



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ORGANISMS



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

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Phantae

D. Animalia

Answer: C

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

3. Which of the following kingdom contains

multicellular organisms that ingest their food?

A. Plantae

B. Fungi

C. Animalia

D. Protista

Answer: C

4. Bacterial are

A. parasites

B. nitrogen fixers

C. free living organisms

D. all of them

Answer: D

5. Cyanobacteria are

A. chemicheterotrophs

- B. photoautotrophs
- C. photoheterotrophs
- D. chemoautotropha\s

Answer: B

6. Which one of the following is neigher a

prokaryote nor an eukaryote?

A. E.coli

B. Yeast

C. Cyanobacteria

D. TMV

Answer: D

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

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Monera

D. Mycota

Answer: C

8. All unicelluar organisms with a true nucleus

were included in the kingdom

A. Protozoa

B. Fungi

C. Monera

D. Protista

Answer: D

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

10. In two kingdom classification prokaryotes are placed in

A. kingdom plantae

B. Kingdom animalia

C. scyphozoa

D. protozoa

Answer: A

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

A. Paramoecium

B. Euglena

C. Entamoeba

D. Monocystis

Answer: B

12. Thallophyta includes

A. algae, fungi, bacterial and lichens

B. fungi and bacteria

C. algae, fungi, lichens

D. algae and fungi

Answer: A

13. Whittaker proposed

A. Five-kingdom classification

B. Four-kingdom classification

C. Three-kingdom classification

D. Two-kingdom classification.

Answer: A

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

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

A. Protista

B. Animallia

C. Plantae

D. Monera

Answer: A

16. Holophytic nutritionn occurs in

A. Hydra

B. Euglena

C. Entamoeba

D. Amoeba

Answer: B



17. Feeding one dead and decaying organisms

is a nutrition called

A. saprotrophic

B. parasitic

C. holozoic

D. autotriophic

Answer: A

18. Latest classification of biological kingdoms

has been proposed by

A. Haeckel

B. Whittaker

C. John Ray

D. Linnaeus

Answer: B

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

A. 5

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: A

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

21. Which one of the following is not eukaryotic?

A. Monera

B. Plantae

C. Animalia

D. Protista

Answer: A

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

23. Diener discovered

A. free infectious DNA

B. free infectious RNA

C. baceriophage

D. free infectious protein

Answer: B

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

25. Which one does not posses nucleic acid?

A. Mycoplasms

B. Viroid

C. Virus

D. Prion

Answer: D



26. Phylogenetic system of classification is base done

A. Biochemical properties

B. Evolutionary relationship

C. Quantitative assessment of similarities

and difference between organisms

D. Cytological characters

Answer: B

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

28. Symbiotic nitrogen fixation is found in

A. Oscillatoria

B. Azotobacter

C. Nitrobacter

D. Rhizobium

Answer: D

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

30. The structure absent in bacteria is

A. Centriole

B. Plasmid

C. Flagella

D. Nucleoid

Answer: A

31. Branched chain lipods occur in the cell

memebranes of

A. Mycoplasma

B. Actinomycetes

C. Streptomyces

D. Archaebacteira

Answer: D

32. The shape of Vibrio cholerae is

A. Rod-like

B. Helical

C. Circular

D. Comma like

Answer: D



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

A. Endospore

- **B. Heterocyst**
- C. Akinete
- D. Exospore

Answer: A



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



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



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 rise 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

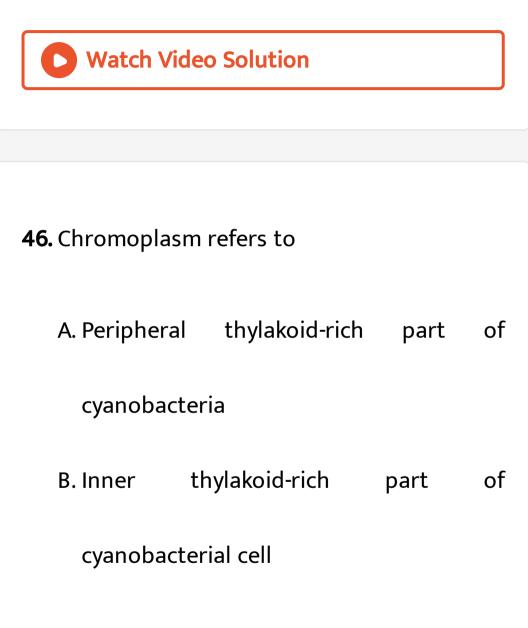
A. Lipid

B. Protein

C. Amide

D. Carbohydrate







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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



50. Bacterial resistance to antibiotic ampicillin

can be due to presence of

A. Lactanase

B. Phosphotransferase

C. Ampicillinase

D. Penicillinase

Answer: D



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





53. Pigments phycocyanin and phycoerythrin occur in

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Cyanophyceae

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaebacteria





54. Which one inhibits protein synthesis by binding to 505 ribosome?

A. Streptomycin

B. Tetracycline

C. Penicillin

D. Erythromycin

Answer: D



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

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Viruses

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi





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

A. Chitin

B. Muramic acie

C. Cellulose

D. Pectin





57. In bacteria cell division is

A. Mitotic

B. Meiotic

C. Amitotic

D. All of them

Answer: C



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

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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



62. A synbiotic bacterium is

- A. Xanthomonas compertris
- B. Rhizobium leguminosarum
- C. Enimia
- D. Agrobacterium

Answer: B



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

A. Endospore

B. Endotoxins

C. Endogunous buds

D. None of them

Answer: A

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64. In prokaryotes, mitochondria are absent.

Krebs cycle occurs overs

A. ribosomes

- B. Plasma membrane
- C. Nucleoid
- D. Cytroplasm

Answer: B



65. The difference between Gram positive and

negative bacteria is

A. ribosomes

- B. Cell membrane
- C. Cell wall
- D. Mitochondira

Answer: C



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



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

 $\mathsf{B.}\,0.2\mu$

 $\mathsf{C.}\,0.10\mu$

D. $2\mu m$

Answer: D



71. Breggiotoa oxidises

- A. S to SO_4
- B. $Fe^{++} \rightarrow Fe^{+++}$
- C. H_2O to S
- D. all of them

Answer: A



72. The cyanobacteria are also reffered to as

- A. Blue-gren 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 Chlamydomanas?

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



75. Mircrobe used for biocontrol of pest butterfly caterpillars is

A. Trichoderma sp.

B. Saccharomyces cerevisine

C. Streptococcus sp.

D. Bacillus thuringienis

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



78. Archaebacteria differ form 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 posses

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Fucus sp.

C. Chlorella sp.

D. Methanogenes

Answer: D



81. Which one of the followings is causative

agent at plague?

A. Shigella flesneri

B. Bordetella pertuses

C. Staphyloacocus aureus

D. Yersinia pestis

Answer: D



82. Which one of the following matching pairs

is wrong?

A. Bacterial cell wall-Cellulose

B. Bacterial ribosome -165 rRNA

C. Baceteriae flagella-Protein

D. Bacterial gloycocalyx-Celluose

Answer: A

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83. Methanogens belong

A. Slime mould

B. Eubacteria

C. Archaebacteria

D. Dinoflagelates

Answer: C

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

A. Eubacteria

B. Cynanobacteria

C. Mycobacteria

D. Archaebacteria

Answer: D

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85. Spliceosomes are not found in cells of

A. Fungi

B. Animals

C. Bacteria

D. Plants

Answer: C



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

A. cyst formation

B. binary fission

C. gametic meiosis

D. zygotic meiosis





87. The group of algae posseses representiver

belonging to kingdom

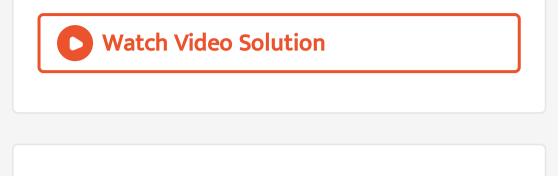
A. Monera

B. Protista

C. plantae

D. all of them

Answer: D



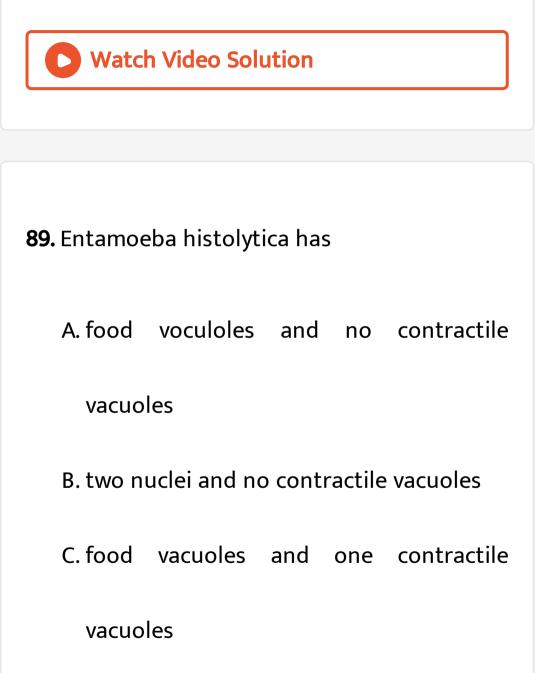
88. Phososynthetic protists contribute percentage of global photosynthesis

A. 70~%

- B. 25-50~%
- C. 10 %

D. 80~%





D. one pesudopodium and one contractile

vacuoles

Answer: A



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

A. sporozoite

B. trophozoite

C. schizont

D. merozoite

Answer: A



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

A. Malaria

B. Filaria

C. Giardia

D. Kala-azar

Answer: A



92. Which species of Plasmodium causes

malignant tertian malaria?

A. P.malariae

B. P.vivax

C. P.ovale

D. P.faciparum

Answer: D



93. What is the main function of contractile

vacuoles in Protozoa?

A. excretion

B. osomoregulation

C. food regulation

D. reproduction.

Answer: B



94. Amoeba moves with the aid of

A. psudopodia

B. pseudoplasmodia

C. flagella

D. cilia

Answer: A

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95. In Paramoecium, the phenomeon of

cyclosis is associated with

A. excretion

B. locomition

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 celluolose?

A. Trichonympha

B. Tetrahymena

C. Physarum

D. Leishmania

Answer: A



97. The slug-like phase of the cellular slime

moulds life cycle is called

A. macrocyst

B. sporangia

C. pseudoplasmodium

D. plasmodium

Answer: C



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



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 folloiwng 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 followng forms of malarial parasite escapes during digestion int eh 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



104. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in

A. Euglena

- B. Paramoecium
- C. Amoeba

D. Navicula

Answer: A

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105. The storage product of Euglena is

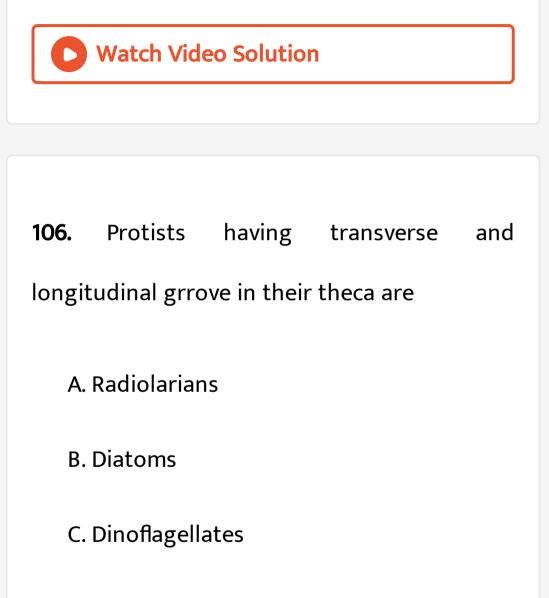
A. chrysolaminarin

B. paramylum

C. oil

D. glycogen

Answer: B



D. Foraminifernas





107. Multinucleated decomposer organism is

A. Dictyoastelium

B. Arcella

C. Pelomyxa

D. Physarum

Answer: D



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. Bladerwork

B. Paramoecium

C. Hydra

D. Liver fluke

Answer: B

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110. Death of host shall be disasters to

A. Symbiont

B. Commensal

C. Parasite

D. Predator

Answer: C



111. Centric discoid form of diatom is

A. Coscinodiscus

B. Stephanodiscus

C. Camphyloneis

D. Diploneis

Answer: A

112. Diatoms stay affloat due to

A. flagella

B. stored lipid

C. pseudopodia

D. all of them

Answer: B

113. Stage in which haemozoin is liberated

A. amoeboid

B. trophozoite

C. merozoite

D. sporozoite

Answer: C

114. Trichonympha is a symbiont in alimentary

canal of

A. Termite

B. Hermit crab

C. Diatom

D. Dinoflagellate

Answer: A

115. Which protistan shows bioluminescence?

A. Diatoms

B. Foraminiferans

C. Noctiluca

D. Euglena

Answer: C

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

117. Malaria is cause dby

A. Bacterium

B. Viruses

C. Helminth

D. Sporozoan

Answer: D

118. Which function as direct or indirect food

of al marine creatures?

A. Aquatic insects

B. Protozoans

C. Phytoplankton

D. Fish

Answer: C

119. Progressive diminishing size of diatoms is

prevented by production of

A. arthrospores

B. auxospores

C. bisidiospores

D. zoospores

Answer: B

120. Removal of micronucleus in Paramoecium

impairs

A. osmoregulation

B. reproduction

C. excretion

D. locomotion

Answer: B

121. Passive food ingestion in Amoeba is called

A. Cricumvallation

B. Invagination

C. Import

D. Circumfluence

Answer: C



122. Tonoplast is the membrane coverin the

A. ribosomes

B. vacuole

C. chloroplast

D. mitochondira

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 contractle vacuoles disppear				
C. the	contractile		vacuoles	remain
unchanged				
D. the contractile vacuoles become bigger				
in siz	ze			

Answer: B

124. Which one of the following organims is

not an eukaryote?

