



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA

BIOLOGY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

**Section A Exam Oriented Questions Answers
From Darpan**

1. Contribution of Scientists :

Carl Woese :



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2. Why there was a need of change in classification system?



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3. What are the drawback/limitations of Two Kingdom classification system.



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4. Who gave five kingdom classification ? On which criteria it was based and mention its main characteristics or merits ?



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5. Mention the merits and demerits of five kingdom classification systems.



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6. State the characteristic features of Kingdom Monera.



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7. Write short note on Archaeobacteria.



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8. Write short note on Eubacteria.



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9. Describe the characteristic features of kingdom protista.



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10. Explain the characteristic features of group chrysophytes and give its example.



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11. Write the characteristic feature of group Dinoflagellates.



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12. Write the general characteristics of Euglenoids.



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13. Write short note on Slime Mould.



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14. Explain the main features of protozoans and its groups.



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15. Describe Kingdom - Fungi.



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16. Describe various classes of Kingdom Fungi.



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17. Describe Phycomycetes.



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18. Disease caused by phycomycetes.



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19. Write the main characteristics of Kingdom Plantae.



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20. What are Viroids?



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21. Write short note on Lichens.



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22. On which criteria early classification was based?



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23. How Aristotle classified living organisms?



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24. Why two system classification is found to be inadequate?



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25. Why there is a change in classification given by whittaker?



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26. On the basis of shape, how many groups of bacteria are formed and what are their names?



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27. How are archae - bacteria different from other bacteria?



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28. Where do we find Methanogens?



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29. Mention the uses of Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria.



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30. Name the diseases caused by eubacteria.



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31. Write short note on Mycoplasma.



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32. Describe types of Eubacteria.



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33. Describe the body organisation of chrysophytes.



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34. Describe the mode of nutrition in Euglena.



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35. What are Plasmodium and what does it form?



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36. Where do we find slime moulds?



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37. Definitions/Explanation:

Pseudoplasmodium:



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38. Describe amoeboid protozoans.



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39. Give example of flagellated protozoans.



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40. Name various diseases caused by protozoans.



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41. Describe body organization of ciliated protozoans.



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42. What are sporozoans?



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43. Name the disease caused by fungi in plant.



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44. What are Aseptate hyphae?



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45. What are septate hyphae?



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46. Write the name of three steps of sexual reproduction in fungi:-



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47. Describe Phycomycetes.



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48. Describe the body organisation of Ascomycetes.



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49. State the economic importance of Ascomycetes.



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50. What are basidiocarps?



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51. Give examples of basidiomycete.



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52. Explain the mode of nutrition in deuteromycetes.



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53. Give examples of insectivorous plants.



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54. Viruses are living or non - living?



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55. Mention the contribution of various scientist for virus?



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Section B Difference Scientific Reasons

1. Difference between Three Domains



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2. Give differences :

Eubacteria and Archaeobacteria



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3. Give differences :

Bacteria and Cyanobacteria



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4. Give differences :

Dinoflagellates and Euglenoids



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5. Give differences :

Monera and Protista



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6. Give differences :

Ascomycota and Basidiomycota



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7. Give differences :

Phycomycetes and Ascomycetes



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8. Give scientific reasons :

The phylogenetic relationship is useful as a criterion for classification.



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9. Give scientific reasons :

Diatoms are called pearls of ocean.



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10. Give scientific reasons :

Euglena is also called plant animal.



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11. Give scientific reasons :

Lichens play important role in biological succession and soil formation.



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12. Give scientific reasons :

The members of class - Deuteromycetes are considered the fungi imperfecti.



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13. Give scientific reasons :

Slime moulds are called fungus animals.



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14. Give scientific reasons :

Chrysophytes are considered as the chief producers in the ocean.



