



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

DIVERSITY IN LIVING ORGANISMS

Elementary Questions

1. Algae can be described as

- A. autotrophic and photosynthetic
- B. autotrophic and chemosynthetic
- C. heterotrophic and photosynthetic
- D. heterotrophic and chemosynthetic

Answer: A



View Text Solution

2. Algae and other submerged green plants often float in water during daytime and sink at night.

A. They lose weight at night because fish and other animals eat away at their parts.

B. They become buoyant due to accumulation of oxygen as a result of photosynthesis,

C. They become light due to consumption of food.

D. They come up to enjoy sunlight.

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Most green algae live in

- A. fresh water
- B. deep seas
- C. rocky coasts
- D. hot springs

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Algae are important to study because

A. they are good organisms to experiment with

B. they can be grown in large tank cultures

C. they may form important constituents of human food in future

D. they produce oxygen and organic acids

Answer: D



View Text Solution

5. The classification of algae is based upon

- A. nature of sex organs
- B. nature of their pigments
- C. nature of their spores
- D. all of the above

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Study of algae is called

A. phycology

B. mycology

C. dendrology

D. physiology

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Pyrenoid is found in one of the following organs on Spirogyra

A. nucleolus

B. cytoplasm

C. chloroplast

D. vacuole

Answer: C



View Text Solution

8. Bubbles of gases support masses of floating Spirogyra in a pond. The gas is

A. oxygen

B. air

C. carbon dioxide

D. ethane

Answer: A



View Text Solution

9. Fusion between gametes of unequal sizes

A. isogamy

B. oogamy

C. anisogamy

D. physiological anisogamy

Answer: C



View Text Solution

10. The chloroplast in ulothrix is

A. spiral

B. laminate

C. star-shaped

D. girdle shaped

Answer: D



View Text Solution

11. The basal cell of ulothrix is devoid of

A. chloroplast

B. pyrenoid

C. chlorophyll

D. nucleus

Answer: A



View Text Solution

12. Eyespot or stigma is present in

A. spirogyra

B. ulothrix

C. nostoc

D. chlamydomonas

Answer: D



View Text Solution

13. The end product of photosynthesis in green algae, like Chlamydomonas and Spirgyra include

A. starch grains

B. starch and oil droplets

C. proteins

D. starch and proteins

Answer: D



View Text Solution

14. Spirogyra is commonly called Pond Silk because

A. silk is manufactured from it

B. it looks like a silk thread

C. it is slimy to touch

D. all the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

15. Which of the following is the principal pigment of Phaeophyceae?

A. phycocyanin

B. phycoerythrin

C. fucoxanthin

D. Chlorophyll

Answer: C



View Text Solution

16. Kelp is obtained from

A. red algae

B. brown algae

C. lichen

D. aquatic algae

Answer: B



View Text Solution

17. Protein rich algae is

A. polysiphonia

B. spirulina

C. gelidium

D. cosmarium

Answer: B



View Text Solution

18. Which of the following is an algae?

A. apple moss

B. irish moss

C. club moss

D. reindeer moss

Answer: B



View Text Solution

19. A biologist discovers an algae that is marine, multicellular, lives in deep water, and has phycoerythrin. It possibly belongs to which group

A. chlorophyceae

B. xanthophyceae

C. phaeophyceae

D. rhodophyceae

Answer: D



View Text Solution

20. Which group of algae store polysaccharide laminarin in their cells?

A. green algae

B. blue-green algae

C. red algae

D. brown algae

Answer: D



View Text Solution

21. The Sargasso Sea gets its name because of the presence of algae belonging to class

A. chlorophyceae

B. rhodophyceae

C. phaeophyceae

D. xanthophyceae

Answer: C



View Text Solution

22. Red algae differ from green algae and brown algae in having

A. no flagellated stages in their life cycles

B. no differentiated cells

C. no chlorophyll 'a'

D. leghemoglobin within their cells

Answer: A



View Text Solution

23. Phycoerythrin is present in

A. polysiphonia

B. fucus

C. chlamydomonas

D. euglena

Answer: A



View Text Solution

24. Floridean starch as a stored photosynthate is present in

A. chlorophycea

B. xanthophycea

C. phaeophycea

D. rhodophycea

Answer: D



View Text Solution

25. Agar is commercially obtained from

A. blue-green algae

B. brown algae

C. red algae

D. green algae

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

26. Which of the following algae is being used in Space research?

- A. chlorella
- B. cladophora
- C. hydrodictyon
- D. chlamydomonas

Answer: A



 [View Text Solution](#)

27. Which one of the following is a parasitic algae?

- A. cephaluros
- B. ulothrix
- C. oedogonium
- D. sargassum

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

28. In which of the following groups would you place a plant that produces spores and embryos but lacks seeds and vascular tissues?

A. pteridophytes

B. bryophytes

C. gymnosperms

D. thallophyta

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

29. Bryophytes are dependent on water because

A. archegonium has to remain filled with water for fertilisation

B. water is essential for fertilisation for homosporous nature

C. water is essential for vegetative propagation

D. the sperms can easily reach up to the egg in the archegonium

Answer: D



View Text Solution

30. The chief characteristic of Bryophyta is that

A. their gametophytic generation is dependent on sporophytic generation

B. their sporophytic generation is dependent on gametophytic generation

C. sporophytic generation is completely independent

D. gametophytic generation is completely independent

Answer: B



View Text Solution

31. Bryophytes do not have

- A. gametophytes
- B. xylem or phloem
- C. sporophytes
- D. cuticle

Answer: B



View Text Solution

32. The main body of bryophyte plant is always

A. gametophytic

B. sporophytic

C. horomogonium

D. autoecious

Answer: A



View Text Solution

33. First land inhabiting organisms are

- A. bryophytes
- B. gymnosperms
- C. angiosperms
- D. pteridophytes

Answer: A



View Text Solution

34. Liverworts are closely related to

A. thallophytes

B. mosses

C. ferns

D. conifers

Answer: B



View Text Solution

35. Which of the following is known as horn wort?

A. riccia

B. funaria

C. anthoceros

D. pteris

Answer: C



View Text Solution

36. Which of the following is unlikely to grow next to a sea coast?

A. blue-green algae

B. green algae

C. moss

D. none of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

37. In Funaria

A. male and female reproductive organs

are on different plants

B. male and female reproductive organs

are on the same plant but different

branches

C. male and female reproductive organs

are on the same plant and same

branches

D. reproduction is by asexual mode

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

38. Conducting tissue in Funaria

- A. parenchyma
- B. collenchyma
- C. sclerenchyma
- D. xylem and phloem

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

39. The dehiscence of moss capsule takes place by rupture of the following

A. peristome

B. annulus

C. calyptra

D. operculum

Answer: B



View Text Solution

40. Moss capsule represents

- A. sporophyte
- B. gametophyte
- C. part of the sorus
- D. gametophore

Answer: A



View Text Solution

41. Protonema is found in the life cycle of

A. spirogyra

B. rhizopus

C. funaria

D. dryopteris

Answer: C



View Text Solution

42. Which of the following have an independent gametophyte generation and a dependent sporophyte generation?

A. horsetails

B. mosses

C. ferns

D. conifers

Answer: B



View Text Solution

43. Which of the following plant groups is the most abundant on earth?

A. ferns

B. mosses

C. hornworts

D. liverworts

Answer: B



View Text Solution

44. In which of the following groups would you place a plant which produces spores, has vascular tissues and lacks flowers and seeds?

- A. bryophytes
- B. pteridophytes
- C. gymnosperms
- D. algae

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

45. Pteridophytes are also called

- A. phanerogams
- B. cryptogams
- C. vascular cryptogams
- D. embryophytes

Answer: C



View Text Solution

46. Main plant body in pteridophytes is

A. sporophyte

B. prothallus

C. spore

D. gametophyte

Answer: A



View Text Solution

47. Pteridophytes differ from bryophytes in
pos sessing

A. archegonia

B. spores

C. alternation of generations

D. vascular tissue

Answer: D



View Text Solution

48. In pteridophytes, the xylem mainly consists of

A. vessels

B. sclerids

C. tracheids

D. all of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

49. Spore producing sori are located on the under - surface of levels of

A. monocot sporophytes

B. fern sporophytes

C. liverwort gametophyte

D. fern gametophyte

Answer: B



View Text Solution

50. Which one of the following is called Horse - tail?

A. lycopodium

B. marselia

C. equisetum

D. selaginella

Answer: C



View Text Solution

51. Which of the following is also called Club moss?

A. pteris

B. lycopodium

C. equisetum

D. marsilea

Answer: B



View Text Solution

52. Adult sporophyte and gametophyte are both free living in a

A. fungus

B. moss

C. ferns

D. conifer

Answer: C



View Text Solution

53. The ferns are usually found

A. near marshy places

B. shady, cool, moist places

C. in marshy places

D. in dry climate

Answer: B



View Text Solution

54. In ferns young leaves are protected by

A. indusium

B. ramenta

C. rhizome

D. stipule

Answer: B



View Text Solution

55. Fern Rhizome is

A. root

B. stem

C. rhizophore

D. rhizoid

Answer: B



View Text Solution

56. In ferns rhizome

A. vessels are absent

B. sieve tubes are absent

C. phloem parenchyma is absent

D. tracheids are absent

Answer: B



View Text Solution

57. Fern phloem lacks

- A. sieve tubes
- B. companion cells
- C. phloem parenchyma
- D. all of the above

