



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ORGANISMS

Mcq Type

1. Into which of the following kingdoms would you place a multicellular land organism that carries on photosynthesis?

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Phantae

D. Animalia

Answer: C



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2. Cells of many protistans, plants and fungi, but not animals, commonly have

A. ribosomes

B. plasma mebrane

C. mitochondira

D. cell wall

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following kingdom contains multicellular organisms that ingest their food?

A. Plantae

B. Fungi

C. Animalia

D. Protista

Answer: C



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4. Bacterial are

A. parasites

B. nitrogen fixers

C. free living organisms

D. all of them

Answer: D



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5. Cyanobacteria are

A. chemicheterotrophs

B. photoautotrophs

C. photoheterotrophs

D. chemoautotrophs

Answer: B



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6. Which one of the following is neither a prokaryote nor an eukaryote?

A. E.coli

B. Yeast

C. Cyanobacteria

D. TMV

Answer: D



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7. In Whittaker system of classification, all prokaryotes were included in the kingdom

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Monera

D. Mycota

Answer: C



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8. All unicellular organisms with a true nucleus were included in the kingdom

A. Protozoa

B. Fungi

C. Monera

D. Protista

Answer: D



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9. All monerans

A. contain DNA and RNA

B. demonstrate a long circular strand of DNA not found enclosed in a Nuclear memberane

C. lack an endoplasmic reticulum

D. all of them

Answer: D



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10. In two kingdom classification prokaryotes are placed in

A. kingdom plantae

B. Kingdom animalia

C. scyphozoa

D. protozoa

Answer: A



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11. A unicellular organism often considered connecting line between plants and animals is

A. Paramecium

B. Euglena

C. Entamoeba

D. Monocystis

Answer: B



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12. Thallophyta includes

A. algae, fungi, bacterial and lichens

B. fungi and bacteria

C. algae, fungi, lichens

D. algae and fungi

Answer: A



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13. Whittaker proposed

A. Five-kingdom classification

B. Four-kingdom classification

C. Three-kingdom classification

D. Two-kingdom classification.

Answer: A



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14. Mitochondria probably originates from bacteria because both have

- A. same function
- B. similar type of circular DNA
- C. different function
- D. all of them

Answer: B



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15. In Whittaker's five-kingdom classification unicellular eukaryotes primarily aquatic and having various cell organelles constitute.

A. Protista

B. Animalia

C. Plantae

D. Monera

Answer: A



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16. Holophytic nutrition occurs in

A. Hydra

B. Euglena

C. Entamoeba

D. Amoeba

Answer: B



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17. Feeding on dead and decaying organisms is a nutrition called

A. saprotrophic

B. parasitic

C. holozoic

D. autotrophic

Answer: A



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18. Latest classification of biological kingdoms has been proposed by

A. Haeckel

B. Whittaker

C. John Ray

D. Linnaeus

Answer: B



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19. Number of criteria used in classifying organisms in five kingdom classification is

A. 5

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: A



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20. A true species consists of a population

A. feeding over the same food

B. reproductively isolated

C. inter breeding

D. sharing the same niche

Answer: B



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21. Which one of the following is not eukaryotic?

A. Monera

B. Plantae

C. Animalia

D. Protista

Answer: A



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22. System of classification that employs numerical data to evaluate similarities and dissimilarities is known as

- A. Biosystematics
- B. Chemotaxonomy
- C. Cytotaxonomy
- D. Phenetics

Answer: D



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23. Diener discovered

A. free infectious DNA

B. free infectious RNA

C. baceriophage

D. free infectious protein

Answer: B



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24. Two kingdoms figuring in all biological classifications are

A. Protista and Animalia

B. Monera and Animalia

C. Plantae and Animalia

D. Protista and Plantae

Answer: C



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25. Which one does not possess nucleic acid?

A. Mycoplasmas

B. Viroid

C. Virus

D. Prion

Answer: D



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26. Phylogenetic system of classification is based on

- A. Biochemical properties
- B. Evolutionary relationship
- C. Quantitative assessment of similarities and difference between organisms
- D. Cytological characters

Answer: B



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27. Naked DNA is that which is

- A. Present in the cytoplasm
- B. Associated with histones
- C. Devoid of association with histones
- D. Not covered by nuclear envelop

Answer: C



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28. Symbiotic nitrogen fixation is found in

A. Oscillatoria

B. Azotobacter

C. Nitrobacter

D. Rhizobium

Answer: D



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29. A distinct lipo- polysaccharide wall layer is found in

- A. Gram negative bacteria
- B. Gram positive bacteria
- C. Mycoplasma
- D. All types of bacteria.

Answer: A



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30. The structure absent in bacteria is

A. Centriole

B. Plasmid

C. Flagella

D. Nucleoid

Answer: A



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31. Branched chain lipods occur in the cell membranes of

A. Mycoplasma

B. Actinomyces

C. Streptomyces

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: D



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32. The shape of *Vibrio cholerae* is

A. Rod-like

B. Helical

C. Circular

D. Comma like

Answer: D



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33. Bacterial ribosomes are also called

A. Centrosomes

B. polyribosomes

C. Autosomes

D. Dictyosomes

Answer: B



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34. Which is the possible region of respiration in bacteria?

A. Mitochondira

B. Nucleoid

C. Mesosome

D. Cell wall

Answer: C



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35. A mean of asexual reproduction in bacteria is

A. Endospore

B. Heterocyst

C. Akinete

D. Exospore

Answer: A



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36. The photoautotrophic bacterium *Rhodospirillum* is a

- A. Free living aerobe
- B. Free living anaerobe
- C. Facultative aerobe
- D. Obligate parasite

Answer: B



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37. Microorganism associated with the preparation of cheese is

A. Streptococcus

B. Xanthomonas citri

C. Bacillus megathorium

D. Acetobacter aceti

Answer: A



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38. The transfer of genes from one bacterium to another by the bacteriophage is known as

A. Translation

B. Transiction

C. Transformation

D. Transduction

Answer: D



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39. Retting of fibres is due to

A. Nitrobacter

B. Rhizobium

C. Clostridium

D. Bacillus

Answer: C



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40. Free tylakoids are founds in

A. Euglena

B. Spirogyra

C. Nostoc

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: C



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41. Which one causes diphtheria disease?

A. Corynebacterium

B. Vibrio

C. Bacillus megathorium

D. Diplococcus

Answer: A



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42. Blue green algae used in rice fields to increase fertility is

A. Nostoc

B. Aulosira

C. Anabaena

D. Rivularia

Answer: B



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43. Bacteria were regarded to be plants because

A. They have a rigid cell wall

B. Some of them are green

C. Some of them cannot move

D. They are present everywhere

Answer: A



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44. Prokaryotes which can trap solar energy of ATP synthesis but not for photosynthesis are

A. Thermoacidophiles

B. Methanogens

C. Cyanochloromta

D. Halophites.

Answer: D



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45. The flagella of bacterial are composed of

A. Lipid

B. Protein

C. Amide

D. Carbohydrate

Answer: B



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46. Chromoplasm refers to

A. Peripheral thylakoid-rich part of cyanobacteria

B. Inner thylakoid-rich part of cyanobacterial cell

C. Cytoplasm having photosynthetic pigments

D. Cytoplasm rich in chloroplast

Answer: A



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47. Outer limiting layer of Mycoplasma is formed of

A. Cell memberane

B. Cell wall

C. Slime

D. Muclilage

Answer: A



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48. Smallest bacterium is

A. Spirillum

B. Bacillus

C. Dialister

D. Nitrosomonas

Answer: C



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49. Where from are most antibiotics extracted?

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Plants

D. Algae

Answer: B



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50. Bacterial resistance to antibiotic ampicillin can be due to presence of

A. Lactanase

B. Phosphotransferase

C. Ampicillinase

D. Penicillinase

Answer: D



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51. Nif genes occur in

A. Aspergillus

B. Penicillium

C. Rhizobium

D. Streptococcus

Answer: C



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52. Murein does not occur in the wall of

A. Nostoc

B. Eubacteria

C. Blue green algae

D. Diatoms

Answer: D



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53. Pigments phycocyanin and phycoerythrin occur in

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Cyanophyceae

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: B



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54. Which one inhibits protein synthesis by binding to 50S ribosome?

A. Streptomycin

B. Tetracycline

C. Penicillin

D. Erythromycin

Answer: D



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55. Curign of tea leaves is brought about by the activity of

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Viruses

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi

Answer: C



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56. The cell wall material present both in blue green algae and bacteria is

- A. Chitin
- B. Muramic acie
- C. Cellulose
- D. Pectin

Answer: B



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57. In bacteria cell division is

- A. Mitotic
- B. Meiotic
- C. Amitotic
- D. All of them

Answer: C



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58. During replication in bacteria DNA is anchored to

- A. ribosomes
- B. Mesosome
- C. Chromosome
- D. Nucleolus

Answer: B



59. Cell wall of Gram positive bacterium contains mucopoly-peptide

A. 70-80%

B. 80-90%

C. 90-100%

D. 60-70%

Answer: A



60. Yield of rice is increased by

A. Anaboena

B. Azolla

C. Nestoc

D. Clostridium

Answer: B



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61. Golgi apparatus does not occur in

A. Bacteria and blue green algae

B. Higher plants

C. Liver cells

D. Yeast

Answer: A



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62. A synbiotic bacterium is

A. *Xanthomonas compertris*

B. *Rhizobium leguminosarum*

C. *Enimia*

D. *Agrobacterium*

Answer: B



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63. A bacterium is capable of withstanding extreme heat dryness and toxic chemicals. This indicates that it is probably able to form

A. Endospore

B. Endotoxins

C. Endogenous buds

D. None of them

Answer: A



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64. In prokaryotes, mitochondria are absent.

Krebs cycle occurs over

A. ribosomes

B. Plasma membrane

C. Nucleoid

D. Cytoplast

Answer: B



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65. The difference between Gram positive and negative bacteria is

A. ribosomes

B. Cell membrane

C. Cell wall

D. Mitochondira

Answer: C



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66. Which one of the following also acts as catalyst in a bacterial cell?

A. sn RNA

B. hnRNA

C. 23s RNA

D. 5S RNA

Answer: D



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67. Nucleoid containing organisms are

A. cyanobacteria

B. monerans

C. bacteria

D. all of them

Answer: D



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68. In bacteria DNA replication is

A. jerky

B. discontinuous

C. unidirectional

D. bi-directional

Answer: D



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69. In monerans, the ratio of DNA and RNA is

A. 1 : 1

B. 2 : 1

C. 1 : 2

D. not fined

Answer: C



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70. Average length of E.coli is

A. 10μ

B. 0.2μ

C. 0.10μ

D. $2\mu m$

Answer: D



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71. Breggiotoa oxidises

A. S to SO_4

B. $Fe^{++} \rightarrow Fe^{+++}$

C. H_2O to S

D. all of them

Answer: A



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72. The cyanobacteria are also referred to as

A. Blue-green algae

B. Protists

C. Golden algae

D. Slime moulds

Answer: A



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73. Which one of the following does not differ in E.coli and Chlamydomonas?

A. Chromosomal organisation

B. Cell membrane

C. Cell wall

D. Ribosome

Answer: B



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74. Restriction enzymes occur in

A. Virus

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi

Answer: C



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75. Microbe used for biocontrol of pest butterfly caterpillars is

- A. Trichoderma sp.
- B. Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- C. Streptococcus sp.
- D. Bacillus thuringiensis

Answer: D



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76. *Exanthomona phaseoli* causes

- A. Wilt pepper
- B. Wilt of potato
- C. Canker of Tomato
- D. Blight of beans

Answer: D



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77. Transformation was discovered by

A. Meselson and Stahl

B. Hershey and chase

C. Griffith

D. Watson and Crick

Answer: C



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78. Archaeobacteria differ from eubacteria in

A. Mode of reproduction

B. Cell membrane structure

C. Mode of nutrition

D. Cell shape

Answer: B



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79. Which one of the following cocci appears like grapes under microscope?

A. Streptococci

B. Diplococci

C. Staphylococci

D. Pneumococci

Answer: C



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80. The guts of cow and buffalo possess

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Fucus sp.

C. *Chlorella* sp.

D. Methanogenes

Answer: D



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81. Which one of the followings is causative agent at plague?

A. *Shigella flexneri*

B. *Bordetella pertusis*

C. Staphylococcus aureus

D. Yersinia pestis

Answer: D



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82. Which one of the following matching pairs is wrong?

A. Bacterial cell wall-Cellulose

B. Bacterial ribosome -16S rRNA

C. Baceteriae flagella-Protein

D. Bacterial glyococalyx-Cellulose

Answer: A



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83. Methanogens belong

A. Slime mould

B. Eubacteria

C. Archaeobacteria

D. Dinoflagelates

Answer: C



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84. Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions?

A. Eubacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Mycobacteria

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: D



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85. Spliceosomes are not found in cells of

A. Fungi

B. Animals

C. Bacteria

D. Plants

Answer: C



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86. Protists which are diploid, reproduce sexually by the process of

- A. cyst formation
- B. binary fission
- C. gametic meiosis
- D. zygotic meiosis

Answer: C



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87. The group of algae possesses representative belonging to kingdom

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. plantae

D. all of them

Answer: D



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88. Phososynthetic protists contribute percentage of global photosynthesis

A. 70 %

B. 25 – 50 %

C. 10 %

D. 80 %

Answer: D



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89. *Entamoeba histolytica* has

A. food vacuoles and no contractile vacuoles

B. two nuclei and no contractile vacuoles

C. food vacuoles and one contractile vacuoles

D. one pseudopodium and one contractile vacuoles

Answer: A



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90. Infective stage of Plasmodium after entering into the human body is

A. sporozoite

B. trophozoite

C. schizont

D. merozoite

Answer: A



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91. Schuffner's dots observed in the erythrocytes are due to

A. Malaria

B. Filaria

C. Giardia

D. Kala-azar

Answer: A



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92. Which species of Plasmodium causes malignant tertian malaria?

A. P.malariae

B. P.vivax

C. P.ovale

D. P.faciparum

Answer: D



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93. What is the main function of contractile vacuoles in Protozoa?

A. excretion

B. osomoregulation

C. food regulation

D. reproduction.

Answer: B



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94. Amoeba moves with the aid of

A. pseudopodia

B. pseudoplasmodia

C. flagella

D. cilia

Answer: A



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95. In Paramecium, the phenomenon of cyclosis is associated with

A. excretion

B. locomotion

C. reproduction

D. digestion

Answer: D



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96. Which of the following protozoans lives in the guts of termites and helps them digest cellulose?

A. Trichonympha

B. Tetrahymena

C. Physarum

D. Leishmania

Answer: A



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97. The slug-like phase of the cellular slime moulds life cycle is called

A. macrocyst

B. sporangia

C. pseudoplasmodium

D. plasmodium

Answer: C



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98. Cells of many protistans, plants of fungi,
but not animals commonly have

A. ribosomes

B. plasma membrane

C. mitochondira

D. cell wall

Answer: C



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99. Which of the following protists do not have multicellular representatives?

A. Phaeophyta

B. Rhodophyta

C. Chrysophyta

D. all of them have multicellular representatives

Answer: D



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100. Which of the following major advances was achieved by members of phylum protista?

A. autotrophy

B. sexuality

C. multicellularity

D. both a and c

Answer: D



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101. Which of the following forms of malarial parasite escapes during digestion into the alimentary canal of the mosquito?

A. sporozoite

B. trophozoite

C. cryptomerozoite

D. gametocyte

Answer: D



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102. Parasitic mode of nutrition is

A. holotropic

B. absorptive

C. phagotrophic

D. both b and c

Answer: D



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103. Binary fission is oblique in

A. Noctiluca

B. Fuligo

C. Ceratium

D. Vorticella

Answer: C



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104. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in

A. Euglena

B. Paramecium

C. Amoeba

D. Navicula

Answer: A



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105. The storage product of Euglena is

A. chrysolaminarin

B. paramylum

C. oil

D. glycogen

Answer: B



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106. Protists having transverse and longitudinal groove in their theca are

- A. Radiolarians
- B. Diatoms
- C. Dinoflagellates
- D. Foraminifernas

Answer: B



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107. Multinucleated decomposer organism is

A. Dictyoastelium

B. Arcella

C. Pelomyxa

D. Physarum

Answer: D



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108. Male and Female gametes fuse in cellular slime moulds to form

A. microcyst

B. macrocyst

C. spore

D. sporangium

Answer: B



109. Trichocyst occur in

- A. Bladderwork
- B. Paramoecium
- C. Hydra
- D. Liver fluke

Answer: B



110. Death of host shall be disasters to

A. Symbiont

B. Commensal

C. Parasite

D. Predator

Answer: C



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111. Centric discoid form of diatom is

A. Coscinodiscus

B. Stephanodiscus

C. Camphyloneis

D. Diploneis

Answer: A



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112. Diatoms stay afloat due to

A. flagella

B. stored lipid

C. pseudopodia

D. all of them

Answer: B



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113. Stage in which haemozoin is liberated

A. amoeboid

B. trophozoite

C. merozoite

D. sporozoite

Answer: C



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114. Trichonympha is a symbiont in alimentary canal of

A. Termite

B. Hermit crab

C. Diatom

D. Dinoflagellate

Answer: A



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115. Which protistan shows bioluminescence?

A. Diatoms

B. Foraminiferans

C. Noctiluca

D. Euglena

Answer: C



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116. Post-erythrocytic part of life-cycle of Plasmodium is called

A. Kerb's cycle

B. Short cycle

C. Ross Cycle

D. Golgi Cycle

Answer: C



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117. Malaria is caused by

A. Bacterium

B. Viruses

C. Helminth

D. Sporozoan

Answer: D



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118. Which function as direct or indirect food of al marine creatures?