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Section C Definition Explanation Terms Full Name Importance Contribution Of Scientists

1. Definitions/Explanation:

Paramylon



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2. Definitions/Explanation:

Pseudoplasmodium:



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3. Definitions/Explanation:

Heterocysts :



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4. Definitions/Explanation:

Sac fungi :



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5. Definitions/Explanation:

Conidiophores:



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6. Definitions/Explanation:

Ascocarp:



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7. Definitions/Explanation:

Clubfungi :



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8. Definitions/Explanation:

Capsid :



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9. Definitions/Explanation:

Plasmogamy:



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10. Definitions/Explanation:

Karyogamy :



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11. Full Name :

PPLO :



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12. Full Name :

MLO :



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13. Full Name :

VAM :



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14. Full Name :

SCP :



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15. Full Name :

TMV :



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16. Importance :

Cyanobacteria :



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17. Importance :

Diatoms :



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18. Importance :

Slime moulds :



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19. Importance :

Neurospora:



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20. Importance :

Lichens :



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21. Importance :

Bacteria :



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22. Importance :

Methanogens :



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23. Contribution of Scientists :

Aristotle :



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24. Contribution of Scientists :

Linnaeus :



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25. Contribution of Scientists :

R. H. Whittaker :



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26. Contribution of Scientists :

Carl Woese :



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27. Contribution of Scientists :

Ehrenberg:



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28. Contribution of Scientists :

Anton Von Leeuwenhoek :



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29. Contribution of Scientists :

Louis Pasteur :



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30. Contribution of Scientists :

Louis Pasteur :



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31. Contribution of Scientists :

DJ. Ivanowsky (1892)



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32. Contribution of Scientists :

M. W. Beijerinck (1898) :



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33. Contribution of Scientists :

W. M. Stanley (1935) :



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34. Contribution of Scientists :

T. O. Diener (1971):



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Section D Textbook Exercise

1. Discuss how classification systems have undergone several changes over a period of time ?



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2. State two economically important uses of:
(a) heterotrophic bacteria (b) archaebacteria



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3. What is the nature of cell walls in diatoms?



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4. Find out what do the terms 'algal bloom' and 'red tides' signify.



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5. How are viroids different from viruses ?



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6. Describe briefly the four major groups of protozoa.



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7. Plants are autotrophic. Can you think of some plants that are partially heterotrophic ?



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8. What do the terms phycobiont and mycobiont signify ?



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9. Give a comparative account of the classes of kingdom fungi under the following : (i) mode of nutrition (ii) mode of reproduction.



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10. What are the characteristic features of Euglenoids?



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11. Give a brief account of viruses with respect to their structure and nature of genetic material. Also name four common viral diseases.



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12. Viruses are living or non - living?



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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. All eukaryotic unicellular organisms belong to

(A) Monera

(B) Protista

(C) Fungi

(D) Bacteria

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Bacteria

Answer: B



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2. The five kingdom classification was proposed by

(A) R.H. Whittaker

(B) C. Linnaeus

(C) A. Roxberg

(D) Virchow

A. R.H. Whittaker

B. C. Linnaeus

C. A. Roxberg

D. Virchow

Answer: A



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3. Organisms living in salty areas are called as

(A) Methanogens

(B) Halophiles

(C) Heliophytes

(D) Thermoacidophiles

A. Methanogens

B. Halophiles

C. heliophytes

D. thermoacidophiles

Answer: B



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4. Naked cytoplasm, multinucleated and saprophytic are the characteristics of

(A) Monera

(B) Protista

(C) Fungi

(D) Slime moulds

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Slime moulds

Answer: D



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5. An association between roots of higher plants and fungi is called

(A) Lichen

(B) Fern

(C) Mycorrhiza

(D) BGA

A. Lichen

B. Fern

C. Mycorrhiza

D. BGA

Answer: C



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6. A dikaryon is formed when

(A) Meiosis is arrested

(B) the two haploid cells do not fuse immediately

(C) cytoplasm does not fuse

(D) None of the above

A. meiosis is arrested

B. the two haploid cells do not fuse immediately

C. cytoplasm does not fuse

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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7. Contagium vivum fluidum was proposed by

(A) D. J. Ivanowsky

(B) M. W. Beijerinck

(C) Stanley

(D) Robert hook

A. D.J. Ivanowsky

B. M.W. Beijerinck

C. Stanley

D. Robert Hook

Answer: B



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8. Association between mycobiont and phycobiont are found in

(A) mycorrhiza

(B) root

(C) lichens

(D) BGA

A. mycorrhiza

B. root

C. lichens

D. BGA

Answer: C



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9. Difference between virus and viroid is

(A) absence of protein coat in viroid, but present in virus.

