EXERCISE – I (Conceptual Question) **Build Up your Understanding**

NOMENCLATURE, CLASSIFICATION, SPECIES CONCEPT

1. Mayr proposed which type of concept of species:-
(1) Taxononic concept (2) Biological concept
(3) Taxonomic and Biological concept (4) Genetic concept

2. Artificial system of classification classifies plants on the basis of :-
(1) One or two characters (2) Phylogenetic trends
(3) Many naturally existing characters (4) None of the above

3. The term systematic was introduced by :-
(1) Mayr (2) Bentham (3) Hutchinson (4)Unnaeus

4. Group of organisms that closely resemble each other and freely interbreed in nature, constitute a:-
(1) Species (2) Genus (3) Family (4)Taxon

5. ICBN was first published in :-
(1) 1961 (2) 1964 (3) 1975 (4) 1753

6. The term taxon refers to :-
(1) Name of a species (2) Name of genus
(3) Name of family (4) A taxonomic group of any rank

7. The scientific naming of plants began with publication of Linnaeus book :
(1) Genera plantarum (2) Systema naturae (3) Species plantarum (4) Charaka sanhita

8. Which book most impressed the opinion of taxonomists?
(1) Enquiry into plants (2) Origin of life
(3) Genera plantarum (4) Origin of species

9. The basic smallest unit of classifications is :-
(1) Genus (2) Species (3) Order (4) All of the above

10. Plant nomenclature means:-
(1) To give names to plants without any rules
(2) Nomenclature of plants under the international rule
(3) Nomenclature of plants in local language
(4) Nomenclature of plants in english language

11. Taxonomy term given by :-
(1) Unnaeus (2) Mayr (3) Haeckel (4) A.P. de. Candolle

12. Which of the following is a correct name ?
(1) Solanum tuberosum (2) Solanum Tuberosum
(3) Solanum tuberosum Linn. (4) All the above

13. Systematics deals with :-
(1) Classification (2) Nomenclature (3) Identification (4) All of these

14. Scientific name of Mango plant is Magnifier indicia Linn. in the above name Linn. refers to :-
(1) Variety of Mango
(2) A taxonomist who proposed the present nomenclature in honour of Linnaeus
(3) A scientist who for the first time described Mango plant
(4) A scientist who changed the name proposed by Linnaeus and proposed present name

15. Phylogeny refers to :-
(1) Natural classification (2) Evolutionary classification
(3) Evolutionary history (4) Origin of algae

16. Biological concept of species is given by:-
(1) Aristotle (2)Bentham (3)Koch (4) Mayr

17. In taxonomy the first step is :-
(1) Identification (2) Nomenclature (3) Classification (4) Affinities

18. A large number of unknown species of plants and animals are believed to be present in:-
(1) Temperate forests (2) Antarctica (3) Taiga (4) Tropical forest

19. Who wrote system nature?
(1) Linnaeus (2) Mary (3)John Ray (4) De Candolle

20. For higher plants, flowers are chiefly used as a basis of classification, because :-
(1) These show a great variety in colour
(2) It can be preserved easily
(3) Reproductive parts are more conservative than vegetative parts
(4) None of these

21. Who wrote species plant arum ?
(1) Linnaeus (2) Mayr (3)Bentham (4) Aristotle

22. The binomial system of nomenclature was given by :-
(1) Magnus (2) Linnaeus (3) Caesalpinno (4) Discorides

23. Who is regarded as "Darwin of 20th century"?
(1) John Ray (2) Lamarck (3) Ernst Mary (4)Darwin

24. A division is formed by combining several :
(1) Orders (2) Families (3) Classes (4) Tribes

25. For declaration of new species of higher plants what characters are mainly used :-
(1) Floral character of new species (2) Anatomical characters of new species
(3) Physiological character of new species (4) Character of endosperm

26. The standard size of herbarium sheets is :-
(1) 11.5" × 16.5" (2) 15.5" × 16.5" (3) 18.5" × 10.5" (4) 20.5" × 21.5"

27. Which statement is true ?
(1) Tautonyms are not allowed in plants
(2) Tautonyms are not allowed in animals
(3) Tautonyms normally allowed in animals and some time allowed in plants
(4) Tautonyms allowed only in bacteria

28. Trinomial nomenclature of classification was proposed by:-
(1) Linnaeus (2) Huxley and Strickland
(3) John-Ray (4) Theophrastus

29. Most of the botanical names are derived from the following language :
(1) German (2) Greek (3) Latin (4)Spanish

30. Evolutionary classification is called :-
(1) Artificial system (2) Natural system
(3) Phylogenetic system (4) None of the above

31. Which of the following statements regarding nomenclature is correct ?
(1) Generic name always begins with capital letter whereas specific epithet with small letter
(2) Scientific nomenclature should be printed in italics
(3) Scientific nomenclature when typed or handwritten should be separately underlined
(4) All the above

HISTORY OF TAXONOMY

32. According to Whittaker, BGA are included in :-
(1) Mycota (2) Protista (3) Plantae (4) Monera

33. By Bentham-Hooker, how many families are placed in gymnospermae class :-
(1) 86 (2) 88 (3) 45 (4) 3

34. "Genera Plant arum" was written by :-
(1) Engler and Prantal (2) Hutchinson
(3) Bentham & Hooker (4) Bessey

35. Chief merit of Bentham and Hooker's classification is that :-
(1) It is a system mostly based on evolutionary concepts
(2) It is a natural systems of classification of all groups
(3) The description of the taxa are based on actual observation of the specimen

(4) It also considers the phylogenetic aspects

36. The system of classification proposed by Bentham and Hooker is :-
(1) Artificial (2) Natural (3) Phylogenetic (4) Numerical

37. The classification of Linnaeus was mainly based on :-
(1) Sepals (2) Stem (3) Petals (4) Stamens

38. Kingdom Moneta comprises the :-
(1) Plants of economic importance (2) All the plants studied in botany
(3) Prokaryotic organisms (4) Plants of Thallophyta group

39. Whittaker is famous for:-
(1) Two kingdom classification (2) Four kingdom classification
(3) Five kingdom classification (4) Distinguishing in Bacteria & blue gree Algae

40. System of classification proposed by Linnaeus was:-
(1) Artificial (2) Natural (3) Sexual (4) (1) and (3) both

41. The group "Plantae" proposed by Whittaker includes :-
(1) Pteridophytes (2) Gymnosperms (3) Angiosperms (4) All the above

42. In Whittaker's five kingdom classification, eucaryotes were assigned to :-
(1) All the five kingdom (2) Only four of the five kingdoms
(3) Only three kingdom (4) Only one kingdom

43. The book genera plantarum which contains the classification of seed plants was wrote by :-
(1) Linnaeus (2) De jussieu
(3) Bentham and Hooker (4) Eichler