A. Aquatic insects

B. Protozoans

C. Phytoplankton

D. Fish

Answer: C



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119. Progressive diminishing size of diatoms is prevented by production of

A. arthrospores

B. auxospores

C. bisidiospores

D. zoospores

Answer: B



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120. Removal of micronucleus in Paramecium impairs

A. osmoregulation

B. reproduction

C. excretion

D. locomotion

Answer: B



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121. Passive food ingestion in Amoeba is called

A. Cricumvallation

B. Invagination

C. Import

D. Circumfluence

Answer: C



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122. Tonoplast is the membrane coverin the

A. ribosomes

B. vacuole

C. chloroplast

D. mitochondria

Answer: B



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123. When a fresh water protozoan is placed in marine water

A. the number of contractile vacuole increases

B. the contractile vacuoles disappear

C. the contractile vacuoles remain unchanged

D. the contractile vacuoles become bigger in size

Answer: B



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124. Which one of the following organisms is not an eukaryote?

A. *E.coli*

B. *Euglena viridis*

C. *Amoeba proteus*

D. *Paramecium caudatum*

Answer: A



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125. Where will you look for the sprotoites of the malarial parasite?

A. spleen of infected humans

B. salivary glands of freshy moulted female

Anopheles mosquito

C. Saliva of infected female Anopheles

mosquito

D. RBC of human suffering form malaria

Answer: C



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126. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Salivary glands of Anopheles

B. gut of female Anopheles

C. human liver

D. human RBCs

Answer: B



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127. Infections of *Ascaris* usually occurs by

A. eating imperfectly cooked pork

B. Tse-tse fly

C. Drinking water containig eggs of *Ascaris*

D. mosquito bite

Answer: C



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128. Unicellular algae, diatoms and protozoans are the members of

A. Protista

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Fungi

Answer: A



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129. Which of the following originated first?

A. Eukaryotic cell

B. Green Algae

C. Prokaryotic cell

D. None of these

Answer: C



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130. Pseudopodia are produced by

A. Plasma cell

B. Mast cell

C. Adipose cell

D. Fibroblast cell

Answer: D



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131. Which of the following feature is common to earthworm, butterfly, spider, prawn

A. Setae

B. Antenna

C. Ventral nerve cord

D. Nephridia

Answer: C



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132. Chrysophytes, Euglenoids, Dinoflagellates and slime moulds are included in kingdom

A. Protista

B. fungi and bacteria

C. Animalia

D. Monera

Answer: A



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133. A plant disease, in which the pathogen is seen as a cottony growth on the surface of the host is called

A. smut

B. damping off

C. rust

D. downy mildew

Answer: D



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134. A facultative parasite is one which

A. always requires a living host

B. always requires dead organic matter

C. is normally a saprophyte but can also become a parasite

D. is normally a parasite but can also become a saprophyte

Answer: C



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135. Which one of the following fungi is used in baking of bread?

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Penicillium notatum*

C. *Rhizopus stolonifer*

D. *Zygosaccharomyces octosporus*

Answer: A



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136. A decomposer is most likely to utilize, which of the following modes of nutrition

A. Ingestion

B. Parasitic

C. Saprotrophic

D. both b and c

Answer: C



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137. A sexual spore produced by a sac fungus is called

A. conidium

B. ascospore

C. basidiospore

D. mycelium

Answer: B



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138. The taxonomy of fungi is based on

A. shape of sporocarp

B. mode of nutrition

C. type of cell wall

D. sexual reproductive structures.

Answer: D



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139. The sporangia on erect hyphae that produce asexual spores are characteristic of

- A. Basidiomycotina
- B. Zygomycotina
- C. Deuteromycotina
- D. Ascomycotina

Answer: B



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140. Parasitic fungi have specialized hyphae called

A. Soredia

B. Ascogonia

C. Conidia

D. Haustoria

Answer: D



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141. The asexual spores are the characteristic of ascomycetes are called

A. conidia

B. zygosporos

C. ascospores

D. basidiospores.

Answer: A



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142. Ectotrophic mycorrhiza is found in

A. Orchids

B. Riccia

C. Ocimum

D. Pinus

Answer: D



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143. In Ascomycotina, Karyogamy occurs within the

A. anteridium

B. ascus

C. ascogenous hypha

D. ascogonium

Answer: C



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144. The first organism to be found on a bare rock formation is a

A. grass

B. fern

C. lichen

D. moss

Answer: C



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145. pseudomycelium is formed in

A. Alternaria

B. Penicillium

C. Saccharomyces

D. Rhizopus

Answer: C



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146. The female gametangium of Ascomycotina is called

- A. Perithecium
- B. Cleistothecium
- C. Ascogonium
- D. Ascocarp

Answer: C



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147. A haustorium of a fungus is meant for

- A. increasing the spread of the disease
- B. absorbing nourishment from the host
- C. fixing up the mycelium to the host
- D. reproduction of the fungus.

Answer: B



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148. Lomasome represents

A. mitochondrial equivalent

B. irregular vacuole

C. plastid

D. membrane structure.

Answer: D



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149. Mating types are determined by

A. physiology

B. food availability

C. genetics

D. change

Answer: C



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150. Meiospores are more important than mitospores because of

A. Presence of mutation

B. continuation of race

C. new combination of genes

D. absence of genetic variety of variation

Answer: C



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151. Puff ball is a

A. Blue-green algae

B. Lichen

C. Fungus

D. Bacterium

Answer: C



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152. White rust of crucifers is due to

A. *Albugo candida*

B. *Agaricus*

C. *Helminthosporium*

D. Rhizopus

Answer: A



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153. The cell wall of yeast is composed of

A. Pectin

B. Pectose

C. Chitin and manan

D. Cellulose

Answer: C



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154. The mode of nutrition of Rhizopus, Yeast and Penicillium is

- A. Autotrophic
- B. Symbiotic
- C. Saprophytic
- D. Parasitic

Answer: C



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155. 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 from the above options:

A. (i) and iv

B. ii and iii

C. all of the over

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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156. Sometimes in yeast the conjugation takes place between a parent cell and a bud. It is called

A. Syngamy

B. Pseudogamy

C. Pedogamy

D. Isogamy

Answer: C



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157. The smuts of crop plants are caused by

A. Cystopus

B. Ustilago

C. Agaricus

D. Puccia

Answer: B



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158. Collateral host is

A. Host in which life cycle is completed

B. Additional host

C. Alternate host

D. Infected host

Answer: B



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159. Similarity between fungi and bacteriophage lies in

A. RNA as genetic material

B. DNA

C. Cell wall

D. Organelles

Answer: B



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160. Fungi imperfect is

A. Ascomycetes

B. Deuteromycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: B



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161. Torula Condition occurs in

A. Ulothrix

B. Rhizopus

C. Riccia

D. Spirogyra

Answer: B



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162. Fungal wall is formed of

A. Pectin

B. chitin

C. Cellulose

D. muramic acid

Answer: B



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163. Failure of gametangial fusion in *Rhizopus* forms

A. Parthenospore

B. Oidia

C. Zygosporangium

D. Zygote

Answer: A



164. Basidiospores are produced by

A. Diatoms

B. Agaricus

C. Bacteria

D. Yeasts

Answer: B



165. Conidia are sickle-shaped in

A. Aspergillus

B. Colletotrichum

C. Alternaria

D. Penicilium

Answer: B



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166. Which one of the following is antifungal antibiotic?

A. Chloromycetin

B. Griseofulvin

C. Aureomycin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: B



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167. Which one is an edible fungus?

A. Penicillium

B. Rhizopus

C. Agaricus

D. Mucor

Answer: C



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168. Fungal flagellum originates from

A. Oxysome

B. Glyoxisome

C. Kinetosome

D. Dictyosomes

Answer: C



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169. In *Mucor*, conjugation results in

A. Zygosporangium

B. Arthrospore

C. Akinete

D. zoospores

Answer: A



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170. A phosphate solubilising symbiotic association is

A. Pseudomonas

B. Azolla

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Rhizobium

Answer: C



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171. Bakane disease is due to

A. Bacterium

B. Viruses

C. Lichen

D. Fungus

Answer: D



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172. As compared to meat, mushroom is richer
in

A. Protein

B. Minerals

C. Carbohydrate

D. Fat

Answer: B



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173. Bread mould is

A. Rhizopus

B. Aspergillus

C. Alternaria

D. Penicilium

Answer: A



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174. Powdery mildew of wheat is caused by

A. Albugo

B. Erysiphe

C. Ustilago

D. Puccinia

Answer: B



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175. L.S.D. derived from

A. bacteria

B. fungus

C. 2,4D

D. alcohol

Answer: B



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176. Zygosporangium of *Mucor* germinates to form

- A. germ tube
- B. hyphae
- C. promycelium
- D. mycelium

Answer: C



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177. Branched conidiophores are found in

A. Rhizopus

B. Penicillium

C. Saccharomyces

D. Ustilago

Answer: B



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178. What type of nuclear division is found in fungi?

A. internuclear spindle

B. intranuclear spindle

C. karyochorisis

D. both b and c

Answer: D



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179. The sexual spore produced by a sac-fungus is called

A. conidium

B. ascospore

C. basidiospore

D. mycelium

Answer: B



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180. Part of mushroom visible above the ground is

A. Ascogonium

B. Ascocar

C. Basidiocarp

D. Basidium

Answer: C



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181. The highest number of species in the world is represented by

A. mosses

B. fungi

C. lichens

D. algae

Answer: B



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182. A good producer of citric acid is

A. Pseudomonas

B. Clostridium

C. Aspergillus

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: C



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183. Which one of the following fungi contains hallucino-gens?

- A. *Ustilago* sp.
- B. *Morchella esculenta*
- C. *Amanita muscaria*
- D. *Neurospora* sp

Answer: C



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184. Which one of the following natural polymers is found both in insects and fungi?

A. Pectin

B. Chitin

C. Cellulose

D. Suberin

Answer: B



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185. Which one of the following matches is correct?

A. Phytophthora → Aseptate mycelium

→ Basidiomycetes

B. Alternaria → sexual reproduction

(absent) → Deutero-mycetes

C. Mucor → Reproduction by conjugation

→ Ascomycetes

D. Agaricus → Parastic fungus →

Basidiomycetes

Answer: B



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186. Lilchen with a brached system but small base is

A. Foliose

B. Crustose

C. Symbiont

D. Fructicose

Answer: D



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187. A crustose lichen is

A. Parmelia

B. Cladonia

C. Graphis

D. Usnea

Answer: C



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188. Lichens are organisms

A. Protisian

B. Algal

C. Composite

D. Fungal

Answer: C



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189. Lichens show

A. mutualism

B. parasitism

C. mycorrhizal association

D. commensalism

Answer: A



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190. In majority of lichens, there is association of

- A. Green algae and basidiomcytes
- B. Green algae and algae anda ascomycetes
- C. Bluep-green algae and basidiomycetes
- D. Blue-green algae and ascomycetes

Answer: D



191. Lichens have an actual relationship of

A. Epiphytism

B. Helotism

C. Parasitism

D. Mutualism

Answer: B



192. Lichens show symbiotic relationship between

A. Two algae

B. Fungus and alga

C. Fungus and roots of higher plants

D. Two fungi

Answer: B



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193. Organisms which are indicator of SO_2 -
pollution of air

A. Puff balls

B. Mushrooms

C. Lichens

D. Mosses

Answer: C



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194. Parmelia is a

A. Moss

B. Foliose lichen

C. Crustose lichen

D. Fruticose lichen

Answer: B



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195. Litmus is obtained from

A. Ascoboulus

B. Parmelia

C. Usnea

D. Roccela

Answer: B



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196. The male sex organ of lichen is

A. ascus

B. spermogonium

C. ascothecium

D. none of them

Answer: B



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197. The algal part of ichen is

- A. phycobiont
- B. mycobiont
- C. both a and b
- D. none of them

Answer: A



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198. Lichens multiply by

A. Oidium

B. Ascospore

C. Soridia

D. Conidia

Answer: C



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199. Coliphages are virus parasitizing

A. E.coli

B. Yeast

C. Fungi

D. alimentary canal

Answer: A



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200. The most mutable virus is

- A. Influenza virus
- B. Chicken pox virus
- C. Dengue virus
- D. HIV

Answer: D



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201. Bacteriophage T_2 is

- A. Cuboidal
- B. Binal
- C. Spherical
- D. Filamentous

Answer: B



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202. The plant Virus having DNA is

A. potato mosaic virus

B. TMV

C. cauliflower mosaic virus

D. none of them

Answer: C



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203. A bacterio phage possesses an enzyme

A. urease

B. lysozyme

C. protease

D. dehydrogenase

Answer: B



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204. Circular single-stranded DNA occurs in bacteriophage

A. $\Phi \times 174 \times M13$

B. $T_3, \Phi 6$

C. σ, T_5

D. T_2, T_4

Answer: A



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205. Potato leaf roll disease is caused by

A. Microspores

B. Bacterium

C. Mycoplasma

D. Virus

Answer: D



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206. In coliphage viruses in nucleic acid is

A. DNA only

B. DNA or RNA

C. DNA and RNA

D. RNA only

Answer: A



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207. In lichens, soridia are massed together into compact bodies called

A. cyphelle

B. pycnidium

C. sorelia

D. cephalodia

Answer: C



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208. A lichen having decomposition of selenium and hence poisonous is

A. Evernia

B. Parmelia

C. Lobaria

D. Cetraria

Answer: B



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209. Microbiology deals with microorganisms with size less than 0.1 mmm and includes

A. unicellular animals, algae and fungi

B. bacteria

C. viruses

D. all of them

Answer: D



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210. Out of the following which do not show any culture?

A. Bacterioids

B. PPLO

C. E.coli

D. Virus.

Answer: D



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211. Temin work on

A. Herpes virus

B. Retro virus

C. Dengue virus

D. Rhino virus

Answer: B



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212. Number of Capsomeres in TMV is

A. 231

B. 1230

C. 2130

D. 3120

Answer: C



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213. A harmful lichen is

A. Letharia

B. Usnea

C. Cladonia

D. Umbilicaria

Answer: A



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214. Genetic material of retroviruses is

A. Nucleoprotein complexes

B. DNA and RNA

C. RNA

D. DNA

Answer: C



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215. Reinder Moss is

A. Cnidarian

B. Bryophyta

C. Lichen

D. Fungus

Answer: C



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216. Which is correctly matched?

- A. Flame cells -round worms
- B. Thyroxine -adrenal
- C. Ligase-Breaking DNA strand
- D. Rous Sarcoma -Reverse transcriptase

Answer: D



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217. Which of the following diseases is not caused by a virus?

A. Rabies

B. Tuberculosis

C. AIDS

D. Mumps

Answer: B



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218. The one which does not lose its identity even after crystalization is

A. Bacterium

B. Viruses

C. Protistian

D. Microbe

Answer: B



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219. Which viral disease is spread by mosquito?

A. Typhus

B. Yellow fever

C. Elephantiasis

D. Plague

Answer: B



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220. Viruses which infect bacteria, multiply and cause their lysis are

A. Lytic

B. Lysozymes

C. Lypolitic

D. Lysogenic

Answer: A



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221. Lichen growing on wood is called

A. Saxicolous

B. Lignicolous

C. Corticolous

D. Terricolous

Answer: B



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222. Viral envelop contains

A. Proteins

B. Carbohydrates

C. Lipids

D. all of them

Answer: D



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223. Usnic acid an antibiotic obtained from

A. bacteria

B. lichen

C. algae

D. fungi

Answer: B



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224. RNA-like particles that cause disease are

A. Mycoplasmas

B. Prion

C. Viroid

D. Virus

Answer: C



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225. Virus multiplies in

A. soil

B. living tissues

C. culture medium

D. dead tissue

Answer: B



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226. *Cladonia rangiferina* is

A. Alga

B. Fungus

C. Lichen

D. Angiosperm

Answer: C



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227. Potato spindle Tuber disease is due to

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Viroid

D. Namatode

Answer: C



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228. Spongform encephalopathy is caused by

A. E.coli

B. Viruses

C. Fungus

D. Prion

Answer: D



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229. Dog distemper is a disease carried by a

A. Viroid

B. Prion

C. Virus

D. Bacterium

Answer: C



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230. Which is caused by virus?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Diphtheria

C. Polio

D. Typhoid

Answer: C



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231. Which is the indicator of industrial pollution?

A. Bengal tiger

B. Lichen

C. *Biston betularia*

D. Chamaeleon

Answer: B



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232. Virus free plant can be obtained by

- A. Root tip culture
- B. Shoot tip culture
- C. Antibiotic treatment
- D. Bordeaux mixture

Answer: C



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233. Virus have

A. DNA enclosed in a protein coat

B. Prokaryotic nucleus

C. Single chromosome

D. Both DNA and RNA

Answer: A



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234. What is prophage?



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235. HIV is a

- A. Retrovirus
- B. Plant virus
- C. both a and b
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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236. Viroids differ from viruses in having

- A. DNA molecules without protein coat
- B. RNA molecules with protein coat
- C. RNA molecules without protein coat
- D. DNA molecules with protein coat

Answer: C



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237. Algae are included in

A. Cormophytes

B. Embryophytes

C. Thallophytes

D. Tracheophytes

Answer: C



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238. Algae are plants because

- A. They have vegetative propagation
- B. They are autotrophs
- C. Cell wall is present
- D. Chlorophyll is present

Answer: C



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239. The ancestor of angiosperms is supposed to be

A. Vaucheria

B. Volvox

C. Chara

D. Chlorella

Answer: C



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240. Algae are characterised by

- A. Phyrenoids
- B. Thalloid plant body
- C. Aquatic habitat
- D. Unicellular sex organs.

