KENYA MA

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLE OF CLASSIFICATION

1. Evidence from paleontology (study of fossil) shows that the complex plants a derived from (a) complex advanced type (b) lower unicellular type (c) simple unicellular type (d) multicellular type.
2. An evolutionary tree consist of the primitive organisms occupying the positions _____ (a) near the crown (b) near the base of the tree (c) at the first branch of the tree (d) in-between the crown
3. An evolutionary tree is a tree with _____ (a) branches (b) stems (c) base (d) steps
4. On the evolutionary tree the advanced organisms are found on the branches near _____ (a) the base (b) the crown (c) the first branch (c) the root
5. In order to appreciate the diversity in plants, the study of plant is (a) rationalized (b) taxonomized (c) systematized (d) complemented
6. The following are the complementary method of classifying plant except (a) similarity in their morphological features (b) degree of occurrence in a part of locality (c) similarity in the physiological feature (d) evolutionary phylogenetic relationship.
7. The sum total of all features common to a plant group is considered as (a) diagnostic feature (b) evolutionary feature (c) physiological feature (d) characteristic feature
8. A classification which considered all the important criteria for putting plants into group is termed (a) selected criteria (b) artificial classification (c) natural classification (d) possible criteria
9. When few criterials are used in plant classification this is called (a) selected criteria (b) artificial classification (c) binomial classification (d) fewer classification
10. A collection of related species form _____ (a) family (b) order (c) class (d) genus
11. The binomial system was devised by _____ (a) Carl William (b) Carl Linnaens (c) Carl Linneus (d) Carl Linnaeus
12. The binomial system was popularized in (a) 170-1772 (b) 1707 – 1777 (c) 1778 (d) 1708-1777

1707

13. Which of the following is equivalent to the surname? (a) species name (b) specific epithet (c) genus name (d) family name

14. The binomial system begins with the generic name and ended with _____ personal named (b) family name (c) proper name (d) specific name

15. The common water yam is designated as (a) Dioscorea alata (b) Dioscorea cayenensis (c) Dioscorea rotundata (d) dioscorea bulbifera

16. The Dioscorea rotundata is commonly pronounced as (a) water yam (b) white yam (c) three leaved yam (d) Chinese yam

17. Which of the following complement the three leaves yam? (a) dioscorea esculenta (b) dioscorea dumentorum (c) dioscorea cayenensis (d) dioscorea bulbifera

18. Motility and heterotrophy are the characteristics for placing organism in the _____ (a) plant kingdom (b) protozoa kingdom (c) animal kingdom (d) mycota kingdom

19. Which of the following organism showing characteristic which suggests resemblance to spirogyra? (a) fungi (b) chlamydomonas (c) euglena (d) bacteria

20. The five kingdom system of classification was popularized by _____ (a) Whitaker and Whitterker (b) Whitterca and Whiteria (c) Whittaker and Whittaker (d) Whittaker and Whittaker

21. The non-green, non-motile absorptive heterotrophs are the group of organisms which belongs to the kingdom (a) plantae (b) Animalia (c) protista (d) fungi

22. The bacteria and the blue-green algae are considered as (a) complex prokaryotes (b) simple eukaryotes (c) complex protist (d) simple prokaryotes

PLANT GROUPS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

Division 1: Thallophytes

23. The plant body in thallophytes is referred to as (a) unicellular (b) filamentous thallus (c) colonial

24. Which of these is a filamentous branched thallus (a) Cladophora (b) Spirogyra (c) Chlamydomonas (d) Agaricus

25. Agaricus is an example of _____ form of thallophyte (a) pseudoparenchymatous (b) unicellular (c) filamentous (d) multicellular

26. The formation of sterile jacket is not necessary in which of the following groups (a) Bryophytes (b) Thallophytes (c) Spermatophyte (d) Pteridophyte

27. Which of the following is a zooidogamous plant? (a) cycas (b) chlamydo... gymnosperm (d) angiosperm

28. In thallophytes the male gametangium is designated as antheridium while t... the female is pronounced as _____ (a) archegonium (b) ogonium (c) oogonium (d) oogamy

29. The only diploid condition that is figure out in thallophytes is recognized as (a) sporophyte (b) embryo (c) zygote (d) gametophyte

30. Which of the following plant undergoes the resting period after the formation of zygote (a) liverworts (b) fern (c) spirogyra (d) mosses

31. The following are recognized as modes of sexual reproduction in thallophyte except (a) Isogamy (b) Syngamy (c) Anisogamy (d) Conjugation

32. Alternation of generation is an essential process which is lacking in (a) Bryophytes (b) Pteridophytes (c) Spermatophytes (d) Thallophytes

33. Asexual reproduction in thallophytes is by (a) spore formation (b) Oogamy (c) repeated budding (d) repeated body division.

34. Which of the following is in haploid state? (a) spore (b) mitosis (c) zygote (d) seed

DIVISION II: Bryophytes

35. The first embryonic plants are encloses in division (a) pteridophytes (b) thallophytes (c) Bryophyte (d) spermatophytes

36. Which of the following is odd (a) Liver worth (b) chlamydomonas (c) spirogyra (d) cladophora

37. Which of the following statements is correct (a) thallophytes are the first vascular plants (b) bryophytes are the oogoniate plants (c) pteridophytes are the first embryonic plants (d) bryophytes are the first archegoniate plants

38. As unicellular gametangia is to tallophyte _____ is to bryophyte (a) intercellular (b) zooidogamy (c) multicellular gametangia (d) heterospory

39. In contrary to thallophyte, bryophyte possessed (a) oogomy (b) oogonium, (c) antheridium (d) archegonium

40. The vascular system in bryophyte is (a) conspicuous (b) well-developed (c) poorly developed (d) not conspicuous

41. Which of the following is a flask shaped structure (a) Gametophyte (b) sporo (c) oogonium (d) archegonium

42. In similar to that of thallophytes bryophytes are characterized with the possessio of _____ (a) Oogonium (b) Archegonium (c) Antheridium (d) Rhizoid

43. The embryo in bryophytes develops to form (a) zygote (b) spore (c) gametophyte (d) sporophyte

44. A part of sporophyte formed in bryophyte undergo meiosis to produce _____ (a) diploid spore (b) haploid spores (c) sporemother cell (d) diploid plant

45. Which of the following represent the dominant stage in bryophytes (a) sporophytes (b) sporophyll (c) diploid state (d) gametophytes

DIVISION III: Pteridophytes

46. Which of the following is a spore bearing plant? (a) Mosses (b) Lycopodium (c) Pandorina (d) Cladophora

47. Heterosporous is not a condition in the following except (a) Lycopodium (b) Fern (c) Cladophora (d) Selaginella.

48. The reproductive leaves in pteridophytes are considered as (a) Sporangia (b) sporangium (c) sporophyls (d) sporophylls

49. Which of the following plants spore do not show sexual differentiation? (a) Selaginella (b) homosporus (c) Spirogyra (d) Lycopodium

50. Morphologically a statement which recognized pteridophytes as vascular plant is (a) negative (b) partially right (c) positively true (d) correct

51. Which of the following is a rule in pteridophytes? (a) possession of naked spores (b) lack of true roots (c) lack of sporophytic stage (d) possession of vascular system

52. The gametophyte in pteridophytes are _____ in size (a) enlarged (b) expand (c) reduced (d) short

53. Fertilization in pteridophytes takes place in water by means of _____ (a) motile gamete (b) planogamete (c) flagellated male and female gamete (d) flagellated male gamete.