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

58. In which of the following groups would you place a plant that produces seeds but lacks flowers and fruits?

- A. bryophytes
- B. pteridophytes
- C. gymnosperms
- D. fungi

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

59. Which of the following characters can be used to distinguish gymnosperms from angiosperms?

A. presence of naked ovules in gymnosperms

B. presence of pollen chamber in gymnosperms

C. presence of stomata in angiosperms

D. presence of vessels in gymnosperms

Answer: A



View Text Solution

60. Most of the gymnosperms have

A. only antheridia

B. both archegonia and antheridia

C. archegonia but not antheridia

D. both archegonia and antheridia are
absent

Answer: C



View Text Solution

61. Which is the largest known tree in the
plant kingdom?

A. pinus

B. sequoia

C. metasequinea

D. cedrus

Answer: B



View Text Solution

62. Gymnosperms generally lack

A. xylem tracheids and sieve tubes in the
phloem

B. xylem vessels and sieve tubes in the
phloem

C. xylem vessels and companion cells in the
phloem

D. xylem tracheids and companion cells in
phloem

Answer: C



View Text Solution

63. Coralloid roots help the plant

- A. absorb water more efficiently
- B. absorb and fix nitrogen better
- C. anchorage to the soil
- D. respiration

Answer: B



View Text Solution

64. The coralloid roots in *Cycas* are

A. aerial

B. apogeotropic

C. phototropic

D. positively geotropic

Answer: B



View Text Solution

65. Fruits are not formed in gymnosperms because

- A. they are not pollinated
- B. they are seedless plants
- C. they have no ovaries
- D. no fertilisation occurs

Answer: C



View Text Solution

66. Which one of these does not require external water for fertilisation?

A. Ferns

B. algae

C. cycads

D. bryophytes

Answer: C



View Text Solution

67. Pollination in cycas is exclusively by

A. wind

B. insect

C. man

D. water

Answer: A



View Text Solution

68. A pine tree is an example of a

- A. angiosperm
- B. bryophyte
- C. gametophyte
- D. sporophyte

Answer: D



View Text Solution

69. The mycorrhizal relationship between a fungi and the roots of Pinus is

A. saprophytic

B. symbiotic

C. epiphytic

D. parasitic

Answer: B



View Text Solution

70. Pollination in Pinus is

A. entomophilous

B. anemophilous

C. hydrophilous

D. zoophilous

Answer: B



View Text Solution

71. In Pinus seeds there are

- A. two cotyledons
- B. three cotyledons
- C. many cotyledons
- D. fleshy cotyledons

Answer: C



View Text Solution

72. A membranous layer between the edible part and seed coat of *Pinus* seed, is a remnant of

A. integument

B. nucellus

C. wall of megaspore

D. endosperm

Answer: B



View Text Solution

73. Simple polyembryony is found in

A. Cycas only

B. Cycas and Pinus both

C. Pinus only

D. neither Cycas or Pinus

Answer: B



View Text Solution

74. Red wood tree is also known as

A. Pinus

B. Sequioa

C. Cycas

D. Gnetum

Answer: B



View Text Solution

75. Wood of *Cedrus deodara* is mainly used for making

A. railway sleepers

B. match sticks

C. pencils

D. furniture

Answer: A



View Text Solution

76. In seed plants which structure evolved into a pollen grain?

A. Sporophyll

B. Male gametophyte

C. Female gametophyte

D. Sporopollenin

Answer: B



View Text Solution

77. Which of the following is used as 'Christmas tree'?

A. Pinus sp.

B. Abies sp.

C. Araucaraia sp.

D. all of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

78. Angiosperms can be differentiated from gymnosperms by

A. production of seeds within the ovary

B. having naked ovules

C. having haploid endosperm

D. having motile sperms

Answer: A



View Text Solution

79. In flowers, the portion of a carpel in which the egg-containing ovules develop

A. stamen

B. pistil

C. ovary

D. stigma

Answer: C



View Text Solution

80. Cuscuta is a

A. total stem parasite

B. partial stem parasite

C. epiphyte

D. total root parasite

Answer: A



View Text Solution

81. Which of the following is also called resurrection plant?

A. *Adiantum capillus-veneris*

B. *Dryopteris filix-mas*

C. *Selaginella lepidophylla*

D. *Adiantum caudatum*

Answer: C



View Text Solution

82. Which of the following is a flagellated algae?

A. *Chlamydomonas*

B. *Ulothrix*

C. *Spirogyra*

D. Acetabularia

Answer: A



View Text Solution

83. Alginic Acid is a product of

A. red algae

B. green algae

C. blue-green algae

D. brown algae

Answer: D



View Text Solution

84. Which is a characteristic of ferns?

- A. Leafy gametophyte
- B. Circinate vernation
- C. Mycorrhizal roots
- D. Coralloid roots

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

85. Which of the following is not a monocot?

A. Rose

B. Orchids

C. Palms

D. Banana

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

86. Cycas is a gymnosperm because of

A. vessels present in xylem

B. living fossil

C. naked seed without fruit

D. none of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

87. Laminaria & Fucus are examples of

A. green algae

B. brown algae

C. red algae

D. golden-brown algae

Answer: B



View Text Solution

88. Cycas resembles angiosperms in having

A. vessels

B. siphonogamy

C. dichotomous branching

D. circinate vernation

Answer: B



View Text Solution

89. First plants to inhabit land were

A. pteridophytes

B. bryophytes

C. gymnosperms

D. angiosperms

Answer: B



View Text Solution

90. Birds have

A. one right aortic arch

B. one left aortic arch

C. one arch poorly developed and other
fully developed

D. both arches are fully developed

Answer: A



View Text Solution

91. Birds differ from reptiles in which one of the following character?

A. Skin has scales.

B. They are vertebrates.

C. There is regulation of body temperature.

D. They lay eggs.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

92. A bird has a very thin pointed beak, can you think that this bird is

A. honey sucking

B. pollen eating

C. carnivore

D. seed eater

Answer: A



View Text Solution

93. The adaptations of carnivorous birds are

A. the possession of long sharp claws

B. the ability to make lightning-fast swoops

C. the possession of sharp and hooked beaks

D. ability to sing well

Answer: C



View Text Solution

94. The aquatic birds have

A. webbed feet

B. long legs

C. sharp claws

D. oily feathers

Answer: A



View Text Solution

95. The flightless birds Rhea, Kiwi & Emu respectively belong to which countries?

A. South America, New Zealand and

Australia

B. Africa, Australia & New Zealand

C. North America, Japan & Africa

D. Africa, Australia and Japan

Answer: A



View Text Solution

96. What is the zoological name of Indian peacock, the national bird?

A. *Passer domesticus*

B. *Pavo cristatus*

C. *Psittacula eupatria*

D. *Columba livia*

Answer: B



View Text Solution

97. Which of these birds cannot fly?

A. Peacock

B. Duck

C. Emu

D. Stork

Answer: C



View Text Solution

98. Which is the class of phylum Chordata to which, bat belongs?

A. Mammalia

B. Chiroptera

C. Prototheria

D. Aves

Answer: A



View Text Solution

99. Chief features of mammals, which distinguish them from other vertebrates, are

A. hair and oviparity

B. mammary glands, hair on skin and diaphragm

C. pinna and teeth

D. teeth and mammary glands

Answer: B



View Text Solution

100. The most important advancement of mammal over reptile is

A. the erythrocytes have become enucleated

B. presence of thick fur of hair preventing the heat loss the body

C. presence of placenta, vascular connection between mother & foetus

D. presence of diaphragm separating thoracic and abdominal cavities

Answer: C



View Text Solution

101. To which of the taxonomic groups does whale belong?

A. Fishes

B. Reptilia

C. Mammalia

D. Arthropoda

Answer: C



View Text Solution

102. The similarity between giraffe, rabbit, camel, bat and whale is that all of them have

- A. nucleated RBC
- B. four chambered stomach
- C. seven cervical vertebrae
- D. enucleated RBC