(B) presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus, but absent in viroid

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

- A. absence of protein coat in viroid, but present in virus.
- B. presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus, but absent in viroid
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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10. With respect to fungal sexual cycle, choose the correct sequence of events. a) Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis b) Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy c) Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis d) Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy

A. Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis

B. Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy

C. Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis

D. Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy

Answer: C



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11. Viruses are non-cellular organisms, but replicate themselves once they infect the host cell. To which of the following kingdom do viruses belong to ?

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. None of these

Answer: D



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12. Members of Phycomycetes are found in :

(i) Aquatic habitats

(ii) On decaying wood

(iii) Moist and damp places

(iv) As obligate parasites on plants.

Choose form the following options.

(A) (i) and (iv)

(B) (ii) and (iii)

(C) All of these

(D) None of these

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. All of these

D. None of these

Answer: C



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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Very Short Answer Type Questions Vsqs

1. What is the principle underlying the use of cyanobacteria in agricultural fields for crop improvement ?



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2. Suppose you accidentally find an old preserved permanent slide without a label. In

your effort to identify it, you place the slide under microscope and observe the following features :

(a) Unicellular (b) Well defined nucleus

(c) Biflagellate - one flagellum lying longitudinally and the other transversely.

What would you identify it as ? Can you name the kingdom it belongs to ?



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3. How is the five kingdom classification advantageous over the two kingdom classification ?



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4. Polluted water bodies have usually very high abundance of plants like Nostoc and Oscillatoria. Give reasons.



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5. Are chemosynthetic bacteria autotrophic or heterotrophic ?



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6. The common name of pea is simpler than its botanical (scientific) name *Pisum sativum* why then is the simpler common name not used instead of the complex scientific/botanical name in biology ?



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7. A virus is considered as a living organism and an obligate parasite when inside a host cell. But virus is not classified along with bacteria or fungi. What are the characters of virus that are similar to non-living objects?



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8. In the five kingdom system of Whittaker, how many kingdoms are eukaryotes ?



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9. Give scientific reasons :

Diatoms are called pearls of ocean.



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10. There is a myth that immediately after heavy rains in forest, mushrooms appear in large number and make a very large ring or circle, which may be several metres in diameter. These are called as "fairy rings". Can you explain this myth of fairy rings in

biological terms ? Discuss the mycelial structure in Agaricus and its soil borne nature.



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11. Neurospora an ascomycetes fungus has been used as a biological tool to understand the mechanism of plant genetics much in the same way as Drosophila has been used to study animal genetics. What make Neurospora so important as genetic tool ?



12. Cyanobacteria and heterotrophic bacteria have been clubbed together in eubacteria of kingdom-Monera as per the "five kingdom classification" even though the two are vastly different from each other. Is this grouping of the two types of taxa in the same kingdom justified ? If so, why ? Discuss the cellular composition of cyanobacteria and heterotrophic bacteria that make them introduced in eubacteria.



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13. At a stage of their cycle ascomycetes fungi produce the fruiting bodies like apothecium, perithecium or cleistothecium. How are these three types of fruiting bodies different from each other ? Discuss the type of fruiting bodies formed by ascomycetes fungus and differentiate accordingly on the basis of their structures.



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14. What observable features in Trypanosoma would make you classify it under Kingdom Protista?



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15. Fungi are cosmopolitan, write the role of fungi in your daily life.



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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Short Answer Type Questions

1. Algae are known to reproduce asexually by variety of spores under different environmental conditions. Name these spores and the conditions under which they are produced.



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2. Apart from chlorophyll, algae have several other pigments in their chloroplast. What pigments are found in blue-green, red and brown algae, that are responsible for their characteristic colours ?



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3. Make a list of algae and fungi that have commercial value as source of food, chemicals, medicines and fodder.





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4. 'Peat' is an important source of domestic fuel in several countries. How is 'Peat' formed in nature ?



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5. Biological classification is a dynamic and ever evolving phenomenon which keeps changing with our understanding of life forms.

Justify, the statement taking any two examples.



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Questions From Module Important Mcq For Neet

1. State the component of fungal cellulose.

- (A) Chitin
- (B) Cellulose
- (C) Chitin + Polysaccharides
- (D) Chitin + Cutin

A. Chitin

B. Cellulose

C. Chitin + Polysaccharides

D. Chitin + Cutin

Answer: C



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2. Give example of deuteromycetes.

A. Agaricus

B. Puccinia

C. Aspergillus

D. Trichoderma

Answer: D



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Questions From Module Question Paper

1. On the basis of shape, how many groups of bacteria are formed and what are their

names?