54. In pteridophytes the egg cell is enclosed in _____ (a) Oogonium (b) archegonium (c) antheridium (d) archigoneum

55. The female gametangium in pteridophyte is (a) Archegonium (b) Oogonium (c) prothallus (d) spore.

DIVISION IV: Spermatophytes

56. Which of the following is a spermatophyte? (a) Lycopodium (b) selaginella (c) cycas (d) marchantia

57. The aerial structure in spermatophytes are protected by which of the following? (a Apophysis (b) Theca (c) integument (d) suberin

58. Which of the following plant cell wall is highly cutinized? (a) Agaricus (b) Liver worth (c) mangifera

59. Heterosperous condition is a similar case to _____ and _____ plant division (a) Bryophytes and pteridophytes (b) spermatophytes and pteridophytes (c) Pteridophytes and thallophytes (d) thallophytes and spermatophytes

60. The spermatophytes possess well developed root and _____ system (a) leaf (b) stem (c) node (d) shoot

61. In spermatophyte the single megaspore within the megasporangium germinates to form the _____ (a) female gametophyte (b) male gametophyte (c) megasporophyll (d) microsporophyll

62. The nucellus in spermatophyte is invested by two layers of tissues called _____ (a) sporogenous tissue (b) lysogenous tissue (c) integuments (d) tapetum

63. The seed coat is formed by which of the following structures? (a) megasporangium (b) nucellus (c) micropyle (d) megaspore

64. In spermatophyte the single functional megaspore mother cell within the nucellus divides by meisosis to form (a) haploid megaspores (b) diploid megaspores (c) haploid microspores (d) megaspores

65. Which of the following structure develops to form megagametophyte? (a) megaspore (b) megasporangium (c) tetrad spore (d) microspore

66. A tubular outgrowth of male gametophyte in spermatophyte is known as (pollen grain (b) pollen sac (c) pollen tube (d) antheridiun

67. Fertilization and Embryonic formation in spermatophyte take place within the (a) megaspore mother cell (b) megasporangium (c) megagametophyte (d) nucellus

HINTS: In summary to the just concluded plants groups, note that the most primitive group inhabiting aquatic condition throughout the the lack of vascular system. Also this group of plants has oogonium as female gametes, they lack alternation of generation since the zygote is the diplid form encountered in them. Hence there is no further development of into embryo except in some high algae which are brown and red algae. It has been emphasized that the bryophytes requires water for the successful fertiliz. In similar to thallophyte they are non vascular plants while in contrary possess distinct alternation of generation, they are the first embryonic plant division are also recognized as the truly archegoniate plant. Owing to the formation of embryo bryophyte, pteridophyte and spermatophyte are considered as embryophyta while on the possession of vascular system pteridophytes and the spermatophytes are termed trachecphytes. The reproductive units in pteridophyte and spermatophyte are respectively the spores and the seeds.

Evolutionarily, these plant groups are arranged as follows thallophytes, bryophytes, pteridophytes and spermatophytes. This is an indication that the most simple primitive of the plant group is thallophyte while the spermatophytes are recognized as the most complex group.

REVIEW OF PLANT KINGDOM

Structure and life history of the thallophytes

68. Which of the following does not undergo sexual reproduction (a) algae (b) fungi (c) lichen (d) Bacteria

69. The following are recognized as the mode of sexual reproduction in plant except (a) Isogamy (b) conjugation (c) binary fission (d) oogamy

70. A mode of syngamy between two identical motile gametes is termed (a) Oogamy (b) Anisogamy (c) isogamy (d) conjugation

71. Conjugation is a mode of syngamy involving (a) two identical motile applanogametes (b) two identical non-motile applanogametes (c) two unidentical motile planogamete (d) two unidentical non-motile planogamete

72. A syngamy involves motile planogamete and non-motile applanogamete is considered as (a) anisogamy (b) conjugation (c) isogamy (d) oogamy

73. The fussion of motile umidentical gamete is called (a) anisogamy (b) karyogam (c) Oogonium (d) flagellated fussion

74. A mode of fertilization or syngamy involves at least one actively swimming gamete is best known as (a) Zooidogamy (b) planogamete (c) Karyogamy (d) anisogamy

75. The following are the common body forms or shapes observed in the bacteria species except (a) scalariform (b) coccus (c) bacillus (d) vibro (e) spirillum

76. Sore throat is caused by _____ form of bacteria (a) spirillum (b) coccus (c) bacillus (d) vibro

77. A bacterium cell wall consisting mainly of _____ and _____ (a) fat and protein (b) protein and lipid (c) phospholipid and protein (d) sugars and peptides

78. Peptidoglycan complex or murein is associated with (a) viruses (b) fungi (c) bacteria (d) protozoa

79. Based on the mode of respiration bacteria are classified as _____ and _____ facultative and obligate (b) aerobic and anaerobic (c) thermophile and acidophile (d) Archea and Eukarya

80. An aerobic bacteria utilize free oxygen from the atmosphere during respiration and later produce (a) alcohol and water (b) hydrogen sulphide and water (c) carbondioxide and water (d) fatty acids and glycerol

81. The product of respiration in anaerobic bacteria include the following except (a) ethanol (b) lactic acid (c) carbondioxide (d) glycerol

82. Anaerobic respiration is otherwise considered as (a) reduction of oxygen (b) reduced oxygen (c) thermophilic respiration (d) fermentation.

83. Under unfavourable condition asexual reproduction in bacteria is by _____ (a) karyogamy (b) binary fission (c) spore formation (d) heterogamy

84. The following are not recognized in viruses except (a) DNA or RNA (b) Cytoplasm (c) nucleus (d) mitochondria

85. Which of the following is not an algae? (a) volvox (b) pandorina (c) chlamydomonas (d) fusarium

86. Which of these is not a criteria for the classification of algae? (a) nature of habitat (b) cell wall pigments (c) cell wall materials (d) nature of product stored as food reserves

106. The (b

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108.

109

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87. The seven groups of algae are recognized under division _____ (a) thallophyta (b) Bryophyta (c) pteridophyta (d) spermatophyta.