Answer: B



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241. The flagella in green algae are mostly apical in position

A. heterokant

B. tinsel type

C. isokont

D. both b and c

Answer: C



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242. A full mature plant body, undifferentiated into root, stem and leaf is called

A. Callus

B. Hyphae

C. Mycelium

D. Thallus

Answer: D



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243. Most of filamentous green algae survive in unfavourable condition by

A. hypnospore

B. zygote

C. Zygospor

D. zoospore

Answer: C



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244. The minimum number of chromosomes recorded in an alga are $n = 2$. This alga is

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Nerium

C. Porphyra

D. laminaria

Answer: C



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245. Direct conjugation of two similar young organisms is called

A. isogamy

B. hologamy

C. homogamy

D. parthenogenesis

Answer: B



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246. Fire algae are

A. diatoms

B. sea weeds

C. desmids

D. dinoflagellates

Answer: D



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247. Children of sea are

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Bacteria

C. Algae

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: C



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248. Maximum photosynthesis is carried out
by

A. fresh water algae

B. terrestrial algae

C. sea algae

D. land plants

Answer: C



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249. Grasses of sea are

A. dinoflagellates

B. desmids

C. diatoms

D. kelps

Answer: C



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250. Jewels of the plant kingdom are

A. diatoms

B. dinoflagellates

C. desmids

D. none of them

Answer: A



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251. Largest, acellular, green, marine alga, popularly called umbrella plant is

A. Volvox

B. Ulva

C. Acetabularia

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



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252. Tinsel flagellum bears mastigonemes are called

A. Acronematic

B. Whiplash

C. Smooth

D. Pleuronematic

Answer: D



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253. Cell wall of Chlamydomonas is

A. Fungus cellulosic

B. Nion cellulosic

C. Murein

D. Cellulosic

Answer: B



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254. Red eye Spot is meant for

A. vision

B. Photoreception

C. Photosyntheses

D. Movement

Answer: B



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255. No growth of Spirogyra can occur in

A. Stream

B. Pond

C. Ocean

D. River

Answer: C



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256. The cell wall of diatom are rich in

A. Lignin

B. Silica

C. Carbonate

D. Calcium

Answer: B



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257. Algae containing oil as reserve food belongs to

- A. Phaeophyceae
- B. Xanthophyceae
- C. Chlorophyceae
- D. Rhodophyceae

Answer: B



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258. Basal cell of Ulotrix is

A. Meristematic

B. Holdfast

C. Zoogonidium

D. Antheridium

Answer: B



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259. Non-motile gametes occur in

A. Spirogyra

B. Funaria

C. Selaginella

D. Ulothrix

Answer: A



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260. Thin-walled non-flagellate spores are

A. Zygospor

B. Hypnospor

C. Zoospor

D. Aplanospor

Answer: D



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261. Algae attached to stones are called

- A. Epiploic
- B. Epilithic
- C. Caenolithic
- D. none of them

Answer: B



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262. Agar-Agar is obtained from

- A. Red algae
- B. Brown algae
- C. Green algae
- D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: B



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263. In Ulothrix meiosis takes place in

A. Holdfast

B. Zoospores

C. Zygote

D. Cells of the filament

Answer: C



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264. Which of the following is a parasite on tea plant

A. Nostoc

B. Striga

C. Loranthus

D. Cephaleuros

Answer: D



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265. The red algae may secrete and deposit calcium carbonate and appear like corals.

Common red alga is

A. Gelidium

B. Polysiphonia

C. Batrachopermum

D. all of them

Answer: D



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266. Group of algae in which sexual reproduction is absent

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Cyanophyceae

D. none of above

Answer: C



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267. An alga rich in protein is

A. Chlorella

B. Spirogyra

C. Nostoc

D. Ulothrix

Answer: A



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268. Yellow green pigmentation is found in

- A. Phaeophyta
- B. Xanthophyta
- C. Chlorophyta
- D. Rhodophyta

Answer: B



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269. Which one of the following is an example of chlorophyllous thalophyte?

A. Spirogyra

B. Gnetum

C. Volvariell

D. Nephrolepis

Answer: A



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270. Cell is wider and long in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Kelp

D. Ulothrix

Answer: D



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271. Sea lettuce is

A. Laminaria

B. Ulva

C. Dictyota

D. Sargassum

Answer: B



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272. Nuclear membrane is absent in

A. Penicillium

B. Volvox

C. Agarcus

D. Nostoc

Answer: D



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273. Isogamous condition with non-flagellated gametes is found in

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Volvo

D. Fucus

Answer: B



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274. Which one of the following shows isogamy with non-flagellated gametes?

A. Spirogyra

B. Sargassum

C. Ectocarpus

D. Ultothrix

Answer: A



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275. An alga which can be employed as food for human being is

A. Polysiphonia

B. Ulothrix

C. Chlorella

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



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276. The life cycle of algae such as Spirogyra is

A. Haplontic

B. Diplontic

C. Haplo-diplontic

D. Diplo-haplontic

Answer: A



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277. Make gametes are flagellated in

A. Polysiphonia

B. Anabaena

C. Ectocarpus

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



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278. The major pigment of red algae is

A. Fucoxanthin

B. Laminarin

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Algin

Answer: D



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279. Which of the following statement is wrong?

A. Laminaria and Sargassum are used as food

B. Algae increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the immediate environment

C. Algin is obtained from red algae and carrageenan from brown algae

D. Agar-agar is obtained from Gelidium and Gracilaria

Answer: C



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280. Select the wrong statement

A. Diatoms are microscopic and float passively in water

B. The walls of diatoms are easily destructible

C. Diatomaceous earth is formed by the cell walls of diatoms

D. Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans

Answer: B



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281. An example of colonial alga is

- A. Volvox
- B. Ulothrix
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Chlorella

Answer: A



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282. The smallest bryophyte is

A. Dawsonia

B. Zoopsis

C. Ricciocarpus

D. Riccia fluitans

Answer: A::B



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283. Embryophytes include

A. Spermatophytes

B. Tracheophytes

C. Bryophytes

D. All of them

Answer: D



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284. A saprophytic bryophyte is

A. Sphagnum

B. Buxbaumia

C. Zoopsis

D. None of them

Answer: A::B



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285. In Marchantia, sex organs are born on

A. Receptacle

B. Seta

C. Peltate disc

D. Gynophore

Answer: A::B::C



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286. Liverworts differ from mosses in having

A. Multicellular rhizoids

B. Perisome teeth

C. Scales

D. All of them

Answer: C



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287. Characteristics of rhizoids of Funaria is

A. Oblique septa

B. Branched

C. Multicellular

D. All of them

Answer: D



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288. Which is the fertile part of capsule?

A. Operculum

B. Theca

C. Columella

D. Apophysis

Answer: A::B



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289. hair-cap moss is

A. Sphagnum

B. Funaria

C. Pogonatum

D. Polytrichum

Answer: D



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290. In capsule of Moss, Shock absorbers are

A. Seta

B. Peristome teeth

C. Annulus

D. Trabeculae

Answer: D



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291. Peristome teeth of moss show

A. Hygrochasy

B. Mesochasy

C. Xerochasy

D. None of them

Answer: C



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292. Archegonium of Funaria secretes mucilage rich in

A. Glucose

B. Malic acid

C. Citric acid

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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293. Sexual reproduction in bryophytes is

- A. Isogamous
- B. Anisogamous
- C. Oogamous
- D. Hologamy

Answer: C



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294. Peat, a valuable fuel is

A. acidic in nature

B. coal like

C. fossilized and carbonised moss

D. All of them

Answer: D



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295. A true heteomorphic alternation of generation is found in

A. Pteridophyta

B. Phanerogams

C. Bryophyta

D. All of them

Answer: D



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296. Telome theory of Zimmerman (1930) does not apply to

A. Tracheophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. None of them

Answer: A::B



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297. Spores in bryophytes are

A. Diploid

B. Haploid

C. Polyploid

D. Hexaploid

Answer: A::B



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298. When sperms of Funaria and Pteris are placed near archegonium of Pteris only sperms of Pteris reach egg because

A. sperms of Funaria are less motile

B. sperms of Funaria get killed when mixed
those of Pteris

C. archeogonium of Pteris secretes a
substance which repels sperms of
Funaria

D. archeogonium of Pteris secretes a
substance which attracts sperms of
Funaria

Answer: D



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299. Bryophytes resemble algae on the following bases

A. thallus-like plant body, presence of roots, and heterotrophic mode of nutrition

B. filamentous body, presence of vascular tissue, and autotrophic mode of nutrition

C. differentiation of the plant body into roots, stem and heterotrophic mode of nutrition

D. thallus-like plant body, lack of vascular tissue, absence of root and autotrophic mode nutrition

Answer: D



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300. Why are the bryophytes, in spite of the thallus plant body, are not included under the division Thallophyta?

A. The retention of motility by the male gametes

B. Terrestrial habit, presence of multicellular sex organs, each with a jacket of sterile cells, alternation of generation

C. Autotrophic mode of nutrition

D. Lack of vacular tissue and absence of roots

Answer: B



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301. During development of embryo in archegonium of Bryophyta its posterior part form protective embryo cover which is called as

A. calyptra

B. paraphysis

C. apophysis

D. hypophysis

Answer: A



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302. The correct statement about bryophytes is

A. bryophytes are heterosporous

B. the body is divided into true roots, stem
and leaves

C. the sperms are uniflagellate

D. the female sex organ in the form of an
archegonium

Answer: D



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303. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. The foot and seta are absent in Riccia

B. All bryophytes are heterosporous

C. Seta is indistinguishable in Riccia

D. The capsule produces diploid spores

Answer: A::B::C



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304. Mosses include

A. Marchantia

B. Anthoceros

C. Polytrichum

D. Sphagnum

Answer: C



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305. In Funaria, calyptra is formed from

A. antheridium

B. Columella

C. Archegonium

D. Capsule

Answer: C



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306. Apophysis occurs in

A. Pteridium

B. Mosses

C. Marchantia

D. None of

Answer: A::B



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307. Female sex organs of bryophytes are called

A. Ascogonia

B. Archegonia

C. Antheridia

D. Oogonia

Answer: A::B



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308. Funaria differs from Marchantia in having

A. Protonema

B. Ventral canal cell

C. Foot

D. Calyptra

Answer: A::B::C



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309. Funaria is

A. Dioecious

B. Monoecious

C. Trioecious

D. Heteroecious

Answer: A::B



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310. Peat moss is

A. Bog moss

B. Irish moss

C. Reindeer moss

D. Club moss

Answer: A::B::C



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311. Golden Mine of liverworts is

- A. Western ghats
- B. Eastern Ghats
- C. Eastern Himalayas
- D. Western Himalays

Answer: D



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312. In bryophytes, the adult plant body is

- A. Sporophyte
- B. Gametophyte
- C. Sporophyll
- D. Epiphyte

Answer: A::B



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313. A bryophyte which harbours a nitrogen fixing blue green alga in its thallus is

A. Marchantia

B. Anthoceros

C. Pogonatum

D. Riccia

Answer: A::B



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314. Which one has good capacity of absorbing water, used in place of cotton and as a fuel?

A. Riccia

B. Sphagnum

C. Funaria

D. marchantia

Answer: A::B



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315. Which is peat moss?

A. Riccia

B. Sphagnum

C. Marchantia

D. Funaria

Answer: A::B



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316. Structure protecting archegonia of Marchantia is

A. Perichaetium

B. Periphysis

C. Apophysis

D. None of them

Answer: A::B::C



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317. Marchantia is a bryophyte as it does not contain

A. Independent sporophyte

B. Seeds

C. Roots

D. Vascular tissues

Answer: A::B::C



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318. Acnhegoniophore is present in

A. Chara

B. Funaria

C. Adiantum

D. marchantia

Answer: D



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319. Which of the following is responsible for peat formation?

A. Sphagnum

B. Marchantia

C. Riccia

D. Funaria

Answer: A::B::C



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320. Cormophytes are

A. Spermatophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. All of them

Answer: D



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321. Apogamy and apospory in pteridophytes serve to

- A. tide over difficult season
- B. shorten life cycle
- C. lengthen life cycle
- D. none of them

Answer: A



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322. Pteridophytes have evolved from which group of bryophytes?

A. Liverworts

B. Hornworts

C. Mosses

D. Peat moss

Answer: B



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323. Telome theory of Zimmerman (1930) applies to only

A. Tracheophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. None of them

Answer: C



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324. Meristemes are found in the stele of

A. Pinus needle

B. Cycas stem

C. Fern leaf

D. Fern rhizome

Answer: D



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325. In some pteridophytes like *Selaginella rupestris* plantings emerge out from strobilus.

This is called

A. embryogeny

B. vivipary

C. amphimixis

D. germination

Answer: B



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326. Rhizophore of Selaginella is

A. stem

B. leaf

C. organ sui generis

D. root

Answer: C



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327. The spike is

- A. collection of sporangia
- B. Collection of spores
- C. Tip of a dichotomous branch
- D. Collection of sessile sporophylls

Answer: D



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328. Adiantum, Pteris are

- A. homosporous
- B. homogametic
- C. branches isomerous
- D. leaves heteroporous

Answer: A



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329. Some ferns attain a size of tree (about 20 m) it is

A. Cyathaea

B. Pteris

C. Selaginella

D. Adiantum

Answer: A



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330. Leaves of ferns shows

- A. parallel venetion
- B. reticulate venetion
- C. no venetion
- D. furcate venetion

Answer: D



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331. Golden fern is Onychinm. Which one is walking fern?

A. Dryopteris

B. Pteris

C. Adiantum

D. Cheilanthis

Answer: C



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332. Spores in bryophytes are haploid. Spores in Pteris are

A. polyploid

B. haploid

C. diploid

D. Hexaploid

Answer: B



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333. What represent the gametophytic generation in pteridophytes?

A. stomium

B. indusium

C. main plant body

D. Heart shaped prothallus

Answer: D



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334. Young sporophyte of fern draws nutrition from prothallus through

A. rhizoids

B. foot

C. haustorium

D. root

Answer: B



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335. Polyploidy is common in

A. Pteridphytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Algae

D. Ferns

Answer: D



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336. In ferns, archegonium secretes mucilage rich in

A. citric acid

B. glucose

C. malic acid

D. sucrose

Answer: C



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337. False indusium is found in

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Pteris

D. both a and c

Answer: D



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338. Embryo with two cotyledons is seen in

A. Pinus

B. Funaria

C. Selaginella

D. None of them

Answer: C



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339. Development of embryo in fern is

A. zygotic

B. sporic

C. meroblastic

D. holoblastic

Answer: D



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340. Selaginella multiplies vegetatively through

A. resting buds

B. fragmentation

C. tubers

D. all of them

Answer: D



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341. Fern stomata occur on

A. leaf

B. capsule

C. stem

D. root

Answer: A



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342. In fern, archegonia occurs on

A. roots

B. prothallus

C. sporophyte

D. leaves

Answer: B



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343. In *Dryopteris*

A. Sporophyte is independent

B. Gametophyte is independent

C. Sporophyte is parasitic over

gametophyte

D. both a and b

Answer: D



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344. Four leaflets occur in

A. Oxalis

B. Marsilea

C. Dryopteris

D. Sesbania

Answer: B



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345. Ferns are the first to appear after a forest fire because of the survival of their

A. Fronds

B. Rhizome

C. Spores

D. All of them

Answer: B



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346. Most primitive member in which roots are not present is

A. Rhynia

B. Selaginella

C. Psilotum

D. Lycopodium

Answer: A



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347. Rementa occurs in

- A. Funaria
- B. Dryopteris
- C. Marchantia
- D. None of them

Answer: B



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348. Which is heterosporous?

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Equisetum

D. Salvinia

Answer: D



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349. Compared with the gametophytes of the bryophytes, the gametophytes of vascular plants tend to be

- A. larger but to have smaller sex organs
- B. larger and to have larger sex organs
- C. smaller and to have smaller sex organs
- D. smaller but to have larger sex organs

Answer: C



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350. Which of the following cryptogams having vascular tissue?

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Moss

D. Fern

Answer: D



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351. Which of the following plants is used in place of antiseptic cotton for surgical dressing?

A. Marsilea

B. Lycopodium

C. Sphagnum

D. Pogonatum

Answer: B



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352. Sparklin plant is

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes

Answer: C



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353. Aquatic fern used as food and alkaloid is obtained from

A. Azolla

B. Marsilea

C. Salvinia

D. All of these

Answer: B



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354. Name one club-moss

A. Selaginella

B. Lycopodium

C. Marsilea

D. Equisetum

Answer: B



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355. Flowering plants seen to have originated from

A. Psilophytes

B. Rhynia like plants

C. Tracheophyte ancestors

D. Chlorophyte ancestors

Answer: B



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356. Which one of the following is the first group of vascular plants.

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Spermatophyta

Answer: C



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357. Circinate vernation is found in

- A. Thallophyta
- B. Bryophyta
- C. Pteridophyta
- D. Gymnosperm

Answer: C



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358. Plants without wombs are

A. Spermatophytes

B. Gymnoperms

C. Monocots

D. Tracheophytes

Answer: B



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359. Seed bearing plants are

- A. Embryophytes
- B. Tracheophytes
- C. Spermatophyte
- D. Cormophytes

Answer: C



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360. Which group of gymnosperms is close to angiosperms?

A. Ginkgoales

B. Coniferales

C. Gnetales

D. Cycadales

Answer: C



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361. Which one of the following form the dominant vegetation in colder regions?