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2. What is mycoplasma ?



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3. Give example of flagellated protozoans.



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4. Explain the structure of mycellium.



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5. What are Viroids?



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6. What is alternation of generation ?



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7. Answer briefly :

Explain - Chrysophytes.



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8. Write short note on Archaeobacteria.



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9. Three domain classification.



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10. Mention various orders of fungi - Explain Ascomycetes.



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**Objective Section Multiple Choice Questions
Mcqs**

1. Who made the earliest attempt for a more scientific basis for classification ?

A. Linnaeus

B. Aristotle

C. Bentham and Hooker

D. None of these

Answer: B



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2. Two kingdom classification was given by

A. Linnaeus

B. Aristotle

C. Bentham and Hooker

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. Who gave five kingdom classification ? On which criteria it was based and mention its main characteristics or merits ?

A. R. H. Whittaker

B. Ramesh Mishra

C. Aristotle

D. Linnaeus

Answer: A



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4. Who gave five kingdom classification ? On which criteria it was based and mention its main characteristics or merits ?

- A. Cell structure
- B. Thallus organization
- C. Mode of nutrition
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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5. Body organisation in fungi

- A. Cellular

B. Acellular

C. Multicellular

D. Organ level

Answer: C



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6. Which are the sole members of kingdom

Monera ?

A. algae

B. bacteria

C. fungus

D. diatoms

Answer: B



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7. What is the shape of vibrium ?

A. rod shaped

B. spiral shaped

C. comma-shape

D. spherical

Answer: C



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8. How are archae - bacteria different from other bacteria?

A. different cell wall structure

B. in terms of their genetic material

C. contains 80S Ribosomes

D. All of these

Answer: A



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9. Methanogens can be used for production of

(A) LPG

(B) CNG

(C) Biogas

(D) All of these

A. LPG

B. CNG

C. Biogas

D. All of these

Answer: C



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10. Which bacteria are the most abundant in nature ?

(A) Heterotrophic

(B) Halophiles

(C) Methanogens

(D) None of these

A. Heterotropic

B. Halophiles

C. Methanogens

D. None of these

Answer: A



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11. All single-celled eukaryotes are placed under

(A) Fungi

(B) Protista

(C) Plantae

(D) Animalia

A. Fungi

B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Animalia

Answer: B



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12. The spores of slime moulds possess

(A) False walls

(B) True walls

(C) 80S ribosomes

(D) None of these

A. false walls

B. true walls

C. 80S ribosomes

D. none of these

Answer: B



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13. The sea appears red due to rapid multiplication of

(A) Euglenoids

(B) Chrysophytes

(C) Dinoflagellates

(D) Slime moulds

A. Euglenoids

B. Chrysophytes

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Slime moulds

Answer: C



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14. What is true for all protozoans ?

(A) are heterotrophs

(B) they are either predators or parasites

(C) they are believed to be primitive relatives of animals

(D) all of these

A. are heterotrophs

B. they are either predators or parasites

C. they are believed to be primitive

relatives of animals

D. all of these

Answer: D



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15. Chrysophytes which are the chief producers in the ocean?

A. Euglena

B. Diatoms

C. Gonyaulax

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: B



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16. Sleeping sickness is caused by

(A) Wuchereria

(B) Amoeba

(C) Trypanosoma

(D) Filaria worm

A. Wuchereria

B. Amoeba

C. Trypanosoma

D. Filaria worm

Answer: C



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17. Which is the parasitic fungi on mustard ?

(A) Rhizopus

(B) Mucor

(C) Albugo

(D) Penicillium

A. Rhizopus

B. Mucor

C. Albugo

D. Penicillium

Answer: C



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18. Amoeboid protozoans are found in

A. fresh water

B. sea water

C. moist soil

D. all of these

Answer: D



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19. Fungus used extensively in biochemical and genetic work

(A) Neurospora

(B) Aspergillus

(C) Claviceps

(D) Ustilago

A. Neurospora

B. Aspergillus

C. Claviceps

D. Ustilago

Answer: B



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20. Which fungi is commonly known as imperfect fungi?