88. Which of the following classes is an example of prokaryotic thallophyte? (a) Cyanophyta (b) Pyrophyta (c) Chrysophyta (d) Euglenophyta

89. Rhodophyta, phaeophyta, euglenophyta and chlorophyta are example of _____ (a) Moneran (b) protista (c) Eukaryota (d) Prokayota

90. The storage product in the class cyanophyta are recoganized as _____ and _____ (a) starch and lipid (b) pectin and cellulose (c) glycogen and protein (d) lipid and leucosin

91. An example of cyanophyta is (a) Diatom (b) Oscillatoria (c) Euglena (d) Chalmydomonas

92. The trace of cell wall is devoid in which of the following classes of algae? (a) Phaeophyta (b) Euglenophyta (c) Rhodophyta (d) cyanophyta

HINTS: Algae are group of certain organisms which are classified under division thallophyta. They are varies in sizes and shapes ranging from simple unicellular, simple multicellular, filamentous and the complex multicellular type. The simple unicellular types includes:
Chlamydomonas, chlorella and diatom, the simple multicellular or colonial types are volvox, pandorina, eudorina, seenedesmus e.t.c while ulva, fucus, ectocarpus and laminaria (the brown algae) are recognized as the complex multicellular type. Based on some biochemical features such as the cell wall pigments, cell wall materials and the nature of product stores as food reserves algae are classified into seven groups. These includes: cyanophyta (the blue-green), pyrophyta (dinoflagellated), chrysophyta (yellow algae, coccolithophores and diatoms). euglenophyta (euglenoid), rhodophyta (red algae), phaeophyta (brown algae) and chlorophyta (the green algae).

FUNGI

93. Which of the following is characterized with the possession of mycelium (a) Algae (b) Plasmodium (C) Fungi (d) lichen

94. Which of the following is an essential tools in the classification of fungi (a) Nature of pigment (b) Type of food reserve (c) Type of spore produce (d) Nature of cell wall

95. One of these statement is true of a facultative parasite (a) It is incapable of lives on the dead host (b) It extinction follow the dead of the host (c) It feeding rate reduces when the host die (d) It continue to live on the dead host

96. Which of the following organism is characterized with the absence of chlorophyll (a)Spirogyra (b) Chlamydomonas (c) Fungi (d) Euglena

97. In true fungi the mycelium is made up of thread like structures called_____ (a) Chitin (b) rhizoid (c) Filament (d) Hyphae

98. As the hypae is to true fungi_____ Is to false fungi (a) mycelium (b) Plasmodia (c)thallus (d) chitin

99. Owing to the absence of chlorophyll in fungi they are suitably referred to as _____ (a) Holozoic feeder (b) Autotrophic feeder (c) Heterotrophic feeder (d) Parasitic feeder

100. The heterotrophic mode of nutrition in fungi can either be _____ or _____ (a) Saprophytes or parasites (b) Saprophytes or obligate (c) Facultative or parasites (d) obligate or facultative

101. _____ is a specialized mode of nutrition in fungi which involved the reminants of other organisms (a) Parasites (b) facultative (c) Saprophytes (d) hallophils

102. The feeding mode in fungi which eventually result in causing harm to the host is best regarded as _____ (a) Facultative (b) Obligate (c) Saprophytes (d) parasites

103. The death of the host may eventually result from _____ activity of fungi (a) Saprophytic (b) Mutualistic (c) Symbiotic (d) Parasitic

104. _____is a term referring to a known parasite which can continue to live saprophytically on the dead body of the host (a) Facultative (b) obligate (c) parasitic (d) commensalic

105. _____ is a term denoting a situation whereby the parasite are no longer capable of living of their dead host (a) Parasites (b) Obligate (c) Facultative (d) Saprophytic

106. The digestion of food (substrate) in fungi is by _____ means (a) multi-cel
(b) hyphae (c) extracellular (d) mycelium

107. The solubilized substrate after the enzymatic extracellular digestion is then absorbed into_____ of the fungi (a) mycelium (b) thallus (c) hyphae (d) cell body

108. Which of the following organism is an absorptive heterotroph (a) Chlamydomonas (b) Volvox (c) Pandorina (d) Fungi

109. The cell wall in fungi is made up of ____ and ____ (a) Chitin and spores (b) Chitin and fungal cellulose (c) mycelium and hyphae (d) Peptidoglycan and Murein

110. In fungi carbohydrate food reserve is stored in the form of _____ (a) Glycogen (b) starch (c) protein (d) fats

111. In fungi, the mycelium which is made up of pseudoparenchymatous cell with wall is called (a) plasmodium (b) hyphae (c) filament (d) hemicelluloses

112. If the pseudoparenchymatous mycelium in fungi is without wall, it is termed ____ (a) plasmodium (b) hyphae (c) filament (d) hallus

113. Fungi are categorized into classes on the basis of their mode of reproduction and the nature of their _____and_____ (a) Parasitic and saprophytic condition (b) Obligate and facultative condition (c) Sexual and asexual spore (d) mycelium and hyphae condition

114. Which of the following is not a representative of the classes of fungi (a) Myxomycetes (b) phycomycetes (c) Physcophyta (d) Ascomycetes

115. Which of the following is not a true fungi (a) Slime mould (b) yeast (c) Rhizopus (d) Puffballs

116. The algal-like fungi belongs to the class _____ (a) Phycomycetes (b) Ascomycetes (c) Basidiomycetes (d) Deuteromycetes

117. Cup fungi is an example of organism representing the _____ class of fungi (a) Ascomycetes (b) myxomycetes (c) phycomycetes (d) basidiomycetes

118. The class ascomycetes is otherwise referred to as (a) Algal-like fungi (b) Club fungi (c) Sac fungi (d) Fungi imperfecti

119. *Agaricus campestris* is an edible club fungi which belongs to a class called _____ (a) Deuteromycetes (b) Ascomycetes (c) Basidiomycetes (d) Phycomycetes

120. The type of sexual spore that is produced by the sac fungi (Ascomycetes) is called (a) Ascospore (b) Conidia (c) Zygospore (d) Basidiospore

121. The ascospore produced by the class Ascomycetes are formed endogenously inside a sac known as _____ (a) basidium (b) Conidia (c) Sporangium (d) Ascus

122. _____ is known as a type of asexual spore that is being produced by Ascomycetes (a) Ascospore (b) Basidiospore (c) Zygospore (d) Conidia

123. The terrestrial members of phycomycetes reproduce by_____ (a) Isogamy (b) Anisogamy (c) Oogamy (d) Conjugation

124. As conjuction is to terrestrial members in phycomycetes_____ is to the aquatic member (a) Oogamy (b) Isogamy (c) Anisogamy (d) Oospore