A. E.coli

B. Euglena virids

C. Amoeba proteus

D. Paramoecium caudatum

Answer: A

125. Where will you look for the sprozoites 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

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

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

128. Unicellular algae, diatoms and protozoans

are the members of

A. Protista

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Fungi

Answer: A

129. Which of the following originated first?

A. Eukaryotic cell

B. Grene Algae

C. Prokaryotic cell

D. None of these

Answer: C



130. Pseudopodia are produced by

- A. Plasma cell
- B. Mast cell
- C. Adipose cell
- D. Fibrolast cell

Answer: D



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 patogen 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 noramally a parasite but can also

become a saprophyte

Answer: C

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

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

A. Ingestion

B. Parasitic

C. Saprotrophic

D. both b and c

Answer: C

137. A sexual spore produced by a sac fungus is

called

A. conidium

B. ascospore

C. basidiospore

D. mycelium

Answer: B

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

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

A. Basidiomycotina

B. Zygomycotina

C. Deuteromycotina

D. Ascomycotina

Answer: B

140. Parasitic fungi have specialized hyphae

called

A. Soredia

B. Ascogonia

C. Conidia

D. Haustoria

Answer: D

141. The asexual spores are the characteristic

of ascomycetes are called

A. conidia

B. zygospores

C. ascospores

D. basidiospores.

Answer: A

142. Ectotrophic mycorrhiza is found in

A. Orhcids

B. Riccia

C. Ocimum

D. Pinus

Answer: D



143. In Ascomycotina, Karyogamy occurs within

the

A. anteridium

B. ascus

C. ascogenous hypha

D. ascogonium

Answer: C

144. The first organism to be found on a bare

rock formation is a

A. grass

B. fern

C. lichen

D. moss

Answer: C

145. pseudomycelium is formed in

A. Alternaria

B. Penicillium

C. Saccharomyces

D. Rhizopus

Answer: C

146. The female gametangium of Ascomycotina

is called

A. Perithecium

B. Cleistothecium

C. Ascogonium

D. Ascocarp

Answer: C

147. A haustourium of a fungus is meant for

A. increasing the spread of the disease

B. absorbing nourishment from the host

C. fixiing up the mycelium to the host

D. reproduction of the fungus.

Answer: B



148. Lomasome represents

A. mitochondrial equivalent

- B. irregular vacuole
- C. plastid
- D. memberane 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. contiuation 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. Bule-green algae

B. Lichen

C. Fungus

D. Bacterium

Answer: C



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





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

A. Autotrophic

B. Symbiotic

- C. Saprophytic
- D. Parasitic

Answer: C



- **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



157. The smuts of crop plants are caused by

A. Cystopus

B. Ustilago

C. Agaricus

D. Pucciia

Answer: B

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158. Collateral host is

A. Host in which life cyle 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



160. Fungi imperfect is

- A. Ascomycetes
- B. Deuteromycetes
- C. Phycomycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: B

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161. Torula Condition occurs is

A. Ulothrix

B. Rhizopus

C. Riccia

D. Spirogya





162. Fungal wall is formed of

A. Pectin

B. chitin

C. Cellulose

D. muramic acid

Answer: B



163. Failure of gametangial fusion is Rhizopus

forms

- A. Parthenospore
- B. Oidia
- C. Zygospore
- 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



166. Which one of the following is antifungal antibiotic?

A. Chloromycetin

B. Griseofulvin

C. Aureomycin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: B

167. Which one is an edible fungus?

A. Penicillium

B. Rhizopus

C. Agaricus

D. Mucor

Answer: C



168. Fungal flagellum originates from

A. Oxysome

B. Glyoxisome

C. Kinetosome

D. Dictyosomes

Answer: C

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169. In Mucor, conjugation results I

A. Zygospore

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



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





175. L.S.D. derived from

A. bacteria

B. fungus

C. 2,4D

D. alcohol

Answer: B



176. Zygospore of Mucor geminatesto form

A. germtube

B. hyphae

C. promycelium

D. mycelium

Answer: C

177. Branched conidiophores are found in

A. Rhizopus

B. Penicillium

C. Saccharomyces

D. Ustilago

Answer: B

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

A. internuclear spindle

B. intranuclear spindle

C. karychorisis

D. both b and c

Answer: D

179. The sexual spore produced by a sac-

fungus is called

A. condium

B. ascospore

C. basidiospore

D. mycelium

Answer: B

180. Part of mushroom visible above th ground

is

A. Ascogonium

B. Ascocar

C. Basidiocarp

D. Basidium

Answer: C

181. The highest number of species in the

world is represented by

A. mosses

B. fungi

C. lichens

D. algae

Answer: B

182. A good producer of citric acid is

A. Pseudomanas

B. Clostridium

C. Aspergillus

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: C

183. Which one of the following fungi contains

hallucino-gens?

A. Ustilago sp.

B. Morchella esculenta

C. Amanita muscaria

D. Neurospora sp

Answer: C

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

185. Which one of the following matches is correct?

A. Phytophtora \rightarrow Aseptate mycelium

 \rightarrow Basidiomycetes

B. Alternaria \rightarrow sexual reproduction

(absent) \rightarrow Deutero-mycetes

C. Mucor \rightarrow Reproduction by conjugation

 \rightarrow Ascomycetes

D. Agaricus ightarrow Parastic fungus ightarrow

Basidomycetes

Answer: B



186. Lilchen with a brached system but small

base is

A. Foliose

B. Crustose

C. Symbiont

D. Fructicose

Answer: D



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





189. Lichens show

A. mutualism

B. parasitism

C. mycorrhizal association

D. commensalism

Answer: A



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

193. Organisms which are indicator of SO_2 -

pollution of air

A. Puff balls

B. Mushrooms

C. Lichens

D. Mosses

Answer: C



194. Parmelia is a

A. Moss

B. Foliose lichen

C. Crustose lichen

D. Fruticose lichen

Answer: B

195. Litmus is obtained from

A. Ascoboulus

B. Parmelia

C. Usnea

D. Roccela

Answer: B

196. The male sex organ of lichen is

A. ascus

- B. spermogonium
- C. ascothecium
- D. none of them

Answer: B

197. The algal part of ichen is

A. phycobiont

B. mycobiont

C. both a and b

D. none of them

Answer: A

198. Lichens multiply by

A. Oidium

B. Ascospore

C. Soridia

D. Conidia

Answer: C



199. Coliphages are virus parasitizing

A. E.coli

B. Yeast

C. Fungi

D. alimentary canal

Answer: A

200. The most mutable virus is

A. Influenza virus

B. Chicken pox pirus

C. Dengue virus

D. HIV

Answer: D

201. Hacteriophage T_2 is

A. Cuboidal

B. Binal

C. Spherical

D. Filamentous

Answer: B

202. The plant Virus having DNA is

A. potato mosaic virus

B. TMV

C. cauliflower mosaic virus

D. none of them

Answer: C

203. A bacterio phage possesses an enzyme

A. urease

B. lysozyme

C. proteae

D. dehydrogenase

Answer: B

204. Circular single-stranded DNA occurs in

bacteriophage

A. $\Phi imes 174 imes M13$

B. $T_3, \Phi 6$

 $\mathsf{C}. \sigma, T_5$

D. T_2, T_4

Answer: A

205. Potato leaf roll disease is caused by

A. Microspores

B. Bacterium

C. Mycoplasma

D. Virus

Answer: D



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



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. Bacteriods

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



213. A harmful lichen is

A. Letharia

B. Usnea

C. Cladonia

D. Umbilicaria

Answer: A

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214. Genetic matieral of retroviruses is

A. Nucleoprotein complexes

B. DNA and RNA

C. RNA

D. DNA





215. Reinder Moss is

A. Cnidarian

B. Bryophyta

C. Lichen

D. Fungus

Answer: C



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

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

A. Rabies

B. Tuberculosis

C. AIDS

D. Mumps

Answer: B

218. The one which does not lose its identity

even after crystalization is

A. Bacterium

B. Viruses

C. Protistian

D. Microbe

Answer: B

mosquito?

A. Typhus

B. Yellow fever

C. Elephantiasis

D. Plague

Answer: B

220. Viruses which infect bacteria, multiply and

cause their lysis are

A. Lytic

B. Lysozymes

C. Lypolitic

D. Lysogenic

Answer: A

221. Lichen growing on wood is called

A. Saxicolous

B. Lignocolous

C. Corticolours

D. Terricolous

Answer: B



222. Viral envelop contains

A. Proteins

- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Lipids
- D. all of them

Answer: D



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



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





227. Potato spindle Tuber disease is due to

A. Virus

- B. Bacterium
- C. Viroid
- D. Namatode





228. Spongform encephalopaty is caused by

A. E.coli

B. Viruses

C. Fungus

D. Prion

Answer: D

229. Dog distemper is a disease carried by a

A. Viroid

B. Prion

C. Virus

D. Bacterium

Answer: C

230. Which is caused by virus?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Diptheria

C. Polio

D. Typhorid

Answer: C

231. Which is the indicator of industrial pollution?

A. Bengal tiger

B. Lichen

C. Biston betularia

D. Chamaeleon

Answer: B

232. Virus free plant can be obtained by

A. Root tip culture

B. Shoot tip culture

C. Antibiotic treatment

D. Bordeaux mixture

Answer: C



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?

235. HIV is a

A. Retrovirus

B. Plant virus

C. both a and b

D. None of these

Answer: A

236. Viroids differ from viruses in having

A. DNA molecules without protein coat

B. RNA molecules with protein coat

C. RNA molecules witout protein coat

D. DNA molecules with protein coat

Answer: C

237. Algae are included in

A. Cormophytes

B. Embryophytes

C. Thallophytes

D. Tracheophytes

Answer: C

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

239. The anscestor of angiosperms is

supposed to be

A. Vaucheria

B. Volvox

C. Chara

D. Chlorella

Answer: C

240. Algae are characterised by

A. Phyrenoids

B. Thalloid plant body

C. Aquatic habitat

D. Unicellular sex organs.

Answer: B

241. The flagella ingreen algae are mostly apical in position

A. heterokant

B. tinsel type

C. isokont

D. both b and c

Answer: C

242. A full mature plant body, undifferentiated

into root, stem and leaf is called

A. Callus

B. Hyphae

C. Mycelium

D. Thallus

Answer: D

243. Most of filamentous green algae survive in

unfavourable condition by

A. hypnospore

B. zygote

C. Zygospore

D. zoospore

Answer: C

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

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Nerium

C. Porphyra

D. laminaria

Answer: C

245. Direct conjugation of two similar young

organisms is called

A. isogamy

B. hologamy

C. homogamy

D. parthenogenesis

Answer: B

246. Fire algae are

A. diatoms

B. sea weeds

C. desmids

D. dinoflagellates

Answer: D



247. Children of sea are

- A. Cyanobacteria
- B. Bacteria
- C. Algae
- D. Archaebacteria

Answer: C



248. Maximum photosynthesis is carried out

by

A. fress 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



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

A. Volvox

B. Ulva

C. Acetabularia

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



252. Tinsel flagellum bears mastigonemes are

called

A. Acronematic

B. Whiplash

C. Smooth

D. Pleuronematic

Answer: D



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





255. No gorwh of Spirogya can occur in

A. Stream

B. Pond

C. Ocean

D. River

Answer: C



256. The cell wall of diatom are rich in

A. Lignin

B. Silica

C. Carbonate

D. Calcium

Answer: B

257. Algae containing oil as reserve food belongs to

A. Phaeophyceae

B. Xanthophyceae

C. Chlorophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae

Answer: B

258. Basal cell of Ulotrix is

- A. Meristematic
- B. Holdfast
- C. Zoogonidium
- D. Antheridium

Answer: B



259. Non-motile gametes occur in

A. Spirogyra

B. Funaria

C. Selaginella

D. Ulothrix

Answer: A



260. Thin-walled non-flagellate spores are

A. Zygospore

B. Hypnospore

C. Zoospore

D. Aplanospore

Answer: D

261. Algae attached to stones are called

A. Epiploic

B. Epilithic

C. Caenolithic

D. none of them

Answer: B

262. Agar-Agar is obtained frum

A. Red algae

B. Brown algae

C. Green algae

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: B

263. In Ulothrix meiosis takes place in

A. Holdfast

B. Zoospores

C. Zygote

D. Cells of the filament

Answer: C

264. Which of the following is a parasite on

tea plant

A. Nostoc

B. Striga

C. Loranthus

D. Cephaleuros

Answer: D

265. The red algae may secrete and depositecalcium carbonate and appear like corals.Common red alga is

A. Gelidium

B. Polysiphonia

C. Batrachopermum

D. all of them

Answer: D

266. Group of algae in which sexual reproduction is absent

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Cyanophyceae

D. none of above

Answer: C

267. An alga rich in protein is

A. Chlorella

B. Spirogyra

C. Nostoc

D. Ulothrix

Answer: A



268. Yellow green pigmentaion is found in

A. Phaeophyta

B. Xanthophyta

C. Chlorophyta

D. Rhodophyta

Answer: B

269. Which one of the following is an example

of chlorophyl-lous thalophyte?

A. Spirogyra

B. Gnetum

C. Volvariell

D. Nephrolepis

Answer: A

270. Cell is wider and long in

A. Chlamydomonas

- B. Spirogyra
- C. Kelp
- D. Ulothrix

Answer: D



271. Sea lettuse 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. Agarcius

D. Nostoc

Answer: D

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273. Isogamous condition with non-flagellated

gametes is found is

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Spirogyra

C. Volvo

D. Fucus

Answer: B

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274. Which one of the followng 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



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



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

281. An example of colonial alga is

A. Volvox

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlorella

Answer: A

282. The smallest bryophyte is

A. Dawsonia

B. Zoopsis

C. Riciocarpus

D. Riccia fluitans

Answer: A::B



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283. Embryophytes include

- A. Spermatophytes
- B. Tracheophytes
- C. Bryophtes
- D. All of them

Answer: D

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284. A saprophytic bryophte 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



286. Liverwords 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. Multicelluar

D. All of them





288. Which is the fertile part of capsule?

A. Operculum

B. Theca

C. Columella

D. Apophysis

Answer: A::B



289. hair-cap moss is

A. Sphagnum

B. Funaria

C. Pogonatum

D. Polytrichum

Answer: D

290. In capsule of Moss, Shock absorbers are

A. Seta

B. Peristome teeth

C. Annulus

D. Trabeculae

Answer: D

291. Peristome teeth of moss show

A. Hygrochasy

B. Mesochasy

C. Xerochasy

D. None of them

Answer: C

292. Archegonium of Funaria secrets mucilage

rich in

A. Glucose

B. Malic acid

C. Citric acid

D. Sucrose

Answer: D

293. Sexual reproduction in bryophytes is

A. Isogamous

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

Answer: C



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. Pteriodophyta
- **B.** Phanerogams
- C. Bryophyta
- D. All of them

Answer: D



296. Telome theory of Zimmerman (1930) does

not apply to

- A. Tracheophytes
- B. Bryophtes
- C. Pterdophytes
- 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 and 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. archegonium of Pteris secrets a
substance which repels sperms of
Funaria
D. archegonium of Pteris secretes a
substance which attacts sperms of
Funaria

Answer: D



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. differentation 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 nutition

Answer: D

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

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

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

304. Mosses include

A. Marchantia

B. Anthoceros

C. Polytrichum

D. Sphagnum

Answer: C



305. In Funaria, calyptra is formed form

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



311. Golden Mine of liverworts is

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

Answer: D



312. In bryophytes, the adult plant body is

A. Sporophyte

B. Gametophyte

C. Sporophyll

D. Epiphyte

Answer: A::B



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

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

315. Which is peat moss?

A. Riccia

B. Sphagnum

C. Marchantia

D. Funaria

Answer: A::B



316. Structure protecting archegonia of

Marchantia is

A. Perichaetium

B. Periphysis

C. Apophysis

D. None of them

Answer: A::B::C

317. Marchantiais a byrophyte as it doesnot

contains

A. Independent sporophyte

B. Seeds

C. Roots

D. Vascular tissues

Answer: A::B::C

318. Acnhegoniophore is present in

A. Chara

B. Funaria

C. Adiantum

D. marchantia

Answer: D

319. Which of the following is responsible for

peat formation?