Answer: C



View Text Solution

103. What is the reason for the long neck of a camel?

A. Increase in the number of cervical vertebrae

B. Elongation of cervical vertebrae

C. Additional muscle pads between the verte brae

D. Additional bony plates between the verte brae

Answer: B



View Text Solution

104. Which of the following is an egg-laying mam mal?

A. Kangaroo

B. Spiny anteater

C. Bat

D. Hedgehog

Answer: B



View Text Solution

105. Egg burrying mammals are found in

A. India

B. South America

C. Africa

D. Australia

Answer: D



View Text Solution

106. Which is a connecting link on the basis of anatomy?

A. Archaeopteryx between reptiles and mammals

B. Duck-billed platypus between reptiles and mammals

C. Lung fish between amphibians and birds

D. Seymouria between reptiles and birds

Answer: B



View Text Solution

107. Hedgehog is included under

A. prototheria

B. eutheria

C. reptilia

D. aves

Answer: B



View Text Solution

108. Homo sapiens belong to order called

A. chiroptera

B. primates

C. rodentia

D. Cetacea

Answer: B



View Text Solution

109. Which one of the following groups, is of bovine animals?

A. Horse, Rhino, Zebra, Donkey

B. Goat, Deer, Bison, Sheep

C. Tiger, Lion, Cat, Doe

D. Dolphin, Porpoise, Whale, Sea Cow

Answer: B



View Text Solution

110. The biggest living creatures in the world belong to

A. echinodermata

B. mammals

C. reptiles

D. birds

Answer: B



View Text Solution

111. Members of order Rodentia have

A. long incisors

B. small incisors

C. long canines

D. long molars

Answer: A



View Text Solution

112. Molluscs are

A. annulated animals

B. metamerically segmented animals

C. unsegmented animals

D. having only head and trunk

Answer: C



View Text Solution

113. All molluscs share the following except

A. a muscular foot

B. a visceral mass

C. a mantle

D. an open circulatory system

Answer: D



View Text Solution

114. Foot is modified into arms or tentacles attached to the head in

A. gastropoda

B. pelecypoda

C. cephalopoda

D. none of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

115. A pearl oyster belongs to class

A. mollusca

B. bivalvia

C. scaphopoda

D. gastropoda

Answer: B



View Text Solution

116. Octopus belongs to class

A. mollusca

B. pelecypoda

C. arthropoda

D. cephalopoda

Answer: D



View Text Solution

117. Which of the following is the part of the epidermis of a mollusc that typically secretes the shell?

A. Osphradium

B. Mantle

C. Ctenidium

D. Odontophore

Answer: B



View Text Solution

118. Common name of Octopus is

A. cuttle fish

B. devil fish

C. flying squid

D. squid

Answer: B



View Text Solution

119. Which mollusc is the largest invertebrate?

A. giant clam

B. giant snail

C. giant squid

D. giant octopus

Answer: C



View Text Solution

120. Shell is absent in

A. Pila

B. Sepia

C. octopus

D. clams, mussels and oysters

Answer: C



View Text Solution

121. Which one is the biggest phylum in regard to the number of species?

A. Protozoa

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Arthropoda

D. Chordata

Answer: C



View Text Solution

122. An arthropod has all the following characteristics except

A. bilateral symmetry

B. pseudocoelom

C. three embryonic germ layers

D. protostome development

Answer: B



View Text Solution

123. Among the invertebrates, arthropods are unique in possessing

A. a notochord

B. ventral nerve cords

C. open circulation

D. jointed appendages

Answer: D



View Text Solution

124. The presence or absence of mandibles can be used to distinguish between

A. insects and centipedes

B. insects and crustaceans

C. insects and millipedes

D. insects and spiders

Answer: D



View Text Solution

125. Cockroach is an insect because it has

A. wings

B. six legs

C. compound eyes

D. trachea

Answer: B



View Text Solution

126. What is common in both Culex and Anoph
eles?

A. Both sit obliquely while resting on a
plane

B. Both have dark spotted wings

C. Both have three pairs of legs, last pair is held up in the air while sitting

D. Both lay eggs in rafts

Answer: C



View Text Solution

127. The mouthparts of mosquito are of

A. siphoning type

B. piercing and sucking type

C. sponging type

D. cutting and chewing type

Answer: B



View Text Solution

128. A distinct thorax does not occur in

A. cockroach

B. centipede

C. whale

D. silkmoth

Answer: B



View Text Solution

129. Character common in spider, cockroach and centipede is

A. compound eyes

B. book lungs

C. green glands

D. jointed legs

Answer: D



View Text Solution

130. The class Arachnida is characterised by

A. presence of nymphal stage

B. absence of metamorphosis

C. viviparous habit

D. presence of metamorphosis

Answer: C



View Text Solution

131. Complete metamorphosis occurs in

A. bug

B. grasshopper

C. silverfish

D. butterfly

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

132. The insect, which lays eggs in water, is

A. butterfly

B. housefly

C. dragonfly

D. sandfly

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

133. A scout bee, finding a new food source, communicates its location to other bees and

A. cannot communicate the direction of the food source

B. can communicate direction of food source by round dance

C. can communicate direction of the food source by tail-wagging dance

D. can communicate direction of food source by rapid dances

Answer: C



View Text Solution

134. In bees, dance is meant for

A. reproduction

B. visiting the source of food

C. communication

D. killing foreign beings

Answer: C



View Text Solution

135. Which character is found only in Arthropoda?

A. Segmentation of body

B. Ventral nerve cord

C. Nephridia

D. Chitinous exoskeleton

Answer: D



View Text Solution

136. Mature larva of housefly is

A. maggot

B. wriggler

C. grub

D. caterpillar

Answer: A



View Text Solution

137. Green glands are found in

A. scorpion

B. moth

C. cray fish

D. spider

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

138. The worker honeybee normally lives for about

A. 30 days

B. 90 days

C. 10 days

D. 15 days

Answer: A



 [View Text Solution](#)

139. Common about silk, lac and honey is that these are

- A. secretions of plants
- B. products of insects
- C. products of wingless insects
- D. products of social insects

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

140. Silk is produced by

A. cocoon

B. adult moth

C. larva

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: A



View Text Solution

141. Which of the following members of the class Arachnida are primarily parasitic?

A. Spiders

B. Ticks and mites

C. Trilobites

D. Ccorpions

Answer: B



View Text Solution

142. Echinoderms show which of the following characteristics?

A. Smooth skin and radial symmetry

B. Spiny skin and bilateral symmetry

C. Spiny skin and radial symmetry

D. Spiny skin and asymmetry

Answer: C



View Text Solution

143. Animal with unsegmented coelom, superficial radial symmetry and bilateral symmetrical larva belongs to

- A. arthropoda
- B. mollusca
- C. echinodermata
- D. annelida

Answer: C



View Text Solution

144. Which one of the following is NOT applicable for Echinodermata?

A. Marine

B. Madreporite

C. Podia

D. Bilateral symmetry

Answer: D



View Text Solution

145. Which of the following Phyla is found only in seawater?

A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Coelenterata

D. Echinodermata

Answer: D



View Text Solution

146. Which of these Phyla has the greatest evolutionary similarity to Phylum Chordata?

A. Porifera

B. Annelida

C. Mollusca

D. Echinodermata

Answer: D



View Text Solution

147. Which one of the following is an Echino
derm?

A. Cuttlefish

B. Jelly fish

C. Silver fish

D. Starfish

Answer: D



View Text Solution

148. Starfish belongs to

A. elasmobranchii

B. cetacea

C. teleostomi

D. asteroidea

Answer: D



View Text Solution

149. Bladderworm is a stage in the life history of

A. liver fluke

B. planarian

C. roundworm

D. tapeworm

Answer: D



View Text Solution

150. Intermediate host of *Taenia saginata* is

A. pig

B. cow

C. dog

D. man

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

151. The intermediate host in the case of liver fluke

A. snail

B. pig

C. man

D. fly

Answer: A



View Text Solution

152. Which of the following stages in the life history of liver fluke infects the primary host?

A. Metacercaria

B. Miracidium

C. Cercaria

D. Redia

Answer: A



View Text Solution

153. Schistosoma is known as

A. blood fluke

B. chinese liver fluke

C. dog tapeworm

D. lung fluke

Answer: A



View Text Solution

154. Intermediate host of Schistosoma is

A. man

B. pig

C. cow

D. snail

Answer: D



View Text Solution

155. All of the following correctly characterise nematodes except that

A. they play an important role in

decomposition

B. they are often parasitic

C. they have a pseudocoelom

D. they have both circular and longitudinal

muscles

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

156. Phylum Nematelminthes includes these very common organisms, some of which are parasitic and most of which are often found in soil

- A. segmented worms
- B. flatworms
- C. earthworms
- D. roundworms

Answer: D



View Text Solution

157. Which one of the following cavities is found in Nemathelminthes?

A. Pseudocoelom

B. Coelenteron

C. Cpongocoel

D. Coelom

Answer: A



View Text Solution

158. The first phylum with complete digestive system was

A. cnidaria

B. nematoda

C. arthropoda

D. chordata

Answer: B



View Text Solution

159. Sexual dimorphism is found in

A. hydra

B. earthworm

C. ascaris

D. fasciola

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

160. Male Ascaris is

- A. smaller than female
- B. larger than female
- C. equal in size
- D. too small than female