44. "Theorie elementaire de Ia botanique" is the book of :-
(1) Takhtajan (2) De Candolle (3) Eichler (4) Linnaeus

45. Carolus Unnaeus classified plant kingdom on the basis of :-
(1) Roral morphology (2) Overall morphology of plants
(3) Type of sexual reproduction (4) Anatomical character

46. First plant classification was given by :-
(1) Linnaeus (2) John-Ray (3) Aristotle (4) Darwin

47. According to Bentham & Hooker total families of real flowering plants :-
(1) 202 (2) 199 (3) 34 (4) 85

48. The word Cryptogamia was coined by :-
(1) Theophrastus (2) Linnaeus
(3) Bentham & Hooker (4) John-Ray

49. "Systema Naturae" book was written by:-
(1) Angler and Prantle (2) Darwin (3) Unnaeus (4) Oswald & Tippo

50. According to Whittaker kingdom protista includes:-
(1) Prokaryotes (2) Unicellular eukaryotes
(3) Slime molds & protozoa (4) Multicellular & eukaryotes

KINGDOM - MONERA

51. Enfolding of plasma membrane in bacteria are called as :-
(1) Episomes (2) Plasmid (3) Pili (4) Mesosomes

52. The organisms participating most actively in nitrogen cycle in nature are :-
(1) Bacteria (2) Legumes (3) Parasitic algae (4) Fungi

53. Heterocyst is a structure which is associated with
(1) Reproduction (2) Respiration (3) Nitrogen fixation (4) Locomotion

54. Trichodesmium erythrism which imparts red colour to sea water of red sea is a :
(1) Cyanobacterium (2) Red Algae (3) Diatom (4) Red- Coral

55. Archaebacterial cell lacks :-
(1) Peptidoglycan (2) DNA (3) Ribosomes (4) Branched Chain Lipids

56. Most common method of reproduction in prokaryotes :-
(1) Budding (2) Binary fission (3) Transduction (4) Conjugation

57. Harmful activity of Blue green algae is:-
(1) Gentrification (2) Water – bloom
(3) Increase alkalinity of soil (4) Decrease fertility of soil

58. The function of mesosome in prokaryotes is:-
(1) Aerobic respiration (2) Cell wall formation
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) N_2 – fixation

59. During the rainy season ground surface become slippery due to:-
(1) Fungi (2) Blue green algae (3) Bryophytes (4) Slime molds

60. Photosynthesis of Blue green algae is:-
(1) Oxygenic (2) Non oxygenic
(3) Both oxygenic and non oxygenic (4) None

61. Which of the following is the only group of organisms capable of using inorganic compounds as source of energy?
(1) Fungi (2) Chemo autotrophy
(3) Both the above (4) None of the above

62. Link between prokaryotes and multicellular eukaryotes :-
(1) Cyanobacteria (2) Protista (3) Fungi (4) Plants

63. Which structure of prokaryotes is analogous to lysosome?
(1) Mesosome (2) Gonophores (3) Periplasmic space (4) Perinuclear space

64. Which of the following performs respiration with the help of plasma membrane ?
(1) Bacteria (2) Algae (3) Fungi (4) All the above

65. Richest source of bacteria is : -
(1) Air (2) Soil (3) Water (4) Milk

66. The most primitive monerans are :-
(1) Archaebacteria (2) Eubacteria
(3) Filamentous bacteria (4) Cyanobacteria

67. Organisms which obtain energy by the oxidation of reduced inorganic compounds are called
(1) Photo autotrophs (2) Chemo autotrophs (3) Saprozoic (4) Heterotrophs

68. Which bacteria are utilized in Gober gas plant ?
(1) Methanogens (2) Nitrifying bacteria
(3) Ammonifying bacteria (4) Denitrifying bacteria

69. Plasmid are
(1) Virus
(2) New types of micro organism
(3) Extra chromosomal genetic material of bacteria
(4) Essential bacterial genetic materials

70. A free living aerobic bacteria capable of fixing nitrogen is
(1) Azotobactor (2) Rhizobium
(3) Clostridium botulinum (4) Streptomyces

71. Wine turns sour because of :-
(1) Heat (2) Aerobic bacteria (3) Anaerobic bacteria (4) Exposure to the light

72. Which one of the following fixes CO_2 in to carbohydrates?
(1) Rhizobium (2) E.coli (3) Bacillus (4) Rhodospirillum

73. Antibiotics are mostly obtained from :-
(1) Bacteria (2) Viruses (3) Fungi (4) Angiosperm

74. The main difference between gram ⊕ and gram Θ resides in the composition of :-
(1) Cilia (2) Cell-wall (3) Cell-membrane (4) Cytoplasm

75. Free living nitrogen-fixing bacteria are found in :-
(1) Air (2) Soil (3) Root nodules (4) None of above

76. Cell membrane of bacteria is made up of -
(1) Cellulose and lipid (2) Chitin
(3) Lipid + Protein (4) Protein and Cellulose

77. Which organism is most useful for soil fertility?
(1) Bryophyte (2) Fungi (3) Bacteria (4) Bacteriophage

78. Bacterial flagella are made of :-
(1) Carbohydrate (2) Lipid (3) Protein (4) Amide

79. The mode of the nutrition of bacteria is usually :-
(1) Photo autotrophic (2) Chemo autotrophic
(3) Heterotrophic and autotrophic (4) None

80. Fertility of soil is increased by :-
(1) Nitrogen – fixing bacteria (2) Denitrifying bacteria
(3) Plasma lemma (4) Cell membrane

81. Plant pathogenic bacteria are :-
(1) Gram ⊕ (2) Gram Θ (3) Both (4) None

82. Souring of milk is due to -
(1) Aerobic bacteria (2) Anaeribic bacteria (3) Both (4) None

83. At which place bacteria are not found
(1) Soil (2) Ice (3) Sea (4) Distilled water

KINGDOM-PROTISTA

84. "Golden Algae" is the common name of algae belonging to :-
(1) Chrysophyta (2) Pyrrophyta (3) Euglenophyta (4) Cyanophyta

85. Armored cell wall and biflagellate cells are characteristic of :-
(1) Chrysophyta (2) Pyrrophyta (3) Euglenophyta (4) Cyanophyta

86. Oils and Leucosine are characteristic stored food in :-
(1) Dinoflagellates (2) Euglenoids (3) Diatoms (4) None

87. Armored algae are :-
(1) Dinoflagellates (2) Euglenoids (3) Red algae (4) Cyanobacteria

88. The diatoms do not easily decay like most of the other algae because :-
(1) They have water proof cells (2) Their walls are mucilaginous

