1. **Bryophytes are called amphibians of the plant kingdom because they:**
   A. Live only in water
   B. Live only in dry places
   C. Can survive on land but need water for sexual reproduction
   D. Produce flowers and fruits (C)

Explanation : Bryophytes can live on land but depend on water for sexual reproduction.

2. **Bryophytes commonly occur in:**
   A. Dry deserts only
   B. Moist and shady places
   C. Deep oceans only
   D. Snow-covered regions only (B)

Explanation : Bryophytes are generally found in moist and shady places.

3. **Bryophyta includes:**
   A. Liverworts and mosses
   B. Ferns and horsetails
   C. Gymnosperms and angiosperms
   D. Monera and Protista (A)

Explanation : Bryophytes include liverworts and mosses.

4. **The main plant body of bryophytes is:**
   A. Diploid sporophyte
   B. Haploid gametophyte
   C. Triploid endosperm
   D. Seed-bearing cone (B)

Explanation : The main plant body of bryophytes is haploid and gametophytic.

5. **Bryophytes are attached to the substratum by:**
   A. True roots B. Rhizoids
   C. Strobili D. Pollen tubes (B)

Explanation : Bryophytes lack true roots and attach by rhizoids.

6. **Male sex organ in bryophytes is called:**
   A. Archegonium
   B. Antheridium
   C. Ovule
   D. Capsule (B)

Explanation : The male sex organ is antheridium, which produces biflagellated antherozoids.

7. **The female sex organ archegonium is:**
   A. Cone-shaped
   B. Flask-shaped
   C. Ribbon-shaped
   D. Needle-shaped (B)

Explanation : Archegonium is flask-shaped and produces a single egg.

8. **Asexual reproduction in liverworts occurs by:**
   A. Gemmae
   B. Pollen grains
   C. Seeds
   D. Microspores (A)

Explanation : Liverworts reproduce asexually by gemmae present in gemma cups.

9. **In mosses, the gametophyte has two stages called:**
   A. Holdfast and stipe
   B. Protonema and leafy stage
   C. Cone and seed
   D. Root and flower (B)

Explanation : Moss gametophyte has protonema and leafy stages.

10. **Which of the following is a moss?**
    A. Funaria
    B. Pinus
    C. Ectocarpus
    D. Selaginella (A)

Explanation : Funaria is a member of mosses.