- (A) Basidiomycetes
- (B) Deuteromycetes
- (C) Ascomycetes
- (D) Phycomycetes

A. Basidiomycetes

B. Deuteromycetes

C. Ascomycetes

D. Phycomycetes

Answer: B



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21. Viroids are

(A) parasitic DNA

(B) free RNA

(C) free DNA

(D) none of these

A. parasitic DNA

B. free RNA

C. free DNA

D. none of these

Answer: B



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22. Which of the following is indicator of pollution ?

(A) Viroids

(B) Virus

(C) Lichens

(D) Algae

A. Viroids

B. Virus

C. Lichens

D. Algae

Answer: C



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23. Colletotrichum belongs to

(A) Deuteromycetes

(B) Ascomycetes

(C) Basidiomycetes

(D) Phycomycetes

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Phycomycetes

Answer: A



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24. Rusts and smuts belongs to

(A) Deuteromycetes

(B) Basidiomycetes

(C) Ascomycetes

(D) Phycomycetes

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Ascomycetes

D. Phycomycetes

Answer: B



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25. A: Rhizopus does not form zygospores

R: It shows heterothallism

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: D



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26. A: A virus attacking a bacterium is called bacteriophage.

R: A virus attacking blue green algae is called cyanophage

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: B



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27. A: Bacteria, cyanobacteria and mycoplasma are prokaryotes

R : Prokaryotes possess true nuclei having definite nuclear membrane.

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: C



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28. A : Phycomycetes are generally called algal fungi.

R: It is believed that phycomycetes have

evolved from algae

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: A



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29. A : Mushrooms are not regarded plants.

R : Unlike plants mushrooms are heterotrophic.

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: A



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Objective Section Analogy Type Questions

1. Analogy Type Questions

Ustilago : basidiomycetes :: colletotrichum : ...



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2. Analogy Type Questions

Morels : ascomycetes :: puccinia :



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3. Analogy Type Questions

Algal component : Phycobiont :: fungal component :



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4. Analogy Type Questions

Chrysophytes : diatomaceous earth ::
dinoflagellates :



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Objective Section Pick Up The Correct Option

1. Pick up the correct option

The mode of nutrition in Animalia is
autotrophic/holozoic



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2. Pick up the correct option

Deuteromycetes reproduces by asexual/sexual spores.



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3. Pick up the correct option

Viroids contain/lack protein coat



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4. Pick up the correct option

Bacteriophages are virus that infect bacteria/bacteria that infect virus.



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5. Pick up the correct option

Viruses are facultative/obligate parasites.



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6. Pick up the correct option

Mumps/Malaria is caused by virus.



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7. Pick up the correct option

Morels and truffles are edible/toxic



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8. Pick up the correct option

Fruiting bodies are distinct/inconspicuous structures which produces spores in fungi.



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9. Pick up the correct option

Paramecium is ciliated/flagellated protozoan.



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10. Pick up the correct option

Euglenoids contain protein rich layer called pellicle/cell wall.



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Objective Section True Or False

1. True or False

Most of the chrysophytes are photosynthetic.



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2. True or False

Protists reproduce sexually by process involving cell fusion and zygote formation.



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3. True or False

Gonyaulax is dinoflagellate.



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4. True or False

Members of phycomycetes are found in dry habitat.



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5. True or False

Mycelium of Rhizopus is septate.



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6. True or False

Ascomycetes are saprophytic.



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7. True or False

Asexual reproduction is by conidia or sporangiospores or zoospores in fungi.



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8. True or False

Albugo is symbiont on mustard.



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9. True or False

Trichoderma belongs to ascomycetes.



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10. True or False

Viruses are non-cellular organisms.



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Objective Section Fill In The Blanks

1. Fill in the blanks

In diatoms the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells which fit together as in



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2. Fill in the blanks

Mycoplasma are organism which completely lack



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3. Fill in the blanks

Bacteria as a group show most diversity.



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4. Fill in the blanks

The colonies of eubacteria are generally surrounded by



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5. Fill in the blanks

..... are specialised cells in nostoc which can fix atmospheric nitrogen.



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6. Fill in the blanks

Cell wall in fungi is without



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7. Fill in the blanks

Spores of slime moulds resistant survive
for years.



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8. Fill in the blanks

Diatoms are the in the oceans.



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9. Fill in the blanks

Yeast belongs



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10. Fill in the blanks

The sex organs are but plasmogamy is brought about by fusion of two vegetative cells.



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