

# PYQSide

## NEET PLANT KINGDOM — BRYOPHYTES (LIVERWORTS, MOSSES) — PYQS

Max. Marks: 68

Questions: 17

### Section A (MCQ)

**Q.1** In bryophytes, the gemmae help in which one of the following? [NEET (UG) 2025]

- (1) Nutrient absorption (2) Gaseous exchange  
(3) Sexual reproduction (4) Asexual reproduction

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**Q.2** The correct sequence of events in the life cycle of bryophytes is

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

[NEET (UG) 2025]

- (1) B, E, A, D, C (2) D, E, A, B, C  
(3) D, E, A, C, B (4) B, E, A, C, D

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**Q.3** Given below are two statements : One labelled as Assertion A and the other labelled as Reason R:

**Assertion (A):** The first stage of gametophyte in the life cycle of moss is protonema stage.

**Reason (R):** Protonema develops directly from spores produced in capsule.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from options given below:

[NEET (UG) 2023]

- (1) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A  
(2) A is correct but R is not correct  
(3) A is not correct but R is correct  
(4) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

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**Q.4** Gemmae are present in

[NEET (UG) 2021]

- (1) Some Liverworts (2) Mosses  
(3) Pteridophytes (4) Some Gymnosperms

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**Q.5** In bryophytes and pteridophytes, transport of male gametes requires [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

- (1) birds (2) water (3) wind (4) insects.

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**Q.6** Which of the following is responsible for peat formation? [AIPMT 2014]

- (1) *Marchantia* (2) *Riccia*  
(3) *Funaria* (4) *Sphagnum*

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**Q.7** The plant body is thalloid in

[NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

- (1) *Sphagnum* (2) *Salvinia*  
(3) *Marchantia* (4) *Funaria*.

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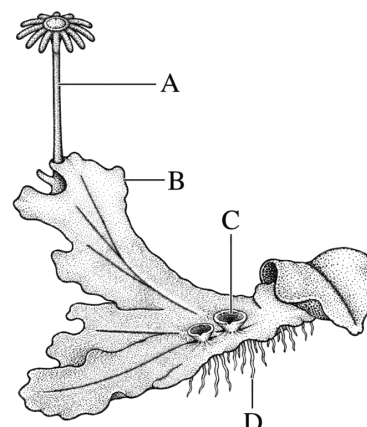
**Q.8** Which one of the following is common to multicellular fungi, filamentous algae and protonema of mosses? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) Diplontic life cycle  
(2) Members of Kingdom Plantae  
(3) Mode of Nutrition  
(4) Multiplication by fragmentation

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**Q.9** Examine the figure given below and select the correct option giving all the four parts (A, B, C and D) rightly identified. [AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]



- (1) (A) Archegoniophore  
(B) Female thallus  
(C) Gemma cup  
(D) Rhizoids

- (2) (A) Antheridiophore  
(B) Male thallus  
(C) Globule  
(D) Roots

- (3) (A) Archegoniophore  
(B) Female thallus  
(C) Bud  
(D) Foot

- (4) (A) Seta  
(B) Sporophyte  
(C) Protonema  
(D) Rhizoids

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**Q.10** Archegoniophore is present in

[AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

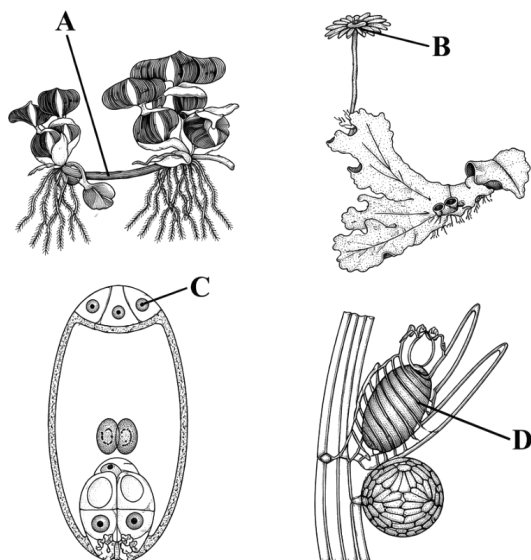
- (1) *Marchantia* (2) *Chara*  
(3) *Adiantum* (4) *Funaria*

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**Q.11** Examine the figures (A–D) given below and select the right option, in which all the four structures A, B, C and D are identified correctly.

[AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]



- (1) A → Offset, B → Antheridiophore, C → Antipodals, D → Oogonium  
(2) A → Rhizome, B → Sporangiphore, C → Polar cell, D → Globule  
(3) A → Sucker, B → Seta, C → Megaspore mother cell, D → Gemma cup  
(4) A → Runner, B → Archegoniophore, C → Synergid, D → Antheridium

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**Q.12** Male and female gametophytes are independent and free-living in [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

- (1) mustard (2) castor  
(3) *Pinus* (4) *Sphagnum*

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**Q.13** Spore dissemination in some liverworts is aided by [AIPMT 2007]

- (1) indusium (2) calyptra  
(3) peristome teeth (4) elaters

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**Q.14** Peat moss is used as a packing material for sending flowers and live plants to distant places because [AIPMT 2006]

- (1) it serves as a disinfectant  
(2) it is easily available  
(3) it is hygroscopic  
(4) it reduces transpiration

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**Q.15** In a moss, the sporophyte [AIPMT 2006]

- (1) manufactures food for itself, as well as for the gametophyte  
(2) is partially parasitic on the gametophyte  
(3) produces gametes that give rise to the gametophyte  
(4) arises from a spore produced from the gametophyte

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**Q.16** Which one of the following pairs of plants are not seed producers? [AIPMT 2003]

- (1) Fern and *Funaria*  
(2) *Funaria* and *Ficus*  
(3) *Ficus* and *Chlamydomonas*  
(4) *Funaria* and *Pinus*

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**Q.17** Chlorenchyma is known to develop in the :

[AIPMT 2003]

- (1) Mycelium of a green mould such as *Aspergillus*
- (2) Pollen tube of *Pinus*
- (3) Cytoplasm of *Chlorella*
- (4) Spore capsule of a moss

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### ANSWER KEY

|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|
| Ques. | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ans.  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1  | 1  |
| Ques. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |   |   |   |    |    |
| Ans.  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 4  |   |   |   |    |    |