A. Tracheophytes

B. Dicots

C. Rhododendron

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D



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362. The integument in straight sessile ovule of gymnosperms is composed of

- A. One layer
- B. Integument is absent
- C. Five layers
- D. Three layers

Answer: D



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363. Sessile, unitegmic orthoyropours and exposed ovules are found in

- A. Tree ferm
- B. Angiosperms
- C. Ferns
- D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D



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364. Endosperm in gymnosperms is

A. Triploid

B. Diploid

C. Haploid

D. Tetraploid

Answer: C



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365. Gymnosperms are

A. Mostly trees

B. Perennials

C. Xerophytic

D. All of them

Answer: D



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366. Usually gymnosperms do not have double fertilization except in

A. Gnetum

B. Ephedra

C. Pinus

D. Welwitschia

Answer: B



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367. Neck canal cell is absent in the archegonium of

A. Cycas and ferns

B. Tracheophytes

C. Cycas and Pinus

D. None of them

Answer: C



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368. Cycal is

A. Dioecious

B. Monoecious

C. Hermaphrodite

D. None

Answer: A



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369. Organised female cone is absent in

A. Pinus

B. Cycas stem

C. Taxus

D. None of them

Answer: B



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370. Siphonogamy coupled with zooidiogamy is found in

- A. Gnetum
- B. Pinus
- C. Cycas and Pinus
- D. Angiosperms

Answer: C



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371. Roots of Pinus seedling are associated with

A. Fungus

B. Microbes

C. Bacteria

D. Algae

Answer: A



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372. Number of needles per spur of *Pinus longifolia* is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

Answer: D



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373. Pines project themselves from microbes and insects through

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Resin

C. Needles

D. Bark

Answer: B



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374. Pollens of Pinus cause

A. Hay fever (rhinitis)

B. Neuritis

C. Gastritis

D. Bronchitis

Answer: A



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375. Source of Chir wood is

- A. *Pinus khasya*
- B. *Pinus gerardiana*
- C. *Pinus excelsa*
- D. *Pinus longifolia*

Answer: D



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376. In *Pinus*, the male gametes are

A. Multiciliate

B. Nonciliate

C. Uniciliate

D. Biciliate

Answer: B



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377. Which one of the following has not changed for the last several thousand years?

A. Gnetum

B. Ginkgo

C. Palms

D. Dryopteris

Answer: B



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378. A medicine for respiratory disorders is obtained from

A. Eucaluptus

B. Ephedra

C. Sccharum

D. Cannabis

Answer: B



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379. Sago palm is

A. Cedrus

B. Cycas

C. Taxus

D. Pinus

Answer: B



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380. Which one of living fossil?

A. Selaginella

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. None of them

Answer: C



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381. Gymnosperms are called naked plants because they lack

A. Endosperm

B. Testa

C. Ovary wall

D. Cotyledons

Answer: C



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382. Ephedra and Gnetum are exception to gymnosperms as they show

- A. Aggregation of sporophylls
- B. Presence of ovules
- C. Double fertilization
- D. Siphonogamy

Answer: C



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383. In *Cycas*, the vascular bundles are arranged in the shape of inverted omega is

A. Rachis

B. Leaf

C. stem

D. Leaflet

Answer: A



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384. Pollen grains of Pinus are

- A. Bisaccate
- B. Nonsaccate
- C. Monosaccate
- D. Trisaccate

Answer: A



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385. Phanerogams include

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Angiosperms

D. Both b and c

Answer: D



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386. Which gymnosperms group includes all fossil plants?

A. Cycadales

B. Cycadofilicales

C. Coniferales

D. Gnetales

Answer: B



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387. The gametophyte is not an independent, free-living generation in

A. Polytricum

B. pinus

C. Adiantum

D. Marchantia

Answer: B



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388. Cycas and Adiantum resemble each other
in having

A. Cambium

B. Vessels

C. Motile sperms

D. Seeds

Answer: C



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389. Gymnosperms are also called softwood spermatophytes because they lack

A. xylem fibres

B. cambium

C. phloem fibres

D. thickwalled tracheids

Answer: A



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390. Besides paddy fields, cyanobacteria are also found inside vegetative part of

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Equisetum

D. psilotum

Answer: B



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391. In which of the following gametophyte is not independent free living?

A. Funaria

B. Marchantia

C. Pteris

D. Pinus

Answer: D



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392. Select the correct statement

A. Salvinia, Ginkgo and Pinus all are gymnosperms

B. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

C. The leaves of gymnosperms are not well adapted to extremes of climate

D. Gymnosperms are both homosporous and heterosporous

Answer: B



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393. Select the mismatch

A. Cycas-Dioecious

B. Salvinia-Heterosporous

C. Equisetum-Homosporous

D. Pinus -Dioecious

Answer: D



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394. First known flowering plants appeared in

- A. Silurian
- B. Jurassic period
- C. Carboniferous
- D. Cretaceous

Answer: B



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395. Which of the following is not a criterion for classification of living organisms?

A. body design of the organism

B. ability to produce ones own food

C. membrane bound nucleus and cell organelles

D. height of the plant

Answer:



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396. An angiosperms family without xylem vessels is

A. Magnoliaceae

B. Winteraceae

C. Annonaceae

D. Ranunculaceae

Answer: B



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397. An advanced character of angiosperms is

A. Double fertilization

B. Pollen tube

C. Fruit formation

D. None of them

Answer: A



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398. Angiosperms are called

A. Spermatophytes

B. Anthophytes

C. Cormophytes

D. xerophytes

Answer: B



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399. Which structure is found in angiosperms but not in gymnosperms?

A. Stigma

B. Pollen tube

C. Ovule integument

D. Carpel

Answer: A,D



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400. The cotyledon in monocot plant in one
and

A. Terminal

B. Vertical

C. Lateral

D. Basal

Answer: A



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401. Position of plumule in dicot seed is

A. Apical

B. Plumule is absent

C. Horizontal

D. Lateral

Answer: A



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402. Which group of angiosperms has longer life span?

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Both a and b

D. none of them

Answer: B



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403. Secondary aquatic plants are

A. nelumbo

B. Azolla

C. Hydrilla

D. All of them

Answer: D



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404. Man made angiosperm is

A. Triticale

B. Potato

C. Maize

D. Barley

Answer: A



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405. A herbeceous tree

A. Cocos nucifera

B. Dendrocalamus

C. Musa paradisiaca

D. Bambusa

Answer: C



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406. A structure absent in angiosperm is

A. Sieve cells

B. Tracheids

C. Sieve tubes

D. Vessels

Answer: A



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407. A plant growing on other plant without drawing any nourishment is

A. Saprophyte

B. Symbiont

C. Epiphyte

D. Ectoparasite

Answer: C



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408. Select a saprophytic angiosperm

A. Monotropa

B. Viscum

C. Cuscuta

D. Rafflesia

Answer: A



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409. A plant expected to have an age of more than 1500 years is

A. Mangifera

B. Dalbergia

C. Eualyptus

D. Secquoia

Answer: D



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410. Pitcher plant is

A. Carnivores

B. Saprotrophs

C. Herbivores

D. All of them

Answer: A



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411. A non-green plant is

- A. Orobanche
- B. Tillandsia
- C. Anthocephalus
- D. Strelitzia

Answer: D



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412. Largest ovules trees and gametes are found in

A. Dicots

B. Manocots

C. Both a and b

D. Gymnosperm

Answer: D



413. A dicot is

A. Coconut

B. Mango

C. Beans

D. Sugar cane

Answer: B



414. Most advanced family amongst the dicots is

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer: B



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415. Angiosperms differ from gymnosperms is having

- A. Large leaves
- B. Seeds
- C. Covered seeds
- D. Tap roots

Answer: C



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416. Which is not a monocot?

A. Palm

B. Orchid

C. Banana

D. Rose

Answer: D



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417. Phylogenetic system of angiosperm classification was given by

A. Hutchinson

B. Takhtajan

C. Hallier

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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418. Vessel are absent in angiosperm

A. Drimys

B. Dillenia

C. Magnolia

D. none of them

Answer: A



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419. Which one is the hardest plant product?

A. Cutin

B. Sporopollenin

C. Suberin

D. Lignin

Answer: B



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420. Which series includes remales, parietales and malvales?

A. Inferae

B. Thalamiflorae

C. Calyciflorae

D. Disciflorae

Answer: B



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421. Triticum aestivum is

A. Triploid

B. haploid

C. Hexaploid

D. Diploid

Answer: C



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422. Major food crops of the world belong to

A. Solanaceae

B. Graminae

C. Cruciferae

D. Legminosae

Answer: B



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423. Polyadelphous condition is characteristic of family

A. Rutaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Compositae

Answer: A



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424. In angiosperms, functional megaspore develops into

A. ovule

B. embryo sac

C. pollen sac

D. endosperm

Answer: B



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425. Megasporangium is equivalent to

A. embryo sacd

B. fruit

C. nucelus

D. ovule

Answer: D



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426. Male gametophyte with least number of cells is present in

A. Pinus

B. Pteris

C. Funaria

D. Liliium

Answer: D



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427. Double fertilizations is exhibited by

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: C



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428. Which of the following penetrates through skin and enters the intestine?

A. Amoeba

B. Hookworm

C. Tapeworm

D. Ascaris

Answer: B



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429. In which mammals do the testis remain in the abdomen?

A. Elephant

B. Ox

C. Rabbit

D. Humans

Answer: A



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430. Heart to pump blood evolved for the first times in

- A. Flatworms
- B. Roundworms
- C. Arthropods
- D. Annelids

Answer: D



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431. Coelom derived from blastocoel is known as
as

- A. Haemocoelom
- B. Pseudocoelom
- C. Schizocoel
- D. Enterocoelom

Answer: B



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432. Ovary is single in

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Aves

D. Mammals

Answer: C



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433. In Elasmobranchi, oviducts are called

- A. Mllerian bodies
- B. Mullerian ducts
- C. Fallopian tubes
- D. Wolffian ducts

Answer: B



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434. Tooth-shaped scales are

A. Placoid

B. Ganoid

C. Ctenoid

D. Cycloid

Answer: A



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435. Bat is a member of order

A. Legomorpha

B. Hymenoptera

C. Urodela

D. Chiroptera

Answer: D



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436. Which one is a cat fish?

A. Wallago attu

B. Cirrhius mirigala

C. Catla catla

D. Labeo rohita

Answer: A



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437. Which of the following have notochord throughout life?

A. Amphioxus

B. Snake

C. Fish

D. Birds

Answer: A



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438. Fishes belong to class Dipnoi are called as

A. Dog fish

B. Organ fish

C. Lung fish

D. none of them

Answer: C



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439. Carapace is present on the dorsal surface of

A. Alligator

B. Phyton

C. Tortoise

D. Elephant

Answer: C



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440. An animal devoid of anus is

A. Periplanta

B. Pheretima

C. Fasciola

D. Unio

Answer: C



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441. In Hydra, lining of gastrovascular cavity does not contain

A. Interstitial cells

B. Cnidoblasts

C. Sensory cells

D. none of them

Answer: B



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442. Beetle larva is

A. Grub

B. Nymph

C. Caterpillar

D. Maggot

Answer: A



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443. Torsion occurs in the visceral mass of

A. Monoplacophora

B. Cephalopoda

C. Pelecypoda

D. Gastropoda

Answer: D



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444. Besides Bats, echolocation also occurs in

A. Beavers

B. Whales and Dolphins

C. Wild cat

D. Primates

Answer: B



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445. Annelida larva is

A. Tadpole

B. Maggot

C. Trochopore

D. Bipinnaria

Answer: C



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446. In Mollusca eye is present over a stalk called

A. Operculum

B. Ommatophore

C. Ostracum

D. osphradium

Answer: B



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447. The characteristic larva of phylum
Coelenterata is

A. Wrigler

B. Rhabditiform

C. Cysticercus

D. Planula

Answer: D



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448. In which of the following organisms, self fertilization is seen?

A. Liver fluke

B. Earthworm

C. Round worm

D. Fish

Answer: A



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449. The intermediate host of *Schistosoma* is

A. Sheep

B. Housefly

C. Mosquito

D. Snail

Answer: D



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450. All mammals are

A. Nourish young ones with milk

B. Homodont

C. Viviparous

D. Posses seven cervical vertebrae

Answer: A



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451. Choose the minor carp from the following

A. *Ctenopharyngodon idella*

B. *Labeo bata*

C. *Labeo calhasu*

D. *Cyprinus carpio*

Answer: B



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452. Identify the example of deuterostomic animal

A. Starfish

B. Pila

C. Leech

D. Ascaris

Answer: A



453. An example of asymmetrical animal is

- A. Sponges
- B. Ctenophera
- C. Aurelia
- D. Hydra

Answer: A



454. Which of the following is not an example of terrestrial animal?

A. Cobra

B. Rabbit

C. Bat

D. Salamander

Answer: D



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455. Which of the phyla has bilateral symmetry and is coelomate?

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Coelenterata

C. Echinodermata

D. Chordata

Answer: D



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456. Metagenesis is seen in the life cycle of

A. Sea anemones

B. Obelia

C. Hydra

D. Asradi

Answer: B



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457. Scolex and proglottids are present in

A. Taenia

B. Nector

C. Filaria

D. Dracunculus

Answer: A



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458. Clitellum is absent in

A. Hirudinea

B. Euthyperus

C. Pheretimus

D. Nereis

Answer: D



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459. Majority of molluscs are

A. Gynandromorph

B. Intersex

C. Bisexual

D. Unisexual

Answer: D



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460. Ink gland are present in

A. Pila

B. Sepia

C. Aplysia

D. Clinton

Answer: B



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461. Which of the following is not a bivalve molluscs?

A. Doris

B. Mytilus

C. Snail

D. Teredo

Answer: A,C



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462. Green glands are the excretory organs of

A. Myriapoda

B. Insecta

C. Arachnida

D. Crustaceans

Answer: D



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463. Which of the following is not a respiratory organ of arthropoda?

A. Gills

B. Trachea

C. Ctenidium

D. Book gills and book lungs

Answer: C



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464. Neutrogenic heart is found in

A. Birds

B. Human

C. Insect

D. Fish

Answer: C



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465. Fibrous and cartilagenous endoskeleton is present in

A. Labev

B. Lampreys

C. Protoyterus

D. Bramchiostoma

Answer: B



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466. Identify living fossil fish

A. Lepidosiren

B. Nevcenatadus

C. Protoptervus

D. Latimeria

Answer: D



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467. Twelve pair of carnial nerves are found in

A. Scoliodon

B. Frog

C. Fish

D. Rabbit

Answer: D



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468. Monocondylic skull is found in

A. Human

B. Pigeon

C. Frog

D. Fish

Answer: B



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469. The largest living bird is

A. Emu

B. Kiwi

C. Ostrich

D. Albatross

Answer: C



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470. Which one is not an example of aquatic mammal?

A. Dolphins

B. Tortoises

C. Tachyglossus

D. Whales

Answer: B,C



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471. Sound producing organ of peacock is called

A. Vocal cords

B. Syrinx

C. Pharynx

D. Larynx

Answer: B



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472. External ear (Pinna) is absent in

A. Duck bill platypus

B. Kangaroo

C. Camelia

D. Shrews

Answer: A



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473. True placenta is found in

A. Humans

B. Opossum

C. Kangaroo

D. Prototheria

Answer: A



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474. Double vaginal canal occur in

- A. Elephant
- B. Primates
- C. Tachyglossus
- D. Marsupials

Answer: D



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475. Homocercal tail is characteristic of

A. Clarias

B. Pristis

C. Trygon

D. Scoliodon

Answer: A



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476. Parental care is best seen in a fish called

A. Hippocampus

B. Anabas

C. Trygon

D. Torpedo

Answer: A



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477. Ichthyology is the science of study of

A. Dinosaurs

B. Birds

C. Reptiles

D. Fishes

Answer: D



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478. A radula is a unique organ for feeding found in

A. Molluscs

B. Arthropods

C. Annelids

D. All of above

Answer: A



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479. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the phylum Annelida?

A. Close circulatory system

B. Pseudocoelom

C. Segmentation

D. Hydrostatic skeleton

Answer: B



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480. A four- chambered heart is characteristic of

A. Mammals

B. Amphibians

C. Bony fish

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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481. The amphibian's common receptacle for the urinary, genital and digestive canal is the

A. Tympanum

B. Cloaca

C. Glottis

D. Vulva

Answer: B



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482. The canal system is characteristic of

- A. Sea horses
- B. Sea urchins
- C. Sea anemones
- D. Sponges

Answer: D



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483. The chitinous bristles that earthworms use to anchor themselves in the earth and pull themselves along are

- A. Nephridia
- B. Parapodia
- C. Setae
- D. Aortic arches

Answer: C



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484. The most intelligent of the invertebrates is considered to be the

A. Spider

B. Insect

C. Octopus

D. Earthworm

Answer: C



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485. An insect organ most equivalent to the human lung in function is the

A. Malpighian tubule

B. Midgut

C. Tracheae

D. Flame cells

Answer: C



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486. Presence of nematocysts is a characteristic feature of the phylum

- A. Porifera
- B. Annelida
- C. Echinodermata
- D. Coelenterata

Answer: D



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487. Which of the following is a bivalve?

A. Oyster

B. Snail

C. Octopus

D. Slug

Answer: A



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488. Adaptation to colour vision occurs in

A. Mammals

B. Reptiles

C. Aves

D. All of them

Answer: D



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489. Largest bird is

A. Ostrich

B. Emu

C. Kiwi

D. Penguin

Answer: A



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490. The largest RBSs are seen in

A. man

B. Amphibian

C. Whale

D. Elephant

Answer: B



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491. Lady bird beetle is

A. Reptile

B. Worm

C. Bird

D. Insect

Answer: D



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492. Green gland is excretory organ of

A. prawn

B. Earthworm

C. Butterfly

D. Snail

Answer: A



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493. Pectoral fins are enlarged in

- A. Scyliorhinus
- B. Coccothrinax
- C. Exocoetidae
- D. Hippocampus

Answer: C



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494. Primitive nervous system occurs in

- A. Sponges
- B. Annelida
- C. Echinodermata
- D. Cnidaria

Answer: D



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495. Which is an ectotherm

A. Camel

B. Rabbit

C. Pigeon

D. Lizard

Answer: D



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496. Flagellated choanocytes is the characteristics of the phylum

A. Cnidaria

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Ctenophora

D. Porifera

Answer: D



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497. Which one is not uricotelic?

A. Frog

B. Cockroach

C. Bird

D. Lizard

Answer: A



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498. Which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature?

A. Angiosperms

B. Birds

C. Insects

D. Fungi

Answer: C



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499. Calcium metabolism in bird gets disturbed due to the effect of

A. lead

B. DDT

C. Mercury

D. Copper

Answer: B



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500. Which one is most abundant protein in the animal world?