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

161. Female *Ascaris* can be distinguished from male by

A. straight posterior part

B. pineal setae

C. shorter in size

D. cloaca

Answer: A



View Text Solution

162. In male *Ascaris* genital pore and anus

A. open through small pores present on
the integument

B. open into genital atrium

C. open separately

D. open into cloaca

Answer: D



View Text Solution

163. Female genital pore of *Ascaris* is situated

A. in the middle part of body

B. about $\frac{1}{3}$ distance from the anterior end
of the body midventrally

C. about $\frac{1}{3}$ distance from the posterior
end of the mid dorsally

D. at the posterior terminal end

Answer: B



View Text Solution

164. Excretory organs of *Ascaris* are

A. kidney

B. flame cell

C. single excretory cell

D. nephridia

Answer: C



View Text Solution

165. Male and female *Ascaris* respectively have

A. two testes and two ovaries

B. two testes and one ovary

C. one testis and two ovaries

D. one testis and one ovary

Answer: C



View Text Solution

166. Sperms of Ascaris are

A. amoeboid

B. ciliated

C. flagellar

D. multiflagellar

Answer: A



View Text Solution

167. Filariasis is caused by a type of

A. roundworm

B. protozoan

C. insect

D. tapeworm

Answer: A



View Text Solution

168. *Wuchereria bancrofti* is transmitted by

A. tsetse fly

B. anopheles mosquito

C. culex mosquito

D. sandfly

Answer: C



View Text Solution

169. Annelids are abundant and successful organisms characterised accurately by all of the following except

- A. a hydrostatic skeleton
- B. segmentation
- C. a cuticle made of chitin
- D. some parasitic forms

Answer: C



View Text Solution

170. Earthworm belongs to the class

- A. archiannelida

B. polychaeta

C. oligochaeta

D. nematoda

Answer: C



View Text Solution

171. Body cavity of earthworm is called

A. true coelom

B. pseudocoel

C. acoelom

D. haemocoel

Answer: A



View Text Solution

172. The number of segments in a mature earthworm is about

A. 93-95

B. 100-120

C. 140-150

D. 200-250

Answer: B



View Text Solution

173. Locomotion in earthworm is helped by

A. setae

B. coelomic fluid

C. body wall musculature

D. all of the above

Answer: D



View Text Solution

174. Gizzard in an earthworm serves for

A. secretins slime

B. absorbing digested food

C. excretion

D. crushing food

Answer: D



View Text Solution

175. Chloragogen cells are found in

- A. blood of earthworm
- B. blood of cockroach
- C. coelomic fluid of earthworm
- D. body wall of leucosolenia

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

176. The blood pigment of earthworms is

A. haemocyanin

B. haematin

C. cyanin

D. haemoglobin

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

177. Blood vascular system of earthworm is of

A. open type

B. closed type

C. portal type

D. none of these

Answer: B



View Text Solution

178. How many hearts are present in the blood vascular system of *Pheretima posthuma*?

A. 6 pairs

B. 2 pairs

C. 1 pair

D. 4 pairs

Answer: D



View Text Solution

179. A skeleton like function during locomotion of *Pheretima posthuma* is performed by

A. blood

B. alimentary canal laden with mud

C. coelomic fluid

D. ventral nerve cord

Answer: B



View Text Solution

180. An organ in earthworm analogous to our kidney

A. testis

B. nephridium

C. clitellum

D. ovary

Answer: B



View Text Solution

181. Which is correct about earthworm?

A. It has brain but no head.

B. It secretes cocoon around unfertilised egg.

C. It has no locomotory organs.

D. It can crawl on smooth surface easily.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

182. Clitellum of Pheretima is primarily concerned with

A. copulation

B. production of cocoons

C. excretion

D. burrowing

Answer: B



View Text Solution

183. Which of the following statements is true for Pheretima?

A. It is a dioecious animal with distinct sexual dimorphism

B. In it copulation occurs at night in burrow during rainy season,

C. It cancopulate throughout the year when ever it rains.

D. It cannot travel both backwards and for wards.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

184. Presence of earthworms at a certain place is easily indicated by

- A. conical droppings
- B. heaps of small rounded pellets of soil
- C. spiral coils of cast skin
- D. holes in the ground

Answer: B



View Text Solution

185. Molluscs are

- A. diploblastic and coelomate
- B. triploblastic and acoelomate
- C. triploblastic and pseudocoelomate
- D. triploblastic and coelomate

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

186. Which of the following animals is a parasite?

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Musca domestica*

C. *Amoeba proteus*

D. *Hydra oligactis*

Answer: A



187. Ameobiasis occurs in abundance in tropical regions because

A. tropics have large housefly populations

B. tropics have several species of mosquitoes in large numbers

C. the temperature in summer in the tropics is high

D. many more species of birds occur in tropics than in temperature regions

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

188. Which of the following is a human parasitic protozoan found in the mouth attacking gums and teeth?

A. *Entamoeba gingivalis*

B. Entamoeba coli

C. Entamoeba histolytica

D. Giardia intestinalis

Answer: A



View Text Solution

189. Which of the following is pathogen and vector of malaria respectively?

A. Plasmodium and Anopheles

B. Trypanosoma and Anopheles

C. Trichomonas and blow fly

D. Leishmania and sandfly

Answer: A



View Text Solution

190. Tertian malaria is caused by

A. Plasmodium ovale

B. Plasmodium falciparum

C. Plasmodium vivax

D. Plasmodium malariae

Answer: B



View Text Solution

191. In which group the locomotory organelles are absent?

A. Flagellata

B. Sarcodinia

C. Rhizopoda

D. Ciliata

Answer: B



View Text Solution

192. The presence of two types of nuclei, a macro nucleus and a micronucleus, is characteristic of protozoan grouped under

A. sarcodina

B. flagellata

C. sporozoa

D. ciliata

Answer: D



View Text Solution

193. Amoeba is an

A. mass of protoplasm

B. complete organism

C. acellular complete organism

D. cell

Answer: B



View Text Solution

194. A species of Amoeba is called 'proteus' because

A. has abundance of proteins

B. constantly changes its body shape

C. does not change its body shape

D. has protoplasm

Answer: A



View Text Solution

195. The protozoans that cause malaria in humans are

A. trichosomes

B. dinoflagellates

C. sporozoans

D. radiolarians

Answer: C



View Text Solution

196. Amoeba belongs to class

A. ciliophora

B. sarcodina

C. mastigophora

D. sporozoa

Answer: B



View Text Solution

197. In which of the following organelle of Amoeba systole & diastole take place?

A. Pseudopodia

B. Contractile vacuole

C. Plasmalemma

D. Food vacuole

Answer: B



View Text Solution

198. Amoebic dysentery is caused by

A. *Entamoeba coli*

B. *Entamoeba histolytica*

C. *Entameoba gingivalis*

D. *Amoeba proteus*

Answer: B



View Text Solution

199. Mode of nutrition in Paramecium is

A. holophytic

B. holozoic

C. saprophytic

D. Saprozpic

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

200. Paramecium contains

A. two micronuclei

B. one macro and one, two or more
micronuclei

C. two macronuclei

D. one micro and one, two or more
macronuclei

Answer: B



View Text Solution

201. The vector for causing sleeping sickness in man

A. fire fly

B. tsetse fly

C. may fly

D. house fly

Answer: B



View Text Solution

202. Trypanosoma is transmitted by

- A. inoculation
- B. contamination
- C. kissing
- D. contact

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

203. Cells, which create water current and ingest food in *Leucosolenia* and other sponges

A. pinacocytes

B. choanocytes

C. porocytes

D. trophocytes

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

204. Nerve cells are NOT found in

- A. sponges
- B. nematodes
- C. coelenterates
- D. mosquitoes

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

205. Which one of the following is a fresh water sponge?

A. Sycon

B. Euspongia

C. Spongilla

D. Euplectella

Answer: A



View Text Solution

206. Zoological name of common bath sponge is

A. hyalonema

B. euspongia

C. euplectella

D. spongilla

Answer: C



View Text Solution

207. 'Venus Flower Basket' is the name of the dried skeleton of

A. euspongia

B. spongilla

C. euplectella

D. leucosolenia

Answer: C



View Text Solution

208. The main characteristic of the phylum Cnidaria is the presence of

- A. tentacles
- B. hypostome
- C. nematocysts
- D. basal disc

Answer: C



View Text Solution

209. The characteristic feature of Hydra is that it is

- A. diploblastic and bilaterally symmetrical
- B. diploblastic and radially symmetrical
- C. triploblastic and radially symmetrical
- D. triploblastic and bilaterally symmetrical