(3) They have highly siliceous wall (4) They are non living

89. "Keiselgurh" a heat resistant material is obtained from :-
(1) Red Algae (2) Brown Algae (3) Diatoms (4) Fungi

90. The diatomaceous earth is used to insulate boilers and steam pipes because :-
(1) The wall of diatoms is deposited with calcium
(2) The diatomaceous earth is cheap
(3) It is a good conductor of heat
(4) The wall of diatoms is made of silica

91. Shell of diatoms is made up of :-
(1) Silica (2) Calcium carbonate (3) Keratin (4) Calcium oxalate

92. "Diatomite" (Keiselgurh) is obtained from :-
(1) Myxophyceae (2) Chrysophyta (3) Phaeophyceae (4) Rhodophyceae

93. Most characteristic feature of diatoms is :
(1) Pigments (2) Stored food
(3) Cell wall (4) Non oxygenic photosynthesis

94. Taxonomically the most controversial group is :-
(1) Dinoflagellates (2) Diatoms (3) Euglenoids (4) Prokryote

95. Decomposer protests are :-
(1) Diatoms (2) Dinoflagellates (3) Slime moulds (4) Euglenoid

96. The dead remains of diatoms are known as :-
(1) Coenobium (2) Sporangia (3) Kieselgurh (4) Sporocarp

97. Taxonomists feel difficulty in classification of :
(1) Procaryotes (2) Unicellular eucaryotes
(3) Plants (4) Animals

98. Which of the following unicellular algae reproduce by auxospores, have silicified cell wall and store food in the form of fats, leucosine and chrysolaminarin ?
(1) Diatoms (2) Red algae (3) Dinoflagellates (4) Euglenoids

99. Paramylum is stored food of :-
(1) Dinoflagellate (2) Euglenoid (3) Diatom (4) Slime mould

100. The most efficient locomotion in protists is through :-
(1) Pseudopodia (2) Flagella (3) Cilia (4) Tentacles

101. Organism of which kingdom feed like animals and perform photosynthesis like plants :-
(1) Monera (2) Protista (3) Mycota (4) Animalia

102. "Fire algae" belongs to group :-
(1) Pyrrophyta (2) Chrysophyta (3) Euglenophyta (4) Rhodophyta

103. Slime mould is known as naked fungi.
(1) Cell membrane absent (2) Cell wall absent
(3) Cell wall and cell membrane absent (4) Never naked

104. Dinoflagellates are called fire algae due to which character :-
(1) They appear like fire due to pigments (2) They produce fire due to friction
(3) They occur on burnt places (4) They show bioluminescence

105. Toxins (Saxitoxins) secreted by some dinoflagellates enter the body of human beings through food chain and result in :-
(1) Madness (2) Paralysis (3) Syphilis (4) Plague

106. Stored food of Diatoms :-
(1) Leucosin (2) Starch (3) Floridian starch (4) Glycogen

107. Dead remains of Diatoms at sea bed are called:-
(1) Keiselgurh (2) Prustule (3) Coral reefs (4) None

108. Protists should be better termed as :-
(1) Acellular (2) Cellular (3) Multicellular (4) Coenocytic

109. Which of the following eukaryotes are devoid of histone proteins ?
(1) Golden algae (2) Euglenoids (3) Fire algae (4) Slime Mould

110. Diatoms perform which type of movement in water:-
(1) Swimming (2) Ampeboid (3) Floating (4) Ciliary

111. Protest used for the construction of sound proof rooms, is-
(1) Dinoflagellate (2) Diatoms (3) Euglenoids (4) Zoo flagellates

112. Auxospores are formed by -
(1) Diatoms (2) Euglenoids (3) Dinoflagelates (4) bacteria

113. Protests which are diploid reproduce sexually by the process of
(1) Zygotic meiosis (3) Binary fission
(2) Cyst formation (4) Game tic meiosis

114. 'Red tides' are produced by -
(1) Red algae (2) Dinoflafellates (3) Diatoms (4) Brown algae

115. Fungal hyphae penetrate hard cell walls of their hosts with the help of:
(1) Enzymes (2) Hormones (3) Sharp tips (4) Sugar Exudates

116. A fungus completing its life cycle on a single host is known as:-
(1) Dikaryotic (2) Autoecious (3) Heterecious (4) Heterothallic

117. Which of the following secretes toxins during storage conditions of crop plants ?
(1) Aspergillus (2) Penicillium (3) Fusarium (4) Colletotrichum

118. Which of the following characters indicate similarity between fungi and animals ?
(1) Heterotrophic nutrition (2) Type of stored food
(3) Presence of chitin (4) All the above

119. The sac fungi belongs to :
(1) Ascomycetes (2) Basidiomycetes (3) Phycomycetes (4) Deuteromycetes

120. Neurospora, which is popularly known as Drosophilla of plant kingdom, belongs to :-
(1) Phycomycetes (2) Ascomycetes (3) Basidiomycetes (4) Deuteromycetes

121. The basidiomycetes includes:-
(1) Rusts (2) Smuts (3) Mushrooms (4) All the above

122. Which of the following causes wheat rust disease?
(1) A red Alga (2) A green Alga (3) A fungus (4) Mycoplasma

123. Sexual cycle is absent in:-
(1) Phycomycetes (2) Deuteromycetes (3) Ascomycetes (4) Basidiomycetes

124. Penicillium roquefortiiand P. camembertiiare used in the preparation of cheese. These fungi belong to class:-
(1) Zygomycetes (2) Oomycetes (3) Deuteromycetes (4) Ascomycetes

125. The fungi are :
(1) Autotrophic (2) Holotrophic (3) Chemotrophic (4) Heterotrophic

126. All fungi are :-
(1) With chlorophyll (2) Oomycetes (3) With carotene (4) Ascomycetes

127. In class phycomycetes the mycelium is :
(1) Coenocytic and aseptate (2) Coenocytic and septate
(3) Uninucleate and aseptate (4) Multinucleate and septate

128. Coenocytic mycelium is found in:-
(1) Rhizopus (2) Mucor (3) Penicillium (4) Both 1 and 2

129. Stored food material of fungi:-
(1) Cellulose (2) Starch
(3) Glycogen and starch (4) Glycogen and oil

130. The cell wall of Fungi is composed of:-
(1) Chitin (2) Cellulose (3) Mucopeptide (4) Pseudomurein

131. The chief characteristic of class Ascomycetes is:
(1) Formation of spores (2) Hyphae
(3) Formation of ascospores (4) Formation of zoospores

132. Which is commonly called "Drosophilla of plant kingdom"?
(1) Morchella (2) Neurospora (3) Rhizopus (4) Claviceps

133. Normally how many ascospores are formed in an ascus:-
(1) 4 - ascospores (2) 8 – ascospores (3) 16 ascospores (4) 24 ascospores