A. Insulin

B. Collagen

C. Haemoglobin

D. Trypsin

Answer: B



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501. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. Gut of female Anopheles
- B. Salivary gland of Anopheles
- C. Human liver
- D. Human RBCs

Answer: A



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502. Aschelminthes differs from other phyla in having

- A. Parasitic mode
- B. Bilateral symmetry
- C. Cylindrical body
- D. Pseudocoelom

Answer: D



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503. Which is not a character of chordates?

- A. Diploblastic
- B. Notochord
- C. Pharyngeal gill slits
- D. Dorsal nerve cord

Answer: A



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504. A marine cartilaginous fish that can produce electric current is

A. Scoliodon

B. Pristis

C. Torpedo

D. Trygon

Answer: C



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505. Select the Taxon mentioned that represents both marine and fresh water species

A. Cnidaria

B. Echinoderms

C. Ctenophora

D. Cephalochordata

Answer: A



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506. Which one of the following living organisms completely lacks a cell wall?

- A. Blue green algae
- B. Cyanobacteria
- C. Sea fan (Gorgonia)
- D. Saccharomyces

Answer: C



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507. Planaria posses high capacity of

A. Bioluminescence

B. Metamorphosis

C. Regeneration

D. Alternation of generation

Answer: C



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508. Which of the following matching pairs is wrong?

A. Shell fish-Pisces

B. Silver fish-Arthropoda

C. Cuttle fish-Mollusca

D. Starfish-Echinodermata

Answer: A



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509. Gemmule is the asexual reproductive structure of

A. Sponge

B. Hydra

C. Chlamydomonas sp.

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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510. Which one of the following characteristics is not shared by birds and mammals?

A. Breathing using lungs

B. Viviparity

C. Warm blooded nature

D. Ossified endoskeleton

Answer: B



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511. Choose the correct statement

A. All pisces have gills covered by an operculum

B. All mammals are viviparous

C. All cyclostomes do not possess jaws and paired fins

D. All reptiles have a three chambered heart

Answer: C



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512. An important characteristic that

Hemichordates share with chordates is

A. Ventral tubular nerve cord

B. Pharynx with gill slits

C. Pharynx without gill slits

D. Absence of notochord

Answer: B



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513. In case of poriferans, the spongocoel is lined with flagellated cells called

- A. Oscula
- B. Choanocytes
- C. Mesenchymal cells
- D. Ostia

Answer: B



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Choose More Than One Options

1. What types of nutrition are found in Euglena?

A. Parasitic

B. Autotrophic

C. Saprobic

D. Holophytic

Answer: D



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2. Three kingdom classification includes

A. Fungi

B. Plantae

C. Animalia

D. Protista

Answer: B::C::D



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3. The extremophiles are

A. Methanococcus

B. Thermus

C. Ferroplasma

D. Cenarchaeum

Answer: B::D



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4. Five kingdom classification includes

A. Plantae

B. Monera and Animalia

C. Animalia

D. algae and fungi

Answer: A::B::C



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5. Incase of monera cell wall is made up of

A. Cellulose

B. Murein

C. Polysaccharides

D. Peptidoglyca

Answer: C::D



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6. The protistianorganisms are

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Diatoms

C. Slime moulds

D. Euglenoids

Answer: C::D



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7. Bacterial cell contains

A. 80S ribosome

B. mitochondria

C. 70S ribosome

D. plasmids

Answer: C::D



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8. The correct statements are

A. distilled water is usually free from

bacteria

B. bacteria are eukaryotes

C. Plasmid in a small circular piece of DNA,
located in the cytoplasm of many
bacteria.

D. red colour of red sea is due to the
presence of a cyano-bacterium
Trichodesmium erythraeum

Answer: A::C::D



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9. In gram staining of bacteria, the basic dye and mordant, used are

A. iodine

B. crystal violet

C. ethanol

D. ethanol-acetone solution

Answer: A,B



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10. Sexual reproduction in bacteria occur by

A. fission

B. conjugation

C. trasduction

D. sporulation

Answer: B,C



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11. Gram negative aerobic bacteria are

A. Azotobacter

B. Rhizobium

C. Streptococcus sp.

D. Agrobacterium

Answer: A::B::D



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12. Archaeobacteria differ from Eubacteria in

A. Cell membrane structure

B. mode of nutrition

C. Cell shape

D. Mode of reproduction

Answer: A



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13. Vegetative reproduction in bacteria occurs

by

A. transformation

B. fission

C. budding

D. cyst formation

Answer: B,C



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14. In five kingdom system of classification, the kingdom Monera comprises of

A. eubacteria

B. green algae

C. archaebacteria

D. blue-green algae

Answer: A::C::D



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15. The chemosynthetic bacteria

A. Nitrobacter

B. Chlorobium

C. Notrosomonas

D. Rhodospirillum

Answer: A::C::D



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16. The correct statements are

A. monotricous flagella is found in

Clostridium

B. lophotrichous flagella is found in

Pseudomonas

C. amphitrichous flagella is found in

Nitrosomonas

D. peritrichous flagella is found in E.coli.

Answer: B::C::D



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17. Mycoplasmas are

A. unicellular

B. motile

C. prokaryotic

D. polymorphic

Answer: A::C::D



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18. In rickettsiae, the following are not found

A. nucleus

B. cell memberane

C. Flagella

D. pilli

Answer: A::C::D



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19. Mycoplasmas cause

A. tuberculosis

B. yellow fever

C. witches broom

D. little leaf disease

Answer: C::D



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20. Which of the following pair are not correct?

A. Amphocetin B - *Streptomyces noduscei*

B. Tetracyclin - *S.aureofaciens*

C. Chloramphenicol-S.griseus

D. Nystatin-S.fradiae

Answer: C::D



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21. Which of the following matches are correct?

A. Typhoid fever-Rickettsia typhi

B. Diphtheria-Corynebacterium diphtheriae

C. Lyme disease-Borrelia bergdorferi

D. Peptic ulcer-Chlamidia

Answer: B::C



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22. Which are the subkingdoms included in Protista according to Whittaker?

A. Protophyta

B. Prokaryota

C. Gymnomycota

D. Protozoa

Answer: A::C::D



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23. What are the different methods of sexual reproduction encountered in the kingdom Protista?

A. Oogamy

B. Syngamy

C. Autogamy

D. Conjugation

Answer: B::C::D



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24. Diatoms possess

A. Frustule

B. Testa

C. Epitheca

D. Pellicle

Answer: A::C



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25. Which of the following belong to Euglenoids?

A. Peranema

B. Noctiluca

C. Phacus

D. Rhabdomonas

Answer: A::C::D



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26. Sarcodines are

A. Sporozoans

B. Ciliated protozoans

C. Amoeboid protozoans

D. Flagialated protozoans

Answer: C



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27. Which of the following belongs to chrysophytes?

A. Melosia

B. Gymnodium

C. Dinophysis

D. Triceratum

Answer: A::D



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28. Which of the following are the general storage products of Protistans?

A. Muramic acid

B. Glycogen

C. Urea

D. Laminarin

Answer: B::D



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29. Which of the following are pathogening?

A. Entamoeba coli

B. Escherichia coli

C. Balantidium coli

D. Entamoeba histolytica

Answer: B::C::D



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30. Slime mould are of the following types?

- A. conjugated slime moulds
- B. Non conjugated slime moulds
- C. Plasmodial slime moulds
- D. Cellular slime moulds

Answer: C::D



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31. Mention the acellular slime moulds?

A. Dictyostelium

B. Fuligo

C. Physarum

D. Polysphondylium

Answer: B::C



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32. Name some Luminescent fungi

A. Panus

B. Pleurotus

C. Clutocybe

D. Agaricus

Answer: A::B::C



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33. Which of the following causes ringworm?

A. Cerosporidium

B. Helminthosporium

C. Microsporum

D. Epirdermophyton

Answer: C::D



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34. Which are methods of sexual reproduction of Fungi?

A. Plasmogamy

B. Somatogamy

C. Conjugation

D. Gametangial copulation

Answer: A:B::D



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35. Name the diseases caused by members of zygomycets

- A. Soft rot disease or leak disease in plants
- B. Damping off disease in plants
- C. Mucormycosis in human
- D. Down mildew disease in plants

Answer: A::C



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36. Which of the following matches are correct?

A. Death cap-Armillaria mellea

B. Dead man's finger-Phallus impudicus

C. Paddy straw mushroom-Volvariella
volvacea

D. Honey mushroom-Gyromitra esculenta

Answer: A,C



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37. Which of the following are medical lichen?

A. Peltigera

B. Evernia

C. Lobaria

D. parmelia

Answer: A,B.C



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38. Which of the following are used as biocontrol to trap nematodes infecting roots?

A. *Pyricularia*

B. *Collectortichum*

C. *Dactylella bembicoides*

D. *D.ellipsospora*

Answer: C::D



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39. Which of these are bracket fungi?

A. Morcella

B. Polyporus

C. Fomus

D. Agaricus

Answer: B::C



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40. Name the crustose lichen of the following

A. Parmelia

B. Lecanora

C. Usnea

D. Rhizocarpon

Answer: B::D



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41. Which of the following lichens yield colouring matter?

A. Parmelia

B. Lecanora

C. Rocellia

D. Usnea

Answer: B::C



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42. Which of the green algae are involved in forming lichens?

A. Cladophora

B. Protococcus

C. Oedogonium

D. Trentepohlia

Answer: A::B::D



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43. How many types of ascolichens are found?

A. Xanthocarpeae

B. Gynmocarpeae

C. Apocarpeae

D. Pyrenocarpeae

Answer: B::D



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44. Which of the following are fruticose lichens?

A. Peligera

B. Lecanora

C. Usnea

D. Cladonia

Answer: C::D



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45. Which of the these are crustose lichen?

A. Leprosia

B. Graphis

C. Lecanoras

D. Peltigera

Answer: B::C



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46. what are heteromerous lichens



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47. Which of the following are characters of viruses?

A. They are obligate parasites

B. They are facultatively heterotrophic

C. They use the host machinery to multiply

D. They do not show metabolic activities

Answer: A::C::D



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48. ss DNA viruses are

A. phage virus

B. Parvo virus

C. SV40

D. $\phi X174$

Answer: B::D



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49. Name the diseases caused by viroids

A. CTD

B. PSTVd

C. BSE

D. CSVd

Answer: B::D



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50. Who discovered viroids?

A. Diemer

B. Ivanowski

C. Raymer

D. Beijerinck

Answer: A::C



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51. Algae are characterised by

A. Lack of embryo

B. Single celled sex organs

C. Jacket of sterile cells around the sex organs

D. Lack of vascular tissues

Answer: A::B::D



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52. Parenchymatous thallus organization is found in

A. Gracillaria

B. Vaucheria

C. Sargassum

D. Chara

Answer: A::C::D



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53. Characteristic pigments found in red algae are

A. chlorophyll-c

B. chlorophyll-a

C. r-phycoerythrin

D. r-phycoerthrin

Answer: C::D



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54. The red algae are

A. Gelidium

B. Volvox

C. Spirogyra

D. Lemanea

Answer: A::D



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55. Name the brown algae which are used as food

A. Alaria

B. Fucus

C. Pevetia

D. Laminaria

Answer: A::C::D



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56. Name the algae, which are used in biological research

A. Ulothrix

B. Bryopsis

C. Chlorella

D. Anacystis

Answer: C::D



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57. Name the algae that are used in sewage disposal

A. Euglena

B. Chlorella

C. Ulva

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: B,D



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58. Falttened sheets of cells are found in

A. Volvox

B. Ulva

C. Spirogyra

D. Dictyonema

Answer: B::D



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59. Additional substance material of algal cell wall are

A. porphyrin

B. agar

C. murein

D. fucin

Answer: A::B::D



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60. The edible algae are

A. Ulva

B. Volvox

C. Nostoc

D. Chlorella

Answer: A::C::D



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61. Vegetative reproduction in bryophytes occur by

- A. tube formation
- B. gemmae formation
- C. Conjugation
- D. death and decay method

Answer: A::B::D



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62. The true mosses are

A. Bog moss

B. cord moss

C. birds's nest moss

D. s spike moss

Answer: A::B



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63. Which of the statements correct about sexual reproduction in bryophytes?

A. Male sex organ is antheridium

B. it is oogamous types

C. Antherozoids are non-flagellated

D. Female sex organ is archegonium

Answer: A::B::D



64. Mosses include

A. Marchantia

B. Anthoceros

C. Sphagnum

D. Polytrichum

Answer: C::D



65. The correct statements about bryophytes are

A. bryophytes are heterosporous

B. the body is divided into true roots, stem and leaves

C. the sperms are biflagellate

D. the female sex organ is in the form of an archegonium

Answer: C,D





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66. Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. The foot and seta are absent in Riccia
- B. All bryophytes are heterosporous
- C. Seta is indistinguishable in Sphagnum
- D. The capsule produces diploid spores

Answer: A::C



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67. Hornworts include

A. Anthoceros

B. Notothylus

C. Porella

D. Pellia

Answer: A::B



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68. Pteridophytes are vascular cryptogams. In pteridophytes

A. water is essential for fertilization

B. sporophyte represents dominant phase

C. flagellated antherozoids(male gametes)

are formed in antheridia

D. multicellular hair or scales are called

fronds

Answer: A::B::C



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69. Secondary growth in not found in

A. selaginella

B. Lycopodium

C. Isoetes

D. Azolla

Answer: A::B::D



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70. The homosporous pteridophytes are

A. Selaginella

B. equisetum

C. Salvinia

D. Lycopodium

Answer: B::D



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71. The fossil pteridophyte are

A. Azolla

B. Alsophila

C. Asteroxylon

D. Rhynia

Answer: C::D



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72. The floating fern are

A. Selaginella

B. marsillea

C. Azolla

D. Salvinia

Answer: C::D



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73. Name the fern, those are taken as food

A. Marsilea

B. Pteris

C. Lycopodium

D. Dryopteris

Answer: A::B::D



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74. The correct statements about the roots of gymnosperms are

A. mycorrhizae is present in Pinus

B. plant body is gametophytic

C. well developed tap root system is present

D. coralloid roots are present in *Cycas*

Answer: A::C::D



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75. Gymnosperms are characterised by the

A. recently evolved plants

B. presence of naked seeds

C. haploid endosperm

D. herbs and annual life cycle

Answer: B::C



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76. The megasporangium (i.e. ovule) in gymnosperms is usually

A. amphitropous

B. orthotropous

C. unitegmic but bitegmic in Gnetales

D. syntropous

Answer: B::C



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77. Which of the following are correct?

A. *Zamia pigmaea* is the smallest gymnosperm

B. *Araucaria* is known as monkey puzzle

C. Stem of *Cycas* is branched

D. *Sequoia giganteum* is the tallest
gymnosperm

Answer: A::B::D



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78. Which one of the following are correct?

A. *Cycas circinalis* has largest egg cell

B. *Cycas* is the most advanced gymnosperm

C. *Cycas circinalis* has largest antherizoid

D. *Cycas circinalis* has the largest ovule

Answer: A::C::D



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79. *Pinus* is

A. dioecious

B. heterosporous

C. homosporous

D. monoecious

Answer: B::D



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80. In gymnosperms xylem contain

A. vessels

B. Companion cells

C. tracheids

D. xylem parenchyma

Answer: C::D



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81. The economically important plants of the family liliacea are

A. Henbance

B. Tomato

C. Onion

D. Garlic

Answer: C::D



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82. The monocot plants are

A. Pisum

B. Brassica

C. Allium

D. Zea

Answer: C::D



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83. The dicot plants are

A. Musa

B. Oryza

C. Camelia

D. mangifera

Answer: C::D



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84. The vegetable angiospermic plants are

A. Onion

B. pea

C. Oat

D. Brinjal

Answer: A,B



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85. Name the oil yielding plants are

A. Coconut

B. Salvinia-Heterosporous

C. Til

D. Sunflower

Answer: A::C::D



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86. Name the pulse crops

A. Bajra

B. Arhar

C. Lentil

D. Soyabean

Answer: B::C::D



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87. Which are millet crops?

A. Barbati

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. jowar

Answer: B::C::D



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88. Name the Timber yeilding plants are

A. Siris

B. Teak

C. Arum

D. Gourd

Answer: A::B



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89. What are the fruit plants?

A. Beet

B. banana

C. Orange

D. Mango

Answer: B::C::D



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90. Name the spice yielding plants

A. Data-palm

B. Sisal

C. Cumin

D. Tejpata

Answer: C::D



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91. The following types of pseudopodia are formed once only and afterwards their position and structure is more or less fixed

A. reticulopodia

B. Axopodia

C. Filopodia

D. Lobopodia

Answer: C::D



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92. Transverse binary fission occurs in

A. Planaria

B. Paramecium

C. Amoeba

D. Hydra

Answer: B



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93. The free distal end of Hydra body produced into a cone shaped structure called

A. Perisarc

B. Velarium

C. Hypostome

D. Oval cone

Answer: C::D



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94. The most recent theory, according to which the metazons had a polyphyletic origin from different unicellular groups is given by

A. Woodruff

B. Preston

C. Greenberg

D. Witcherman

Answer: C



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95. Which is true about malarial parasite?

A. It is found in salivary gland of mosquito only

B. The recurrence of fever is after every 48 hours.

C. Sporogony occurs in stomach cavity of mosquito

D. After erythrocytic cycle gametes are formed

Answer: B::D



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96. The Cleavage is equal and holoblastic in the case of poriferans. In general, first three divisions are vertical, with fourth one is horizontal resulting in

A. 6 macromeres

B. 8 micromeres

C. 8 macromeres

D. 6 micromeres

Answer: B::C



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97. Pseudopodia are locomitory orgaeles in class

A. Rhizopoda

B. Cnidaria

C. Sarcodina

D. Scyphozoa

Answer: A::C



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98. The species of Plasmodium that cause malaria in man are

A. ovale

B. vivax

C. aurelia

D. caudatum

Answer: A::B



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99. Polyploid forms include

A. Dactylozoid

B. Gonozoid

C. Gastrozoid

D. Phyllozoid

Answer: A::B::C



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100. In the external apertures of body
Hirudinaria granulosa

A. Female genital pores are mid ventral in
position between 3rd and 4th annuli of
11th segment

B. Anus is present in 31st segment, which is mid-dorsal in position

C. Mouth is triradiate aperture opens into pre-oral chamber of anterior sucker

D. posterior sucker is formed by the complete fusion of last seven body segments

Answer: C::D



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101. Which of the following are correct?