A. Sphagnum

B. Marchantia

C. Riccia

D. Funaria

Answer: A::B::C

320. Cormophytes are

A. Spermatophytes

- B. Angiosperms
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. All of them

Answer: D



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

322. Pteriodphytes have evolved from which

group of bryophytes?

A. Liverworts

B. Hornworts

C. Mosses

D. Peat moss

Answer: B

323. Telome theory of Zimmerman (1930)

applies to only

A. Tracheophytes

B. Brypohytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. None of them

Answer: C

324. Meristeles are found in the stele of

A. Pinus needle

B. Cycas stem

C. Ferm leaf

D. Fern rhizome

Answer: D

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

326. Rhizophore of Selaginela is

A. stem

B. leaf

C. organ sui generis

D. root

Answer: C

327. The spike is

A. collection of sporangia

B. Collection of spores

C. Tip of a dichotomous branch

D. Collection of sesile sporophylls

Answer: D

328. Adiantum, Pteris are

A. homosporous

B. homogametic

C. branches isomerous

D. leaves heteroporous

Answer: A

329. Some ferns attain a size of tree (about 20

m) it is

A. Cyathaea

B. Pteris

C. Selaginella

D. Adiantum

Answer: A

330. Leaves of ferns shows

A. parallel venetion

B. reticulate venetion

C. no venetion

D. furcate venetion

Answer: D

331. Golden fern is Onychinm. Which one is

walking fern?

A. Dryopteris

B. Pteris

C. Adiantum

D. Cheilanthis

Answer: C

332. Spores in bryophytes are haploid. Spores

in Ptreis are

A. polyploid

B. haploid

C. diploid

D. Hexaploid

Answer: B

333. What represent the gametophytic

generation in pteridophytes?

A. stomium

B. indusium

C. main plant body

D. Heart shaped prothallus

Answer: D

334. Young sporophyte of fern draws nutrition

from prothallus through

A. rhizoids

B. foot

C. haustroium

D. root

Answer: B

335. Polyploidy is common in

A. Pteridphytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Algae

D. Ferns

Answer: D



336. In ferns, archegonium secretes mucilage rich in

A. citric acid

B. glucose

C. malic acid

D. sucrose

Answer: C

337. False indusium is found in

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteis

C. Pteris

D. both a and c

Answer: D



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



342. In fern, archegonia ocurs on

A. roots

B. prothallus

C. sportophyte

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





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





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

A. Rhynia

- B. Selaginella
- C. Psilotum
- D. Lycopodium





347. Rementa occurs in

A. Funaria

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

Answer: B



348. Which is heterosporous?

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Equisetum

D. Salvinia

Answer: D

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

A. lager 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

350. Which of the following cryptogams having vascular tissue?

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Moss

D. Fern

Answer: D

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

352. Sparklin plant is

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes

Answer: C

353. Aquatic fern used as food and alkaloid is

obtained from

A. Azolla

B. Marsilea

C. Salvinia

D. All of these

Answer: B

354. Name one club-moss

A. Selaginella

B. Lycopodium

C. Marsilea

D. Equiseltum

Answer: B

355. Flowering plants seen to have originated

from

A. Psilophytes

B. Rhynia like plants

C. Tracheophyte ancestors

D. Chlorophyte ancestors

Answer: B

356. Which one of the following is the first

grouo pf vascular plants.

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophata

C. Pteridophyta

D. Spermatophyta

Answer: C

357. Circinate vernation is found in

A. Thallophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Gymnosperm

Answer: C

358. Plants without wombs are

- A. Spermatophytes
- B. Gymnoperms
- C. Monocots
- D. Tracheophytes

Answer: B



359. Seed bearing plants are

A. Embryophtes

B. Tracheophytes

C. Spermatophyte

D. Cormophytes

Answer: C

360. Which group of gymnosperms is close to

angiosperms?

A. Ginkgoales

B. Coniferales

C. Gnetales

D. Cycadales

Answer: C

361. Which one of the following form the dominant vegetion is colder regions?

A. Tracheophytes

B. Dicots

C. Rhododendron

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

362. The integument in straight sessile ovule

of guymnosperms is composed of

A. One layer

B. Integument is absent

C. Five layers

D. Three layers

Answer: D

363. Sessile, unitegmic orthoyropours and

exposed ovules are found in

A. Tree ferm

B. Angiosperms

C. Ferms

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D

364. Endosperm in gymnosperms is

A. Triploid

B. Diploid

C. Haploid

D. Tetraploid

Answer: C

365. Gymnosperms are

A. Mostly trees

B. Perennials

C. Xerophytic

D. All of them

Answer: D

366. Usually gymnosperms do not have double

fertilization except in

A. Gnetum

B. Ephedra

C. Pinus

D. Welwitshia

Answer: B

archegonium of

A. Cycas and ferns

B. Tracheophytes

C. Cycas and Pinus

D. None of them

Answer: C

368. Cycal is

A. Dioecious

B. Monoecious

C. Hermaphrodite

D. None

Answer: A



369. Organised female cone is absent in

A. Pinus

B. Cycas stem

C. Taxus

D. None of them

Answer: B

370. Siphonogamy coupled wit zooidiogamy is

found in

A. Gnetum

B. Pinus

C. Cycas and Pinus

D. Angiosperms

Answer: C

371. Roots of Pinus seedling are associated

with

A. Fungus

B. Microbes

C. Bacteria

D. Algae

Answer: A

372. Number of needles per spur of Pinus longifolia is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 5

Answer: D

373. Pines project themselves from microbes

and insects through

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Resin

C. Needles

D. Bark

Answer: B

374. Pollens of Pinus cause

A. Hay fever (rhinitis)

B. Neuritis

C. Gastritis

D. Bronchitis

Answer: A

375. Source of Chir wood is

A. Pinus khasya

- B. Pinus gerardiana
- C. Pinus excelsa
- D. Pinus longifolia

Answer: D



376. In Pinus, the male gametes are

A. Multiciliate

B. Nonciliate

C. Uniciliate

D. Biciliate

Answer: B



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

378. A medicine for respiratiory disorders is

obtained from

A. Eucaluptus

B. Ephedra

C. Sccharum

D. Cannabis

Answer: B

379. Sago palm is

A. Cedrus

B. Cycas

C. Taxus

D. Pinus

Answer: B



380. Which one of living fossil?

- A. Selaginella
- B. Pinus
- C. Cycas
- D. None of them

Answer: C



381. Gymnosperms are called naked plants

because they lack

A. Endosperm

B. Testa

C. Ovary wall

D. Cotyledons

Answer: C

382. Ephedra and Gnetucm are exception to

gymnosperms as they show

A. Aggregation of sporophylls

B. Presence of ovules

C. Double fertilization

D. Siphonogamy

Answer: C

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

384. Pollen grains of Pinus are

A. Bisaccate

B. Nonsaccate

C. Monosaccate

D. Trisaccate

Answer: A



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. Cycaldofilicales
- C. Coniferales
- D. Gnetales

Answer: B



387. The gametophyte is not an independent,

free -living generation in

A. Polytricum

- B. pinus
- C. Adiantum
- D. Marchantia

Answer: B



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. Grymnosperms are also called softwood

spermatophytes because they lack

A. xylem fibres

B. cambium

C. phloem fibres

D. thcikwalled 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. Salviniaa, Ginkgo and Pinus all are

gymnosperms

B. Sequoia is one of the tallest trees

C. The leaves of gymnosperms are not well

adapted to extrems of climate

D. Gymnosperms are both homosporopus

and heteropsporous

Answer: B

393. Select the mismatch

A. Cycas-Dioecious

B. Salvinia-Heterosporous

C. Equisetum-Homosporous

D. Pinus -Dioecious

Answer: D

394. First known flowering plants appeared in

A. Silurian

B. Jurassic period

C. Carboniferous

D. Cretaceous

Answer: B

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:



396. An angiosperms family without xylem vessels is

A. Magnoliaceae

B. Winteraceae

C. Annonaceae

D. Ranunculaeae

Answer: B

397. An advanced character of angiosperms is

- A. Double fertilization
- B. Pollen tube
- C. Fruit formation
- D. None of them

Answer: A



398. Angiosperms are called

A. Spermatophytes

B. Anthophytes

C. Cormophytes

D. xerophytes

Answer: B

399. Which structure is found in angiosperms

but not in gymnospems?

A. Stigma

B. Pollen tube

C. Ovule integument

D. Carpel

Answer: A,D

400. The cotyledon in monocot plant in one

and

A. Terminal

B. | Vertical

C. Laterial

D. Basal

Answer: A

401. Position of plumule in dicot seed is

A. Apical

B. Plumule is absent

C. Horizontal

D. Lateral

Answer: A



402. Which group of angiosperms has longer

life span?

A. Monocols

B. Dicots

C. Both a and b

D. none of them

Answer: B

403. Secondary aquatic plants are

A. nelumbo

B. Azolla

C. Hydrilla

D. All of them

Answer: D



404. Man made angiosperm is

A. Triticale

- B. Potato
- C. Maize
- D. Barley

Answer: A



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



407. A plant growing on other plant without

drawing any nourishment is

A. Saprophyte

B. Symbiont

C. Epiphyte

D. Ectoparasite

Answer: C



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





411. A non-green plant is

A. Orobanche

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

Answer: D



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. Brassicaeae

Answer: B

415. Angiosperms differ from gymnosperms is

having

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

Answer: C



416. Which is not a monocot?

A. Palm

B. Orchid

C. Banana

D. Rose

Answer: D



417. Phylogenetic system of angiosperm

classification was given by

A. Hutchinson

B. Takhtajan

C. Hallier

D. All of the above

Answer: D

418. Vessel are absent in angiosperm

A. Drimys

B. Dillenia

C. Magnolia

D. none of them

Answer: A



419. Which one is the hardest plant product?

A. Cutin

- B. Sporopollenin
- C. Suberin
- D. Lignin

Answer: B



420. Which series includes remales, parietales

and malvales?

A. Inferae

- B. Thalamiflorae
- C. Calyciflorae
- D. Discilflorae

Answer: B

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421. Triticum aestivum is

A. Triploid

B. haploid

C. Hexaplod

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



423. Polyadelphous codition is characteristic

of family

A. Rutaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Compositae

Answer: A



424. In angiosperms, functional megaspore

develops into

A. ovule

B. embryo sac

C. pollen sac

D. endosperm

Answer: B



425. Megasporangium is equivalent to

A. embryo sacd

B. fruit

C. nucelus

D. ovule

Answer: D

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426. Male gametopjhyte with least number of

cells is present in

A. Pinus

B. Pteris

C. Funaria

D. Lilium

Answer: D

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427. Double fertilizations is exhibited by

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperms





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

A. Amoeba

B. Hookworm

C. Tapeworm

D. Ascaris





429. In which mammals do the testis remain in

the abdomen?

A. Elephant

B. Ox

C. Rabbit

D. Humans





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

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





431. Coelom derived from blastocoel is known

as

A. Haemocoelom

B. Pseudocoelom

C. Schizocoel

D. Enterocoelom





432. Ovary is single in

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Aves

D. Mammals

Answer: C



433. In Elasmobranchi, oviducts are called

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

Answer: B

434. Tooth-shaped scales are

A. Placoid

B. Ganoid

C. Ctenoid

D. Cycloid

Answer: A

435. Bat is a member of order

A. Legomorpha

B. Hymenoptera

C. Urodela

D. Chiroptera

Answer: D

436. Which one is a cat fish?

A. Wallago attu

B. Cirrhius mirigala

C. Catla catla

D. Labeo rohita

Answer: A

437. Which of the following have notochord

throughout life?

A. Amphioxus

B. Snake

C. Fish

D. Birds

Answer: A

438. Fishes belong to class Dipnoi are called as

A. Dog fish

B. Organ fish

C. Lung fish

D. none of them

Answer: C

439. Carapace is present on the dorsal surface

of

A. Alligator

B. Phyton

C. Tortoise

D. Elephant

Answer: C

440. An animal devoid of anus is

A. Periplanta

B. Pheretima

C. Fasciola

D. Unio

Answer: C



441. In Hydra, lining of gastrovascular cavity

does not contain

A. Interstitial cells

B. Cnidoblasts

C. Sensory cells

D. none of them

Answer: B

442. Beetle larva is

A. Grub

B. Nymph

C. Caterpillar

D. Maggot

Answer: A



443. Torsion occurs in the visceral mass of

- A. Monoplacophora
- B. Cephalopoda
- C. Pelecypoda
- D. Gastropoda

Answer: D



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. Bipinnaira

Answer: C



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



448. In which of the following organisms, self

fertilization is seen?

A. Liver fluke

B. Earthworm

C. Round worm

D. Fish

Answer: A



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





451. Choose the mior carp from the following

- A. Ctenopharymgodon ideella
- B. Labeo bata
- C. Labeo calhasu
- D. Cyprinus carpio

Answer: B



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 niot an example

of terrestrial animal?

A. Cobra

B. Rabbit

C. Bat

D. Salamander

Answer: D

455. Which of the phyla has bilateral symmetry

and is coelomate?