134. Edible part in mushrooms is :-
(1) Basidiospores (2) Mycelium (3) Pseudomycelium (4) Complete basidiocarp

135. Which scientist did work on rust disease?
(1) Lederberg and tatum (2) K.C. Mehata
(3) Blakeslee (4) Wolman

136. A. Hemming isolated penicillin from:-
(1) P. chrysogenum (2) P. notatum (3) Aspergillus flavus (4) A. niger

137. Cell wall of Chitin is found in :-
(1) Fungi (2) Bryophyta (3) Bacteria (4) Angiosperms

138. The fungus without mycelium is:-
(1) Phytophthora (2) Rhizopus (3) Saccharomyces (4) Microsporum

139. Indian scientist who worked on Puccinia :-
(1) J.C. Luthra (2) K.C. Mehta (3) C.V. Subramanian (4) KG. Mukherji

140. Pseudomycelium occurs in :-
(1) Muschroom (2) Mucor (3) Bread mold (4) Yeast

141. Occurence of dikaryotic mycelium mainly is the characteristic of :-
(1) Myxomycetes (2) Phycomycetes (3) Deuteromycetes (4) Basidiomycetes

142. Deuteromycetes are called 'Imperfect fungi' as:
(1) They have no cell wall (2) No mycelium
(3) No sexual reproduction (4) No asexual reproduction

143. Fungi which requires two different hosts to complete it's life cycle is called as :-
(1) Homothallic (2) Heterothallic (3) Heteroecious (4) Autoecious

144. Aceiospores of Puccinia are produced on :-
(1) Berberis leaves (2) Wheat leaves (3) Mustard leaves (4) Raphanus leaves

145. Absorptive mode of nutrition is found in :-
(1) Algae (2) Fungi (3) Bryophytes (4) Euglenoids

146. Which of the following is called 'toad stools'?
(1) All mushrooms (2) Edible mushrooms
(3) Poisonous mushrooms (4)None

147. Yeast grows more quickly in :-
(1) Salt water (2) Sugar solution
(3) Double distilled water (4) Marine water

148. Which of the following is a form class?
(1) Deuteromycetes (2) Basidiomycetes (3) Rhodophyceae (4) Euglenophyceae

149. Ergot fungi belongs to:-
(1) Ascomycetes (2) Basidiomycetes (3) Phycomycetes (4) Deuteromycetes

150. Professor K. C. Mehta is known for his contribution in:-
(1) Bryology (2) Plant physiology (3) Virology (4) Plant pathology

151. Fungi are ecologically important because:
(1) They yield antibiotics (2) They are used in genetic studies
(3) They function as decomposers (4) All the above

152. Alexander Flemming discovered penicillin in 1928 while working with :-
(1) Streptomyces (2) Bacteria (Staphylococcus)
(3) Penicillium notatum (4) P. chrysogenutn

153. In fungi lump of hyphae is referred to as:-
(1) Thallus (2) Haustorium (3) Mycelium (4) Archegonia

154. Plant group which shows Heterotrophic mode of nutrition is :-
(1) Algae (2) Fungi (3) Bryophytes (4) Pteridophytes

155. Sexual reproduction is absent in:-
(1) Phycomycetes (2) Deuteromycetes (3) Zygomycetes (4) Basidiomycetes

156. Non-septate mycelium occurs in :-
(1) Phycomycetes (2) Ascomycetes (3) Basidiomycetes (4) Deuteromycetes

157. Basldiocarp is present in:-
(1) Basidiomycetes (2) Ascomycetes (3) Deuteromycetes (4) Phycomycetes

158. All fungi are:
(1) Symbionts (2) Parasites (3) Saprophytes (4) Heterotrophy

159. Aspergillosis is caused by:-
(1) Virus (2) Bacteria (3) Fungi (4) Mycoplasma

KINGDOM – PLANTAE - ALGAE

160. Which algal groups have similarity in pigment composition ?
(1) Red algae and brown algae (2) Green algae and blue green algae
(3) Kelps and diatoms (4) Diatoms and euglenoids

161. Autotrophic thallophytes are called as:-
(1) Fungi (2) Lichens (3) Algae (4) Microbes

162. Parasitic algae is:
(1) Laminaria (2) Fucus (3) Sargassum (4) Cephaleuros

163. "Red rust of tea" is caused by parasitic:-
(1) Algae (2) Fungi (3) Bacteria (4) Bryophyta

164. No zoospore formation has been observed in the algal members belonging to:-
(1) Chlorophyceae (2) Brown algae (3) Phaeophyceae (4) Cyanophyceae

165. Which pigment is found in phaeophyceae?
(1) Chi. a, c and fucoxanthin (2) Chi. a, d and violaxanthin
(3) β Carotene and phycocyanin (4) None of these

166. Food reserve in Rhodophyta is:-
(1) Floridean starch (2) Mannitol (3) Leucosin (4) All of the above

167. Zygotic meiosis is characteristic of :
(1) Procaryotes (2) Thallophyta (3) Bryophyta (4) Spermatophyta

168. Photosynthetic pigments common to all algae :
(1) Chlorophyll'b' and carotene (2) Chlorophyll'a' and 'b'
(3) Chlorophyll'a' and carotene (4) Chlorophyll and xanthophyll

169. Chlorella, a very good source of protein, belongs to:-
(1) Chlorophyta (2) Rhodophyta (3) Pyrrophyta (4) Phaeophyta

170. Deepest algae in sea are :-
(1) Red Algae (2) Brown Algae (3) Green Algae (4) Golden Algae

171. Phycobilins are characteristic pigments of:
(1) Rhodophyta and phaeophyta (2) Rhodophyta and Pyrophyta
(3) Pyrophyta and Cyanophyta (4) Rhodophyta and Cyanophyta

172. Which of the following plant groups have similar pigment composition ?
(1) Rhodophyta and phaeophyta (2) Chlorophyta and phaeophyta
(3) Rhodophyta and cyanophyta (4) All of the above

173. Globule and nucule are sex organs of :-
(1) Chara (2) Chlorella (3) Laminaria (4) Polysiphonia

174. Flagellated cells are absent in:
(1) Red algae (2) Blue green algae (3) Higher seed plants (4) All the above

175. Green algae are considered as ancestors of higher plants due to their resemblance with higher plants in:-
(1) Pigments (2) Cell wall (3) Stored food (4) All the above

176. Pyrenoids are characteristically found in algae. A pyrenoid consists of :-
(1) Core of starch surrounded by protein (2) Core of protein surrounded by starch
(3) Core of fatty acids covered by starch (4) Nucleic acid and protein

177. In chlorophyta the mode of sexual reproduction is :
(1) Isogamy (2) Anisogamy
(3) Oogamy (4) Isogamy, Anisogamy and oogamy

