

**NEET Questions-**  
**Chapter-3 Plant Kingdom**

**1. The system of plant classification proposed by Carolus Linnaeus was artificial because**

- a) It was based on evolutionary relationship of plants
- b) It was based on similarities and differences in floral and other morphological characters only
- c) It took into account the physiological facts along with the morphological characters
- d) None of the above

**2. Linnaeus is credited with introducing**

- a) The concept of inheritance
- b) Law of limiting factor
- c) Theory of heredity
- d) Binomial nomenclature

**3. Out of the 4 widely known systems of classification one remains less phylogenetic and more natural and that is of**

- a) Engler and Prantl
- b) Hutchinson
- c) Bentham and Hooker
- d) Rendle

**4. The chief merit of Bentham and Hookers classification is that**

- a) it is a natural system of classification of all group of plants
- b) a system based on evolutionary concept
- c) it also considered the phylogenetic aspect
- d) The description of taxa are based on actual examination of the specimens

**5. 'Systema Naturae' written by Linnaeus contains a list of**

- a) 4000 species of plants
- b) 2000 species of plants
- c) 4200 species of plants
- d) 4200 species of animals

**6. Natural system of classification of plants differs from artificial system of classification in**

- a) taking into account only one vegetative character
- b) taking into account only one floral character
- c) taking into account all the similarities between plants
- d) all of these

**7. One of the best methods for understanding general relationships of plants is**

- a) Cytotaxonomy
- b) Experimental Taxonomy
- c) Numerical Taxonomy
- d) Chemotaxonomy

**8. Systematics deals with**

- a) Identification of Organism
- b) Classification of organisms
- c) the kinds and diversity of all organisms and the existing relationships amongst themselves
- d) identification, naming and classification of both plants and animals

**9.  $\alpha$ - taxonomy deals with**

- a) Classical taxonomy
- b) Chemotaxonomy
- c) phylogeny
- d) experimental taxonomy

**10. Classical taxonomy is also termed**

- a)  $\beta$  taxonomy
- b) systematics
- c) descriptive taxonomy
- d) experimental taxonomy

**11. The advantage of Systematics is that it**

- a) gives an idea of organic diversity, its origin and evolution in the plant and animal kingdom
- b) is complementary to other branches of biology
- c) provides correct information needed in agriculture, medical, veterinary sciences etc.
- d) All of these

**12. Syngenesious anthers and epipetalous stamens are found in**

- a) Liliaceae
- b) Malvaceae
- c) Solanaceae
- d) Compositae

**13. Indefinite stamens are characteristic of family**

- a) Malvaceae
- b) Gramineae
- c) Labiatae
- d) Cruciferae

**14. Synandrous condition is common in the family**

- a) Umbelliferae
- b) Rosaceae
- c) Malvaceae
- d) Cucurbitaceae

**15. Polyadelphous condition is found in**

- a) Leguminosae
- b) Rutaceae
- c) Compositae
- d) Liliaceae

**16) Number of series in Polypetalae are**

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

17) Earlier classification emphasized on

- a) Reproductive characters
- b) Vegetative characters
- c) Both
- d) Anatomical characters

18) Naming a plant is called

- a) Systematic botany
- b) Nomenclature
- c) Taxonomy
- d) Cytology

19) Bentham and Hooker's classification is a

- a) phylogenetic system of classification
- b) artificial system of classification
- c) natural system of classification
- d) sexual system of classification

20) Carolus Linnaeus proposed classification based on

- a) Artificial system
- b) Nature system
- c) Phylogenetic system
- d) Modern system

21) Genera Plantarum was published by

- a) Engler and Prantl
- b) Carolus Linnaeus
- c) Bentham and Hooker
- d) Darwin

22) Number of seed plants described by Bentham and Hooker's classification were

- a) 102
- b) 302
- c) 402

d) 202

23) The classification that is exhaustive and broad based

- a) Modern System
- b) Phylogenetic System
- c) Natural System
- d) Artificial System

24) The system of classification widely accepted and followed in India is the one proposed by

- a) Carlus Linnaeus
- b) Adolf Engler and Karl Prantl
- c) Lamarck
- d) Bentham and Hooker

25) Thalamus is prominent in

- a) Thalamiflorae
- b) Disciflorae
- c) Caliciflorae
- d) Inferae

26) "An Integrated system of classification of flowering plants" appeared in the year

- a) 1881
- b) 1981
- c) 1883
- d) 1859

27) The largest group of plant kingdom is

- a) Cryptogams
- b) Angiosperms
- c) Gymnosperms
- d) Phanerogams

28) The later system of classification laid more importance

- a) Reproductive characters
- b) Vegetative characters
- c) Both
- d) Anatomical characters

29) The first part of Genera Plantarum appeared in

- a) June 1852
- b) July 1882
- c) April 1883
- d) July 1862

30) Number of volumes in Genera Plantarum

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

31) A good example for natural system of classification is that proposed by

- a) Carolus Linnaeus
- b) Bentham and Hooker
- c) Adolf Engler and Karl Prantl
- d) Arthur Cronquist and Adjunct

32) Royal Botanical Garden is situated at

- a) United States of America
- b) England
- c) French
- d) India

33) All important character are considered for classification in

- a) Artificial system
- b) Nature system
- c) Phylogenetic system
- d) Modern system

34) The family Gnetaceae is included under

- a) Monochlamydae
- b) Monocotyledons
- c) Dicotyledons
- d) Gymnosperms

35) Bacteria are found to be primitive organisms because they

- a) are small, microscopic which are not seen with naked eye.
- b) cause serious diseases to human being, domesticated animals and crop plants.
- c) produce endospores which are very resistant to adverse conditions.
- d) possess incipient nucleus and show amitotic division.