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Coelenterata

C. Echinodermata

D. Chordata

Answer: D

456. Metagenesis is seen is the life cycle of

A. Sea anemones

B. Obelia

C. Hydra

D. Asredi

Answer: B



457. Scolex and proglottids are present in

A. Taenia

B. Nector

C. Filaria

D. Dracunculus

Answer: A

458. Clitelum is absent in

A. Hirudinea

B. Euthyperus

C. Pheretimus

D. Nereis

Answer: D



459. Majority of molluscs are

- A. Gynandromorph
- **B.** Intersex
- C. Bisexual
- D. Unisexual

Answer: D



460. Ink gland are present in

A. Pila

B. Sepia

C. Aplysia

D. Clinton

Answer: B

461. Which of the following is not a bivalve

molluscs?

A. Doris

B. Mytilus

C. Snail

D. Teredo

Answer: A,C

462. Green glands are the excretory organs of

A. Myriapoda

B. Insecta

C. Arachnida

D. Crustaceans

Answer: D

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

A. Gills

B. Trachea

C. Ctenidium

D. Book gils and book lungs

Answer: C

464. Neutrogenic heart is found in

A. Birds

B. Human

C. Insect

D. Fish

Answer: C



465. Fibrous and cartilagenous endoskeleton

is present in

A. Labev

B. Lampreys

C. Protoyterus

D. Bramchiostoma

Answer: B

466. Identify living fossil fish

A. Lepidosiren

B. Nevcenatadus

C. Protoptervus

D. Latimeria

Answer: D



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 fuound 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



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



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. Kangroo

D. Prototheria





474. Double vaginal canal occur in

A. Elephant

- **B.** Primates
- C. Tachyglossus
- D. Marsupials





475. Homocercal tail is characteristic of

A. Clarias

B. Pristis

C. Trygon

D. Scoliodon

Answer: A

476. Parental care is best seen in a fish called

A. Hippocampus

B. Anabas

C. Trygon

D. Torpedo

Answer: A

477. Ichthyology is the science of study of

A. Dinosaurs

B. Birds

C. Reptiles

D. Fishes

Answer: D



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

A. Molluscs

B. Arthropods

C. Annelids

D. All of above

Answer: A

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

480. A four- chambered heart is characteristic

of

A. Mammals

B. Amphibians

C. Bony fish

D. None of the above

Answer: A

481. The amphibian's common receptacle for

the uninary, genital and digestive canal is the

A. Tympanum

B. Cloaca

C. Glottis

D. Vulva

Answer: B

482. The canal system is characteristic of

A. Sea horses

B. Sea urchins

C. Sea anemones

D. Sponges

Answer: D

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

484. The most intelligent of the invervtebrates

is considered to be the

A. Spider

B. Insect

C. Octopus

D. Earthworm

Answer: C

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

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

A. Porifera

B. Annelida

C. Echinodermata

D. Coelenterata

Answer: D

487. Which of the following is a bivalve?

A. Oyster

B. Snail

C. Octopus

D. Slug

Answer: A



488. Adaptation to colour visiion occurs in

A. Mammals

- **B.** Reptiles
- C. Aves
- D. All of them

Answer: D



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. Ambhibian

C. Whale

D. Elephant

Answer: B



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





493. Pactroal fins are enlarged in

A. Sciliodon

- **B.** Coccosteus
- C. Exocoetus
- D. Hippocampus

Answer: C



494. Primitive nervous system occurs is

A. Sponges

B. Annelida

C. Enchinodermata

D. Cnidaria

Answer: D

495. Which is an ectotherm

A. Camel

B. Rabbit

C. Pigeon

D. Lizard

Answer: D

496. Flagellated choanocytes is the

characteristics of the phylum

A. Cnidaria

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Ctenophora

D. Porifera

Answer: D

497. Which one is not uricotelic?

A. Frog

B. Cockroach

C. Bird

D. Lizard

Answer: A

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

A. Angiosperms

B. Birds

C. Insects

D. Fungi

Answer: C

499. Calcium metabolism in bird gets

disturbed due to the effect of

A. lead

B. DDT

C. Mercury

D. Copper

Answer: B

500. Which one is most abundant protein in

the animal world?

A. Insulin

B. Collagen

C. Haemoglobin

D. Trypsin

Answer: B

501. Motile zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Cut of female Anopheles

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

Answer: A



502. Aschelminithes differs from other phyla in

having

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

Answer: D

503. Which is not a character of chordates?

A. Diploblastic

B. Notochord

C. Pharyngeal gill slits

D. Dorsal nerve cord

Answer: A

504. A marine cartilaginous fish that can

produce electric current is

A. Scoliodon

B. Pristis

C. Torpedo

D. Trygon

Answer: C

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

A. Cnidaria

B. Echinoderms

C. Ctenophora

D. Cephalochordata

Answer: A

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

507. Planaria posses high capacity of

- A. Bioluminescence
- B. Metamorphosis
- C. Regeneration
- D. Alternation of generation

Answer: C

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

509. Gemmule is the asexual reproductive structure of

A. Sponge

B. Hydra

C. Chlamydomonas sp.

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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

511. Choose the correct statement

A. All pisces have gills covered by an operculum

B. All mammals are viviparous

C. Al cyclostomes donot posses jaws and

paired fins

D. All reptiles have a three chambered

heart

Answer: C



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

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

A. Oscula

B. Choanocytes

C. Mesenchymal cells

D. Ostia

Answer: B

1. What types of nutrition are found in Euglena?

A. Parasitic

B. Autotrophic

C. Saprobic

D. Holophytic

Answer: D

2. Three kingdom classification includes

A. Fungi

B. Plantae

C. Animalia

D. Protista

Answer: B::C::D

3. The extremaphiles are

A. Methanococcus

B. Thermus

C. Farroplasma

D. Cenarchaeum

Answer: B::D



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



7. Bacterial cell contains

- A. 80S ribosome
- B. mitocondria
- 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 oclour of red sea is due to the
presence of a cyano-bacterium

Trichodesmium erythraeum

Answer: A::C::D

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

10. Sexual reproduction in bacteria occur by

A. fission

B. conjugation

C. trasduction

D. sporulation

Answer: B,C



11. Gram negative aerobic bacteria are

A. Azotobacter

B. Rhizobium

C. Streptococcus sp.

D. Agrobacterium

Answer: A::B::D

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12. Archaebacteria 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 classsification,

the kingdom Monera comprises of

A. eubacteria

- B. green algae
- C. archaebacteria
- D. blue-gren 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



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 - Streptontyces noduscei

B. Tetracyclin - S.aureofaciens

C. Chloramphenico I-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. Dipteria-Corynebacterium diphteriae

C. Lyme disease-Borrelia bergdorferi

D. Peptic ulcer-Chlamidia

Answer: B::C



22. Which are the subkingdoms included in

Protista according to Whittaker?

A. Protophyta

B. Prokaryota

C. Gynomycota

D. Protozoa

Answer: A::C::D



23. Whate are the different methods of sexual

reproduction encountered the kingdom Protista?

A. Oogamy

- B. Syngamy
- C. Autogamy
- D. Conjugation

Answer: B::C::D

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24. Diastoms posses

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



26. Sarcodines are

A. Sporozoans

B. Ciliated protozoans

C. Amoeboid 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



30. Slime mould are of the following types?

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

Answer: C::D



31. Mention the acellular slime moulds?

- A. Dectyostelium
- B. Fuligo
- C. Physarum
- D. Polysphondylium

Answer: B::C



32. Name some Luminescent fungi

A. Panus

B. Pleurotus

C. Clutocybe

D. Agaricus

Answer: A::B::C

33. Which of the following causes ringworm?

A. Cerosporidium

B. Helminthosporium

C. Microsporum

D. Epirdermophyton

Answer: C::D

34. Which are methods of sexual reproduction

of Fungi?

A. Plasmogamy

B. Somatogamy

C. Conjugation

D. Gametangial copulation

Answer: A:B::D

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

36. Which of the following matches are correct?

A. Death cap-Armillaria mellea

B. Dead man's finger-Phalus impudicus

C. Paddy straw mushroom-Volvariella

volvacea

D. Honey mushroom-Gynomitra esculenta

Answer: A,C



37. Which of the following are medical lichen?

A. Peltigera

B. Evernia

C. Lobaria

D. parmelia

Answer: A,B.C

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

A. Pyricularia

B. Collectortichum

C. Dactylella bembiocoides

D. D.ellipsospora

Answer: C::D

39. Which of these are bracket fungi?

A. Morcella

B. Polyporus

C. Fomus

D. Agaricus

Answer: B::C



40. Name the crustose lichen of the following

A. Parmelia

- B. Lecanora
- C. Usnea
- D. Rhizocarpon

Answer: B::D



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



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



46. what are heteromerous lichens

47. Which of the following are characters of viruses?

A. They are obligate parasites

B. They are facultatively heterotrophic

C. The use the host machinery to multiply

D. They do not show matabolic activities

Answer: A::C::D

48. ss DNA viruses are

A. phage virus

B. Parvo virus

C. SV40

D. $\phi X174$

Answer: B::D



49. Name the diseases caused by viroids

A. CTD

B. PSTVd

C. BSE

D. CSVd

Answer: B::D

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50. Who disovered 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 orans

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-phycocyanin

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. Bryopis

C. Chlorella

D. Anacystis

Answer: C::D



57. Name the algae that are used in sewage

disposal

A. Euglena

B. Chlorella

C. Ulva

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: B,D



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



61. Vegetative reproduction in bryophytes occur by

A. tube formation

B. gemmae formation

C. Conjugation

D. death and decay method

Answer: A::B::D



62. The true mosses are

A. Bog moss

B. cord moss

C. birds's nest moss

D. s spike moss

Answer: A::B



- **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 ar biflagellate
- D. the female sex organ in the form of an

archegonium

Answer: C,D





- **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



67. Hornworts include

A. Anthoceros

B. Notothylus

C. Porella

D. Pellia

Answer: A::B

68. Pteriodophytes are vascular cryptogams. In

pteridophytes

A. water is essential for fertilization

- B. sporophyte represents dominant phase
- C. flagallated antherozoids(male gametes)

are formed in antheridia

D. multicellular hair or scales are called

fronds

Answer: A::B::C



A. selaginella

B. Lycopodium

C. Isoetes

D. Azolla

Answer: A::B::D

70. The homosporous pteridophytes are

A. Selaginella

B. equisetum

C. Salvina

D. Lycopodium

Answer: B::D

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71. The fossil pterdophyte 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



74. The correct statements about the roots of

gymnosperms are

A. mycrrohizae is present in Pinus

B. plant body is gametiophytic

present

D. caralloid 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 mgasporangium (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 tymnosperm

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. trancheids
- D. xylem parenchyma

Answer: C::D



81. The economically important plants of the family liliacea are

A. Henbance

B. Tomato

C. Onion

D. Garlic

Answer: C::D



82. The monocot plants are

A. Pisum

B. Brassica

C. Allium

D. Zea

Answer: C::D



83. The dicot plants are

A. Musa

B. Oryza

C. Camelia

D. mangifera

Answer: C::D

84. The vegetable angiospermic plants are

A. Onion

B. pea

C. Oat

D. Brinjal

Answer: A,B

85. Name the oil yeilding plants are

A. Coconut

- B. Salvinia-Heterosporous
- C. Til
- D. Sunflower

Answer: A::C::D



86. Name the pulse crops

A. Bajra

B. Arhar

C. Lentil

D. Soyabean

Answer: B::C::D



87. Which are millet crops?

A. Barbati

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. jowar

Answer: B::C::D



88. Name the Timber yeilding plants are

A. Siris

B. Teak

C. Arum

D. Gourd

Answer: A::B



89. What are the fruit plants?

A. Beet

B. banana

C. Orange

D. Mango

Answer: B::C::D



90. Name the spice yeilding plants

A. Data-palm

B. Sisal

C. Cumin

D. Tejpata

Answer: C::D



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

92. Transverse binary fission occurs in

A. Planaria

B. Paramecium

C. Amoeba

D. Hydra

Answer: B

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

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

95. Which is true about malarial parasite?

A. It is found in salivary gland of musquito

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



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

A. 6 marcrometes

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. Dactylozooid

B. Gonozooid

C. Gastrozooid

D. Phyllozooid

Answer: A::B::C

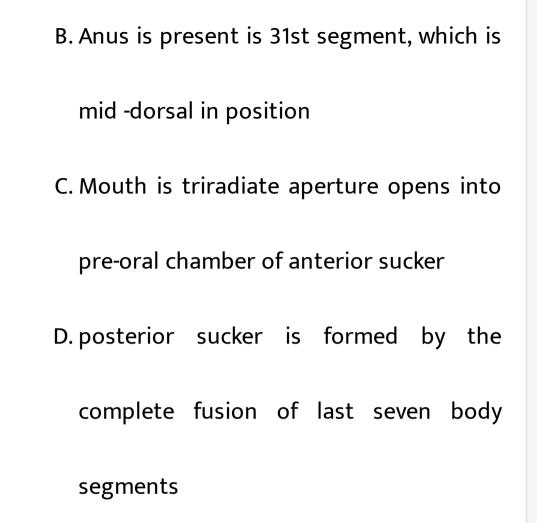


100. In the external apertures of body Hirudinaria granulosa

A. Femasle genital pores are mid vintral in

position between 3nd and 4th annuli of

11th segment



Answer: C::D

101. Which of the following are correct?

A. Wuchereria	bancro	ofti	causes	
elephantiasis	5			
B. Loa loa is co	ommonly ca	lled Afri	can eye	
worm				
C. Pin worm	or seat	worm	is an	
ectoparasite				
D. Dracunculus	medinensis	s compe	etes its	
whole life cyc	le in Cylops:			

Answer: A::B



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



103. The mouth parts iof Periplaneta americana include

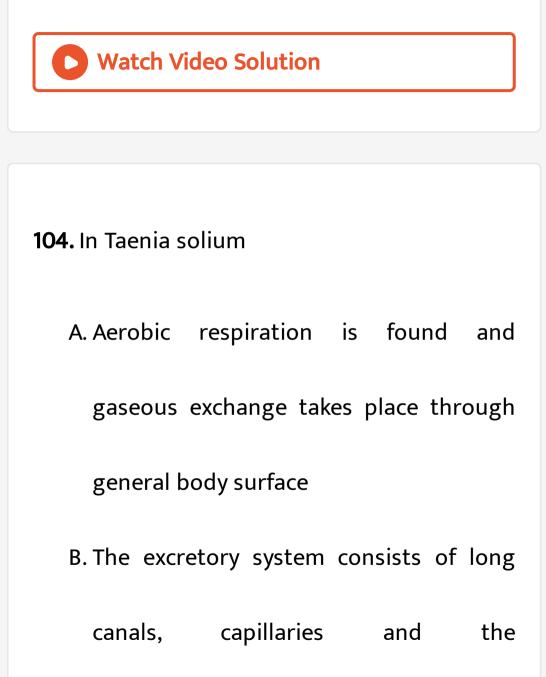
A. Pedicle

B. mandible

C. hypopharynx

D. cape

Answer: B::C



protonephridia on flame cells

C. Alimetnary canal is absent in all statges

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

106. In Mollusca, shell is secreted by

A. mantle

B. maize

C. wheat

D. osphradia

Answer:

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

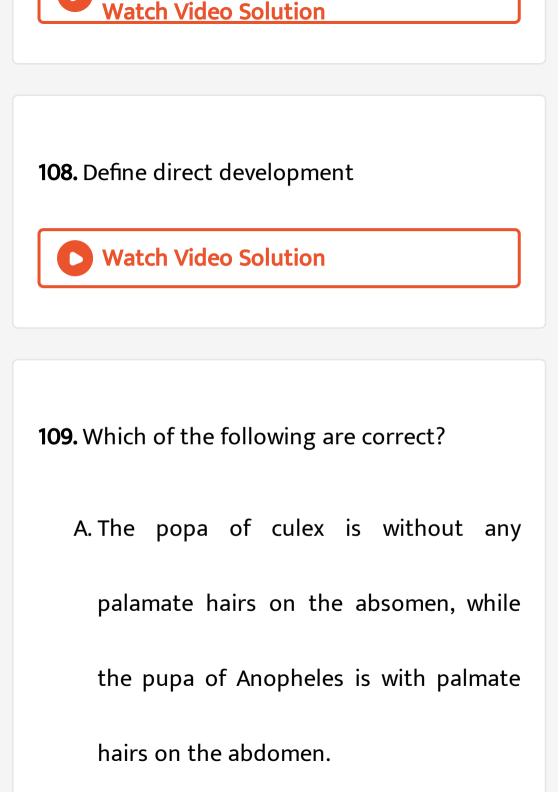
animals

D. coelom is well developed and of

enterocoelous type

Answer: A::B::D





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, which the respiratory trumpets of Anopheles are short and braod D. In the cale of Culex, each paddle bears a long bristle, while in the case of Anopheles pupa, each paddle bears

short bristle

Answer: A::C

Watch Video Solution

110. In exoskeleton of arthropods

A. The dosal sclerites are called tergum,

ventral sclerites as sterna and laterla

sclerites are called pleura

Β.	Chitinous	plates	present	over	the	body,
----	-----------	--------	---------	------	-----	-------

called sclerites

C. Epidermis is present above the cuticle,

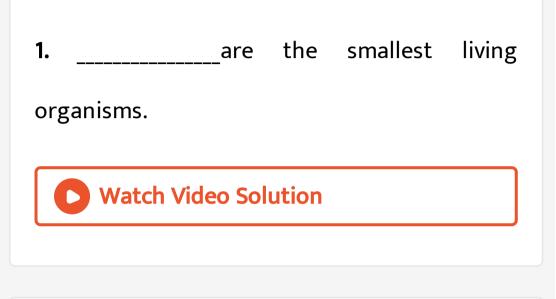
called hypodermis

D. Sclerites and joined with the help of soft

membranous structures called

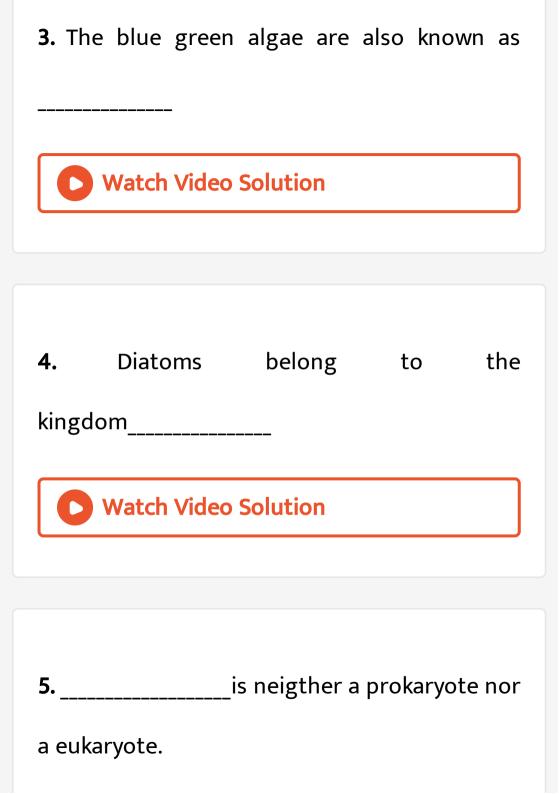
arthrodial membrane

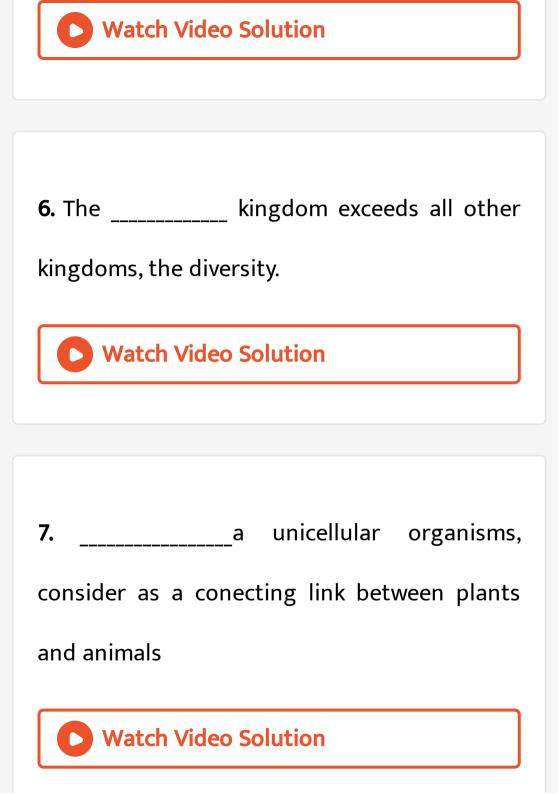
Answer: A::B::D



2. Organisms having true nucleus in their cells

are called_____





8. proposed latest classification						
of biological kingdoms.						
Watch Video Solution						
9. Methane bacteria oxidise methane to and						
Watch Video Solution						

10. _____produces a very virulent

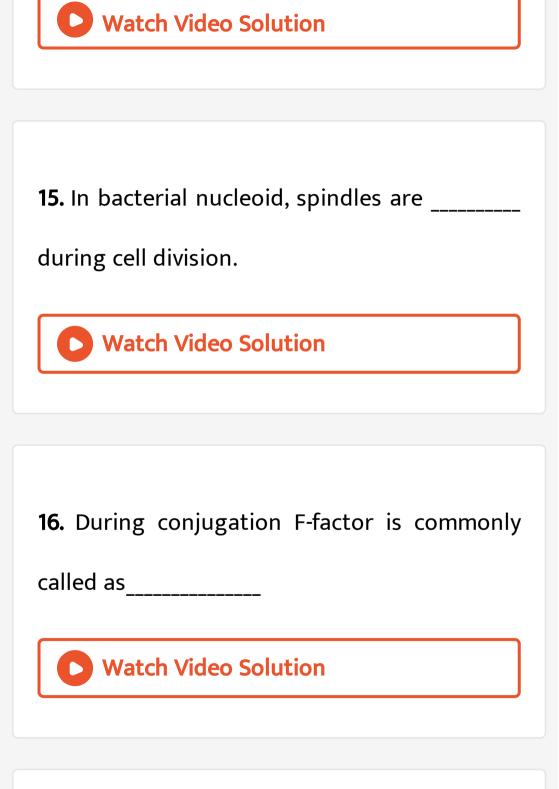
poison in canned foods.

Watch Video Solution

11. Streptomycin, tetracyline, erthromycin are

types of _____

12. Bacteria which cause decay are known					
asbacteria.					
Watch Video Solution					
13. Wilt potato is caused by					
Watch Video Solution					
14. The most comon method of reproduction					
in bacteria is					





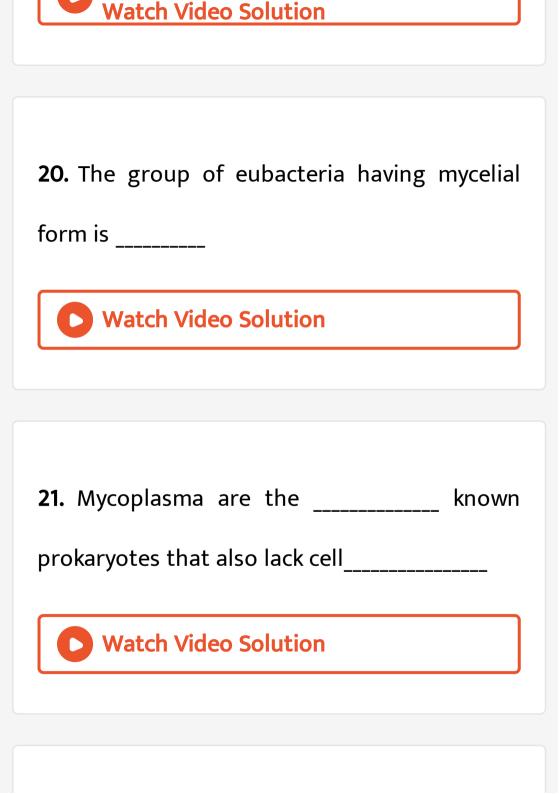


chemical eergy for reduction of CO_2

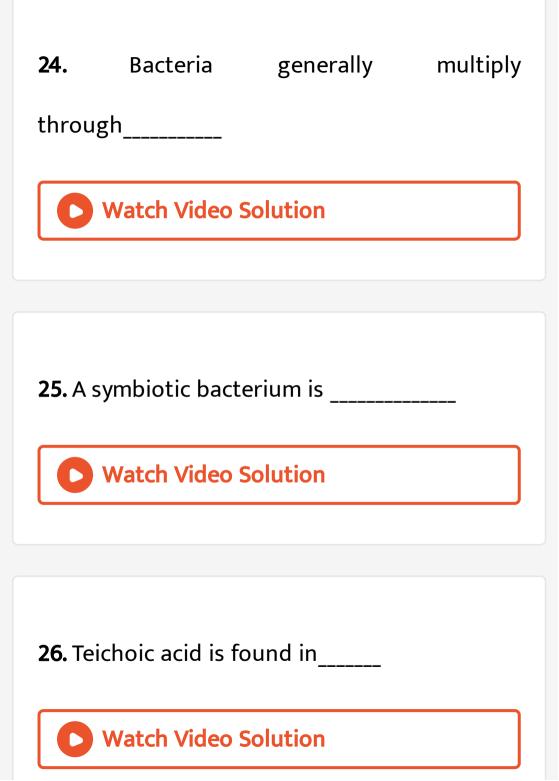
Watch Video Solution

19. what is fertlity plasmid





22. Studies in molecular homogy favours				
creation of three super kingdoms of				
bacteria and				
Watch Video Solution				
23. Depending upon colour, photoautotrophic bacteria are or purple.				
Watch Video Solution				



27. In prokaryotes, mitochondria are absent.

Krebs cycle occurs over_____



28. Pathogenecity of leprosy and tuberculosis

is due to _____.



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

30. Cellular slime moulds are _____ with

regard to chromosome number, while most

phases of life cycle of a plasmodial slime

mould is _____.

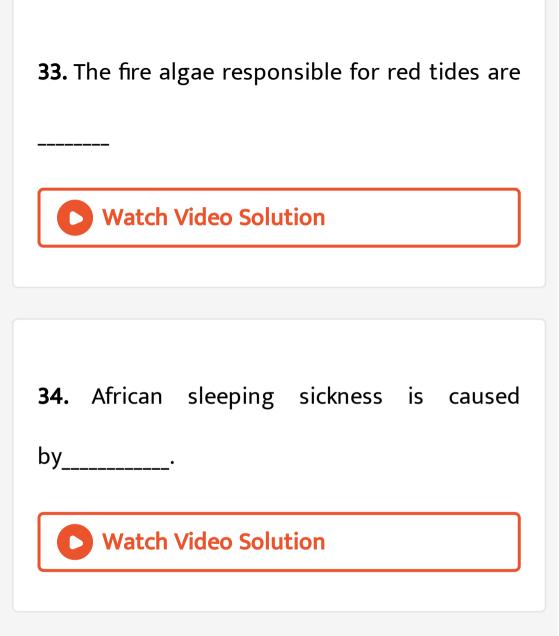
31. The digestion of food in all protozoan

protists is_____

Watch Video Solution

32. Contractile vacuoles are absent in _____

protozoans.



35. Sporozoa includes parastic protozoans in

which locomotory organelles are_____

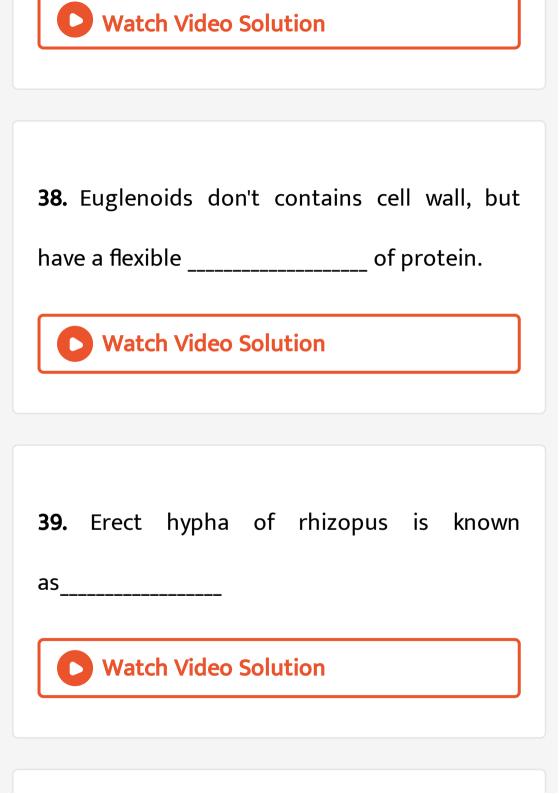
Watch Video Solution

36. The alternate host besides human being

for Plasmodium is_____.