178. Unique character of Thallophyta is :
(1) Thalloid body (2) Absence of vascular tissue
(3) Zygotic meiosis (4) All the above

179. In thallophyta main plant body is:-
(1) Gametophyte (2) Sporophyte
(3) Diploid plant body (4) Leafy plant body

180. Sexual reproduction in Thallophyta takes place by:-
(1) Isogamy (2) Anisogamy (3) Oogamy (4) Any of the above

181. Most advanced group of Algae is:-
(1) Myxophyta (2) Chlorophyta (3) Brown algae (4) Phaeophyta

182. "Agar-agar" is obtained from:-
(1) Green Algae (2) Red Algae (3) Brown Algae (4) Yellow green Algae

183. Motile stages are not found in life cycle of :
(1) Red Algae & green Algae (2) Red Algae & brown Algae
(3) Red Algae & blue green Algae (4) Green Algae & brown Algae

184. Embryo is not formed in thallophyta due to :-
(1) Zygotic meiosis (3) Sporangial meiosis
(2) Zygotic mitosis (4) Game tic meiosis

185. Oogonia of Thallophyta differs with archegonia of bryophyte :-
(1) Being multicellular (2) Being jacketed
(3) Being stalked (4) Being unicellular and jacket less

186. Which of the following of sexual reproduction ?
(1) Chlamydomonas (2) Ulothrix (3) Puccinia (4) Albugo

187. Cephaleuros, which causes "Red rust of tea" is a :-
(1) Red Algae (2) Brown Algae (3) Dinoflagellate (4) Green Algae

188. Volvox belongs to :
(1) Brown Algae (2) Red Algae (3) Golden Algae (4) Green Algae

189. Gametes are non-motile in:-
(1) Blue green Algae (2) Red Algae (3) Both 1 and 2 (4) Green Algae

190. Blue- green algae resembles more closely to:-
(1) Green Algae (2) Brown Algae
(3) Red Algae and bacteria (4) Slime molds

191. Which of the following statement is true for algae ?
(1) Algae have root, stem and leaves (2) Algae have true roots but lack leaves
(3) Algae have rhizoides and leaves (4) Body of algae is thallus

192. In which plant group reproductive organs are not enclosed in a layer of sterile cells?
(1) Pteridophyta (2) Thallophyta (3) Angiosperm (4) Gymnosperm

193. Classification of algae is mainly based on:-
(1) Reproductive organs (2) Structure of spores
(3) Pigments (4) Stored food

194. "Carrageenin" is obtained from:-
(1) Chondrus crispus (2) Laminaria (3) Gelidium (4) Macrocystis

195. Female sex organ of algae is called :-
(1) Carpel (2) Oogonium (3) Archegonia (4) Oosphere

196. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?
(1) Heterocyst = N_2 - fixation structure of B.G.A.
(2) Hormogonia = Reproductive structure of B.G.A
(3) Floridean starch = Stored food of brown algae
(4) Cyanophycean starch = Stored food of B.G.A.

197. Cilia & flagella are absent in life cycle of :-
(1) Red algae (2) Brown algae (3) Green algae (4) Red algae & B.G.A.

198. Which algae best explains the evolution of sexual reproduction ?
(1) Green algae (2) Red algae (3) Brown algae (4) B. G. Algae

KINGDOM – PIANTAE - BRYOPHYTA

199. Embryo is present but true vasculature is absent in the group:-
(1) Cyanophyta (2) Tracheophyta (3) Bryophyta (4) Chlorophyta

200. The unique feature of Bryophytes compared to other green plant groups is that:-
(1) They produce spores (2) They lack vascular tissue
(3) They lack root (4) Their sporophyte is attached to gametophyte

201. In Bryophytes diploid number of chromosomes occur in:-
(1) Gametes (2) Spores (3) Spore mother cells (4) Nuclei of gametes

202. The group bryophyta includes :
(1) Liveiworts and ferns (2) Liveiworts and club moss
(3) Moss and ferns (4) Liveiworts and moss

203. A leafy non vascular plant with parasitic sporophytic generation should properly be classified in
(1) Thallophyta (2) Bryophyta (3) Pteridophyta (4) Spermatophyta

204. Bryophyta includes :
(1) Mosses (2) Club mosses (3) Horse tails (4) All the above

205. A leafy gametophyte plant with multicellular rhizoids and sporophyte differentiated in foot, seta and capsule should belong to :-
(1) Psilopsida (2) Hepaticopsida (3) Bryopsida (4) Lycopsida

206. Bryophytes differ from thallophytes in having :-
(1) Embryo (2) Rhizoids
(3) Sterile jacket around sex organs (4) All the above

207. Spores do not form protonema but directly grow into flat branching thallus in :-
(1) Liverworts (2) Mosses (3) Ferns (4) Gymnosperms

208. In bryophyta, simplest sporophyte occur in :-
(1) Riccia (2) Marchantia (3) Funaria (4) Anthoceros

209. In which of the following bryophytes there are gemmae, the means of vegetative reproduction?
(1) Riccia (2) Marchantia (3) Sphagnum (4) Anthoceros

210. In Bryophytes what is absent:
(1) Embryo formation (2) Fertilization
(3) Motile gametes (4) True roots and vascular tissue

211. In bryophytes fertilization takes place:-
(1) At low temp. (2) In dry condition
(3) In presence of water (4) In above all situation

212. Which statement is true about bryophytes?
(1) They are non photosynthetic
(2) Zygote produces gametophyte on germination
(3) Spores form gametophyte plant on germination
(4) They have vascular tissues

213. Which bryophyte is of economic importance ?
(1) Funaria (2) Marchantia (3) Riccia (4) Sphagnum

214. Mosses are gregarious because they:
(1) Have vascular tissue (2) Have indirect germination of spores
(3) Have direct germination of spores (4) Have spore mother cells

215. Aquatic ancestry of bryophytes is evidenced by:
(1) Their green colour (2) Algae like protonema
(3) Many aquatic bryophytes (4) Regulated male gametes

216. Moss sporophyte is diffentiated in:
(1) Stem & leaves (2) Root, stem and leaves
(3) Rhizoids, stem & leaves (4) None of these

217. Oblique septa are found in which part of moss :
(1) Rhizoids of sporophyte (2) Rhizoids of gametophyte
(3) Leaves (4) Stem

218. Leaves of Mosses and Ferns are :
(1) Analogous and homologous both (2) Analogous but not homologous
(3) Homologous but not analogous (4) None of the above

219. Which of the following plants are similar in requirement of water for fertilisation ?
(1) Bryophyta (2) Pteridophyta (3) Angiosperm (4) (1) and (2) both