Answer: B



View Text Solution

210. A coelenterate commonly known as 'Fresh Water Polyp' is

A. aurelia

B. hydra

C. obelia

D. physalia

Answer: B



View Text Solution

211. Which of the following animals is without sexual medusae?

A. Halistemma

B. Hydra

C. Millepora

D. Velella

Answer: B



View Text Solution

212. "Division of Labour" in multicellular animals means

A. all functions by a single cell-type

B. a function performed jointly by many cells

C. different functions by different cell-types

D. similar functions by different cell-types

Answer: C

 [View Text Solution](#)

213. The mesogloea of Hydra contains

- A. nerve cells
- B. sensory cells
- C. muscle cells
- D. no cells

Answer: D

 [View Text Solution](#)

214. Which one of the following tissues is totally missing in Hydra?

A. Connective tissue

B. Muscular tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. Nervous tissue

Answer: A



View Text Solution

215. Cells from which cnidoblasts of Hydra are derived

A. nerve

B. epithelio-muscular

C. interstitial cells

D. sensory

Answer: C



View Text Solution

216. Nematocysts occur in

A. cnidocytes

B. endosarc

C. epithelio-muscular cells

D. ectosarc

Answer: A



View Text Solution

217. Hydra recognises its prey by

A. special organs

B. chemical stimulus of prey

C. nematocyst

D. mechanical stimulus of prey

Answer: D



View Text Solution

218. The cavity in the body of Hydra is

A. hydrocoel

B. coelenteron

C. haemocoel

D. coelom

Answer: B



View Text Solution

219. Coelenteron of Hydra serves the double purpose of

- A. digestion and storage
- B. excretion and locomotion
- C. digestion and circulation
- D. circulation and storage

Answer: C



View Text Solution

220. Nutritionally Hydra is

- A. saprophytic
- B. insectivorous
- C. herbivorous
- D. carnivorous

Answer: D



View Text Solution

221. Digestion in Hydra is

A. intracellular

B. extracellular

C. first extracellular and then intracellular

D. first intracellular and then extracellular

Answer: C



View Text Solution

222. The undigested food in Hydra is expelled from

A. mouth

B. hypostome

C. general surface

D. anus

Answer: A



View Text Solution

223. Hydra respire through

A. mesogloea

B. pellicle

C. general body surface

D. gastrodermis

Answer: C



View Text Solution

224. Which of these animals has no blood, yet it respire?

A. Earthworm

B. Toad

C. Cockroach

D. Hydra

Answer: D



View Text Solution

225. In Hydra, the absence of circulatory system is filled by

A. ectoderm

B. endoderm

C. mesoglea

D. coelenteron

Answer: D



View Text Solution

226. If Hydra is cut into two pieces, the posterior piece will develop

A. mouth at both ends

B. no mouth, pedal disc

C. mouth at posterior and pedal disc at
anterior ends

D. mouth at anterior end

Answer: D



View Text Solution

227. Which one of the following is a Cnidaria?

A. Sea cucumber

B. Sea horse

C. Sea pen

D. Sea urchin

Answer: C



View Text Solution

228. A colonial hydrozoan is

A. aurelia

B. hydra

C. metridium

D. obelia

Answer: D



View Text Solution

229. Flatworms have three tissue layers and only one body cavitythe digestive cavity. They are called

A. pseudoacoelomates

B. Acoelomates

C. pseudocoelomates

D. coelomates

Answer: B



View Text Solution

230. Platyhelminthes represent an example of

A. cellular grade of organisation

B. tissue grade of organisation

C. organ grade of organisation

D. none of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

231. Which one of the following is commonly known as pork tapeworm of man?

A. *Taenia marginata*

B. *Taenia solium*

C. *Taenia saginata*

D. *Taenia flavopunctata*

Answer: B



View Text Solution

232. Which of the following has powerful suckers?

A. *Taenia solium*

B. *Trichinella spiralis*

C. Fasciola hepatica

D. Ascaris

Answer: A



View Text Solution

233. Proglottids in tapeworm proliferate

A. from the head or scolex

B. from a special region of proliferation

C. any where from the body

D. from the neck

Answer: D



View Text Solution

234. In phylum Platyhelminthes, the excretory or gans are

A. nephridia

B. malpighian tubules

C. flame cells (solenocytes)

D. green glands

Answer: C



View Text Solution

235. Parasitic animals have well-developed

- A. digestive system
- B. respiratory system
- C. reproductive system
- D. all of these

Answer: C



View Text Solution

236. Where are the fertilised eggs stored in the mature proglottid of *Taenia*?

- A. Uterus
- B. Embryo sac
- C. Vagina
- D. Oviduct

Answer: A



View Text Solution

237. The secondary or intermediate host of Taenia is

A. pig

B. dog

C. man

D. snail

Answer: A



View Text Solution

238. Which stage of malarial parasite escapes digestion in stomach of mosquito?

- A. Merozoite
- B. Trophozoite
- C. Gametocytes
- D. Sporozoite

Answer: C



View Text Solution

239. NMEP stands for

A. National Mosquito Eradication Plan

B. National Malaria Elimination Programme

C. National Malaria Eradication Programme

D. National Malaria Elimination Process

Answer: C



View Text Solution

240. Spraying of oil upon stagnant water controls mosquito population, because

A. mosquito larvae cannot breathe

B. water becomes impure for mosquitoes

C. oil kills malarial parasites in mosquitoes

D. specific gravity of water increases

Answer: A



View Text Solution

241. Sea cucumbers are

A. scavengers

B. predators

C. parasites

D. filter feeders

Answer: D



View Text Solution

242. Starfishes crawl by means of

A. arms

B. muscular foot

C. tube feet

D. parapodia

Answer: C



View Text Solution

243. The greatest evolutionary change enabling the land vertebrates to be completely free from water habitat is the development of

A. four legs

B. four chambered heart

C. internal fertilisation

D. lungs

Answer: C



View Text Solution

244. Which of the following characters does not belong to fishes?

A. Four chambered heart

B. Exoskeleton of scales, and mesonephric kidneys

C. Ten pairs of cranial nerves

D. Respiration by gills

Answer: A



View Text Solution

245. Lateral line sensory organs are mainly characteristic of

A. amphibians

B. aquatic birds

C. fishes

D. aquatic mammals

Answer: C



View Text Solution

246. In India largest aquarium is situated at

A. Bombay

B. Delhi

C. Madras

D. Calcutta

Answer: A



View Text Solution

247. Heart pumps only impure blood in case of

A. sharks

B. whale

C. lizard

D. frog

Answer: A



View Text Solution

248. Which one of the following is an example of viviparous animal?

A. Amphibians

B. Bony fish

C. Fish

D. Shark

Answer: D



View Text Solution

249. Which one of the following is a true fish?

A. Silver fish

B. Flying fish

C. Crayfish

D. Whale

Answer: B



View Text Solution

250. What is air bladder?

A. Larva of *Taenia solium*

B. Swimming organ of amphibians

C. Hydrostatic or respiratory organ of teleost fishes

D. Excretory organ of teleost fishes

Answer: C



View Text Solution

251. Which of the following is a true fish?

A. Sea horse

B. Sea hare

C. Sea mouse

D. Sea cow

Answer: A



View Text Solution

252. Which of the following are the first tetrapod vertebrates?

A. Pisces

B. Reptiles

C. Birds

D. Amphibians

Answer: D



View Text Solution

253. Which of the following traits is NOT characteristic of amphibians?

A. Usually requires water for reproduction

B. Amniote egg

C. Skin used as supplementary respiratory organ

D. Thin, scaleless skin

Answer: B



View Text Solution

254. All the limbs of a tetrapod are nearly equal in size and similar in shape with a membranous skin between the fingers. What would be the chief method of movement?