37. The shape of Paramoecium is _____



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 make up

of_____ mycellium.

42. Mushrooms frequently appear in circles on

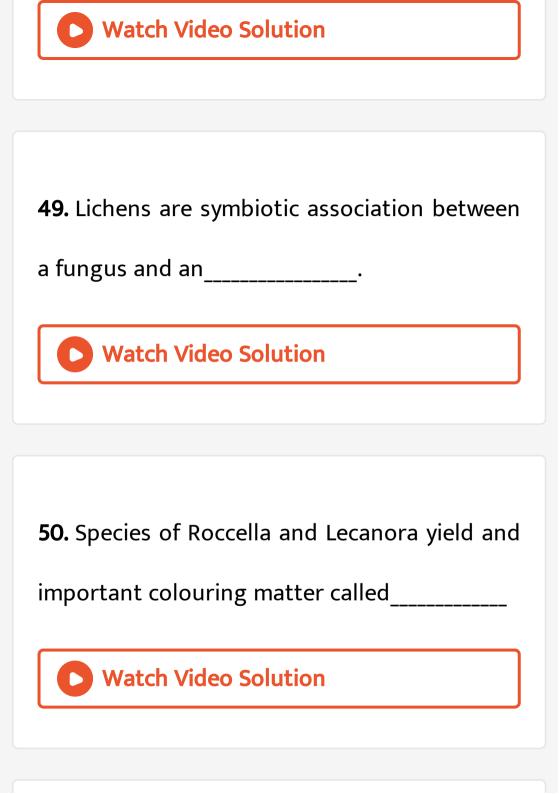
the ground.

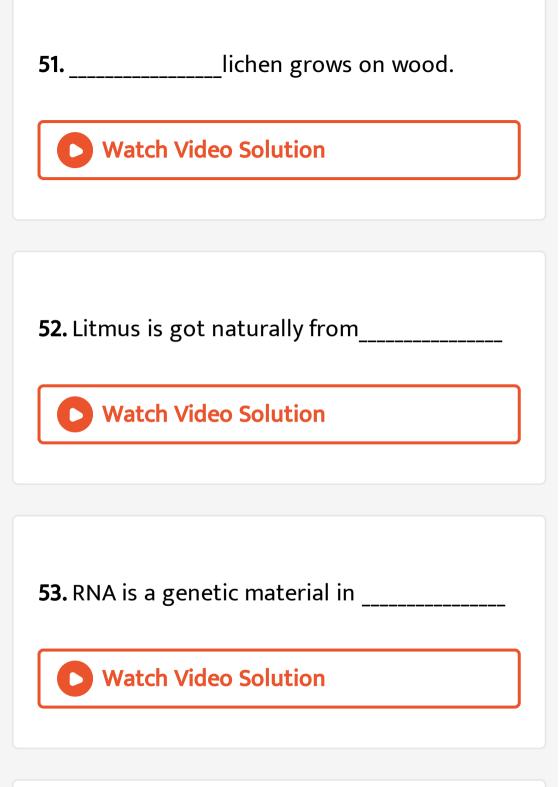
This	phenomenon	is	known
as			
Ow	atch Video Solution		

43. Umbrella like cap of mushroom is known

as____

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					





54. Polio virus has Watch Video Solution 55. Mature virus particle is called_____ Watch Video Solution 56. Rabies is caused by a_____ **Natch Video Solution**

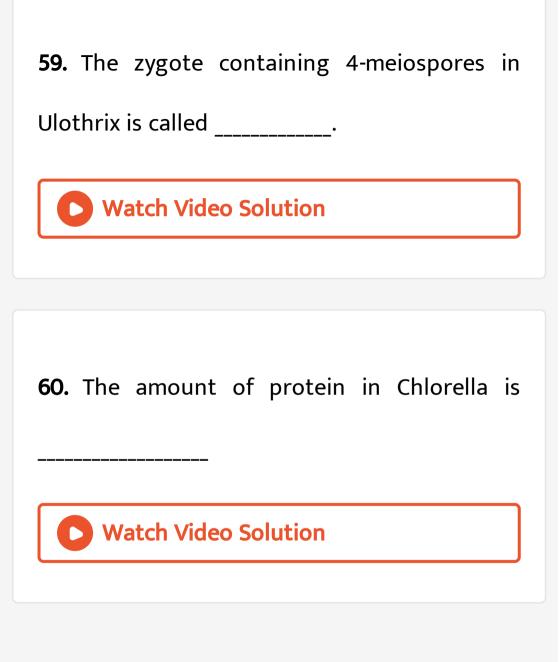
57. Vegetative reproduction in Spirogyra takes

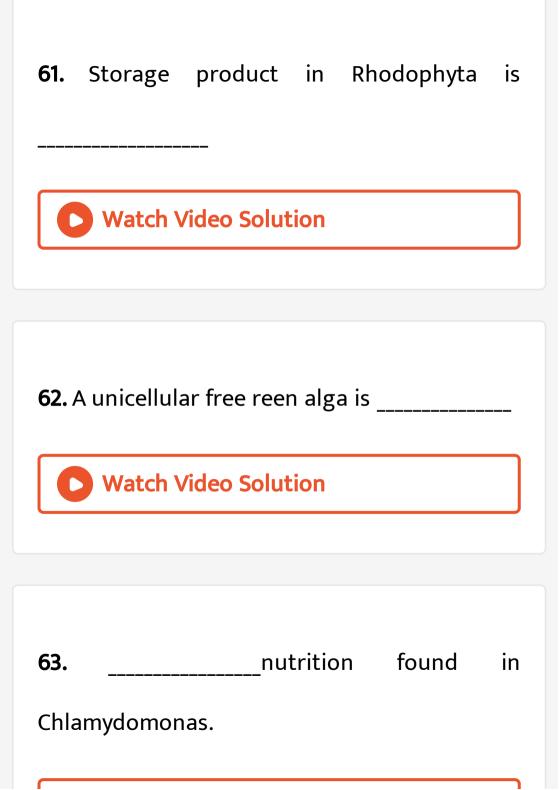
place by_____

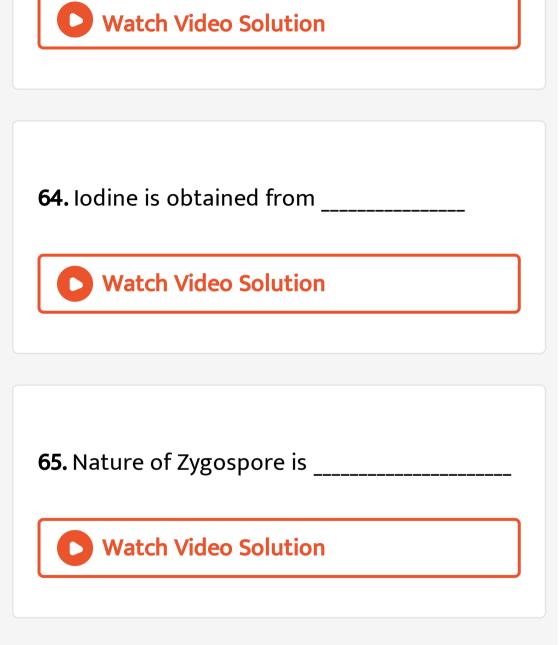
Watch Video Solution

58. Direct lateral conjugation is found in

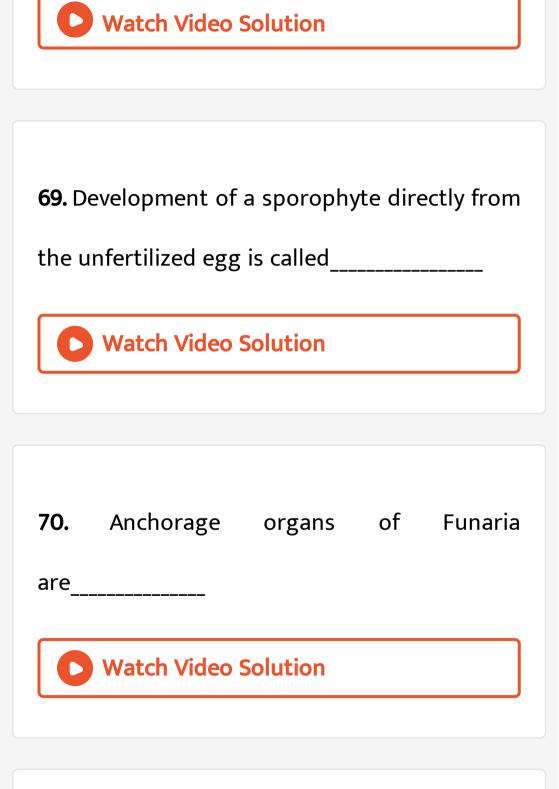




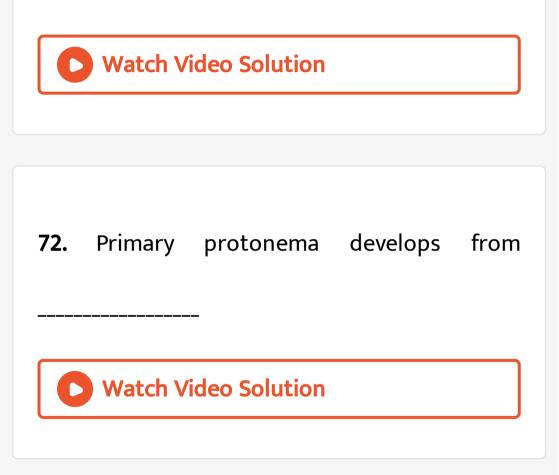


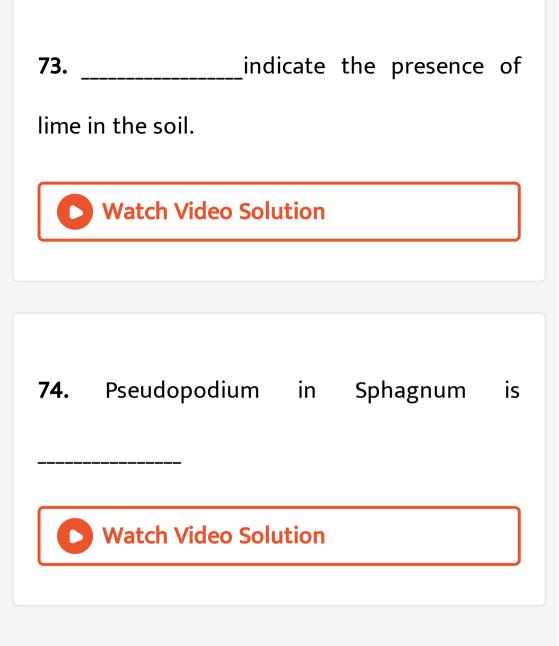


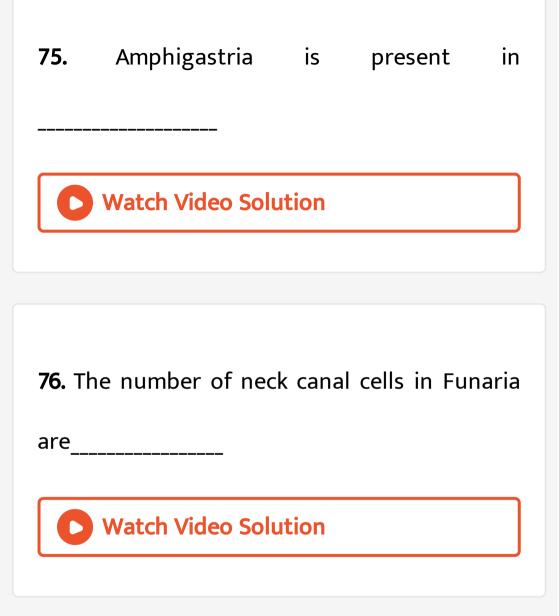
66.	Flagellated	gametes	are	absent	in
Watch Video Solution					
67.	Sex	organs	in	Funa	aria
develop					
Watch Video Solution					
68. Function of elaters is					