A. *Wuchereria bancrofti* causes elephantiasis

B. *Loa loa* is commonly called African eye worm

C. Pin worm or seat worm is an ectoparasite

D. *Dracunculus medinensis* completes its whole life cycle in *Cylops*

Answer: A::B



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102. Annelids

- A. are triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical, pseudocoelomate animals
- B. are schizocoelomate animals
- C. have setae as locomotory organs
- D. have triploblastic body wall

Answer: B::C::D



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103. The mouth parts of *Periplaneta americana* include

A. Pedicle

B. mandible

C. hypopharynx

D. cape

Answer: B::C



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104. In *Taenia solium*

A. Aerobic respiration is found and gaseous exchange takes place through general body surface

B. The excretory system consists of long canals, capillaries and the

protonephridia on flame cells

C. Alimentary canal is absent in all stages of its life cycle

D. Scolex is present at the posterior most end

Answer: A,B,C



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105. Which of the following are correct?

A. Earthworm's intestine is mainly divided into two regions

B. Respiratory organs of earthworm are spiracles

C. Earthworm has three regions in its body periclitellar, clitellar and post clitellar

D. All segments of earthworm body except first and last segment contain setae

Answer: C::D



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106. In Mollusca, shell is secreted by

A. mantle

B. maize

C. wheat

D. osphradia

Answer:



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107. The characteristic of vertebrate is

A. cranial nerves either 8, 10 or 12 pairs

B. high degree of cephalization is seen in
the group

C. notochord is seen throughout the life of
animals

D. coelom is well developed and of
enterocoelous type

Answer: A::B::D



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108. Define direct development

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

109. Which of the following are correct?

A. The pupa of culex is without any palmate hairs on the abdomen, while the pupa of Anopheles is with palmate hairs on the abdomen.

B. The pupa of *Culex* is smaller and green, while that of *Anopheles* is larger and colourless

C. The respiratory trumpets in *Culex* are long and narrow, while the respiratory trumpets of *Anopheles* are short and broad

D. In the case of *Culex*, each paddle bears a long bristle, while in the case of

Anopheles pupa, each paddle bears short bristle

Answer: A::C



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110. In exoskeleton of arthropods

A. The dorsal sclerites are called tergum, ventral sclerites as sterna and lateral sclerites are called pleura

B. Chitinous plates present over the body,
called sclerites

C. Epidermis is present above the cuticle,
called hypodermis

D. Sclerites are joined with the help of soft
membranous structures called
arthrodial membrane

Answer: A::B::D



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Fill In The Blanks

1. _____ are the smallest living organisms.



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2. Organisms having true nucleus in their cells are called _____



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3. The blue green algae are also known as



Watch Video Solution

4. Diatoms belong to the

kingdom-----



Watch Video Solution

5. ----- is neither a prokaryote nor

a eukaryote.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. The _____ kingdom exceeds all other kingdoms, the diversity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. _____ a unicellular organisms, consider as a connecting link between plants and animals



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8. _____ proposed latest classification of biological kingdoms.



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9. Methane bacteria oxidise methane to _____ and _____



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10. _____ produces a very virulent poison in canned foods.



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11. Streptomycin, tetracycline, erythromycin are types of _____



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12. Bacteria which cause decay are known as _____ bacteria.



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13. Wilt potato is caused by _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. The most comon method of reproduction in bacteria is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. In bacterial nucleoid, spindles are _____ during cell division.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. During conjugation F-factor is commonly called as _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. A nitrite oxidising bacterium is



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18. _____ bacteria are those which use chemical energy for reduction of CO_2



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19. what is fertility plasmid





[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. The group of eubacteria having mycelial form is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. Mycoplasma are the _____ known prokaryotes that also lack cell _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Studies in molecular homology favours creation of three super kingdoms of _____ bacteria and _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Depending upon colour, photoautotrophic bacteria are _____ or purple.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Bacteria generally multiply through _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. A symbiotic bacterium is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. Teichoic acid is found in _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. In prokaryotes, mitochondria are absent.

Krebs cycle occurs over _____



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28. Pathogenicity of leprosy and tuberculosis

is due to _____.



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29. A protozoan locomotes by one of three structure _____, _____ or _____.



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30. Cellular slime moulds are _____ with regard to chromosome number, while most phases of life cycle of a plasmodial slime mould is _____.



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31. The digestion of food in all protozoan protists is _____



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32. Contractile vacuoles are absent in _____ protozoans.



Watch Video Solution

33. The fire algae responsible for red tides are



Watch Video Solution

34. African sleeping sickness is caused

by-----.



Watch Video Solution

35. Sporozoa includes parastic protozoans in which locomotory organelles are _____



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36. The alternate host besides human being for Plasmodium is _____.



Watch Video Solution

37. The shape of Paramoecium is _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

38. Euglenoids don't contains cell wall, but have a flexible _____ of protein.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. Erect hypha of rhizopus is known as _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. A _____ is a symbiotic relationship between a fungus and the roots of a vascular plant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. In *Agaricus*, the fruiting body is made up of _____ mycelium.



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42. Mushrooms frequently appear in circles on the ground.

This phenomenon is known as _____



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43. Umbrella like cap of mushroom is known as _____



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44. A method of sexual reproduction in which two gametangia fuse to produce a zygote is known as _____



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45. _____ is a method of sexual reproduction where two hyphae meet together.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. The living beings on which the fungi parasitize are called the _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. The hyphae with crosswalls are called _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. The class of conjugation fungi is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

49. Lichens are symbiotic association between a fungus and an _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

50. Species of Roccella and Lecanora yield and important colouring matter called _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

51. _____ lichen grows on wood.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

52. Litmus is got naturally from _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

53. RNA is a genetic material in _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

54. Polio virus has _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

55. Mature virus particle is called _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. Rabies is caused by a _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. Vegetative reproduction in Spirogyra takes place by_____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

58. Direct lateral conjugation is found in



[Watch Video Solution](#)

59. The zygote containing 4-meiospores in Ulothrix is called _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

60. The amount of protein in Chlorella is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

61. Storage product in Rhodophyta is



Watch Video Solution

62. A unicellular free green alga is -----



Watch Video Solution

63. ----- nutrition found in

Chlamydomonas.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

64. Iodine is obtained from _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

65. Nature of Zygosporangium is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

66. Flagellated gametes are absent in



Watch Video Solution

67. Sex organs in Funaria

develop_____



Watch Video Solution

68. Function of elaters is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

69. Development of a sporophyte directly from the unfertilized egg is called _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

70. Anchorage organs of Funaria are _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

71. The retort cells are found in the stem of



Watch Video Solution

72. Primary protonema develops from



Watch Video Solution

73. _____ indicate the presence of lime in the soil.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

74. Pseudopodium in Sphagnum is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

75. Amphigastria is present in



[Watch Video Solution](#)

76. The number of neck canal cells in Funaria are _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

77. The male sex organs produced by the gametophyte is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

78. Ferns are mostly _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

79. The condition where a pteridophyte produces two kinds of spores and sporangia is

termed as _____,



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80. The main plant body of pteridophyte is _____.



Watch Video Solution

81. The nature of rhizophore of Selaginella is _____.



Watch Video Solution

82. Gametangia of fern are produced on _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

83. Ramenta are found in _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

84. Sporagia and spore-bearing leaf in fern is called as _____.



Watch Video Solution

85. Lycopodium is _____ fern.



Watch Video Solution

86. The main function of ligule is _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

87. The nature of embryonic development in fern is _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

88. _____ is floating fern.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

89. _____ is the earliest land plant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

90. Strobilus are found _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

91. Lycopodium is _____ fern.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

92. In gymnosperms the only mode pollination is _____.



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93. Xylem in gymnosperm lacks _____.



Watch Video Solution

94. Male cone of Pinus contains _____



Watch Video Solution

95. Cycas occurs commonly in _____



Watch Video Solution

96. Red wood tree is _____.



Watch Video Solution

97. In Pinus, terminal portion of ovuliferous scale is called _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

98. The root of gymnosperm is _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

99. Microsporophyll of Pinus is equivalent to _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

100. Antherozoids of Cycas are _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

101. In gymnosperms pollination is carried through _____



[Watch Video Solution](#)

102. Angiosperms differ from gymnosperms in possessing _____.



Watch Video Solution

103. In dicots, vascular bundles are _____



Watch Video Solution

104. The smallest angiosperm is _____.



Watch Video Solution

105. The cotyledon in monocot plant in one
and _____



Watch Video Solution

106. Double fertilization is the characteristic of



Watch Video Solution

107. Acacia, Albizzia and Mimosa belongs to _____ family.



Watch Video Solution

108. Buttercup family is _____



Watch Video Solution

109. The pulses yeilding family is _____



Watch Video Solution

110. In compositae family, the placentation is



Watch Video Solution

111. Most important cereal crop of india is



Watch Video Solution

112. Excretory cells in platyhelminthes are known as _____



Watch Video Solution

113. Bird's wings are modified _____



Watch Video Solution

114. There is a single occipital condyle in reptiles and _____



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115. Balanoglossus is a representative of the subphylum _____.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

116. Cyclostomes are _____ vertebrates.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

117. Animal that do not possess a back bone are called _____



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118. Body cavity of arthropods is called _____



Watch Video Solution

119. The skeletal structure of sponges are in the form of _____



Watch Video Solution

120. Symmetry in coelenterates is _____
and _____



Watch Video Solution

121. Annelids have a _____ circulatory system.



Watch Video Solution

122. The representative subphylum Cephalochordata is _____



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123. The secondary host in the life history of Taenia is _____.



Watch Video Solution

124. The only invertebrates capable of flight belong to the class _____



Watch Video Solution

125. Animals without coelom are known are _____



Watch Video Solution

126. The structures present in poisonous snakes for injecting poison in the victim are called _____



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1. Leeuwenhoek was the first observer of bacteria.



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2. The kingdom Monera includes diverse kinds of mostly unicellular and primarily aquatic eukaryotes.



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3. Actinomycetes belong to the kingdom Monera.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. All autotrophs are Monerans.



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5. The plant kingdom consists of multicellular producers.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Give two examples of Crustose lichens



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7. Fungi are termed saprobes when they live on decaying plant or animal matter.



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8. Diatoms belong to the kingdom Monera.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Kingdom monera has two major groups-archaebacteria and eubacteria.



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10. Endotoxins are water soluble, heat labile proteins.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Purple membrane occurs in some halophiles.



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12. Methanogens are facultative anaerobes.



Watch Video Solution

13. Oxygen liberation is absent in bacterial photosynthesis.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Obligate anserobes are killed by molecular oxygen.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Rhizobium is freely found living in the soil while Azolobacer in root nodules.



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16. Transduction is phage mediated genetic transfer.



Watch Video Solution

17. In bacteria, nucleoid represents the area in which all the genetic material of the cell is concentrated



Watch Video Solution

18. Facultative anaerobes may live with or without oxygen



Watch Video Solution

19. Bacterial cell has a true nucleus.



Watch Video Solution

20. Gram stain is used to differentiate Gram +ve and Gram -ve bacteria.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. Bacterial flagella consists of a pure protein, called flagellin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Bacteria having no flagella are termed as lophotrichous.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Actinomycetes are microorganisms that link the bacteria with the fungi.



Watch Video Solution

24. Bacteria having a tuft of flagella at both ends are called amphitrichous.



Watch Video Solution

25. Typhoid is caused by *Bacillus diplococcus*.





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26. Bacteria differ from plants in that they do not have a well defined nucleus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. Extra nuclear DNA in E.coli is termed as episome.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. The common mode of reproduction in bacteria is budding.



Watch Video Solution

29. Diatoms have silica in their walls.



Watch Video Solution

30. Malaria can be controlled by destroying the alternate host.



Watch Video Solution

31. Plasmodium is a slime mould.



Watch Video Solution

32. The protists from trichocysts to tide over adverse situation.



Watch Video Solution

33. Both micronuclei and macronuclei are found in ciliates.



Watch Video Solution

34. Euglena is always heterotrophic.



Watch Video Solution

35. Most protozoans are photosynthetic.



Watch Video Solution

36. All photosynthetic protista possess chl-a.



Watch Video Solution

37. Eye spots of euglenoids are able to sense movement as they lie close to the base of flagella.



Watch Video Solution

38. The male anopheles mosquito synthesizes an anticoagulant to keep the blood of its prey flowing during feeding.



Watch Video Solution

39. The fungus which grows within the root surface is called endomycorrhizae



Watch Video Solution

40. Fungi that grow on skin and scalp are called dermtophytes.



Watch Video Solution

41. The most common method of vegetative propagation is budding.



Watch Video Solution

42. The hyphae without crosswalls are called aseptate.



Watch Video Solution

43. Rhizopus from single spore culture can produce zygospores.



Watch Video Solution

44. In Basidiomycotina well developed sex organs are present.



Watch Video Solution

45. In mushrooms sex organs are complicated structures.



Watch Video Solution

46. What is external fertilisation



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47. Rhizopus is a gill fungus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. In case of Agaricus somatogamy takes place.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

49. Potato spindle tube disease is due to a bacterium.



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50. RNA-retroviruses have a special enzyme that transcribes viral RNA to cDNA.



Watch Video Solution

51. Prion consists of both DNA and RNA.



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52. Potato leaf roll or leaf curl of papaya are caused by viruses.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

53. Lichens multiply by the production of soridia.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

54. Symbiotic relationship between an alga and a fungus occurs in Mycorrhiza.



Watch Video Solution

55. In lichens, sexual reproduction is usually performed by the fungal partner only.



Watch Video Solution

56. Algal fungi are placed under basidiomycetes group.



Watch Video Solution

57. The septum is between the cells of Spirogyra filament is replicate.



Watch Video Solution

58. Germination of zygospore is indirect in Spirogyra.



Watch Video Solution

59. Ulothrix is benthic.



Watch Video Solution

60. A parasitic colourless red alga living on other red algae is Harveyella.



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61. Rhodophyta have motile reproduction organs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

62. Ectocarpus is a source of iodine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

63. Sea lettuce is Laminaria.



Watch Video Solution

64. A red algae i.e. neither red in colour nor marine is batrachospermum.



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65. Girdle shaped chloroplast present in layer of Ulothrix.



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66. Green layer is formed over the surface of fresh water pond is palmella stage.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

67. Mosses are attached to the substratum by hold fasts.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

68. Funaria differs from Pteridium in absence of root.



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69. Riccia is a peat moss.



Watch Video Solution

70. In Marchantia, structure protecting archegonia is perichaetium





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71. Fern spores are always triploid.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. Prothallus of fern produces gametes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

73. In Riccia, the shape of archegonium is flask-shaped.



Watch Video Solution

74. In Funaria, rhizoids arise from the dorsal region.



Watch Video Solution

75. Partially independent sporophyte is found in Riccia.



Watch Video Solution

76. Antheridia and archegonia are sex organs of Moss.



Watch Video Solution

77. Sporangia and spore-bearing leaf in fern is called as rementa.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

78. Lycopodium is homosporous fern.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

79. The main plant of pteridophyte is sporophyte.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

80. Prothallus of Dryopteris is diplod.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

81. The number of megaspore in Selaginella rupestris is 2.



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82. Integument like covering of megasporangium occurs in *Selaginella selaginella*.



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83. *Hornea* is earliest land plant.



Watch Video Solution

84. Amphiphloic sponostele occurs in the stem of *Marsilea*.



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85. Selagnella having pyrenoid in its chloroplast.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

86. Development of embryo in fern is meroblastic.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

87. Salvinia is floating fern.



Watch Video Solution

88. Pteridophytes are also called as sparkling plant.



Watch Video Solution

89. Pteris is eusporangiate type of petiophytic plant.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

90. In case of *Equisetum strobilus* are found.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

91. The gametophytes of *Selaginella* is endosporic type.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

92. Seed bearing plants are spermatophytes.



Watch Video Solution

93. Heterospory is common in bryophytes.



Watch Video Solution

94. Endosperm in gymnosperm is haploid.



Watch Video Solution

95. In *Cycas*, siphonogamy coupled with zooidiogamy.



Watch Video Solution

96. Roots of *Pinus* seedling are associated with algae.



Watch Video Solution

97. Pollens of *Pinus* cause hay fever.



Watch Video Solution

98. Pines protect themselves from microbes and insects through resin.



Watch Video Solution

99. The angiosperms are more ancient than the gymnosperms in the evolutionary terms.



Watch Video Solution

100. The gymnosperms form seeds within a fruit.



Watch Video Solution

101. In gymnosperms, pollens carried by the wind, reach the ovule.



Watch Video Solution

102. The botanical name of red gram is *Cajanus cajan*.



Watch Video Solution

103. What is cephalodia?



Watch Video Solution

104. Angiosperm originated about 100 million years ago.



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105. Ladies finger belongs to family Brassicaceae.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

106. Botanical name of chana is Dolichos.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

107. Beauty of bougainvillea flowers is due to bracts.



Watch Video Solution

108. Oil reserves in groundnut is stored in cotyledons.



Watch Video Solution

109. A particle root parasite is Striga.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

110. The type of fruit in ground nut is berry.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

111. The most highly evolved type of inflorescence is spadix.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

112. Archaeopteryx is a living bird.



Watch Video Solution

113. Ostrich is not a flightless bird.



Watch Video Solution

114. Bat is a mammal.



Watch Video Solution

115. Frogs are not capable of internal fertilization.



Watch Video Solution

116. Ungulates include cud-chewing animals.



Watch Video Solution

117. Mammals always give birth to young ones.



Watch Video Solution

118. Whale is the largest fish known.



Watch Video Solution

119. Flatworms are acoelomate animals.



Watch Video Solution

120. Bonyfishes are always larger than cartilagenous.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

121. Water vascular system is a distinctive feature of Echinoderms.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

122. Silver fish is a true fish.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

123. Echinoderms are exclusively found in sea water.



Watch Video Solution

124. Sponges and Coelenterates resemble each other in being diploblastic.



Watch Video Solution

125. Aquatic mammals do not produce milk.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

126. Cobra is a non poisonous snake.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. How many living organisms are known to biological world?