125. The two known types/forms of sexual spore produces by phycomycetes are (a) Conjugation and Oogamy (b) Isogamy and Anisogamy (c) Zygospore and Oospore (d) Zoospore and Zygospore

126. _____ is a form of asexual spore produced by terrestrial forms of phycomycetes (a) Zoospore (b) Sporangiospore (c) Basidiospore (d) Conidia

127. As sporangiospore is to terrestrial member of phycomycetes _____ is to the aquatic ones (a) Oogamy (b) Zygospore (c) Oospore (d) Zoospore

128. As endogenous is to ascomycetes_____ is to basidiomycetes (a) Exogenous (b) polygenous (c) Exoginous (d) Exogenus

129. The sexual spore produced by Basidiomycetes is referred to as_____ (a) Basidium (b) Basidiospore (c) Conidia (d) Oospore

130. In the class basidiomycetes the basidiospores are formed exogenously on a club-shaped structure known as _____ (a) Ascus (b) Ficus (c) Fucus (d) Basidium

131. In the class deuteromycetes, the life cycle lacks sexual phase simply because (a) they produce asexual spore (b) members do not produce asexual spore (c) they reproduce by conidia (d) they are imperfect

132. One of the following classes of fungi do not produce sexual spore (a) Ascomycetes (b) Basidiomycetes (c) Phycomycetes (d) Deuteromycetes

133. Conidia is an asexual spore which is peculiar to the two known classes of fungi _____and_____ respectively (a) deuteromycetes and Ascomycete (b) Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes (c) Ascomycetes and Deuteromycetes (d) Phycomycetes and Ascomycetes

134. Horizontally growing hyphae of Rhizopus which grow along the surface of th substrate is called _____ (a)Columella (b) Sporangiospore (c) Stolon (d) Rhizoid

135. Deeply penetrating, profusely branched nutritive type of hyphae in Rhizopus is known as_____ (a) Rhizoids (b) Mycelium (c) Stolon (d) Sporangiospore

136. A vertically growing reproductive hyphae in rhizopus is reffered to as _____ (a) Stolon (b) Sporangiospore (c) Columella (d) Rhizoids

137. The fertile portion of the sporangium is separated from the non-fertile region by a wall known as (a) Sporangium wall (b) Fertile wall (c) Reproductive wall (d) columella

138. During sexual reproduction in Rhizopus the fertile head is separated from the sterile base or suspensor by a _____(a) Septum (b) Columella (c) gametangium (d) mycelium

139. The Ergot which is use for stopping excess bleeding during child birth is being produced from a fungi called _____ (a) Penicilium notatum (b) Claviceps purpurea (c) Agaricus campestris (d) penicillium grseofulvium

The Bryophyte (liverworts and mosses)

140. The following are recognized under bryophytes except (a) Hepaticopsida (b) lycopsida (c) anthoceropsida (d) Bryopsida

141. The growing tip of marchantia palymorpha bears distinct _____ (a) midrib (b) apical notch (c) numerous rhizoid (d) sex organ

142. Structurally marchantia plant is characterized on the dorsal surface by the presence of _____ (a) antherozoid (b) male and female thalli (c) midrib (d) archegonium

143. Asexual reproduction in marchantia is strictly by means of (a) Dicotomy (b) gemma cups (c) branching of thalli (d) vegetative bud.

144. Marchantia polymorpha resemble higher plant structurally due to the possession of (a) Rhizoid (b) Sporophytes (c) vegetative leaf (d) midrib

145. The separation of the arm of a dichotomy in marchantia result from (a) decay of older parts (b) decay of the apical notch (c) disappearance of the rhizoid (d) fertilization of sporemother cell.

146. Produces inside the gemma cups are some bud-like structure called _____ gemmules (b) opaculum (c) mucilage (d) gemmae

147. Sexual reproduction in marchartia sp is by means of _____ and _____ respectively (a) antherozoid and archegonium (b) archegonium are antherozoid (c) antheridiophore and harchegoniophore (d) antheridiophore and archegoniophore

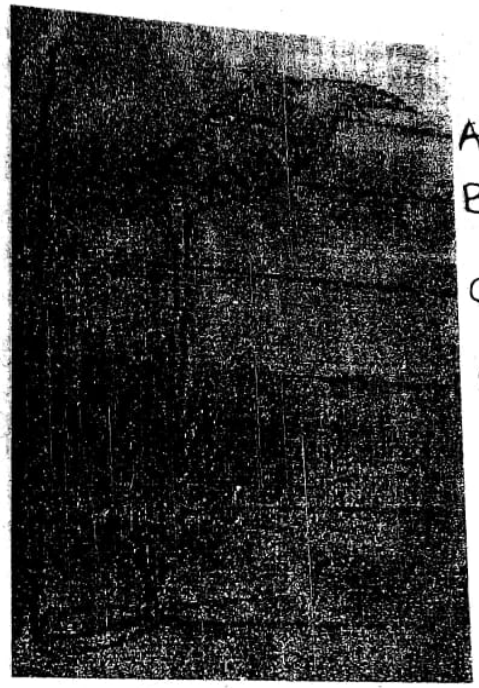
148. Which of the following plant is monoecious? (a) liverwort (b) lycopodium (c) mosses (d) selaginella

149. Which of the following is not meant for absorption and transportation? (a) root (b) rhizoid (c) leaves (d) stem

150. Which of the following is characterized with ovate leaves structure? (a) marchantia polymorpha (b) lycopodium clavatum (c) mangifera indica (d) funaria hygrometrica

151. Most of plants possess root as their attachment structure while the unique feature responsible for this in bryophytes is (a) stalk (b) foot (c) seta (d) rhizoid

152. The Funaria hygrometrica is about_____ in length (a) 5 to 15mm (b) 10 to 12mm (c) 10 to 15mm (d) 10 to 20mm



Use the above structure to answer question (153-159)

153. The above structure represent the morphology of _____ (a) marchanitia polymorpha (b) Funaria hygrometrica (c) Funaria hygrometrica (d) Funaria hygrometrica

154. The part label C represent (a) foot (b) capsule (c) seta (d) Rhizoid

155. The part label B is recognized as a (a) capsule (b) calyptora (c) seta (d) leaf

156. What does the part label A represent? (a) Capsule (b) Cap (c) stalk (d) leaf insertion

157. The function of F is to (a) prevent the plant from dessication (b) absorb nutrient from the soil (c) attach the plant to the substratum (d) to produce fruit

158. The part label E is _____ (a) leaf (b) insertion (c) rhizoid extension (d) paraphyses

159. The above structure is recognized as (a) gametophyte (b) thallus body (c) sporophyte (d) male and female shoots.

160. Which of these plants bears the sporophyte which differentiated into foot seta capsule? (a) liverwort (b) Lycopodium, clavatum,(c) Marchantia polymorpha (d Funaria, hygrometrica.