220. The bryophyte which can absotb water upto 18 times of its weight :
(1) Anthoceros (2) Sphagnum (3) Riccia (4) Marchantia

221. In which of the following zygote further develops to form a diploid structure ?
(1) Thallophyta (2) Bryophyte (3) Algae (4) Fungi

222. Bryophytes are :-
(1) First successful land plant (2) Vascular cryptogames
(3) Non vascular cryptogames (4) Vascular embryophytes

223. Sex organ in bryophytes'are :
(1) Unicellular and jacketed (2) Unicellular and non-jacketed
(3) Multicellular and jacketed (4) Multicellular and non jacketed

224. Fossilised fuel obtained from bog is:-
(1) Tar (2) Peat (3) Bio-gas (4) Petrol

225. Which structure produces the gamete bearing plant of moss?
(1) Spore (2) Bud (3) Protonema (4) Zygote

226. Bryophytes show an advancement over algae in:-
(1) Having multicellular sporophytic generation
(2) Having parasitic sporophyte
(3) Having zygotic meiosis
(4) None of the above

227. Which bryophyte is known as Peat moss?
(1) Riccia (2) Riella (3) Sphagnum (4) Marchantia

228. Leafy gametophyte occurs in:-
(1) Liver worts (2) Hom worts (3) Moss (4) Fern

229. Sporophyte with indefinite growth occurs in:-
(1) Liver worts (2) Hom worts (3) Mosses (4) Fern

230. Sphagnum may be used as a substitute of :
(1) Absorbent cotton (2) Non absorbent cotton
(3) Plastic (4) Polythene

231. Non vascularembryophyta are:-
(1) Thallophyta (2) Bryophyta (3) Pteridophyta (4) (1) and (2) both

232. The water conducting tissue in bryophyta is :-
(1) Parenchyma (2) Sclerenchyma (3) Trachieds (4) Sieve tubes

233. Bryophyta are not tall plants due to:-
(1) Absence of meristem (2) Absence of vascular tissues
(3) Presence of root system (4) All the above

234. The first cell of sporophytic generation in bryophyte is:-
(1) Spore (2) Spore mother cell (3) Zygote (4) Protonema

235. Structures for dispersal of spores in bryophyta are:-
(1) Elaters (2) Pseudoelaters (3) Peristomial teeth (4) All the above

236. Oblique septa in rhizoids are characteristic of :-
(1) Liverworts (2) Hornworts (3) Mosses (4) Ferns

237. In which bryophyte germination of spore is indirect:-
(1) Riccia (2) Rhizopus (3) Puccinia (4) Fun aria

238. Male gametes of bryophytes are :-
(1) Uniflagellate (2) Multiflagellate (3) Biflagellate (4) Triflagellate

239. Rhizoids of hepaticopsida and anthocerotopsida are:-
(1) Multicellular and branched (2) Unicellular and unbranched
(3) Unicellular and branched (4) Multicellular and unbranched

240. The vascular tissue is absent in :
(1) Algae, fungi and pteridophytes (2) Thallophytes and bryophytes
(3) Bryophytes and pteridophytes (4) Angiosperm and gymnosperm

241. The saprophyte of bryophyte is :
(1) Parasitic (2) Autotrophic
(3) Saprophytic (4) Semiparasitic or parasitic

242. Non vascular land plants are called:-
(1) Bryophytes (2) Pteridophytes (3) Fungi (4) Algae

KINGDOM – PLANTAE - PTERIDOPHYTA

243. Vascular cryptogams or seed less vascular plants belongs to:-
(1) Bryophyte (2) Pteridophyta (3) Thallophyta (4)Spermatophyta

244. Seed habit first established in:
(1) Pteridophytes (2) Gymnosperms (3) Angiosperms (4) None of the above

245. Most conspicuous alternation of generation occurs is:-
(1) Thallophyta (2) Bryophyta (3) Pteridophyta (4) Spermatophyte

246. Rhizoids containing saprophytic plants are characteristic of :-
(1) Bryopsida (2) Spenopsida (3) Cycadophyta (4) Psilopsida

247. Which group includes green leaf microphyllous plants:
(1) Lycopsida (2) Sphenipsida (3) Psilotopsida (4) Pteropsida

248. Roots first originated in :
(1) Algae (2) Fungi (3) Bryophyta (4) Pteridophyta

249. Pteridophyta differs from bryophyta in having:
(1) Vascular tissue (2) Archegonia
(3) Alternation of generations (4) Motile sperm

250. In pteridophyta, reduction division occurs when:
(1) Prothallus is formed (2) Spores are formed
(3) Sex organs are formed (4) Gametes are formed

251. The main plant body of Pteridophytes is:
(1) Sporophyte (2) Gametophyte (3) Haploid (4) None of the above

252. Cryptogamic plants are:
(1) Seedless (2) Embryo less (3) Leafless (4) Rootless

253. Adiantum is called "walking fern" due to :
(1) Power of locomotion (2) Vegetative reproduction
(3) Motile antherozoites (4) All the above

254. Plants having vascular tissues but lacking seeds are :
(1) Bryophyte (2) Pteridophyta (3) Gymnosperms (4) Angiosperms

255. Heterospory occurs in :-
(1) Selaginella (2) Pteridium (3) Fun aria (4) Riccia

256. Sporangia are found in fruiting structures called sporocarps in aquatic ferns, which of the following is aquatic fern :-
(1) Azolla (2) Selaginella (3) Pteridium (4) Equisetum

257. The antherozoids of fern are :
(1) Uniflagellate (2) Biflagellate (3) Quadriflagellate (4) Multiflagellate

258. In pteridophytes the spores germinate to form:
(1) Protonema (2) Prothallus (3) Sporophyte (4) Archegonium

259. Aquatic fern which supports the growth of blue green algae, Anabaena, and used to increase the yield of paddy crop is :-
(1) Salvinia (2) Marsilea (3) Riccia (4) Azolla

260. Most distinct type of alternation of generations is demonstrated by :-
(1) Angiosperms (2) Ferns (3) Gymnosperms (4) Bryophytes

261. Presence of motile stage in life cycle & requirement of water as a medium to complete life cycle is diagnostic characters of :-
(1) Thallophyta (2) Bryophyta (3) Pteridophyta (4) Cryptogams

262. Evolution of seed habit first started in :-
(1) Selaginella like ancestral pteridophytes (2) Psilotum like ancestral pteridophytes
(3) Gymnosperms (4) Mosses

263. Young fern leaves and rhizome are protected by :-
(1) Root cap (2) Ramenta (3) Roots (4) Leaf bases

264. In ferns, the permanent roots are :
(1) Tap root (2) Adventitious roots (3) Tuberous roots (4)Rhizome

265. Independent alternation of generation is found in-
(1) Pteridophyta (2) Spermatophyte (3) Thallophyta (4) Bryophyta

266. Stem distinctly differentiated in to node and internode in:-
(1) Psilopsida (2) Lycopsida (3) Sphenopsida (4) Pteropsida