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2. What are the smallest living organisms?



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3. Who introduced the two-kingdom system?



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4. How would you define the kingdom animalia
is brief?





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5. Who proposed five- kingdom system of classification of organisms?



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6. Which era is considered as the age of reptiles?



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7. Name the Protein coat which surrounds the viral nucleic acid, core of virus.



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8. Who established the kingdom Protista?



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9. What is dendrogram?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Who proposed the three domain system of classification?



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11. Name the three kingdoms of Archaea.



Watch Video Solution

12. Write the zoological name of cockroach.



Watch Video Solution

13. Name the kingdom of unicellular eukaryotes.



Watch Video Solution

14. What are the three domains of life?



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15. Who introduced the three domain system of life?



Watch Video Solution

16. What are extremophiles?



Watch Video Solution

17. What is the kingdom of multicellular producers?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. What is the kingdom of multicellular decomposers?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Name the kingdom to which bacteria belong.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. Why do we use functional characteristics of monerans to classify them?



Watch Video Solution

21. Name the bacteria that grow well only in the presence of oxygen.



Watch Video Solution

22. What is the full form of PPLO?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. What is the other name of ancient bacteria?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Name the bacteria which grow on dead and decaying plants and animals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Name a disease of human beings caused by prions.



Watch Video Solution

26. What is transduction?



Watch Video Solution

27. Name the organism in which RNA serves as a genetic material.



Watch Video Solution

28. What type of nucleic acid is present in TMV?



Watch Video Solution

29. What viroids?



Watch Video Solution

30. Name the largest bacterium species.



Watch Video Solution

31. What is pure culture?



Watch Video Solution

32. Name the bacterium that causes citrus canker.



Watch Video Solution

33. Name the two important groups into which kingdom Monera has been divided?



Watch Video Solution

34. Name the protein present in the flagella of bacteria.



Watch Video Solution

35. Name a Cyanobacterium



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. Name a cell wall material which is present only in the cyanohacteria and bacteria.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

37. Bacterial respiratory enzymes are located in which part?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

38. Name a nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium of rice fields.



Watch Video Solution

39. What type of photosynthesis is performed by cyanobacteria?



Watch Video Solution

40. What is the bacterial source of chloramphenicol?



Watch Video Solution

41. Name a methanogen present in the rumen of cattle.



Watch Video Solution

42. Expand MLO and PPLO



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Name bacterium which is involved in retting of fibres.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

44. Who first discovered bacteria?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. Write an example of mycelial form of bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

46. Write the most common method of reproduction in bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

47. How many bacteria are produced from single endospore?



Watch Video Solution

48. Who first discovered transformation process in bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

49. In what respects ciliates differ from other protozoans?



Watch Video Solution

50. Which form of malarial parasite escapes during digestion in the alimentary canal of the mosquito?



Watch Video Solution

51. What is the main function of contractile vacuoles in Protozoans?



Watch Video Solution

52. What is the mode of nutrition in Euglena?



Watch Video Solution

53. Name the vector of Trypanosoma protozoan.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

54. Name the two types of slime moulds.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

55. Mention the name of human body cells which are prone to attack of Plasmodium.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. Name the disease caused by *Leishmania donovani*.



Watch Video Solution

57. Which type of organism helps in the breakdown of cellulose in wood, in termites?



Watch Video Solution

58. What do protists form during unfavourable conditions?



Watch Video Solution

59. Name three groups representing protistian algae.



Watch Video Solution

60. Name an armoured and an unarmoured dinoflagellate.



Watch Video Solution

61. What is PSE?



Watch Video Solution

62. Name a dinoflagellate in which phatotrophy supplements photosynthesis.



Watch Video Solution

63. Name a diatom indicates pollution.



Watch Video Solution

64. Name an organism intermediate between zooflagellata and sarcodina.



Watch Video Solution

65. What are heliozoans?



Watch Video Solution

66. What do you mean by radiolarian ooze?



Watch Video Solution

67. Where exoerthrocytic schizogony
acomplished?



Watch Video Solution

68. What are forminiferans?



Watch Video Solution

69. In what form food is stored in Euglena?



Watch Video Solution

70. Write a name of a protist that reproduces by multiple fission.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

71. Write the vegetative phase of acellular slime moulds?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. Write two names of acellular slime moulds.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

73. Write an example of cellular slime mould.



Watch Video Solution

74. Write one feature in which myxomycota resemble (i) Plants and (ii) Animals.



Watch Video Solution

75. What term is given to the sporangia of slime moulds?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

76. Write the name of dinoflagellate that causes red tide in ocean?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

77. Write one flagellate protozoan parasite?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

78. Write the toxin secreted by Gonyaulax



Watch Video Solution

79. Name the brach of biology that deals with study of fungi.



Watch Video Solution

80. Name the fungus which is responsible for late blight of potato.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

81. Name a fungus which is important for its use in genetic studies.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

82. Give an example where somatogamy takes place.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

83. Yeast cells are the best source of which vitamin?



Watch Video Solution

84. Which fungus is used to bring about alcoholic fermentation?



Watch Video Solution

85. Is *Rhizopus* homothallic or heterothallic?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

86. Who raised the fungi to the status of an independent Kingdom?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

87. Name the structure which helps the fungus resist against unfavorable conditions.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

88. What is tangled mass of the hyphae called?



Watch Video Solution

89. Which is the most common method of vegetative propagation in fungi?



Watch Video Solution

90. What is the method of asexual reproduction in yeasts?



Watch Video Solution

91. What are the spores produced exogenously commonly called?



Watch Video Solution

92. Name the causal agent of black stem rust of wheat?



Watch Video Solution

93. Name an edible Ascomycetes



Watch Video Solution

94. Name the yeast used both in brewing and baking.



Watch Video Solution

95. What is truffle?



Watch Video Solution

96. What is Zygospor?



Watch Video Solution

97. What is fungus cellulose?



Watch Video Solution

98. Define plactenchyma



Watch Video Solution

99. Write one edible fungus.



Watch Video Solution

100. Write one poisonous fungus



Watch Video Solution

101. Write the name of fungus causing athlete's
of foot disease



[Watch Video Solution](#)

102. Write one antibiotic producing fungus



[Watch Video Solution](#)

103. Define spermatia?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

104. Write the technical term for sac-fungi.



Watch Video Solution

105. Write one unicellular sac fungus.



Watch Video Solution

106. Write one fungus which produces zoospores



Watch Video Solution

107. Write one heterothallic fungus



Watch Video Solution

108. Write one predaceous fungus.



Watch Video Solution

109. Which are commonly called gill fungi?



Watch Video Solution

110. Name one crustose lichen



Watch Video Solution

111. What is fruticose lichen?



Watch Video Solution

112. From which lichen, litmus dye is obtained?



Watch Video Solution

113. Which organisms are indicator of SO_2 pollution of air?



Watch Video Solution

114. Which structure helps lichens in respiration?



Watch Video Solution

115. From which is antibiotic usnic acid obtained?



Watch Video Solution

116. What is viroid?



Watch Video Solution

117. Where does a virus multiply?



Watch Video Solution

118. What is the genetic material of HIV?



Watch Video Solution

119. Name one polyhedral virus.



Watch Video Solution

120. What process is absent in case of viruses?



Watch Video Solution

121. Name one helical virus.



Watch Video Solution

122. Which enzyme is present in bactriophage?



Watch Video Solution

123. What is bacteriophage?



Watch Video Solution

124. What components are present in a viral envelop?



Watch Video Solution

125. Define virusoid?



Watch Video Solution

126. Write one virus provided with spikes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

127. Write the types of spikes of an Influenza virus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

128. Who first discovered bacteriophage?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

129. Define coliphage.



Watch Video Solution

130. Write the virus in which the lysogenic cycle is noticed.



Watch Video Solution

131. Write example of oncovirus.



Watch Video Solution

132. Write one DNA plant virus.



Watch Video Solution

133. Write examples of single stranded DNA and double stranded RNA in virus.



Watch Video Solution

134. Who first isolated TMV in crystalline form?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

135. Write a spherical virus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

136. Who first found the nucleoprotein nature of TMV?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

137. Name one largest algae amongst unicellular algae.



Watch Video Solution

138. From which agar-agar is obtained?



Watch Video Solution

139. What is stigma?



Watch Video Solution

140. Define primordial utricle.



Watch Video Solution

141. What is aplanospores?



Watch Video Solution

142. What are the reserve food material of red algae?



Watch Video Solution

143. Define benthos.



Watch Video Solution

144. Name one edible red alga.



Watch Video Solution

145. Name one alga which has calcium deposition and is toxic to larve of mosquito.



Watch Video Solution

146. Define alogamy.



Watch Video Solution

147. What is hold fast? Give one example where it is found.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

148. Mention one parastic form of red algae.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

149. What alga is found abundantly in sargasso sea of Atlantic ocean.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

150. What are phycocolloids?



Watch Video Solution

151. What alga reproduces sexually by the method of conjugation?



Watch Video Solution

152. Name the plants where sex organs are unicellular?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

153. Name the plants where embryo formation does not occur?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

154. Write the red pigment present in red algae?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

155. Write the reserve food found in brown algae?



Watch Video Solution

156. Write the reserve food found in brown algae?



Watch Video Solution

157. Write the characteristics pigment of brown algae?



Watch Video Solution

158. In which algae mucopolysaccharide is present in cell wall?



Watch Video Solution

159. Write the algae responsible for red rust disease of tea?



Watch Video Solution

160. Write the female sex organ in red algae.



Watch Video Solution

161. What are the main bryophyte groups?



Watch Video Solution

162. What is the nature of rhizoids in Riccia?



Watch Video Solution

163. What is annulus?



Watch Video Solution

164. Mosses and liverworts belong to which group of plants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

165. What is protonema?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

166. What is gametophyte?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

167. From where the sporophyte of moss obtains its nourishment?



Watch Video Solution

168. Name the ring of hygroscopic tooth-like structures encircling the mouth of capsule of mosses.



Watch Video Solution

169. What is sporophyte?



Watch Video Solution

170. Give botanical name of maiden hair fern or walking fern.



Watch Video Solution

171. What are sporophylls?



Watch Video Solution

172. Pteridophytes have evolved from which group of bryophytes?



Watch Video Solution

173. Which one is sun fern?



Watch Video Solution

174. Which fern has false indusium?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

175. What is the nature of development of embryo in fern?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

176. Name the tallest fern of about 60 feet height.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

177. What is the operating part for opening of sporangium in fern?



Watch Video Solution

178. Name the water fern, capable of fixing atmospheric nitrogen and used as biofertilizer.



Watch Video Solution

179. What is megasporophyll?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

180. Name a fern, which is used as medicine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

181. Name a pteridophytic plant, used as pesticides.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

182. Name a fern, where rudimentary seed habit found.



Watch Video Solution

183. What is the type spores found in fern?



Watch Video Solution

184. Give example of floating fern.



Watch Video Solution

185. Which group of plants is called vascular cryptogams?



Watch Video Solution

186. Name an edible fern.



Watch Video Solution

187. Write the last cell of sporophytic phase in pteridophytes.



Watch Video Solution

188. Write one homosporous pteridophyte.



Watch Video Solution

189. Name the structure of the gametophyte in fern.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

190. Write one heterosporous pteridophyte.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

191. Pines, Cedrus and Cycas belong to which group of plant kingdom?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

192. Which group of gymnosperms is close to angiosperms?



Watch Video Solution

193. Where organised female cone is absent?



Watch Video Solution

194. Which is absent in case of gymnosperm?

A. Xylem vessels

B. Xylem fibres

C. Tracheids and fibres

D. all of the above

Answer: A



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195. Name the Monkey Puzzle-gymnospermic plant.



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

196. Which type of duct present in *Cycas*?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

197. From which gymnospermic plant resin and turpentine are obtained?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

198. Name the gymnospermic plant which has winged pollen grains.



Watch Video Solution

199. Name one living fossile gymnospermic plant.



Watch Video Solution

200. Why the gymnosperms are called naked seed plants?



Watch Video Solution

201. Name one phanerogamic plant group.



Watch Video Solution

202. What are the types of secondary wood in gymnosperms?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

203. What is taxol?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

204. Name the gymnosperms, which is the source of sago.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

205. From which gymnosperms, ephedrin is obtained?



Watch Video Solution

206. Which group of plants has naked seeds?



Watch Video Solution

207. Write is the ploidy level of endosperm cells of gymnosperms?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

208. Why are gymnosperms called conifers?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

209. Name the shoots of Gymnosperms bear foliage leaves?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

210. Which group of plants vessels are absent?



Watch Video Solution

211. Name one marine angiospermic plant.



Watch Video Solution

212. Name one insectivorous plant.



Watch Video Solution

213. Which group of angiosperm has longer life span?



Watch Video Solution

214. Which plant is called as sundew?



Watch Video Solution

215. Which is the most advanced family of dicots?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

216. To which of the family, *Allium cepa* belongs?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

217. Which type of placentation is found in cruciferae?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

218. In which family the gynoecium is bicarpellary syncarpus?



Watch Video Solution

219. Name one monocot plant.



Watch Video Solution

220. Name one dicot plant.



Watch Video Solution

221. Name one Timber yielding plant.



Watch Video Solution

222. Name one oil yielding plant.



Watch Video Solution

223. Which group of plant is the largest group among the vascular plants?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

224. Write the smallest angiospermic plant



[Watch Video Solution](#)

225. Write the tallest angiospermic plant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

226. Name one medicinal plant.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

227. Name one rubber yielding plant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

228. Which cells the flatworms have for excretion?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

229. Mention one important phenomenon shown by Coelenterates.



Watch Video Solution

230. Which symmetry is shown by echinoderm larvae and adults?



Watch Video Solution

231. Give one example of each: diploblastic and triploblastic.



Watch Video Solution

232. Name a free-living flatworm.



Watch Video Solution

233. What is the common name of the members of phylum Porifera?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

234. Name the characteristic cells of Coelenterates



[Watch Video Solution](#)

235. Name a segmented mollusc



[Watch Video Solution](#)

236. In which animal phylum body cavity appeared for the first time?



Watch Video Solution

237. Name three parasitic insects.



Watch Video Solution

238. Give one example of Cephalochordata



Watch Video Solution

239. Name a jawless vertebrate.



Watch Video Solution

240. To which class sharks and rays belong?



Watch Video Solution

241. Name the subphylum to which Balanoglossum belongs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

242. Name two fishes belonging to Osteichthyes



[Watch Video Solution](#)

243. Name two flightless birds.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

244. How many cranial nerves are present in amphibians?



Watch Video Solution

245. What is diaphragm?



Watch Video Solution

246. What is the sound producing organ of birds?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

247. Name the two forms in which individuals belonging to the group cnidaria exist.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

248. What do we call the vertebrate group which possesses dry scaly skins?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

249. Name a pseudocoelomate animal.



Watch Video Solution

250. Mention two helminth parasites causing disease to man.



Watch Video Solution

251. Name a mammal that lay eggs.



Watch Video Solution

252. Write the scientific name of venus flower basket.



Watch Video Solution

253. Name amphibian which carries its young on its back.



Watch Video Solution

254. Which is the largest phylum in the animal kingdom?



Watch Video Solution

255. Which group of organisms possesses nematoblasts?



Watch Video Solution

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is autotrophs?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What is holozoic nutrition?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Define absorptive nutrition.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is holophytic nutrition?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What is four kingdom classification?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What is capsomeres?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. State the genetic material of monera.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What are prions?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Briefly describe the needs of classification.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. What are the advantages of classification.



Watch Video Solution

11. What are the characteristics of kingdom Animalia.



Watch Video Solution

12. Why are fungi called multicellular decomposers?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Define progenote.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. What are prokaryotes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. What is prochromosome?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Where do the photosynthetic bacteria reside?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What is photoheterotroph?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Define transduction.



Watch Video Solution

19. What is antibiotic?



Watch Video Solution

20. What is retting of fibres?



Watch Video Solution

21. What is trichome?



Watch Video Solution

22. What are cyanobacteria?



Watch Video Solution

23. Define hormogone.



Watch Video Solution

24. What is heterocyst?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Write the categories of kingdom Monera.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. Write their major groups of Archaeobacteria.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. Define halophiles?



Watch Video Solution

28. Write the difference between archaeobacteria and eubacteria?



Watch Video Solution

29. What are methanogens?



Watch Video Solution

30. What is endogenote?



Watch Video Solution

31. Define extoxin.



Watch Video Solution

32. Define periplasmic space?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Write the typical component of cell wall of bacteria.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. Write the functions of meosome?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

35. Write the functions of capsule of bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

36. Define plasmid?



Watch Video Solution

37. Write the functions of plasmid?



Watch Video Solution

38. Which bacteria are regarded as lithotrophs?



Watch Video Solution

39. Which bacteria are regarded as organotrophs?



Watch Video Solution

40. Define partrophic bacteria?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. Define merozygote?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. Give two differences between pili and fimbriae.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Define gm* bacteria.