161. The capsule of a moss plant bears a sterile basal region called (a) foot (b) apophysis (c) theca (d) operculum.

162. In moss plant the apophysis consist of an outer covering of single layered cell called _____(a) epidemis (b) hypodermis (c) dermis (d) epidermis

163. The hypodermis in moss plant is made up of two rows of compactly arranged ____(a) sporogenous tissue (b) columella (c) parenchymatous cell (d)peristome.

164. The cap in the structure of a moss plant is otherwise called (a) calyptora (b) shoot (c) sporophy (d) sporophyll.

165. Which of the following structure in bryophyte protects the young antheridia and the antherozoid from dessication? (a) paraphyses (b) archegonium (c) mucilage (d) ovate leaves.

166. In funaria hygrometrica the mucilage is secreted by a number of sterile structure known as (a) Apophyses (b) opaculum (c) paraphyses (d) fertile cell

167. The jacket cell surround the venter of archegonium in funnaria hygrometrica is (a) two layer (b) single layer (c) multilayer (d) fertile layer

168. In moss plant the capsule body is differentiated into (a) foot, seta and capsule (b) foot, theca and operculum (c) operculum, seta and theca (d) apophysis, theca and operculum

169. The upper part of seta and lower part of the capsule in funnaria hygrometrica is (a) apophysis (b) theca (c) paraphyses (d) sporogonium

170. Which of the following is not a mode of reproduction in marchantia? (a) vegetative (b) budding (c) sexual (d) asexual

171. The antheridium in marchantia is concerned with the production of biflagellated male reproductive unit called (a) antherozoids (b) oogonium (c) archegonium (d) sporogonium

172. In marchantia the mature archegonium is flask shape which consist of a cover cell and _____ which surround a single row of neck canal cells (a) Archegonial cells (b) venter cell (c) jacket cell (d) venter.

173. Archegonium is a flask shape structure consisting of a neck and an expand portion known as (a) globules (b) venter (c) calabash (d) thallus

174. The sporophyte which form as a result of development embryo in bryophytes otherwise called (a) sporous (b) sporogonium (c) sporoginum (d) sporophyll.

175. In funnaria plant the sporophytes is attached to the gametophytes by means of (a) seta (b) foot (c) capsule (d) theca

The pteridophytes (non-seed bearing vascular plants)

176. Cryptogam is a term which is found in association with _____ (a) Bryophytes (b) thallophytes (c) pteridophytes (d) spermatophytes

177. The term cryptogam as occur to pteridophytes means that (a) they are flowering plants (b) they are vascular plant (c) they are terrestrial plants (d) they are flowerless plant

178. Which of the following is not recognized as a class of pteridophyte? (a) psilophytinae (b) filicinae (c) equisetinae (d) bryopsida

179. Club mosses is a plant which belongs to the class (a) equisetinae (b) filicinae (c) lycopodinae (d) filicales

180. The aerial leaves of fern is call _____ (a) fronds (b) ramenta (c) rachis (d) columella

181. The brownish hairs which covers the petiole of fern plant is called (a) rachis (b) ramenta (c) pinnule (d) fronds

182. The young frond of fern shows _____ vernation (a) pinnate (b) bipannate (c) circinate (d) alternate

183. Leptosporangiate is a sub-class of the class (a) lycopodinae (b) psilophytinae (c) equisetinae (d) filicinae.

184. Which of the following is a homosporous plant? (a) selaginella (b) marchantia (c) funaria (d) fern

185. When sporangia are in groups they are termed (a) indusium (b) sorus (c) buds (d) sori

186. A location under the surface of sporophyll is known as _____ (a) sorus (b) indusium (c) sporangia (d) calyptora.

187. Sorus is protected by a scale-like hood structure known as (a) fertile leaf (b) indusium (c) sporophyll (d) gametophyte

188. A special structure which houses the sporangia is termed (a) scale-like hood (b) sorus (c) sporophyte (d) indusium

189. Which of the following statements does not qualifies the gametophyte in order filicales? (a) it is thalloid (b) it is greenish in colour (c) it is an heart shaped structure (d) it is a hollow structure.

190. Vegetative reproduction in fern plant is by the means of (a) spore (b) decaying of older part (c) rhizome (d) gametophyte

191. Fern plant reproduce asexually by means of _____ (a) gametophyte (b) gemae (c) rhizome (d) spore

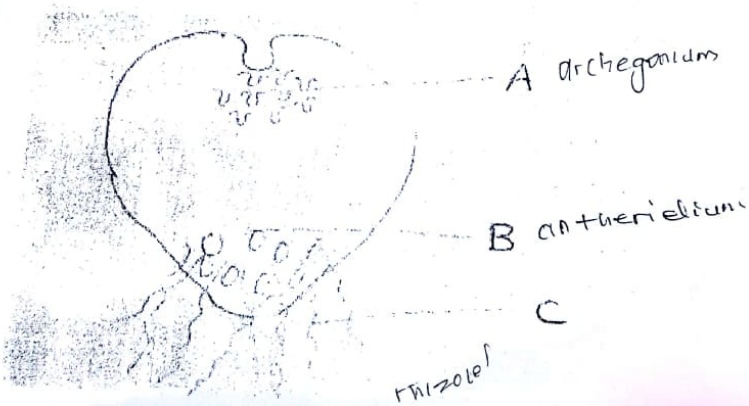
192. Each sporangium in pteridophyte is respectively made up of _____ and _____ (a) sporophyll and microphyll (b) theca and opaculum (c) head and stalk (d) foot and seta

193. A thick-walled cell which form the head of a sporangium is called _____ (a) annulus (b) stomium (c) paraphyses (d) apophygsis

194. The remaining thin wall cell of the head of sporangium is called (a) apophysis (b) paraphyses (c) stomium (d) annulus

195. The spore mother cell in pteridophyte is formed by _____ (a) sporogenous cell (b) lysogenous cell (c) spore (d) sporophyll

196. The spore mother cells undergo meiosis to produce (a) diploid spores (b) tetrad of haploid spores (c) multiple spore (d) double spores



Use the above structure to answer question (197-201)

197. The above structure represents (a) spore (b) sporophyte (c) sporophyll (d) gametophyte

198. Give the shape of the structure (a) ovoid shape (b) conical shape (c) heart sha (d) archegoniate shape

199. The part label A is recognized as (a) sporophyll (b) antheridium (c) archegonium (d) annulus

200. The name giving to the part label B is (a) Antheridium (b) archegonium (c) indusium (d) sporangium.

201. The part label C is a thin structure called _____ (a) root (b) rhizoid (c) flagella (d) cilia

The spermatophyte

202. The spermatophytes are thought to have evolved from the _____ (a) selaginella (b) lycopodium (c) cycas (d) bryophyllum

203. The two classes of seed bearing vascular plants are (a) monocot and dicot (b) flowering and flowerless (c) Gymnospermae and angiospermae (d) sporophyte and gametophyte

204. Angiosperm is a class of spermatophyte whose seeds are covered by _____ (a) ovule (b) intergument (c) stigma (d) fruits

205. Spermatophytes are highly recognized with (a) possession of phloem (b) occurrence of pollination (c) possession of roots, stems and leaves (d) exhibition of seed habit.