A. Gliding

B. Jumping

C. Crawling

D. Flying

Answer: A



View Text Solution

255. In which of the following habitat amphibians are usually NOT found?

A. Marine water

B. Terrestrial

C. Fresh water and terrestrial

D. Fresh water

Answer: A



View Text Solution

256. Salamander is a

A. annelid

B. mollusc

C. amphibian

D. bird

Answer: C



View Text Solution

257. Neck is absent in frog. This helps the frog

in

A. jumping on ground

B. swimming in water

C. catching prey

D. respiration

Answer: A



View Text Solution

258. The upper eyelid of a frog is

A. thick and immovable

B. thick and movable

C. transparent and immovable

D. transparent and movable

Answer: A



View Text Solution

259. Lateral line system found in fishes has been lost in amphibia because of

A. occurrence of metamorphosis in
amphibia

B. evolution of terrestrial habit

C. change over to herbivorous feeding

D. development of sturdy legs

Answer: C



View Text Solution

260. If an 'axolotl larva' is placed in water containing sufficient iodine then

A. its skin-pigmentation will change

B. it will start metamorphosis

C. it remains as usual without any change

D. larva will die soon

Answer: B



View Text Solution

261. Most favourable land adaptation for reptiles

A. moist skin

B. scales on body

C. pulmonary respiration

D. none of the above

Answer: B



View Text Solution

262. Which of the following animal belongs to order Chelonia of class Reptilia?

A. Chelone

B. Trionyx

C. Testudo

D. All of the above

Answer: D



View Text Solution

263. Which of the following animal is poikilothermic?

A. Chelone

B. Ostrich

C. Hippopotamus

D. Parrot

Answer: A



View Text Solution

264. Which of the following are exclusively marine

A. Terrapins

B. Tortoises

C. Terrapins and turtles

D. Turtles

Answer: D



View Text Solution

265. Which of the following has no teeth in its mouth?

A. Tortoise

B. Crocodile

C. Hemidactylus

D. Draco

Answer: A



View Text Solution

266. A flying lizard is

A. varanus

B. gecko

C. draco

D. chameleon

Answer: C



View Text Solution

267. Indicate a non-poisonous animal from the following

A. naja

B. varanus

C. bungarus

D. viper

Answer: B



View Text Solution

268. The glass snake is a

A. limbless amphibian

B. limbless lizard

C. white snake

D. limbless fish

Answer: B



View Text Solution

269. Which one of the following is out of place?

A. Coral snake

B. Glass snake

C. Sea snake

D. Rattle snake

Answer: C



View Text Solution

270. The fangs of poisonous snakes that inject the venom are located on the

A. quadrate bone

B. parietal bone

C. maxilla

D. mandible

Answer: C



View Text Solution

271. Molting of skin in snakes is done of

A. cornified cells

B. epidermis

C. stratum germinativum

D. Dermis

Answer: A



View Text Solution

272. Which one of the following is poisonous?

A. Naja naja

B. Rat snake

C. Python

D. Double mouth snake

Answer: A



View Text Solution

273. Which one of following is a viviparous snake?

A. cobra

B. krait

C. viper

D. rat snake

Answer: C



View Text Solution

274. Venom of cobra effects on

A. respiratory system

B. nervous system

C. excretory system

D. digestive system

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

275. Ophisaurus is a

A. blind snake

B. glass snake

C. sea snake

D. tree snake

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

276. The urinary bladder is absent in

A. chameleon

B. snake and crocodile

C. snake

D. wall lizard

Answer: B



View Text Solution

277. Which one is characteristic for birds?

- A. They are flying animals.
- B. They are warm-blooded.
- C. They are bipedal and have feathers.
- D. They are quadruped and have scales.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

278. Birds are this glorified reptiles statement is given by

A. Darwin

B. Huxley

C. Lamarck

D. Mendel

Answer: B



View Text Solution

279. These are absent in the modern birds

A. scales

B. feathers

C. teeth

D. none of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

280. Which of the following characters represent flight adaptation of birds?

A. Bones are pneumatic.

B. Sternum has keel for attachment of flight muscles.

C. Fore limbs are modified into wings.

D. All of the above.

Answer: D



View Text Solution

281. The sound-producing organ in singing bird is

A. vocal sacs

B. syrinx

C. larynx

D. synsacrum

Answer: B



View Text Solution

282. A pigeon in the absence of down feathers will NOT be able to

- A. fly for long distance
- B. protect against ectoparasites
- C. exhibit secondary sexual dimorphism
- D. keep the body warm

Answer: D



View Text Solution

283. Scientific name of organisms should be given

- A. Species genus
- B. Subspecies genus
- C. Species variety
- D. Genus species

Answer: D



View Text Solution

284. The natural system of classification was proposed by

- A. Darwin and Vries
- B. Bentham and Hooker
- C. Aristotle and Linnaeus
- D. Lamarck and Darwin

Answer: B



View Text Solution

285. Which one of the following is a basic unit of classification?

A. Phylum

B. Kingdom

C. Species

D. Genus

Answer: C



View Text Solution

286. The science, which deals with classification, identification and names of organisms, is called

A. Systematics

B. Physiology

C. Ecology

D. Biology

Answer: A



View Text Solution

287. Branch connected with nomenclature, identification and classification is

A. Ecology

B. Taxonomy

C. Morphology

D. Physiology

Answer: B



View Text Solution

288. Which of the following is called the "Father of Taxonomy?"

A. Aristotle

B. Carolus Linnaeus

C. John Ray

D. Theophrastus

Answer: B



View Text Solution

289. Father of Zoology' is

A. Carolus Linnaeus

B. Aristotle

C. John Ray

D. Cuvier

Answer: B



View Text Solution

290. How many species are believed to exist on Earth at present time?

A. 5,000 to 10,000

B. approximately 100,000

C. approximately 500,000

D. between 5 million and 30 million

Answer: D



View Text Solution

291. "Taxonomy without phylogeny is similar to bones without flesh" is a statement

- A. Oswald Tippo
- B. John Hutchinson
- C. Takhtajan
- D. Bentham and Hooker

Answer: C



View Text Solution

292. The first step in taxonomy is

A. description

B. identification

C. naming

D. classification

Answer: B



View Text Solution

293. The word taxonomy was coined by

A. Linnaeus

B. Johann Hedwig

C. Theophrastus

D. A.P. De Candolle

Answer: D



View Text Solution

294. Who is known as the 'Father of Biology'?

A. Huxley

B. Lamarck

C. Aristotle

D. Theophrastus

Answer: C



View Text Solution

295. Which one of the following is the famous work of nature in which Linnaeus introduced "Binomial nomenclature"?

A. Sexuality of plants

B. Systema Naturae

C. Origin of species

D. Organic evolution

Answer: B



View Text Solution

296. In India, the largest herbarium is located at

A. Delhi

B. Shillong

C. Calcutta

D. Hyderabad

Answer: C



View Text Solution

297. International Rice Research Institute is in

A. Philippines

B. U.S.A.

C. Japan

D. U.K.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

298. The largest herbarium in the world is located 299.

A. Geneva

B. New York

C. Berlin

D. Kew Central

Answer: D



View Text Solution

299. Rice Research Institute is situated at

A. Trivandrum

B. Cuttack

C. Coimbatore

D. Shimla

Answer: B



View Text Solution

300. Jute Agriculture Research Institute is situated at

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. West Bengal
- D. Kerala

Answer: C



View Text Solution

301. The Central Potato Research Institute is at

A. Dehradun

B. Lucknow

C. Kolkata

D. Shimla

Answer: D



View Text Solution

302. Central Sugarcane Breeding Research

Institute is situated at

A. Coimbatore

B. Bhopal

C. Lucknow

D. Darjeeling

Answer: A



View Text Solution

303. Forest Research Institute is situated at

- A. Digboi
- B. Dehradun
- C. Delhi
- D. Dhimapur

Answer: C



View Text Solution

304. Five-kingdom system of classification was proposed by

A. Whittaker

B. Copeland

C. Linnaeus

D. Von Mohl

Answer: A



View Text Solution

305. In the five-kingdom system of classification developed by Robert Whittaker, members of the kingdom Plantae are autotrophic, eukaryotic, and

A. multicellular

B. motile

C. have sexual reproduction

D. either unicellular or multicellular

Answer: A



View Text Solution

306. In Whittaker's classification, non-nucleated unicellular organisms/prokaryotes are include under

A. Plantae

B. Monera

C. Protista

D. Animalia

Answer: B



View Text Solution

307. In Whittaker's classification, eukaryotes are assigned

- A. two of five kingdoms
- B. three of five kingdoms
- C. four of five kingdoms
- D. all the five kingdoms

Answer: C



View Text Solution

308. Which Kingdom includes only unicellular organisms?

A. Monera

B. Protozoa

C. Plantae

D. Fungi

Answer: A



View Text Solution

309. Which of these would NOT be found in a moneran?

A. DNA

B. Ribosome

C. Enzymes

D. Mitochondria

Answer: D



View Text Solution

310. Who is regarded as the first bacteriologist?

A. Robert Koch

B. Louis Pasteur

C. A. van Leeuwenhoek

D. Robert Hooke

Answer: C



View Text Solution

311. Anton van Leeuwenhoek, the first to discover bacteria, was from

A. U.K.

B. Sweden

C. France

D. Holland

Answer: D



View Text Solution

312. Living organisms that are most versatile and adaptable of all biological groups

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. viruses

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: A



View Text Solution

313. Pure culture of bacteria was first obtained
by

A. R. Koch

B. A. Leeuwenhoek

C. J. Lister

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: C



View Text Solution

314. Largest number on earth is of

A. fungi

B. algae

C. insects

D. bacteria

Answer: D



View Text Solution

315. Bacteria are considered to be the plants because they

- A. have rigid cell walls
- B. are present every where
- C. can multiply by fission
- D. cannot move

Answer: A



View Text Solution

316. Surface appendages used by bacteria to attach to one another, and to host organisms, are called

A. pili

B. thylakoids

C. spirilla

D. Desmosomes

Answer: A



View Text Solution

317. Pili in bacteria represent the extension of its

A. cell wall

B. plasma membrane

C. cytoplasm

D. cytoplasm and plasma membranes

Answer: A



View Text Solution

318. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. All bacteria are autotrophic.