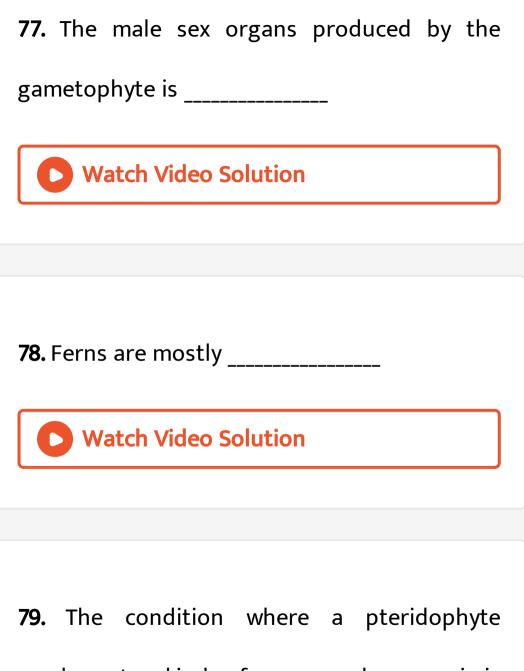


71. The retort cells are found in the stem of

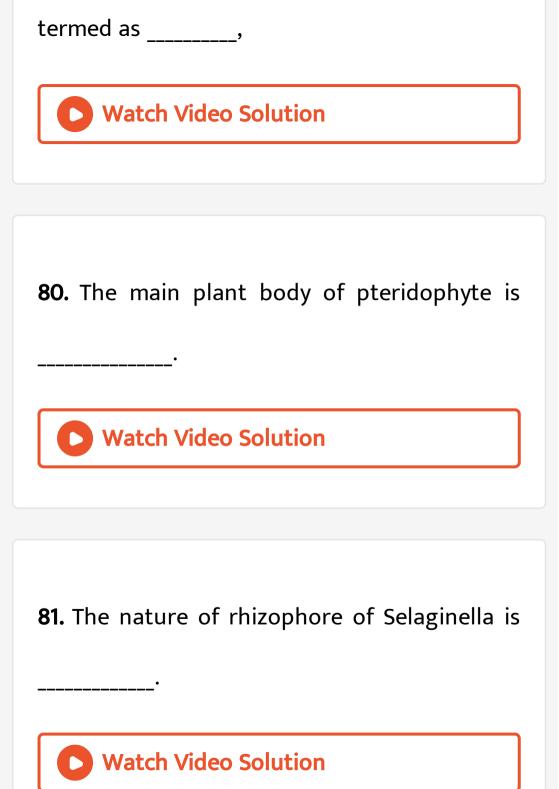






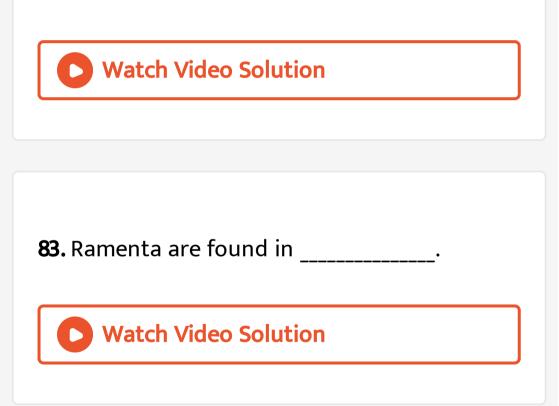


produces two kinds of spores and sporangia is

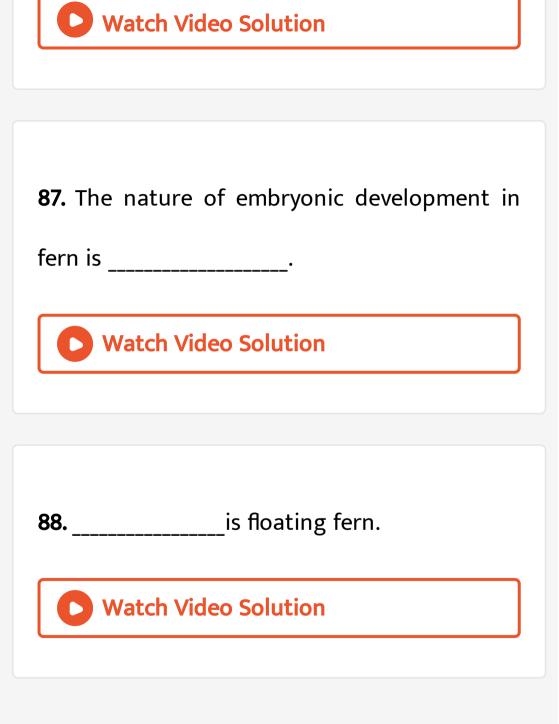


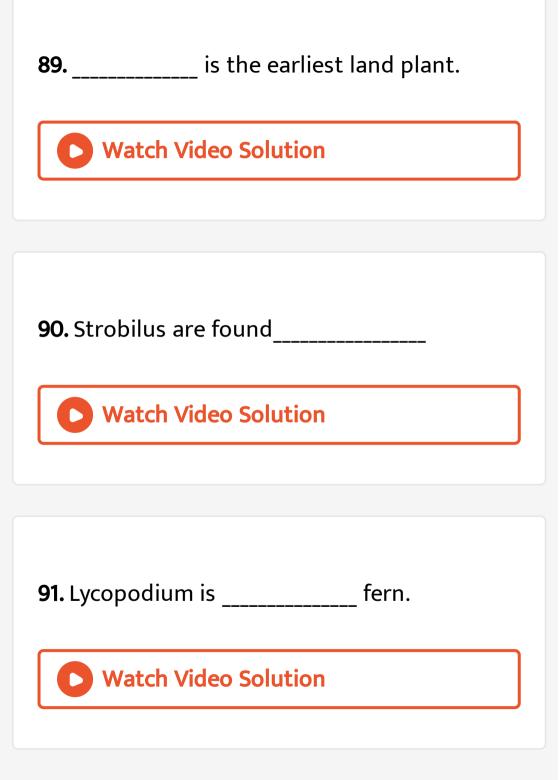
82. Gametangia of fern are produced on

•____•

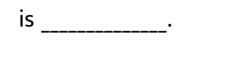


84. Sporagia and spore-bearings leaf in fern is						
called as						
Watch Video Solution						
85. Lycopodium is fern.						
Watch Video Solution						
86. 7	Гhе	main	function	of	ligule	is





92. In gymnosperms the only mode pollination

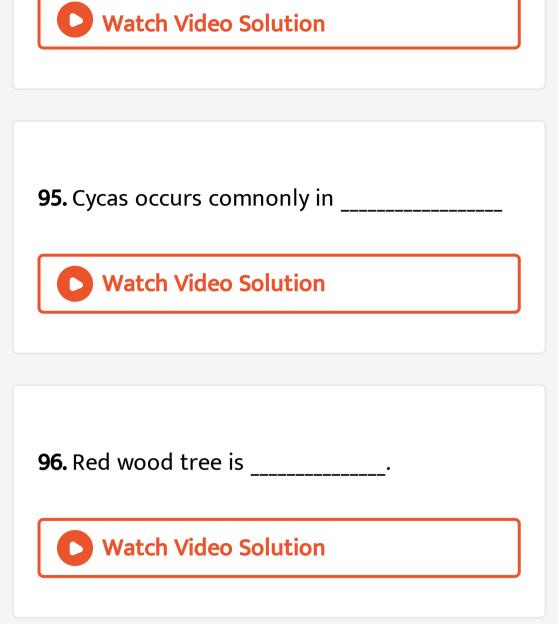


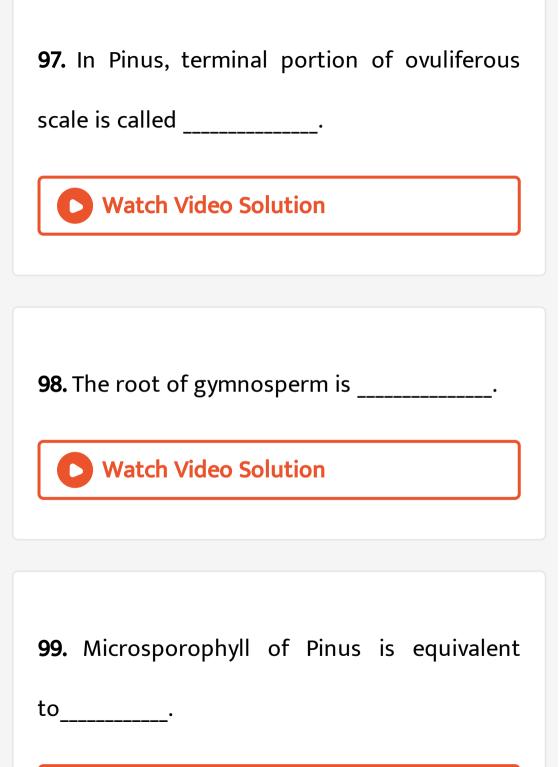
Watch Video Solution



94. Male cone of Pinus contains_____

Γ





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 _____

105. The cotyledon in monocot plant in one

and _____



Watch Video Solution

106. Double fertilization is the characteristic of



107. Acacia, Albizzia and Mimosa belongs to
family.
Watch Video Solution
108. Buttercup family is
Watch Video Solution
109. The pulses yeilding family is
Vatch Video Solution

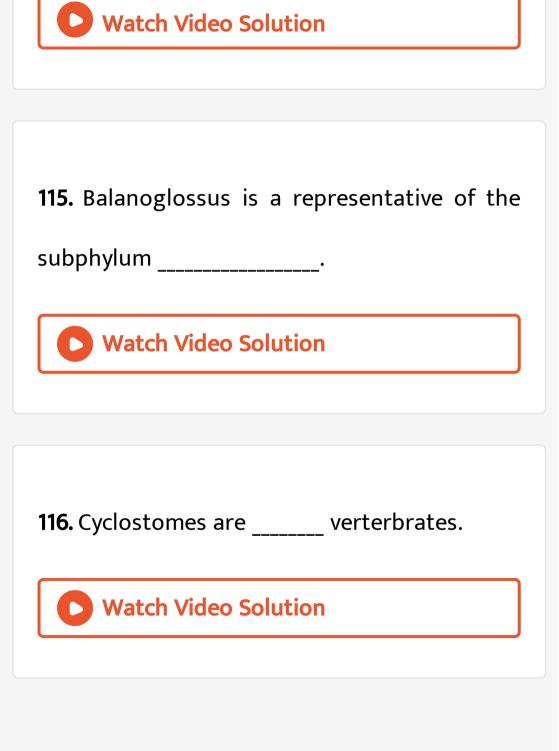
110. In compositae family, the placentation is



Watch Video Solution

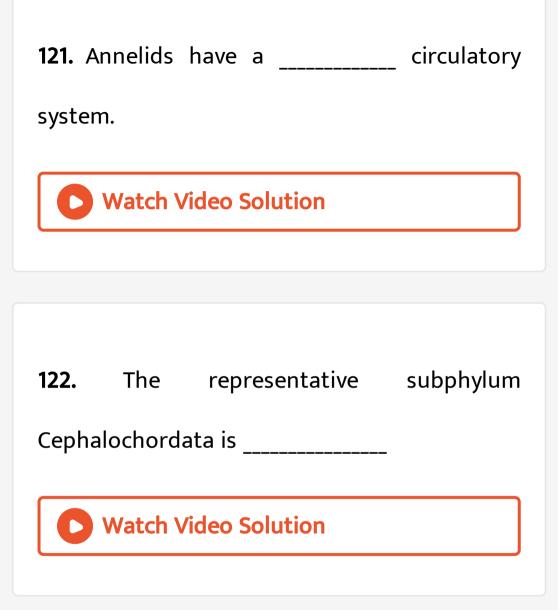
111. Most important cereal crop of india is

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					



117. A	nimal th	nat do no	ot pos	sess a back bo	one
are ca	alled				
0) Watch \	Video Sol	ution		
	Body		of	arthropods	is
		Video Sol	ution		

119. The skeletal structure of sponges are in
the form of
Vatch Video Solution
120. Symmetry in coelenterates is
Watch Video Solution



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_____

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
Watch Video Solution

True Or False

 Leeuwenhoek was the first observer of bacteria.

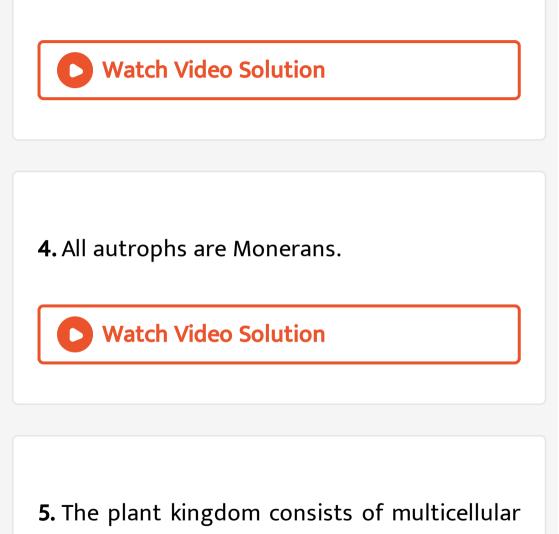


2. The kingdom Monera includes diverse kinds of mostly unicellular and primarily aquatic eukaryotes.

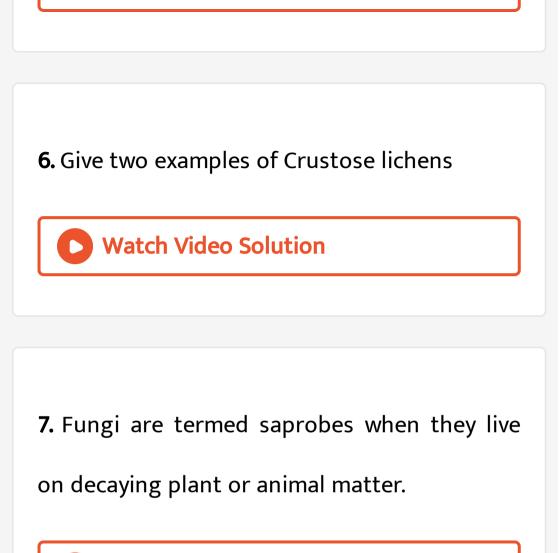


3. Actinomycetes belong to the kingdom

Monera.

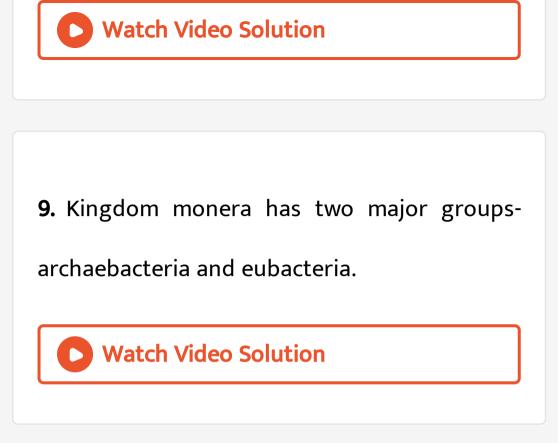


producers.





8. Diatoms belong to the kingdom Monera.



10. Endotoxins are water soluble, heat labile proteins.

 11. Purple membrane occurs in some

 halophiles.

 Watch Video Solution

12. Methanogens are facultative anaerobes.



13. Oxygen liberation is absent in bacterial photosynthesis.





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.

16. Transduction is phage mediated genetic

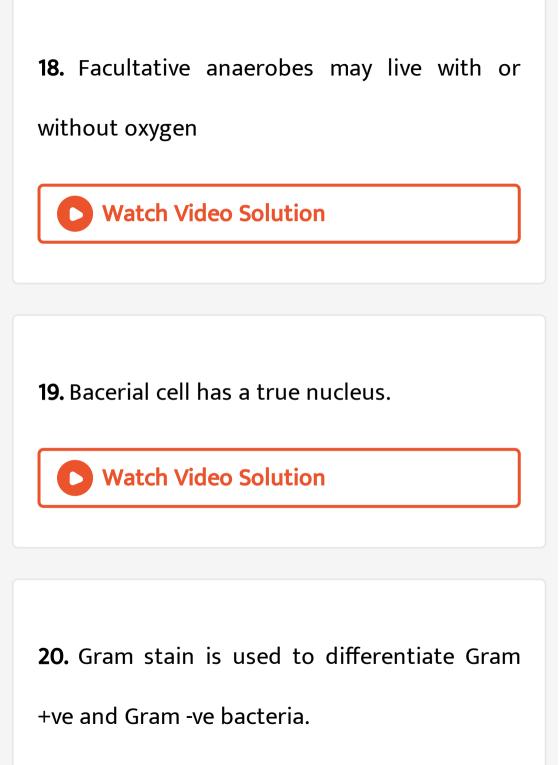
transfer.