206. The male cone in gymnosperm is otherwise known as (a) Rhizoid (b) stomium (c) strobilus (d) strobillus

207. As single fertilization is to gymnosperm _____ is to angiosperm (a) double fertilization (b) double pollination (c) single pollination (d) non of the above

208. Which of the following possess plant with naked seed? (a) angiospermae (b) gymnospermae (c) filicinae (d) lycopodinae

209. In gyminosperms megasporangia are borne naked on _____ (a) microsporophyll (b) macrosporophyll (c) megasporophyll (d) megasporangium

210. Which of these is a gymnosperm? (a) cycas (b) cyclosorus (c) selaginella (d) bryophyllum

211. A number of sorus in cycas varies from _____ (a) two to five (b) two to s (c) three to six (d) two to seven

212. Microsporangia in cycas are found on the _____ of microsporophyll (a) adaxial surface (b) adacial surface (c) abaxial surface (d) abacial surface

213. In cycas the strobillus develop singly at the (a) apex of the leaves (b) leaves stalk (c) apex of the stem (d) apex of the root

214. The cycas stem is usually unbranched, forming a _____ bearing at it apex a cluster of closely crowded leaves (a) short slender stem (b) short stumpy axis (c) short stumpy apex (d) slender crowded leaves.

215. In cycas the megasporophylls are arranged collectively into (a) loose crown (b) tight crown (c) open crown (d) close crown.

216. Which of the following is an ornamental plant? (a) fern (b) gnetum (c) Taxum (d) cycas

217. Which of the following is radially symmetrical? (a) gnetales (b) coniferales (c) ginkgoales (d) cycadales

218. The adult cycas is _____ and dioecius (a) homosporous (b) heterosporous (c) homologous (d) heterogenous

219. Which of these is not true of cycas? (a) The male cone is the strobillus (b) The strobillus is oval in shape (c) microsporangia are found on the abaxial surface of the microsporophyll (d) the female reproductive leaves or megasporophylls occur in strobillus

220. The sporogenous cell in cycas give rise to the (a) megaspore mother cell (b) microspore mother cells (c) megasporangium (d) nucellus

221. As a result of invasion by microganism the cycas plant develop _____ (a) tap root (b) adventitious root (c) swoolen root (d) coralloid root

222. As cone is to gymnosperm _____ is angiosperm (a) fruit (b) pollen grain (c) flower (d) sporophyll

223. Which of the following statement is correct? (a) the name of a plant is the key to its literature (b) a genus is lower in rank than the species (c) phylum is higher

than division (d) some common names of plants are more reliable than scientific names

224. The adult plant body is a _____ (a) woody plant (b) vascular plant (c) sporophyte (d) terrestrial plant.

225. The coralloid is develop in cycas owing to (a) swelling up of stem (b) improper develops of adventitious root (c) invasion by microorganism (d) swelling up of root

226. The old stem of a cycas is covered by (a) cuticle (b) wax (c) scale (d) sporogenous tissues

227. The reproductive leaves in cycas is otherwise known as (a) microphyll (b) megaspore (c) strobillus (d) sporophyll

228. The cycas plant is homologous to fern in the possession of (a) long tap root (b) circinte vernation (c) projected stem (d) assimilatory root

229. The strobillus in cycas is made of _____ (a) megasporophyll (b) microsporangium (c) microsporophyll (d) cone.

230. Which of the following statement is true (a) microsporangia are found on the abaxial surface of microsporophyll (b) microsporangia are found on the adaxial surface of microsporophyll (c) microsporangia occur in definit sori (d) the number of microsporangia varies from three to six.

231. The ovule of a plant is otherwise called (a) megaspore (b) megagametophyte (c) sporangium (d) megasporangium

232. The megasporangium in cycas is finally develop into (a) female strobillus (b) ovule (c) megasporophyll (d) nucellus

233. Which of the following sequence is correct? (a) female gametophyte, megasporangium and megasporophyll (b) microsporophyll, megasporangium and female gametophyte (c) megasporophyll, megasporangium and female gametophyte (d) megasporophyll, female gametophyte and megasporangium.

234. The male gametophyte in cycas bears the microspore which divides unequally into_____ and_____ (a) microsporophyll and strobillus (b) antheridial and prothallia cell (c) antheridial and sporogenous cell (d) nucellus and micropyle.

235. In cycas the antheridial cell divides into _____and _____ (a) antheridial and sperm (b) tube cell and generative cell (c) stigma and ovary (d) microspore and sporophyll.

236. The sporogenous tissue in cycas is formed in the (a) nucellus (b) megasporangium (c) megaspore (d) mega sporangium.

237. Which of the following statement is true? (a) megasporangium occur in strobilus (b) the ovule is the megasporophyll (c) megasporophyll do not occur in strobilus (d) the male cone is not strobillus

238. The megaspore mother cell in cycas is produce in (a) nucellus (b) sporogenous tissue (c) megasporophyll (d) micropyle

239. The megaspore mother cell in cycas undergoes meiosis to form (a) three megaspores (b) eight megaspores (c) two megaspores (d) four megaspores.

240. Which of these statements is not correct? (a) the megaspore mother cell produce 4 haploid megaspores (b) the megaspores are in linear tetrad (c) integument develop into female gametophyte (d) only one megaspore developed into female gametophytes.

241. The female gametophyte is enclosed within _____ (a) integument (b)nucellus (c) prothallial cell (d) micropyle.

242. In contrast to gymnosperm the ovules in angiosperm are embedded in the tissue of_____ instead of lying bare on their surface (a) female sporophyll (b) female microphyll (c) megasporophyll (d) megasporangium.