B. All bacteria are heterotrophic.

C. All bacteria are photosynthetic.

D. Some bacteria are autotrophic and some are heterotrophic.

Answer: D



View Text Solution

319. Some bacteria are not easily killed because of

A. chitinous wall

B. capsule and endospore formation

C. mesosomes

D. their tolerant power

Answer: B



View Text Solution

320. Which one of the following is said to be an omnipresent organism?

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Bacteria

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: C



View Text Solution

321. The main difference between gram positive and gram-negative bacteria resides in the composition of

A. cilia

B. cell wall

C. cytoplasm

D. cell membrane

Answer: B



View Text Solution

322. The Gram's stain used for bacterial staining

A. safranin and iodine

B. crystal violet and cotton blue

C. cotton blue and iodine

D. crystal violet and iodine

Answer: D



View Text Solution

323. Bacteria cell wall contains

A. cellulose

B. peptidoglycan

C. pectin

D. chitin

Answer: D



View Text Solution

324. Which of the following statements is correct about gram-negative bacteria?

A. Penicillins are effective antibiotics to use against them.

B. They often possess an outer cell membrane containing lipopolysaccharides,

C. Their chromosomes are composed of DNA tightly wrapped around histone

proteins.

D. Their cell walls are primarily composed of peptidoglycans.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

325. What is the estimated length of DNA molecule in *Escherichia coli*?

A. 100Å

B. 100 mm

C. 1 mm

D. 10, 000Å

Answer: C



View Text Solution

326. The habitat of Escherichia coli is

A. colon

B. soil

C. organic food

D. water

Answer: A



View Text Solution

327. Bacteria, which are smallest among the following are

A. Spirillum

B. Bacilli

C. Vibrio

D. Cocci

Answer: D



View Text Solution

328. Bacteria, which are smallest in size, are

A. Cocci

B. Spirilla

C. Bacilli

D. Vibrio

Answer: A



View Text Solution

329. Which of the following bacterium is a
rule non-flagellate?

A. Bacillus

B. Vibrio

C. Coccus

D. Spirals

Answer: C



View Text Solution

330. All bacteria have the following organelle

A. mesosomes

B. mitochondria

C. chloroplast

D. Golgi complex

Answer: A



View Text Solution

331. Respiratory enzymes are present in bacteria on

A. mitochondria

B. Golgi complex

C. plasma membrane

D. endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: C



View Text Solution

332. The region occupied by DNA in a bacterial cell is termed as

A. nucleoplasm

B. nuclein

C. nucleosome

D. nucleoid

Answer: D



View Text Solution

333. The equipment employed for sterilising glass ware and culture media is known as

A. Incubator

B. Autoclave

C. Oven

D. Dehumidifier

Answer: B



View Text Solution

334. Bacteria cannot survive in a highly salted pickle because

A. the pickle does not contain nutrients

necessary for bacterial growth

B. bacteria do not get enough light for

photosynthesis

C. they become plasmolysed and

consequently killed

D. none of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

335. Free-living nitrogen fixing bacteria are found in

A. air

B. soil

C. root nodule

D. water

Answer: B



View Text Solution

336. Bacteria, which directly convert atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compounds, are called

A. nitrogen fixing bacteria

B. denitrifying bacteria

C. putrefying bacteria

D. nitrifying bacteria

Answer: A



View Text Solution

337. Nitrosomonas is a

A. chemoautotroph

B. photoautotroph

C. chemoheterotroph

D. photoheterotroph

Answer: A



View Text Solution

338. Among the following which one is recently discovered non-leguminous nitrogen-fixing bacterium

A. Azospirillum

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Spirillum

D. Rhizobium

Answer: A



View Text Solution

339. The bacterium, which lives symbiotically in the root nodules of leguminous plant and fix atmospheric nitrogen, is

A. Nitrobacter

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Rhizobium

D. Xanthomonas

Answer: C



View Text Solution

340. Nitrates are converted into nitrogen by

A. ammonifying bacteria

B. denitrifying bacteria

C. nitrogen fixing bacteria

D. nitrifying bacteria

Answer: B



View Text Solution

341. The process of the decay of the remains and excreta of the animals and plants is known as

A. denitrification

B. nitrification

C. nitrogen fixation

D. ammonification

Answer: D



View Text Solution

342. Who for the first time discovered bacteria causing anthrax and tuberculosis?

A. Robert Hooke

B. Robert Koch

C. Louis Pasteur

D. Robert Edwards

Answer: B



View Text Solution

343. Botulism is a

A. type of food poisoning due to

saprophytic bacterium

B. disease in man due to parasitic bacteria

C. disease of plants due to viruses

D. disease in various animals

Answer: A



View Text Solution

344. Which of the following causes diphtheria?

- A. *Corynebacterium*
- B. *Pseudomonas*
- C. *Bacillus diphtheriae*
- D. *Salmonella typhosa*

Answer: A



View Text Solution

345. Cyanobacteria are

- A. chemoautotrophs
- B. chemoheterotrophs
- C. photoheterotrophs
- D. photoautotrophs

Answer: D



View Text Solution

346. Protists obtain their food as

A. heterotrophs only

B. photosynthesisers, heterotrophs or
symbionts

C. photosynthesis only

D. chemosynthesisers

Answer: C



View Text Solution

347. Cell wall in one of the following is extremely well preserved in abundance as fossils

A. diatoms

B. dinoflagellates

C. slime moulds

D. ciliates

Answer: A



View Text Solution

348. Red tide is caused by

A. Noctiluca

B. Pyrocyst

C. Gonyaulax

D. Euglena

Answer: C



View Text Solution

349. An organism, which is connecting link between animals and plants, is

A. Virus

B. Amoeba

C. Euglena

D. Noctiluca

Answer: C



View Text Solution

350. Light sensitive structure of euglenoids is

A. flagellum

B. eyespot

C. chloroplast

D. cilium

Answer: B



View Text Solution

351. Some chemosynthetic bacteria obtain energy by oxidising

A. N_2

B. CO_2

C. H_2S

D. S

Answer: C



View Text Solution

352. Chemosynthetic bacteria are those bacteria

A. which synthesise food without light

B. which are unable to carry out chemical reactions

C. which carry out synthesis in light

D. which carry out photosynthesis

Answer: A



View Text Solution

353. The following is aerobic, free living nitrogen fixing soil bacterium

- A. Rhizobium
- B. Clostridium
- C. Azotobacter
- D. Pseudomonas

Answer: C



View Text Solution

354. Plasmids are

A. new type of micro organisms

B. extra chromosomal genetic element of
bacteria

C. genetic element of bacteria

D. viruses

Answer: B



View Text Solution

355. The antibiotic chlorimycetin is derived from

A. *Streptomyces venezuelae*

B. *Streptomyces griseus*

C. *Streptomyces rimosus*

D. *Streptomyces fradiae*

Answer: A



View Text Solution

356. Crowngall disease is caused by

A. bacteria

B. virus

C. fungi

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: A



View Text Solution

357. Study of fungi is known as

A. Phycology

B. Mycology

C. Palynology

D. Dendrology

Answer: B



View Text Solution

358. Who among the following is regarded as 'Father of Mycology??

A. Aristotle

B. Fritsch

C. De Bary

D. Otto Meyehof

Answer: C



View Text Solution

359. What is the thread-like basic structural element of a fungus?

A. filament

B. mycelium

C. pseudoparenchyma

D. hyphae

Answer: D



View Text Solution

360. Most fungi develop a multicellular mass of filaments that spreads through the organic

matter they are using as food. The mass is called a

A. mycelium

B. sporangium

C. hypha

D. ascocarp

Answer: A



View Text Solution

361. Which of the following terms is used for a plant body NOT differentiated into root, leaf and stem?

A. Mycelium

B. Hypha

C. Thallus

D. Thalamus

Answer: C



View Text Solution

362. What are mycorrhizae?

A. The fruiting bodies of basidiomycetes

B. Mutualistic associations of plant roots
and fungi

C. The horizontal hyphae that spread out
over food

D. Asexual structures formed by deuteromy
cetes

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

363. Fungi penetrate their host by

- A. mechanical means
- B. mechanical and enzymatic action
- C. enzymatic action
- D. by hooks and suckers

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

364. In fungi, the food material is stored in the form

A. starch

B. fructose

C. sucrose

D. Glycogen

Answer: D



View Text Solution

365. In fungi, food materials are digested

- A. within food vacuole
- B. outside the body
- C. by lysosomes
- D. by the mitochondria

