**Objective Botany For M Sc II Sem**

**Gymnosperm**

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1. The "age of fossil cycads" is

Mesozoic

Cenozoic

Palaeozoic

Carboniferous

1. The ovule bearing structure or megasporophyii is foliar in

Taxales

Cordaitales

Bennettitales

Cycadales

1. Syndetocheilic stomata is the characteristic feature of

Williamsonia

Glossopteris

Ginkgo

Araucaria

1. A fossil plant, probably shrub, having long and short shoots, later bearing reproductive organs terminally, stem is polystelic, wood rays are uniseriate, female organs are stalked mulberries, seeds sessile with outer fleshy integument. The plant is

Glossopteris

Pentoxylon

Cycadeoidea

Williamsonia

1. The secondary wood of Pentoxylon is

Pycnoxylic and polystelic

Manoxylic and monostelic

Polyxylic and Manoxylic

Pycnoxylic and monoxylic

1. Stachyosporous means reproductive organs are borne on

Leaf

Stem

Ovuliferous scale

Bract scale

1. Unbranched stem, manoxylic wood, occurrence of mucilage canals in cortex and pith, diploxylic leaf traces, plants dioecious, reproductive organs cone, orthotropus ovules ,seeds large and microsporophylls scale like are characteristic feature of

Zamia

Taxus

Ginkgo

Cryptomeria

1. The development of microsporangia in Zamia is

Leptosporangiate

Eusporangiate

Both

None

1. Bisporagiate cones are found in

Lyginodendron

Cycadeoidea

Pinus

Ginkgo

1. Williamsonia sewardiana has been described by

H N Andrews

K R Surange

Birbal Sahni

D D Pant

1. Cycadeoidales resembles Angiosperms in

having naked ovules

in large compound stamens

absence of marginal cells

having dicotyledonous embryo

1. Cycadeoidea differs from Cycas in having

morphologically similar fronds

having monoxylic wood

in having monocolpate stamens

in the presence of syndetochelic stomata

1. Williamsonia is represented by five species in India and all of these have been reported from

Rajmal Hills

Shivalik Hills

Vindhyam range

Nilgiris.

1. The name Glossopteris was first used by

Lele

Sahni

Brongniart

Pant

1. The leaves of Glossopteris are

tongue shaped

spoon shaped

fan shaped

oval in shape

1. Gangamopteris is usually preseved as

petrifactions

impressions

Both

None

1. The stem or rhizome of Glossopteris is known as

Gangamopteris

Vertebraria

Glossopteris

Rubidgea

1. The male reproductive organ of Glossopteridaceae is known as

Kendrostrobus

Rubidgea

Glossopteris

Gangamopteris

1. Scutum is the name given to

Male reproductive organ

Female reproductive organ

Leaf

Stem

1. In which plant of Glossopteridaceae mid rib is absent

Glossopteris browniana

Glossopteris indica

Gangamopteris cyclopterioides

Glossopteris fibrossa

1. The Pteridosperms were discovered by

A C Seward

Grand Eury

Birbal Sahni

K R Surange

1. Pteridosperms reached their climax in

Palaeozoic

Mesozoic

Coenozoic

Permian

1. Pteridospermales have been divided into the family which number

2

3

5

7

1. Pteridosperms occupy an intermediate position between

Fern and Cycadophytes

Bryophytes and pteridophytes

Pteridophytes and Coniferes

Pteridophytes and Angiosperms

1. The term Gymnosperm was first used by

Aristole

Theophrastus

Transley

Robert Koch

1. In which of the following groups of plants the adult plant is sporophyte

Algae

Fungi

Bryophyta

Gymnosperms

1. Which of the following does not require external water for fertilization

Mosses

Cycads

Ferns

Liverworts

1. Which of the following habits are commonly not found in Gymnosperms?

Herbs

shrubs

trees

Lianas

1. Which of the following are not found in Gymnosperms?

Antheridia

Archegonia

ovules

Egg cells

1. In Gymnosperms, archegonia lack

Egg cell

Neck Canal Cells

Neck cells

Venter canal cells

1. The Gymosperm differs from angiosperm

in showing xerophytic characters

in having seeds

in being larger in size

jn having naked ovules

1. In gymnosperm fruit are not formed because

ovary is absent

pollination is absent

fertilization is absent

they are seedless plants

1. The group of plant having seeds but not having flowers is

Bryophyta

pteridophyta

gymnosperm

Algae

1. Most gymnosperms have

Antheridia and archegonia both

Only antheridia

only archegonia

neither antheridia nor archegonia

1. Polination in gymnosperm is

anemophyllous

Entomophyllous

ornithophyllous

Chiropterophyllous

1. Which of the following is absent in the phloem of gymnosperm

sieve tubes

companion cells

phloem fibre

phloem parenchyma

1. In gymnosperm endosperm is

triploid

diploid

haploid

tetraploid

1. Studies on gymnosperm in India was started by

Birbal Sahni

S C Bhatnagar

M B Raizada

M A Sampathkumaran

1. The scientist who divided gymnosperm into two group-Stachyspermae and Phyllospermae is

Birbal Sahni

D D pant

K R Sporne

Wieland

1. In Cycadales stomata found is

haplocheilic

syndetocheilic

both

none

1. The name Pentoxylae was proposed by

Prof Birbal Sahni

K R Sporne

Chamberlain

D D Pant

1. The leaves of pentoxylae is known as

Sahnia

Nipaniophyllum

Carnoconites

Nipanioxylon

1. The fossil of Pentoxylae was found from

Rajmahal Hill

Shivalik Hill

Khasi & Jantia Hill

Vindhyan Hill

1. The Cornoconites in Pentoxylae is

Stem

leaf

seed bearing organ

pollen bearing organ

1. Sahnia in Pentoxylae is

Pollen bearing organ

Root bearing organ

seed bearing organ

Leaf bearing organ

1. The secondary wood of Pentoxylae is

Exocentric

endocentric

Exarch

endarch

1. The stomata in Pentoxylae is

haplocheilic

Syndetocheilic

Both

Cycadalian stomata

1. In Pentoxylae, both long and short shoots are present. This character resembles with

Cycas

Zamia

Pinus

Ephedra

1. A fossil plant with five stele is

Rhynia

pentoxylon

cordaities

Williamsonia

1. The largest genus of Cycadaceae family is

Cycas

Zamia

Stangeria

Dioon

1. The Genus Zamia is confined to

Tropical America from Florida to chile

Australia

Assam

Tropical Africa from Natal Province

1. The smallest plant of Cycadaceae family is

Microcycas calocoma

Zamia pygmaea

Encephalartos altensteinaii

Bowenia spectabilis

1. Occurrence of girdle traces is the characteristic feature of

Zamia

Pinus

Ginkgo

Ephedra

1. In Cycadaceae, the pollen grains are released at

3-celled stage

2-celled stage

4-celled stage

1-celled stage

1. In Cupressus pollination takes place at

2-celled stage

1-celled stage

3-celled stage

4-celled stage