243. In angiosperm the male gametophyte is otherwise known as (a) stigma (b) pollen grain (c) pollen sac (d) cone.

244. 137.The male gametophyte in angiosperm bears three nuclei while that of female is_____(a) two (b) six (c) eight (d) one

245. Double fertilization takes place in angiosperm where one sperm fertilizing the egg cell and the other uniting with the fusion nucleus to give rise to the _____(a) triploid endosperm (b) diploid endosperm (c) haploid endosperm (d) triploid mesocarp

246. The two subclasses recognized under angiospermae are _____ and _____ (a) ceniferales and taxales (b) dioecious and monoecious (d) pinnate and bipinnate

247. The reproductive parts in angiosperm are borne on special structure know... flower (b) sporophyll (c) microsporophyll (d) microsporangium

248. The megasporophyll is otherwise known as (a) nucellus (b) integument (c) ca... (d) sporogenous cell.

249. The ovule in angiosperm is surrounded by (a) nucellus (b) integument (c) micropyle (d) megaspore

250. The following orders of plants belong to class gymnospermae except (a) selaginella (b) cycadales (c) ginkgoales (d) coniferales

251. The following statements are true of male cone in cycas except (a) long-stalked (b) long (c) compact (d) fusiform in shape

252. In angiosperm the ovule is the megasporangium while the entire carpel is _____ (a) microsporangium (b) megasporophyll (c) microsporophyll (d) strobillus

253. Angiosperm can be propagated by means of the following except (a) root (b) rhizome (c) spore (d) leaf

254. In angiosperm the ovules are embedded in the tissue of (a) female sporophyte (b) male sporophyte (c) male microphyll (d) female sporophyll

255. All gymnosperms are characterized with the absence of vessel except (a) gnetales (b) ginkgoales (c) cycadales (d) coniferales

256. As sieve cell is to gymnosperm _____ is to angiosperm (a) sieve plate (b) vessel (c) tracheids (d) sieve tube

257. As vessel is to angiosperm _____ is to gymnosperm (a) sieve tube (b) tracheid (c) sieve cell (d) companion cell.

258. In gymnosperm the microsporophylls and megasporophyll are respectively aggregated to form _____ and _____ (a) male and female strobillus (b) male and female gametes (c) male and female cones (d) male and female kone

259. The pericarp of a fruit develops from _____ (a) ovary (b) epicarp (c) mesocarp (d) endocarp

260. Which of the following is not a part of a fruit pericarp (a) endocarp (b) endoderm (c) mesocarp (d) epicarp

261. Which of the following stages of embryonic development in angiosperm consist of shoot meristem; root meristem and cotyledon (a) heart (b) globular (c) torpedo (d) zygote

MORPHOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

262. Which of these statements is not true of a leaf (a) it encourage the gaseous exchange (b) it is the food making organ of a plant (c) it embraces evaporation (d) it is the site for storage of glycogen

263. Leaves that have not undergone modification for specialized purposes normaly consist of _____ and _____ (a) apex and midrib (b) petiole and blade (c) terminal and auxillary bud (d) vein and lamella

264. The petiole of a leaf is otherwise called _____ (a) stalk (b) blade (c) midrib (d) vein network

265. The surface of leaves are covered with tiny openings known as (a) guard cell (b) stomata (c) lenticell (d) cuticle

266. Leaf bud are form or emerge at _____ and _____ of the tree branches (a) stem and root (b) joint and tip (c) shoot and root (d) margin and blade

267. Oak leaf is an example of (a) simple leaf (b) compound leaf (c) complex leaf (d) bi-pinnate

268. Majorly the point of attachment for the leaves in most dicotyledonous plant is _____ (a) base on the petiole (b) base of the apex (c) terminal bud (d) adventitious bud

269. Which of the following described phyllothaxy ? (a) stem arrangement (b) leaf structure (c) leaf arrangement (d) stem structure

270. The two main types of leaves arrangement are _____ and _____ (a) verticillate and alternate (b) alternate and opposite (c) decussate and whorl (d) alternate and decussate

271. The spiral arrangement of leaves around a stem is termed _____ (a) opposite (b) decussate (c) alternate (d) verticillate

272. When pairs of leaves are jointed to the stem at the same level this is called (a) verticillate (b) alternate (c) decussate (d) opposite

273. The leaves that are arranged at right angle on a stem are called (a) decussate (b) verticillate (c) whorl (d) double whorl

274. The arrangement of more than one leaves at the same level on a stem is known as (a) verticillate or whorl (b) decussate (c) alternate (d) opposite

275. The points on the stem at which leaves or buds arise are called (a) internodes (b) antinodes (c) nodes (d) branches

276. _____ is the regions of the stem between the node (a) branches nodal place (c) node space (d) internode

277. Which of these statements is incorrect about the stem? (a) it offer support for the leaves (b) it helps in food storage in some plants (c) it helps in water conduction (d) non of the above

278. The presence of waxy coating on the outer layered cuticle of pine needle leaves helps to _____ (a) repel insect (b) retain water (c) prevent water loss (d) increase moisture

279. Eucalyptus leaf is an example of (a) succulent leaf (b) pine needle leaf (c) evergreen leaf (d) dimorphic leaf

280. The white colouration and waxy water sealing coating are the adaptation to _____ in succulent leaves (a) prevent water loss (b) reduce evaporation (c) reduce water gain (d) balance water level.

281. The presence of a felt-like lower surface in evergreen leaves of the rhosodendron plant helps to retain _____ and repel (a) water and insect (b) wind and water (c) insect and water (d) temperature and moisture

282. Venus's flytrap is an example of _____ leaf (a) carnivorous (b) insectivorous (c) omnivorous (d) compound

283. _____ is a parts of vascular plant which commonly bears leaves and buds (a) root (b) shoot (c) stem (d) rhizoid

284. _____ is a root system modified for food storage (a) cassava (b) cactus (c) onion bull (d) yam

285. Which of the following is not a berry (a) orange (b) pepper (c) tomatoes (d) pawpaw

286. The fruit wall which does not break open to liberate seed is known as (a) succulent (b) indehiscent (c) semi-dehiscent (d) dehiscent

287. A true simple fruit made up of distinct chambers separated by shorts of endocarp is called (a) berry (b)dehiscent (c) Hesperidium (d) drupe

REVIEW OF ANIMAL KINGDOM

Phylum Sarcomastigophora

288. Which of the following is not a subphylum under sarcomastigophora? (a) sarcodina (b) opalinata (c) ciliophora (d) mastigophora

289. All these are locomotory organelle in sarcodina except (a) filopodia (b) lobopodia (c) axopodia (d) non of the above

290. Reticulopodia is a locomotory organelle which peculiar to (a) Amoeba (b) Allogonia (c) plystomella (d) actinomorpha

291. _____ is an organism which uses filopodia as its unique locomotory structure (a) plystomella (b) arcella (c) actinomorpha (d) amoeba

292. Long, thin with a canal support are the notable criteria to identify _____ as a locomotory organelles among others (a) lobopodia (b) filopodia (c) actinomorpha (d) axopodia

293. Actinomopha is an example of organism which uses (a) Lobopodia (b) axopodia (c) reticulopodia (d) filopodia

294. As reticulopodia is to Allogonia _____ is to amoeba (a) Arcella (b) filopodia (c) axopodia (d) lobopodia

295. Which of the following possess flagella at the developing stage? (a) Mastigophora (b) opalinata (c) sarcodina (d) ciliophora

296. Which of the following is a plant like flagellate? (a) trypanosoma (b) Euglena (c) Leptomonas (d) Leishmania

297. Other than locomotion and food collection the flagella in mastigophora also serve as (a) reproductive units (b) sense receptors (c) digestive organelles (d) photosynthetic organ .