Watch Video Solution

44. Give two differences between bacteria and cyanobacteria.



Watch Video Solution

45. Write a brief note on bacterial cell.



Watch Video Solution

46. Briefly describe the characteristics of Archaeobacteria.



Watch Video Solution

47. Why are bacteria included in the plant groups?



Watch Video Solution

48. What are the similarities between bacteria and blue green algae?



Watch Video Solution

49. State the difference between Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria.



Watch Video Solution

50. Mention the difference between bacteria and cyanobacteria.



Watch Video Solution

51. State the similarities between bacteria and cyanobacteria.



Watch Video Solution

52. Mention the difference between chemosynthesis and photosynthesis.



Watch Video Solution

53. Briefly describe about the antibiotics.



Watch Video Solution

54. State the difference between pili and fimbriae



Watch Video Solution

55. Mention the life-styles represented in protista.



Watch Video Solution

56. Define plasmodium?



Watch Video Solution

57. Define pseudoplasmodium?



Watch Video Solution

58. Why are cellular slime moulds called communal slime moulds?



Watch Video Solution

59. What do you mean by isochronic and metachronic movements of cilia?



Watch Video Solution

60. What is plasmotomy?



Watch Video Solution

61. Define diatoms



Watch Video Solution

62. What is mixotrophic nutrition?



Watch Video Solution

63. Define Cyst.



Watch Video Solution

64. Difference between amoeboid and flagellar movement



Watch Video Solution

65. What are trichocysts?



Watch Video Solution

66. Define Capillitium.



Watch Video Solution

67. What are frustule?



Watch Video Solution

68. Define gametic meiosis.



Watch Video Solution

69. What is Chagas disease?



Watch Video Solution

70. What is diatomaceous earth?



Watch Video Solution

71. Define hologamy.



Watch Video Solution

72. Why is Euglena known as myxotroph?



Watch Video Solution

73. Briefly describe about the structure of typical protist.



Watch Video Solution

74. State about difference modes of nutrition in protist.



Watch Video Solution

75. Briefly describe about the types of binary fission.



Watch Video Solution

76. State the characteristic features of Dinoflagellates.



Watch Video Solution

77. What are the characters about diatoms?
Write its economic importance.



Watch Video Solution

78. Mention the difference between Monera and Protista.



Watch Video Solution

79. What is the characteristic of nuclear division in fungi?



Watch Video Solution

80. What is hypha?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

81. Define holocarpic fungi and eucarpic fungi.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

82. What are lomasomes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

83. What is dolipore septum?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

84. Define aflatoxin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

85. What is phytoalexins?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

86. What is reservoir host?



Watch Video Solution

87. Define dikaryon?



Watch Video Solution

88. State the difference between rhizomorphs and sclerotia.



Watch Video Solution

89. Mention the difference between parasite and saprophyte.



Watch Video Solution

90. Define Master-Slave Relationship.



Watch Video Solution

91. What is Chitosomes?



Watch Video Solution

92. Define plasmogamy?



Watch Video Solution

93. Define karyogamy?



Watch Video Solution

94. Write homothallism?



Watch Video Solution

95. Define ascocarp?



Watch Video Solution

96. Why are some fungi grouped under fungi imperfecti ?



Watch Video Solution

97. In what major ways do fungi influence the human life?



Watch Video Solution

98. Briefly describe about pseudoparenchyma and the difference between gametangial contact and gametangial copulation.



Watch Video Solution

99. What is heterothallism?



Watch Video Solution

100. State three differences between ascomycetes and basidiomycetes.



Watch Video Solution

101. Write a short notes on mushroom.



Watch Video Solution

102. Give three economic importances of Yeast.



Watch Video Solution

103. Write a short notes on white rust disease.



Watch Video Solution

104. Briefly state about gametangial copulation.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

105. State any three types of hyphal modification.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

106. What are lichens?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

107. Define viroids.



Watch Video Solution

108. What are satellite viruses?



Watch Video Solution

109. What is mycophage?



Watch Video Solution

110. Define nucleoid.



Watch Video Solution

111. What is phycobiont?



Watch Video Solution

112. Define the corticolous lichen.



Watch Video Solution

113. What is ascolichen?



Watch Video Solution

114. What is phylidia?



Watch Video Solution

115. Define Cephalodia.



Watch Video Solution

116. Define lipoviruses?



Watch Video Solution

117. Write two characteristics of animal viruses.



Watch Video Solution

118. Define temperate phage?



Watch Video Solution

119. Define neuraminidase?



Watch Video Solution

120. Write two viruses with both RNA and DNA.



Watch Video Solution

121. Write the structure and function of neuraminidase.



Watch Video Solution

122. Write the function of haemagglutinin.



Watch Video Solution

123. Define latent period?



Watch Video Solution

124. Define eclipse phase?



Watch Video Solution

125. State about vegetative phage?



Watch Video Solution

126. Define cyanophage?



Watch Video Solution

127. What is oncovirus?



Watch Video Solution

128. Define briefly relationship between algae, fungi and lichen.



Watch Video Solution

129. What are the characteristics of Isidia?



Watch Video Solution

130. Mention the living characteristics of virus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

131. State the differences between Extracellular virion and Intracellular virus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

132. Mention the differences between Bacteriophage T_2 and TMV.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

133. What are algae?



Watch Video Solution

134. Where does algal oil comes from?



Watch Video Solution

135. What are blue-green algae?



Watch Video Solution

136. What are algal blooms?



Watch Video Solution

137. What is oogonium?



Watch Video Solution

138. Define zygospore.



Watch Video Solution

139. What is carposporophyte?



Watch Video Solution

140. State the main features of algae.



Watch Video Solution

141. What is kelps?



Watch Video Solution

142. What is Irish Moss?



Watch Video Solution

143. Define pyrennoids?



Watch Video Solution

144. Write about azygospore or parthenospore?



Watch Video Solution

145. Define haplontic life cycle?



Watch Video Solution

146. Define diplontic life cycle?



Watch Video Solution

147. Define diplobiontic life cycle?



Watch Video Solution

148. What are the reserve food material in different classes of alga?



Watch Video Solution

149. What is diatomite?



Watch Video Solution

150. What is alginate with its chemical structure?



Watch Video Solution

151. State the comparison between aplanospore and hypnospore.



Watch Video Solution

152. Mention the differences between algae and fungi.



Watch Video Solution

153. What are byrophytic plants?



Watch Video Solution

154. What is antheridia?



Watch Video Solution

155. Define Sphagnum mosses.



Watch Video Solution

156. How is the transport of substances done across the bryophytic tissues?



Watch Video Solution

157. What is the life cycle type of bryophytes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

158. How does the sporophyte obtain nutrients?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

159. We can the bryophytes be considered the amphibian of the plant world.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

160. State two important features of bryophytes.



Watch Video Solution

161. Describe the general characteristics of bryophytes.



Watch Video Solution

162. Describe the economic aspects of bryophyta.



Watch Video Solution

163. Briefly describe the comparison amongst 3-different classes (Hepaticopsida, Anthocerotopsida, Bryopsida) of bryophytes, on the basis of their distinctive features.



Watch Video Solution

164. Name the connecting link between living and non living



Watch Video Solution

165. What are pteridophytes?



Watch Video Solution

166. What is the rhizome?



Watch Video Solution

167. Define lamina?



Watch Video Solution

168. What is Leptosporangiate type of sporangia?



Watch Video Solution

169. State the similarities between Bryophytes and Pteridophytes.



Watch Video Solution

170. Name two pteridophytic plant, those have economical values.



Watch Video Solution

171. Briefly state about the morphological features of rhizome of fern.



Watch Video Solution

172. Mention of leaf anatomy of Dryopteris.



Watch Video Solution

173. Differentiate between gametophyte and sporophyte.



Watch Video Solution

174. Decine ramenta.



Watch Video Solution

175. State the main characteristic features of pteridophyta.



Watch Video Solution

176. Mention the difference between bryophyta and pteridophyta.



Watch Video Solution

177. Define the similarities between pteridophyta and gymnosperms.



Watch Video Solution

178. Briefly describe the classification of pteridophyta.



Watch Video Solution

179. Define gymnosperms.



Watch Video Solution

180. What is the nature of vascular bundles in gymnosperms?



Watch Video Solution

181. State the similarities between gymnosperm and angiosperm.



Watch Video Solution

182. What is Ginkgolide?



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183. Why Ginkgo is called as living fossil?



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184. Define siphonogamy?



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185. Define cleavage polyembryony.



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186. What is Shower of sulphur?



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187. What is armed mesophyll?



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188. Define chilgoza?



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189. Define about long shoots and dwarf shoots in Gymnosperms?



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190. Write about the dimorphic leaves in Gymnosperms?



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191. Define about manoxylic and pycnoxylic wood in Gymnosperms?



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192. State the salient features of gymnosperms.



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193. Mention the difference between pteridophytes and gymnosperms.



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194. Briefly describe the characteristics features and stem of Pinus.



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195. State the characters of root of Pinus.



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196. Briefly describe about the characteristics of male strobilus in *Pinus*.



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197. Give four uses of gymnospermic plants.



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198. Give three differences between pteridophytes and gymnosperms.



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199. Name three economically important gymnosperms



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200. Write a short notes on the nature of leaf of Pinus.



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201. Write in brief about the pollination of Pinus in relation with shower of sulphur.



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202. What is angiosperm?



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203. State two salient features of angiosperms.



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204. What is flower?



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205. Define endosperm.



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206. What is anther?



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207. What is the herb-plant?



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208. What are biennial plant?



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209. What is ovule?



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210. What is micropyle?



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211. What is cotyledons?



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212. Define monoecious plants?



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213. Define dioecous plant?



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214. Why the endosperm of angiosperm is triploid?



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215. State the salient features of angiosperm.



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216. Name the genetic material found in viruses



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217. Briefly give the characteristic of monocotyledonous plants.



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218. Give one name of economically important angiosperms from each of the following categories: (i) Pulse crops, (ii) Vegetables (iii) Timber yielding (iv) Fruits.





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219. Briefly describe about the characteristics of dicotyledonous plants.



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220. Name the phylum which includes the highest number of animals.



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221. Name the exclusive marine phylum mentioning the character of that phylum.



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222. Give two characteristics of phylum Chordata.



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223. How is the name of phylum Chordata derived?



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224. State two important vertebrate characters which are absent in invertebrate chordates.



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225. Give the names of three invertebrate chordates.



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226. State two reasons why bat is not a bird.



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227. Give two morphological characters that birds resemble reptiles.



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228. Name the classes under the superclass Gnathostomata.



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229. What do you mean by acoelomata and pseudocoelomata?



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230. Define chordates.



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231. What do you mean by urochordata?



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232. State the differences between Hemichordata and Cephalochordata.



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233. Give the scientific names of Newt and African toad.



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234. State the differences between Amphibia and Reptilia.



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235. What are aves?



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236. State the scientific names of Ostrich and Rhea.



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237. Give two differences between Reptilia and Aves



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238. Describe the general characters of class Mammalia and also give a few examples of the group.



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239. Tabulate the differences between Non chordates and Chordates.



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240. Classify the subphylum Vertebrata.



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241. Explain the general characters of Reptilia



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242. bat and whale are mammals. Comment on this statement.



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243. What are the advantages of chitinous skeleton in Arthropoda?



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244. Give three reasons why a snail and an Octopus are classified under the same phylum?



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245. How bony fishes are different from cartilaginous fishes?



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246. Enumerate the characters of either Mollusca or Arthropoda. Supplement your answer with their economic importance.



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247. Give characteristic features that help a bird in flight.



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248. What are the major differences between mammals and reptiles?



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249. What are the general characteristics of molluscs?



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250. What is the vertebrate body plan? Discuss the distinguishing characteristics of Vertebrates.



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251. Give three structural differences between a frog and a lizard.



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Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the different characters of multicellular producers.



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2. Briefly describe the important features of five kingdoms with examples.



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3. Give the advantages and disadvantages of five-kingdom classification.



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4. Briefly describe the three domain system of classification.



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5. State the characteristic features of bacteria.



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6. Describe the fission of bacteria with suitable diagram.



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7. Define and describe the conjugation of bacteria with diagrammatic representation.



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8. State the difference between transformation, conjugation and transduction.



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9. Briefly describe the classification of bacteria on the basis of morphology.



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10. Classify the bacteria on the basis of flagella.



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11. Briefly describe the economic importance of bacteria.





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12. Give two examples of Fruticose Lichens



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13. Write down brief notes on actionmycetes.



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14. Name some common members of cyanobacteria.



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15. Skin of organisms in class Cyclostomata is

A. hard

B. soft

C. spiny

D. scaly

Answer:



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16. State the characters of ciliata. Describe about the conjugation of Paramecium (with suitable diagrammatic representation)



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17. Write down the diagnostic features of (a) Zooflagellates. (b) Sarcodine and (c) Slime

moulds.



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18. Write a brief note on cyst formation in protists.



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19. Write about clinical features and prevention about malaria.



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20. Describe about the cell structure of diatom.



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21. What are the major mechanisms of locomotion found in protist?



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22. Describe about the unique structure of euglenoids.



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23. Describe about various hyphal modifications.



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24. Briefly describe about some asexual spores in fungi.



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25. What is planogametic copulation?



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26. Define the various characteristics of sac fungi.



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27. Describe about the life cycle of Agaricus with suitable diagram and the beneficial role of fungi.



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28. Briefly describe the classification of lichen.



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29. Describe the economic importance of lichen.



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30. Define the non living characteristics of virus.



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31. Define crustose lichen





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32. What is the bacteriophage? Describe the structural features with suitable diagrammatic representation.



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33. Briefly describe lytic and lysogenic cycle with cyclic diagram.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. Define the structural features of TMV.



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35. Define Fruticose lichen



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36. Describe the genomic features of virus.



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37. What are viroids? Describe the genomic organisation of viroids



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38. Briefly describe the general characteristic features of algae.



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39. Describe about the economic importance of algae.



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40. Briefly state the comparison amongst Red algae. Brown algae and Green algae on basis of their characters.



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41. State the characteristic features of Chlamydomonas. Describe the palmella stage



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42. Briefly describe the sexual reproduction with proper cyclic diagram in Chlamydomonas.



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43. Briefly describe the asexual and sexual reproduction with suitable cyclic diagram in Volvox.



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44. Describe the lateral conjugation method in Spirogyra.



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45. Describe about different economic importances of pteridophyta.



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46. Describe the general characteristics of pteridophyta.



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47. Briefly describe the morphological features of Dryopteris.



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48. Describe the life cycle of common fern (Dryopteris) with suitable cycle diagrammatic representation.



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49. Describe the general characteristics of gymnosperms.



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50. Describe the economic importance of gymnosperms.



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51. State the difference between gymnosperm and angiosperm.



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52. Define indirect development



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53. Who coined the term virus?



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54. Describe the general characteristic features of angiosperms.



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55. What is cyphellae?



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56. Differences between dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plant on root., stem, flower and germination of seed.



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57. Describe the distinguishing features of phylum Platyhelminthes or Aschelminthes. Give a few examples also.



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58. Write the characteristic feature of annelida



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59. Describe the general characters of phylum Mollusca or Echinodermata.



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60. Describe the general characters or class Amphibia or Reptilia. Also mention a few

examples of the class.



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61. Describe the general characters of Chondrichthyes or Osteichthyes. Mention a few examples also.



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62. Give the distinguishing features of Prototheria, Metatheria and Eutheria.



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63. Explain how birds are adapted to an aerial mode of life



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64. Name the economic importance of sponges. Write short note on them



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65. Give general characters of phylum Porifera or Coelenterata. Give a few examples also.



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66. Give the scientific name and class of the following vertebrates, (i) Lamprey, (ii) Electric ray, (iii) Toad, (iv) Wall lizard, (v) Cobra, (vi) Rabbit, (vii) Dolphin, (viii) House sparros, (iv) Pigeon, (x) Man.



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1. What are virusoids?



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



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3. State two economically important uses of Heterotropic bacteria



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4. What is the nature of cell-wall in diatoms?



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5. Describe briefly the four major groups of protozoa.



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6. What are the characteristic features of Euglenoids?



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7. Fungal filament system is known as mycelium. The pseudomycellum is formed in

A. rhizopus

B. alternaria

C. penicillium

D. saccharomyces

Answer:



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



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9. What is phycobiont and mycobiont?



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10. What do the terms phycobiont and mycobiont signify?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. How are viroids different from viruses?



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12. The classification of algae is based on

A. nature of sex organs

B. nature of pigments

C. nature of spores

D. none of these

Answer:



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13. Write a note on economic importance of algae?



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14. State the differences between red algae and brown algae.



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15. Name three groups of plant that bear archegonia.



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16. Differentiate between liverworts and moss.



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17. Mention the ploidy of the following ,
prothallus cell of a fern, zytote of a fern.



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18. What is heterospory? Give two examples.



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19. Differences between homosporous and heterosporous pteridophyte.



Watch Video Solution

20. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.



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21. Write a note on economic importance of gymnosperms.



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22. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear seeds, then why are they classified separately?



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23. How would you distinguish monocots from dicots?



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24. What are the difficulties that you would face in classification of animals, if common fundamental features are not taken into account?



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25. If you are given a specimen, what are the steps that you would follow to classify it?



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26. How useful is the study of the nature of body cavity and coelom in the classification of animals?



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27. Distinguish between intracellular and extracellular digestion?



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28. What is the difference between direct and indirect development?



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29. What are the peculiar features that you find in parasitic platyhelminthes?



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30. What are the reasons that you can think of for the arthropods to constitute the largest group of the animal kingdom?



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31. Water vascular system is the characteristic of which group of the following:

a. Portifera b. Ctenophora c. Echinodermata d. Chordata.



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32. All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates. Justify the statement.



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33. How important is the presence of air bladder in Pisces?



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34. What are the modifications that are observed in birds that help them fly?



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35. Could the number of eggs of young ones produced by an oviparous and viviparous mother be equal? Why?



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36. Segmentation in the body is first observed in which of the following.

- a. Platyhelminthes b. Aschelminthes c. Annelida d. Arthropoda.



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37. Prepare a list of some animals that are found parasitic on human beings.



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