267. Spore producing part of pteridophytes is:
(1) Sporangia of gametophytes (2) Capsule of sporophytes
(3) Sporangia of sporophytes (4) Capsule of gametophytes

268. In pteridophytes, reduction division takes place in :
(1) Zygote (2) Spore mother cells (3) Gametangia (4) Prothallus

KINGDOM – PLANTAE - GYMNOSPERM

269. Most advanced Gymnosperm belongs to:-
(1) Cycadales (2) Coniferales (3) Gnetales (4) Cycadofillicales

270. Which of the following is called father of forest?
(1) Pinus (2) Banyan (3) Sequoia (4) Cedrus

271. All Gymnosperms are:-
(1) Heterosporous (2) Arborescent/Woody
(3) Seed plants (4) All the above

272. Gymnosperm plants lack :-
(1) Vessels (2) Fruits (3) Companion cells (4) All the above

273. Gymnosperm plants do not produce fruits because they do not have:
(1) ovary (2) gametes (3) fertilization (4) None of these

274. Owle is morphologically equivalent to:
(1) Megaspore (2) Megasporangium (3) Microspore (4) Megasporophyll

275. Cones in Gymnosperm plants are:
(1) Bisexual (2) Unisexual (3) Sterile (4) Any of the above

276. Double fertilization and triple fusion are characteristic of:-
(1) Spermatophyte (2) Gymnosperms (3) Pteridophyta (4) Angiosperms

277. In which of the following characters, the angiosperms resemble gymnosperms ?
(1) Presence of ovule (2) Absence of endosperm
(3) Presence of vessels (4) Mode of fertilisation by zoodiosiphonogamy

278. Which character most differentiates angiosperms from gymnosperms ?
(1) Triploid endosperm (2) Vessels in xylem
(3) Seeds enclosed in fruits (4) Attractive petels

279. Gametophyte embeded in sporophyte in:
(1) Bryophyta (2) Pteridophyta (3) Cryptogams (4) Spermatophyta

280. Antheridia and archegonia are absent in :-
(1) Bryophyta (2) Pteridophyta (3) Gymnosperms (4) Angiosperms

281. Ephedrine is obtained by :-
(1) Ephedra (2) Gnetum (3) Pinus (4) Cycas

282. Resin turpentine is obtained from:-
(1) Pinus (2) Adiantum (3) Club mosses (4) Sequoia

283. Which group is largest in gymnosperms ?
(1) Cycadales (2) Gnetales (3) Coniferales (4) Cordaitales

284. Spore bearing tracheophytes:
(1) Pteridophyta (2) Gymnosperms (3) Angiosperms (4) All the above

285. Which of the following Gymnospermic orders resembles with angiosperms ?
(1) Cycadales (2) Coniferales (3) Gnetales (4) Ginkgoales

286. Living fossil:
(1) Cycas (2) Ginkgo (3) Psilotum (4) All the above

287. Sequoia belongs to:
(1) Cycadofillicales (2) Gnetales (3) Conifer ales (4) Divots

288. Which of the following are absent in group gymnosperm?
(1) Trees (2) Shrubs (3) Liana (4) Herbs

289. Which plant group is exclusively perennial ?
(1) Divots (2) Ferns (3) Gymnosperms (4) Monocots

290. In Ginkgo, male gametes are :
(1) Motile (2) Non-motile (3) Amoeboid (4) Absent

291. Male gamete of Cycas is largest in plant kingdom, is :-
(1) Non motile (2) Biflagellate (3) Multiciliate (4) Uniflagellate

292. The mode of pollination in gymnosperme is :-
(1) Anemophily (2) Entomophily (3) Hydrophily (4) Any of the above

293. Which of the following order of gymnosperme is totally become extinct ?
(1) Cycadales (2) Ginkgoales (3) Gnetales (4) Cycadofilicales

294. Which of the following remained unchanged for last many million years ?1
(1) Pinus (2) Rice (3) Cedrus (4) Ginkgo

295. Life cycle of gymnosperm is :-
(1) Haplontic (2) Haplodiplontic (3) Diplomatic (4) Diplohaplontic

296. Which of the following is commonly known as "Chilgoza pine" ?
(1) Pinus roxburghii (2) P. strobes (3) P. gerardiana (4) P. sylvestris

297. The gymnosperm resembles with angiosperm in having:-
(1) Ciliated sperms (2) Presence of ovary
(3) Presence of seed (4) Presence of fruit

298. In Cycasthe micro sporangia are born on which side of microsporophyll :-
(1) Adaxial (2) Abaxial (3) Lateral (4) Terminal

299. Vessels and companion cells are found in :-
(1) Pteridophyta (2) Gnetum (3) Ephedra (4) Angiosperm

300. Fruits are not formed in gymnosperm because :
(1) Fertilization is absent (2) Pollination is absent
(3) Seeds are not formed (4) Ovary is absent

301. Which one have maximum power of adaptation?
(1) Bryophyta (2) Pteridophyta (3) Gymnosperm (4) Angiosperm

302. Gymnosperms differ from pteridophytes in having
(1) Presence of tracheids (2) Presence of embryo
(3) Presence of owle (4) Campanian cell

303. Most gymnosperms have :-
(1) Both archegonia and antheridia (2) Antheridia but no archegonia
(3) Archegonia but no antheridia (4) No antheridia or archegonia

304. The "endosperm" of a gymnosperm represent :
(1) Gametophyte tissue (2) Spofophytic tissue
(3) Tissue formed by double fertilization (4) Polyploidy tissue

305. Vessels occur in the following gymnosperm plant
(1) Ginkgo (2) Taxus (3) Gnetum (4) All the above

306. In gymnosperm endosperm is :-
(1) Triploid (2) Diploid (3) Haploid (4) Tetraploid

307. Which of the following is not heterosporous ?
(1) Selaginella (2) Pinus (3) Pteridium (4) Cycas

308. Multiciliate male gametes are found in :-
(1) Pinus (2) Cycas (3) Gnetum (4) Mango

309. Which of the following plant form seed and have pollen tube?
(1) Angiosperm (2) Pteridophytes (3) Gymnosperm (4) Siphonogamous plants

310. Modem day (Advanced) plants are:-
(1) Monocots (2) Dicots (3) Gnetales (4) Ferns

311. Which group of plants is exclusively arbores cent (woody)?
(1) Pteridophyta (2) Dicots (3) Gymnosperms (4) Monocots

ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE-I (Concept Question)