298. The plant like flagellates are so called owing to the presence of (a) Zygospore (b) polymorphism (c) chromatophore (d) chromastophare.

299. The two superclasses found in mastigophora are respectively _____ and _____ (a) zoomastigophora and phytomastigophora (b) plant-like flagellate and animal like flagellate (c) phytomastigophora and zoomastigophora (d) zygomastigophra and zoomastigophora

300. Trypanosome, crithridia, leptomonas and leishmania are _____ in mastigophora (a) monomorphic form (b) dimorphic form (c) tetramorphic form (d) polymorphic form

301. Which of the following organism exhibit polymorphism? (a) Euglena (b) volvox (c) Trypanosoma (d) Arcella

302. Which of the following is an endoparasite that is commonly found in amphibians? (a) Trypanosoma brucei (b) pseudomona aeruginosa (c) entamoeba histolytica (d) opalina ranarum

303. Opalina ranarum is commonly found in the _____ of frog (a) duodenum (b) ileum (c) rectum (d) caecum

304. The following are the types of asexual reproduction in sarcomastigophora except (a) Binary fission (b) spore formation (c) multiple fission (d) budding

Phylum Apicomplexa

305. Which of the following organism is an endoparasite? (a) Euglena (b) paramecium (c) plasmodium (d) sycon

306. The infective stage in phylum apicomplexa is (a) sporocyst (b) merozoites (c) Oocyst (d) sporozoite

307. Which of the following organism exhibit indirect life cycle? (a) Amoeba (b) plasmodium (c) planaria (d) polystoma

308. _____ development is initiating by the passing of the sporozoite from mosquito blood (a) Erythrocytic (b) sporogony (c) schizogony (d) pre-erythrocytic

309. In the life cycle of plasmodium the sporozoite in the liver cell multiply asexualy to release_____ (a) merozoite (b) sporogony (c) schizogony (d) spore

310. The life cycle of plasmodium employs an invertebrate host called (a) Trypanosoma brucei (b) Taenia saginata (c) Anopheles mosquito (b) Entamoeba histolytica

311. The sporozoite which enter the liver cell after pre-erythrocytic stage from mosquito blood multiply to produce _____ (a) merozoite (b) sporogony (c) plasmodium (d) schizogony

312. The stage of asexual multiplication of the merozoite in the red blood cell is known as (a) Erythrocytic stage (b) sporocytic stage (c) merocytic stage (d) pre-erythrocytic stage

313. The merozoite which produce as a result of multiplication of sporozoites in the liver cell is either enter the red blood cell or go through one or more stages of (a) sporogomy (b) schizogony (c) merogony (d) ookinete

314. After the liberation of merozoites from the red blood cell, some of the merozoites re-infect the red blood cells while some become (a) micro and megagametocytes (b) degenerated (c) destroyed (d) schizont.

315. In the gut of mosquito the micro and megagametocyte fuse to form _____ (a) Sporozoite (b) oocyst (c) ookinete (d) sporozoite

316. During the life cycle of plasmodium the ookinete from the gut of mosquito penetrate the _____ where it secreate a cyst wall to form an oocyst. (a) stomach (b) liver (c) salivary gland (d) mucosa

317. The production process of sporozoite is termed (a) sporulation (b) schizogony (c) sporogony (d) multiple fission

318. At the end of the sporogony the matured parasite becomes ruptured and pass into (a)thyroid gland (b) blood (c) salivary gland (d) liver

Phylum Ciliophora

319. At juvenile stage all members of ciliophora posess _____ as a covering over their body surface (a) pseudopodia (b) flagella (c) cilia (d) nucleus.

320. The phylum ciliophora posess cilia whose function are to serve as _____and_____ (a) excretion and respiration (b) reproduction and locomotion (c) locomotion and food collection (d) digestion and assimilation.

321. Which of the following phyla is characterized with possession of mega and micro-nucleus? (a) sarcomastigophora (b) platyhelminthes (c) apicomplexa (d) ciliophora

322. The cilia which cover the surface of members of phylum ciliophora originated from (a) micronucleus (b) meganucleus (c) sub-peculiar structure (d) kinetosome

337. The internal bud formed by
(c) chromocyte(d)amphit

338. The ability of sponge t
regeneration (b) reco

339. In sexual reproduct
(a) ameobocytes

340. The term monc
and female se
female and
female ar

341. After fe
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342. Whi
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343. T

323. The following types of reproduction are not a rule in phylum ciliophora except budding (b) Spore formation (c) autotomy (d) binary fission.

324. Which of the following is a member of phylum ciliophora? (a) Plasmodium (b) Euglena (c) Aurelia (d) Planaria.

325. Which of the following nuclear reorganization takes the resemblance of conjugation? (a) binary fission (b)budding (c)autogamy (d) multiple fission. Cytogamy

Phylum Porifera

326. The most primitive multi-cellular animals are represented in the phylum (a) ciliophora (b)porifera (c) sacromastigophora (d) apicomplexa .

327. The following are ignored as member of the phylum porifera except (a) Sycon (b) tapeworm (c) Liverfluke (d) plasmodium.

328. Excretion and respiration in porifera is by _____ (a) evaporation (b) osmosis (c)diffusion (d) activetransport.

329. The epidermal cell which covers the body of porifera is known as _____ (a) pinacocyte (b) choanocyte (c) amoebocyte (d) chromocyte.

330. The outer and inner layer of porifera is separated by (a) granulocyte (b) choanocyte (c) amoebocyte (d) pinacocyte

331. The pigmented amoebocytes in phylum porifera is called (a choanocyte (b)chlorocyte (c) choromoplast (d) chromocytes .

332. The amoebocytes which concerned with the separation of skeleton in porifera are known as ; a) archeocytes (b) chlorocytes (c) chromocyte (d)scleroblast

333. The production of water current, feeding and reproduction are the functions of ___ in porifera (a) amoebocytes (b) chromocytes (c) choanocytes

334. The large central cavity in porifera is known as (a) spongocoel (b) osculum (c)ostium (d)flagellated chamber.

335. The two known types of reproduction in sponges are (a)asexual and sexual (b) binary fission and multiple fission (c) conjugation and oogamy (c) budding and spore formation

336. In sponge asexual reproduction occurs by means of (a) spore formation (b)bud formation (c) tubular outgrowth (d)amphiblastula

542. D