36) Which one single organism or the pair of organisms is correctly assigned to its taxonomic group?

- a) Paramecium and Plasmodium belong to the same kingdom as that of Penicillium.
- b) Lichen is a composite organism formed from the symbiotic association of an alga and a protozoan.
- c) Yeast used in making bread and beer is a fungus.
- d) Nostoc and Anabaena are examples of protista.

37) Bacteria were regarded to be plants because

- a) some of them are green in colour.
- b) they are present every where.
- c) some of them cannot move.
- d) they have a rigid cell wall.

38) A fungus contains cells with two nuclei from different genomes. The nuclei do not fuse but divide independently and simultaneously as new cells are formed. This fungus belongs to

- a) Phycomycetes
- b) Zygomycetes

c deuteromycetes  
d basidiomycetes

39) Ustilago causes plant diseases (called smuts) because

- a) they parasitize on cereals.
- b) they lack mycelium.
- c) they develop sooty masses of spores.
- d) their affected parts become completely black.

40) In some viruses, RNA is present instead of DNA indicating that

- a) their nucleic acid must combine with host DNA before replication.
- b) they cannot replicate.
- c) there is no hereditary information.
- d) RNA can transfer hereditary material.

41) When a moist bread is kept exposed in air, it becomes mouldy and black because

- a) spores are present in the water.
- b) spores are present in the bread.
- c) spores are present in the air.
- d) the bread decomposes.

42) Lichens indicate SO<sub>2</sub> pollution because they

- a) show association between algae and fungi.
- b) grow faster than others.
- c) are sensitive to SO<sub>2</sub>.
- d) flourish in SO<sub>2</sub> rich environment.

43) A virus can be considered a living organism because it

- a) responds to touch stimulus
- b) respire
- c) reproduces (inside the host)
- d) can cause disease

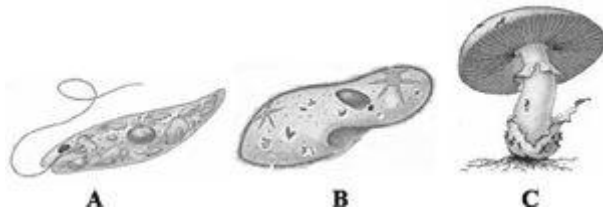
44) Bacteria lack alternation of generation because there is

- a) neither syngamy nor reduction division.
- b) no distinct chromosomes.
- c) no conjugation.
- d) no exchange of genetic material.

45) Yeast is not included in protozoans but in fungi because

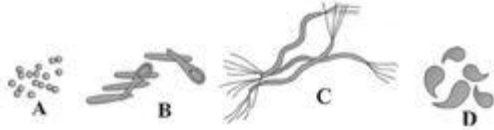
- a) it has no chlorophyll.
- b) some fungal hyphae grow in such a way that they give the appearance of pseudomycelium.
- c) it has eukaryotic organization.
- d) cell wall is made up of cellulose and reserve food material is starch.

46) Identify the following figures A, B and C.



- a) A – Euglena, B – Paramecium, C – Agaricus
- b) A – Euglena, B – Planaria, C – Agaricus
- c) A – Planaria, B – Paramecium, C – Agaricus
- d) A – Euglena, B – Paramecium, C – Aspergillus

47) Choose the correct names of the different bacteria given below according to their shapes.



- a) A – Cocci, B – Bacilli, C – Spirilla, D – Vibrio
- b) A – Bacilli, B – Cocci, C – Spirilla, D – Vibrio
- c) A – Spirilla, B – Bacilli, C – Cocci, D – Vibrio
- d) A – Spirilla, B – Vibrio, C – Cocci, D – Bacilli

48) Select the correct match from the given option.

- a) Occurrence of dikaryotic stage - ascomycetes and basidiomycetes.
- b) Saprophytes - They are autotrophic and absorb soluble organic matter from dead substrates.
- c) Vegetative mean of reproduction in fungi - fragmentation, budding and sporangiophores.
- d) Steps involved in asexual cycle of fungi - plasmogamy, karyogamy and meiosis in zygote resulting in haploid spores.

49) Which of the following groups of protozoan is not correctly matched with its feature?

- a) Amoeboid - Marine forms have silica shells on their surface.
- b) Flagellated - Either free living or parasitic.
- c) Ciliated - Actively moving organisms due to presence of cilia.
- d) Sporozoans - Move and capture their prey with the help of false feet.

50) Which of the following pair is correctly matched ?

- a) fungi saprophytic parasitic mode of nutrition.
- b) monera nuclear membrane is present.
- c) plantae cell wall is made up of cellulose.
- d) animalia cell wall is absent.

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ANSWER KEY:-

1	d	26	b
2	D	27	b
3	C	28	a
4	D	29	d
5	D	30	b
6	C	31	b
7	D	32	b
8	C	33	b
9	A	34	d
10	C	35	d
11	D	36	c
12	D	37	d
13	A	38	d
14	D	39	d
15	B	40	d
16	C	41	b
17	B	42	c
18	B	43	c
19	C	44	a
20	A	45	b
21	C	46	a
22	D	47	a
23	A	48	a
24	D	49	d
25	C	50	b