Answer: B



View Text Solution

366. Sexual stages in the life cycles of fungi are also termed as

- A. perfect stages
- B. imperfect stages
- C. sporophytic stages
- D. zygotic stages

Answer: A



View Text Solution

367. Which of the following is the common 'bread mould' fungus?

A. Aspergillus

B. Mucor

C. Rhizopus

D. Neurospora

Answer: C



View Text Solution

368. What is a puffball?

A. Fungus

B. Alga

C. Moss

D. Pine cone

Answer: A



View Text Solution

369. The part of mushroom that is visible above the ground is a

A. zygosporangium

B. basidiocarp

C. ascocarp

D. ascogonium

Answer: B



View Text Solution

370. Which one of the following is the largest fungus?

A. *Penicillium notatum*

B. *Oxyporus nobilissimus*

C. *Amanita phalloids*

D. *Mycoplasma laidawii*

Answer: B



View Text Solution

371. Commercial source of manufacture of citric acid is

A. Citrus fruit

B. Aspergillus

C. Penicillium

D. Bacteria

Answer: B



View Text Solution

372. Fungi growing on wood are

A. epizoic

B. epixylous

C. epiphyllous

D. epirhizous

Answer: B



View Text Solution

373. The coprophilic fungi inhabit

A. dead wood

B. food articles

C. decaying leaves

D. dung substratum

Answer: D



View Text Solution

374. White rust of crucifers

A. Red rust of tea

B. Rust of coffee

C. Rust of wheat

D. Rust of wheat

Answer: B



View Text Solution

375. Name the pathogen responsible for 'White Rust of Crucifers.

A. Alternaria

B. Puccinia

C. Cystopus

D. Ustilago

Answer: C



View Text Solution

376. Ergot of rye is caused by

A. Synchytrium endobioticum

B. Solanum virus-I

C. *Calviceps purpurea*

D. *Puccinia recondita*

Answer: C



View Text Solution

377. Severe famine of Bengal of 1942-43 was due to the destruction of rice crop by a fungus called

A. *Helminthosporium*

B. Penicillium

C. Puccinia

D. Phytophthora

Answer: A



View Text Solution

378. Among rust, smut and mushroom all the three

A. are pathogens

B. are saprobes

C. bear ascocarps

D. bear basidiocarps

Answer: D



View Text Solution

379. Loose smut of wheat is caused by

A. *Ustilago tritici*

B. *Puccinia tritici*

C. Aspergillus

D. Fusarium

Answer: A



View Text Solution

380. Which is a fungicide?

A. 2,4-D

B. DDT

C. BHC

D. Bordeaux mixture

Answer: D



View Text Solution

381. The famous potato famine that occurred in Ire land in 1845 was caused by the infection of
of

A. *Alternaria solani*

B. *Phytophthora infestans*

C. *Synchytrium endobioticum*

D. *Helminthosporium oryzae*

Answer: B



View Text Solution

382. Late blight of potato is caused by

A. *Alternaria solani*

B. *Phytophthora infestans*

C. *Fusarium moniliforme*

D. Synchytrium endobioticum

Answer: B



View Text Solution

383. The wall of hypae of Rhizopus is made up of

A. Callose

B. cellulose

C. Pectin

D. chitin

Answer: D



View Text Solution

384. Fungal spores produced asexually at the tip of hyphae are called

A. arthrospores

B. conidia

C. sporangiospores

D. oidia

Answer: B



View Text Solution

385. Antibiotic penicillin, the wonder drug, is obtained from

A. *Penicillium chrysogenum*

B. *Penicillium notatum*

C. both 'a' and 'b'

D. none of the above

Answer: C



View Text Solution

386. Black mould is the common name for

A. *Aspergillus niger*

B. *Penicillium notatum*

C. *Albugo candida*

D. *Saccharomyces octosporous*

Answer: A



View Text Solution

387. Which of the following causes disease in human beings?

A. Puccinia

B. Aspergillus

C. Rhizopus

D. Cystopus

Answer: B



View Text Solution

388. During storage, grains are usually contaminated with an aflatoxin, an agent of significant toxicity in poultry. This aflatoxin is produced by the growth of

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Aspergillus flavus*

C. a certain type of virus

D. a bacillus bacterium

Answer: B



View Text Solution

389. In which of the following aflatoxin was first discovered?

A. *Aspergillus flavus*

B. *Sclerospora graminicola*

C. *Puccinia graminis*

D. Helminthosporium oryzae

Answer: A



View Text Solution

390. Which fungus is commonly known as 'Pink bread mould'?

A. Aspergillus

B. Penicillium

C. Neurospora

D. Colletotrichum

Answer: C



View Text Solution

391. Fungus, without any mycelium, is

A. Puccinia

B. Agaricus

C. Albugo

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: D



View Text Solution

392. Yeast is an important source of

- A. Riboflavin (vitamin B)
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C)

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

393. Yeast and Penicillium are included in

- A. Zygomycetes
- B. Basidiomycetes
- C. Ascomycetes
- D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

394. Alcoholic fermentation is due to the activity of

A. Yeast

B. Chlorella

C. Agaricus

D. Sclerospora

Answer: A



View Text Solution

395. Yeast secretes an enzyme, which is responsible for fermentation. This enzyme is

A. Invertase

B. Zymase

C. Dehydrogenase

D. Aldolase

Answer: B



View Text Solution

396. Toadstools (Agaricus) cannot manufacture their own food because

- A. they do not have leaves
- B. they do not have chlorophyll
- C. they do not need food for their growth
- D. they do not have roots

Answer: B



View Text Solution

1. Which of the following plants contributed the most to our present day supply of coal?

A. Bryophytes

B. Seedless vascular plants

C. Angiosperms

D. Conifers

Answer: B



View Text Solution

2. Which of the following is the largest group of gymnosperms?

A. Cycads

B. Gnetinae

C. Cycadofilicales

D. Conifers

Answer: D



View Text Solution

3. Sulphur shower is related to

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. both

D. none of the above

Answer: B



View Text Solution

4. The oil of turpentine is principally used in varnish industry as a thinning agent due to its properties as a solvent. It is obtained from

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Gnetum

D. Equisetum

Answer: A



View Text Solution

5. Large and well-developed sternum with keel, in a bird suggests

- A. inability to fly
- B. fast running adaptation
- C. strong flying ability
- D. fast swimming adaptation

Answer: C



View Text Solution

6. The wishbone of the birds is derived from

A. hind limb

B. pelvic girdle

C. pectoral girdle

D. skull

Answer: C



View Text Solution

7. In one of the following a radar system is present to locate the position of food?

A. Bat

B. Tiger

C. Cat

D. Rat

Answer: A



View Text Solution

8. Which one of the following stages is necessary in the life cycle of an animal in which complete metamorphosis occurs?

A. Adult

B. Egg

C. Larva

D. All of these

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

9. How can male and female *Ascaris* be identified?

A. The posterior end of male is straight while that of female is curved

B. Anterior end of female is curved while that of male is straight

C. Posterior end of male is curved while that of female is straight

D. Anterior end of male is curved while that of female is straight

Answer: C



View Text Solution

10. *Entamoeba histolytica* infections are transmitted through

A. bird droppings

B. contamination of water and food

C. insects bites

D. sweat

Answer: B



View Text Solution

11. Benign malaria is caused by

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Plasmodium falciparum
- C. Plasmodium malariae
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

12. Which class of protozoa is totally parasitic?

A. Flagellata

B. Sporozoa

C. Rhizopoda

D. Ciliate

Answer: B



13. The path of water in sponge is

A. pinacocytes → choanocytes → enteron
→ osculum

B. dermal ostia → gastral ostia →
spongocoel → osculum

C. dermal ostia → spongocoel →
gastral ostia → osculum

D. osculum → spongocoel →

choanocytes → ostia

Answer: B



View Text Solution

14. Hydra sometimes moves upon its tentacles, using them as legs. This is known as

A. somersaulting

B. gliding

C. walking

D. looping

Answer: C



View Text Solution

15. Quinine the remedy for malaria is extracted from

A. bark of Cinnamon

B. stem of Hevea

C. bark of Cinchona

D. leaves of Ocimum

Answer: C



View Text Solution

16. Which of the following is a "tree frog"?

A. Hyla

B. Alytes

C. Pipa

D. Bufo

Answer: A



View Text Solution

17. Movement of snake is helped by

A. muscles

B. head

C. tail

D. reduced ribs

Answer: A



View Text Solution

18. Which of the following is a non-poisonous snake?

A. Cobra

B. Python

C. Viper

D. Krait

Answer: B



View Text Solution

19. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of birds?

- A. Four chambered heart
- B. Pneumatic bones
- C. Hollow nerve cord
- D. Large eyes

Answer: B



View Text Solution

20. In pigeon, which of the following glands secretes the milk in both sexes?

A. Liver

B. Gizzard glands

C. Crop glands

D. Salivary glands

Answer: C



View Text Solution