria, Adiantum, Dryopteris, Cycas, Laminaria.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | Two | X | algae | Bryo | Bryo | Pter | Pter | gym. | algae |
| 2 | Four | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | X |
| 3 | Six | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Eight | | | | | | | | |
- 1 Two
- 2 Four
- 3 Six
- 4 Eight

3.5 ANGIOSPERMS

Unlike the gymnosperms where the ovules are naked, in the angiosperms or flowering plants, the pollen grains and ovules are developed in specialised structures called **flowers**. In angiosperms, the seeds are enclosed in fruits. The angiosperms are an exceptionally large group of plants occurring in wide range of habitats.

ovary
✓

ovary absent
✓

They range in size from the smallest *Wolffia* to tall trees of *Eucalyptus* (over 100 metres). They provide us with food, fodder, fuel, medicines and several other commercially important products. They are divided into two classes : the **dicotyledons** and the **monocotyledons** (Figure 3.5).

Part
seed → Embryo
(soil) → cotyledon

T
②
leaf like
structure
food stored.

Character	Algae	Bryo.	Pteri.	Gymno.	Angio.
Embryo	X <i>Zygote</i> ✓	✓ (1st embryophyte)	✓	✓	✓
Seed (Spermatophytes)	X	X	1st time precursor to seed habit/condition for seed formation	✓ 1st Time Formed (NAKED)	✓ COVERED.
Ovary, Flower	X	X	X CONES ✓ (Selaginella, Equisetum)	X CONES ✓	✓ OVARY ✓ FLOWER ✓ [ONLY]
Ovule	X	X	Megasporangium (Integument absent)	✓ (ORTHOTROPOUS OVULE)	✓ (ANATROPOUS OVULE)
ROOT, STEM, LEAF (Vascular tissue, sporophyte)	X	X	✓ 1st Time (Tracheophyte)	✓ Trach.	✓ Tracheophyte.
Root, stem, leaf (sporophyte)	X	(Haploid) ROOT LIKE / Rhizoid STEM LIKE / axis LEAF LIKE STRUCTURE	✓ (2n)	✓ (2n)	✓ (2n)
Homo/Hetero.	Homo	Homo	mostly homo few heterosporous.	Hetrosporous	Hetrosporous.

Character	Algae	Bryo.	Pteri.	Gymno.	Angio.
Male sex Organ	Antheridium	Antheridium	Anther	only archegonium	Both absent
Female sex Organ	Oogonium (Unicellular)	Archegonium	Archegonium		
chara (multicellular)	Globule/Antheridium Nucule/oogonium				
Endosperm	✗	✗	✗	✓ n Before fertilisation Represent By female gametophyte	✓, 3n after fertilisation
Pollen grain	✗	✗	✗	✓ PINUS: 2 wings present (only wind) Pollen grain fall on Ovule (Direct germination)	air, H_2O , Insect pollen fall on Stigma (Indirect germination)

Character	Algae	Bryo.	Pteri.	Gymno.	Angio.
Life cycle	Haplantic (Ulothrix, Spirogyra, Chlamydomonas, Volvox) But Fucus: diplantic ectocarpus & polysiphonia (Haplodiplantic)	Haplodiplantic	Haplodiplantic	diplantic Leaf: vein & veinlets absent	diplantic. ✓
Dominant Body	gametophyte (mostly)	gametophyte, N Free living. Independent, Photosynthetic.	Sporophyte, 2N. Indep, Free living Photosynthetic	Sporophyte, 2N, Indep, Free living, Photosynthetic	Sporophyte, 2N, Indep, Free liv, Photosy.
Gametophyte (Multi cellular)	"	"	Independent, free living, Photosynthetic (PROTHAWUS.)	dependent on sporophyte, Not free living	dependent on sporophyle Not free living.
Sporophyte (2n)	Represent By Zygote	FOOT, SETA, CAPSULE, Dependent.	Independent	Indepen.	Independent.

**THANK
YOU**