1.	(2)	**2.**	(1)	**3.**	(4)	**4.**	(1)	**5.**	(1)	**6.**	(4)	**7.**	(3)
8.	(4)	**9.**	(2)	**10.**	(2)	**11.**	(4)	**12.**	(3)	**13.**	(4)	**14.**	(3)
15.	(3)	**16.**	(4)	**17.**	(1)	**18.**	(4)	**19.**	(1)	**20.**	(3)	**21.**	(1)
22.	(2)	**23.**	(3)	**24.**	(3)	**25.**	(1)	**26.**	(1)	**27.**	(1)	**28.**	(2)
29.	(3)	**30.**	(3)	**31.**	(4)	**32.**	(4)	**33.**	(4)	**34.**	(3)	**35.**	(3)
36.	(2)	**37.**	(4)	**38.**	(3)	**39.**	(3)	**40.**	(4)	**41.**	(4)	**42.**	(2)

43.	(3)	**44.**	(2)	**45.**	(1)	**46.**	(3)	**47.**	(2)	**48.**	(2)	**49.**	(3)
50.	(2)	**51.**	(4)	**52.**	(1)	**53.**	(3)	**54.**	(1)	**55.**	(1)	**56.**	(2)
57.	(2)	**58.**	(3)	**59.**	(2)	**60.**	(1)	**61.**	(2)	**62.**	(2)	**63.**	(3)
64.	(1)	**65.**	(2)	**66.**	(1)	**67.**	(2)	**68.**	(1)	**69.**	(3)	**70.**	(1)
71.	(2)	**72.**	(4)	**73.**	(1)	**74.**	(2)	**75.**	(2)	**76.**	(3)	**77.**	(3)
78.	(3)	**79.**	(3)	**80.**	(1)	**81.**	(3)	**82.**	(2)	**83.**	(4)	**84.**	(1)
85.	(2)	**86.**	(3)	**87.**	(1)	**88.**	(3)	**89.**	(3)	**90.**	(4)	**91.**	(1)
92.	(2)	**93.**	(3)	**94.**	(3)	**95.**	(3)	**96.**	(3)	**97.**	(2)	**98.**	(1)
99.	(2)	**100.**	(3)	**101.**	(2)	**102.**	(1)	**103.**	(2)	**104.**	(4)	**105.**	(2)
106.	(1)	**107.**	(1)	**108.**	(1)	**109.**	(3)	**110.**	(3)	**111.**	(2)	**112.**	(1)
113.	(4)	**114.**	(2)	**115.**	(1)	**116.**	(2)	**117.**	(1)	**118.**	(4)	**119.**	(1)
120.	(2)	**121.**	(4)	**122.**	(3)	**123.**	(2)	**124.**	(4)	**125.**	(4)	**126.**	(2)
127.	(1)	**128.**	(4)	**129.**	(4)	**130.**	(1)	**131.**	(3)	**132.**	(2)	**133.**	(2)
134.	(4)	**135.**	(2)	**136.**	(2)	**137.**	(1)	**138.**	(3)	**139.**	(2)	**140.**	(4)
141.	(4)	**142.**	(3)	**143.**	(3)	**144.**	(1)	**145.**	(2)	**146.**	(3)	**147.**	(2)
148.	(1)	**149.**	(1)	**150.**	(4)	**151.**	(3)	**152.**	(2)	**153.**	(3)	**154.**	(2)
155.	(2)	**156.**	(1)	**157.**	(1)	**158.**	(4)	**159.**	(3)	**160.**	(3)	**161.**	(3)
162.	(4)	**163.**	(1)	**164.**	(4)	**165.**	(1)	**166.**	(1)	**167.**	(2)	**168.**	(3)
169.	(1)	**170.**	(1)	**171.**	(4)	**172.**	(3)	**173.**	(1)	**174.**	(4)	**175.**	(4)
176.	(2)	**177.**	(4)	**178.**	(3)	**179.**	(1)	**180.**	(4)	**181.**	(2)	**182.**	(2)
183.	(3)	**184.**	(1)	**185.**	(4)	**186.**	(1)	**187.**	(4)	**188.**	(4)	**189.**	(2)
190.	(3)	**191.**	(4)	**192.**	(2)	**193.**	(3)	**194.**	(1)	**195.**	(2)	**196.**	(3)
197.	(4)	**198.**	(1)	**199.**	(3)	**200.**	(4)	**201.**	(3)	**202.**	(4)	**203.**	(2)
204.	(1)	**205.**	(3)	**206.**	(4)	**207.**	(1)	**208.**	(1)	**209.**	(2)	**210.**	(4)
211.	(3)	**212.**	(3)	**213.**	(4)	**214.**	(2)	**215.**	(4)	**216.**	(4)	**217.**	(2)
218.	(2)	**219.**	(4)	**220.**	(2)	**221.**	(2)	**222.**	(3)	**223.**	(3)	**224.**	(2)
225.	(2)	**226.**	(1)	**227.**	(3)	**228.**	(3)	**229.**	(2)	**230.**	(1)	**231.**	(2)
232.	(1)	**233.**	(2)	**234.**	(3)	**235.**	(4)	**236.**	(3)	**237.**	(4)	**238.**	(3)
239.	(2)	**240.**	(2)	**241.**	(4)	**242.**	(1)	**243.**	(2)	**244.**	(2)	**245.**	(3)
246.	(4)	**247.**	(1)	**248.**	(4)	**249.**	(1)	**250.**	(2)	**251.**	(1)	**252.**	(1)
253.	(2)	**254.**	(2)	**255.**	(1)	**256.**	(1)	**257.**	(4)	**258.**	(2)	**259.**	(4)
260.	(2)	**261.**	(4)	**262.**	(1)	**263.**	(2)	**264.**	(2)	**265.**	(1)	**266.**	(3)
267.	(3)	**268.**	(2)	**269.**	(3)	**270.**	(3)	**271.**	(4)	**272.**	(4)	**273.**	(1)
274.	(2)	**275.**	(2)	**276.**	(4)	**277.**	(1)	**278.**	(3)	**279.**	(4)	**280.**	(4)
281.	(1)	**282.**	(1)	**283.**	(3)	**284.**	(4)	**285.**	(3)	**286.**	(4)	**287.**	(3)
288.	(4)	**289.**	(3)	**290.**	(3)	**291.**	(3)	**292.**	(1)	**293.**	(4)	**294.**	(4)
295.	(3)	**296.**	(3)	**297.**	(3)	**298.**	(2)	**299.**	(4)	**300.**	(4)	**301.**	(4)
302.	(3)	**303.**	(3)	**304.**	(1)	**305.**	(3)	**306.**	(3)	**307.**	(3)	**308.**	(2)
309.	(4)	**310.**	(1)	**311.**	(3)								