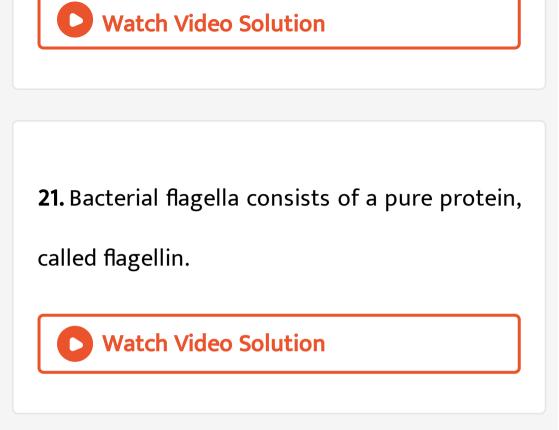


17. In bacteria, nucleoid represents the area in

which all the genetic material of the cell is

concentrated





22. Bacteria having no flagella are termed as

lophotrichous.



23. Actinomycetes are microorganisms that

link the bacteria with the fungi.



24. Bacteria having a tuft of flagella at both

ends are called amphitrichous.

Watch Video Solution

25. Typhoid is caused by Bacillus diplococcus.





26. Bacteria differ from plants in that they do

not have a well defined nucleus.

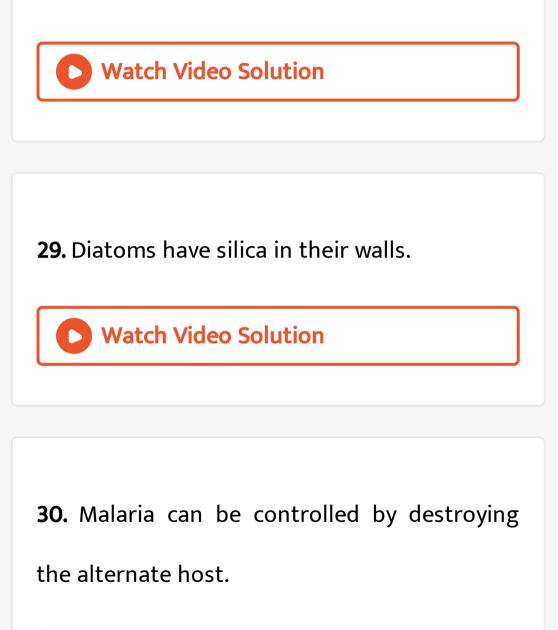


27. Extra nuclear DNA in E.coli is termed as

episome.

28. The common made of reproduction in

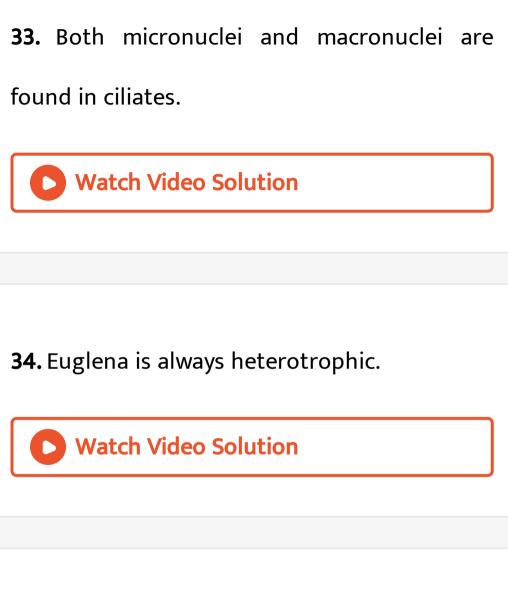
bacteria is budding.



31. Plasmodium is a slime mould.

Watch Video Solution

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



35. Most protozoans are photosynthetic.

36. All photosynthetic protisa posses chl-a.

Watch Video Solution

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

38. The male anopheles mosquito synthesizes

an anticoagulant to keep the blood of its prey

flowing during feeding.



39. The fungus which grows within the root

surface is called endomycorrhizae



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

Watch Video Solution

41. The most common method of vegetative

propagation is budding.

42. The hyphae without crosswalls are called aseptate.

43. Rhizopus from single spore culture can

produce zygospores.



44. In Basidiomycotina well developed sex

organs are present.

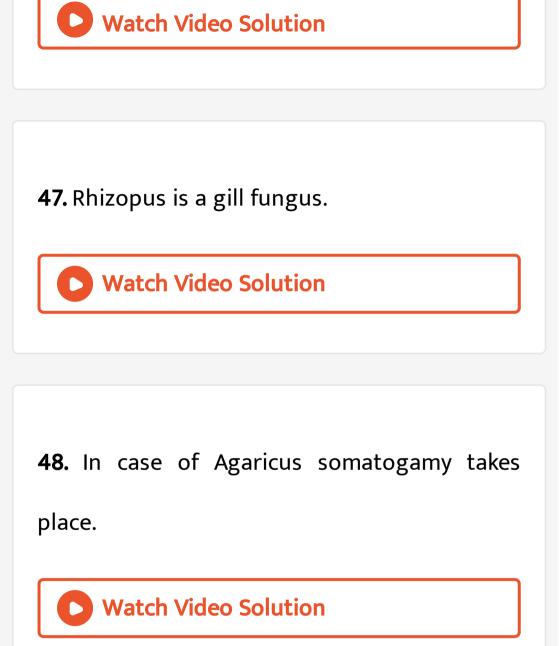
Watch Video Solution

45. In mushrooms sex organs are complicated

structures.



46. What is external fertilisation



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

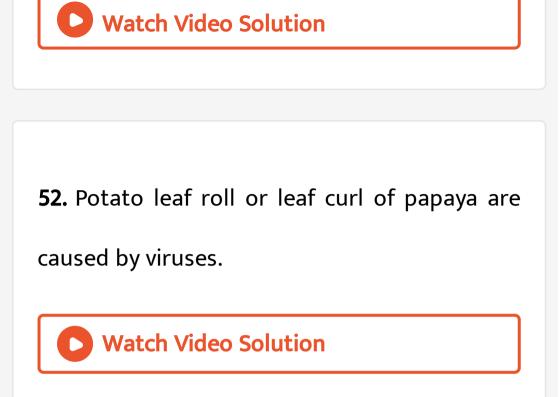
Vatch Video Solution

50. RNA-retroviruses have a special enzyme

that trancribes vira RNA to cDNA.



51. Prion consists of both DNA and RNA.



53. Lichens multiply by the production of soridia.

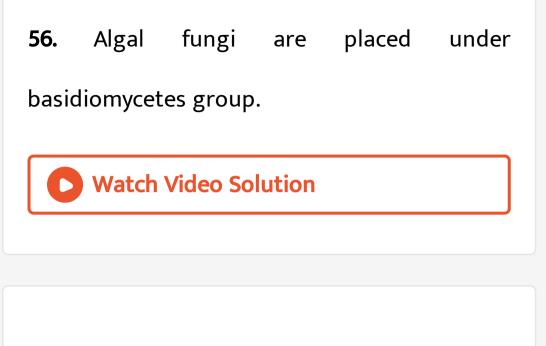


54. Symbiotic relationship between an alga

and a fungus occurs in Mycorrhiza.



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



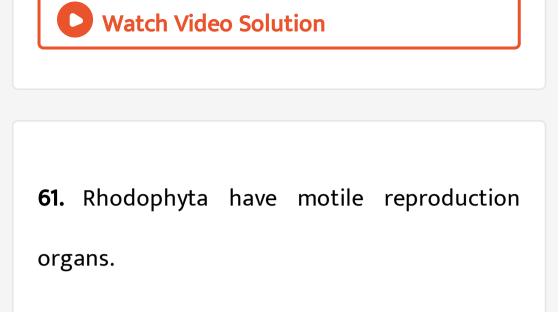
57. The septum is between the cells of

Spirogyra filament is replicate.



58. Germination of zygospore is indirect in Spirogyra. Watch Video Solution **59.** Ulothrix is benthic. Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

62. Ectocarpus is a source of iodine.

63. Sea lettuse is Laminaria.



64. A red algae i.e. neither red in colour nor

marine is batrachospermum.

Watch Video Solution

65. Girdle shaped chlorroplast present in layer

of Ulothrix.



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

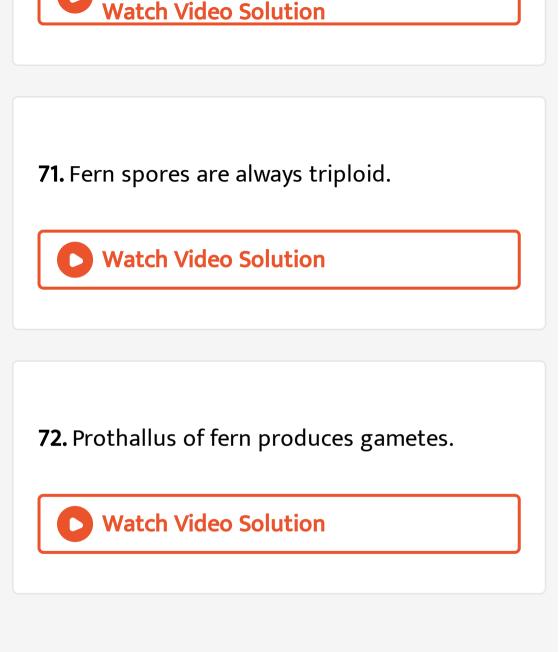
hold fasts.

68. Funaria differes from Pteridium in absence

of root.

Watch Video Solution
69. Riccia is a peat moss. Watch Video Solution
70. In Marchantia, structure protecting archegonia is perichaetium





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

shaped.

Watch Video Solution

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



75. Partially independent sporophyte is found

in Riccia.

Watch Video Solution

76. Antheridia and archegonia are sex organs of Moss.



77. Sporangia and spore-bearing leaf in fern is

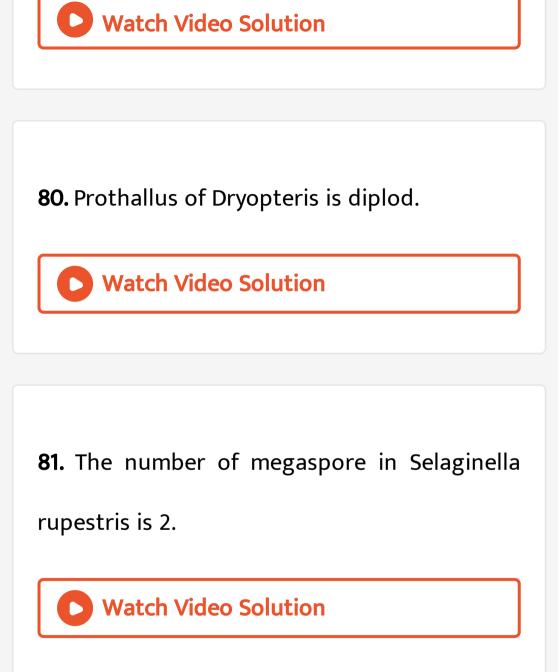
called as rementa.

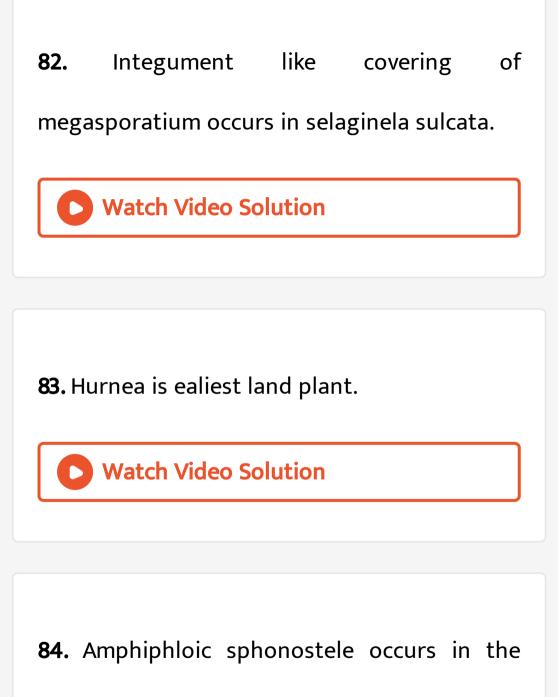
Watch Video Solution

78. Lycopodium is homosporous fern.

Watch Video Solution

79. The main plant of pteridophyte is sporophyte.





stem of Marsilea.



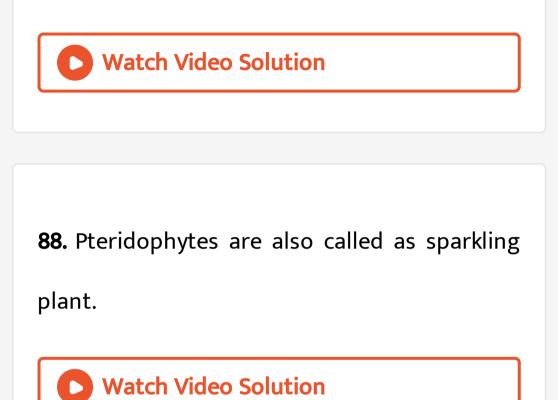
85. Selagnella having pyrenoid in its chloroplast.

Watch Video Solution

86. Development of embryo in fern is

meroblastic.

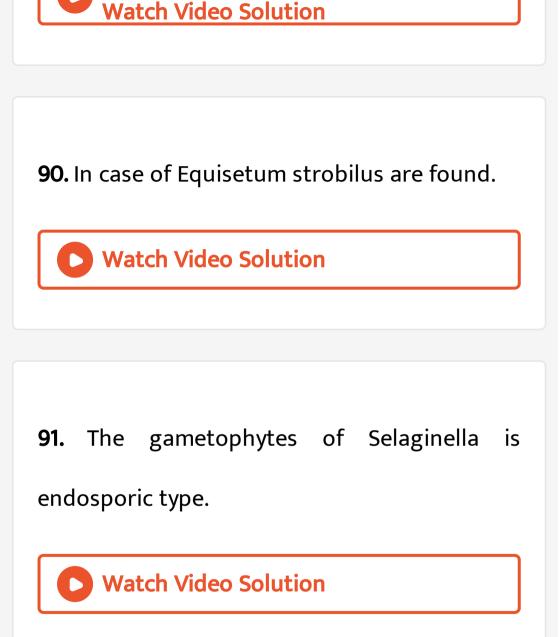
87. Salvinia is floating fern.



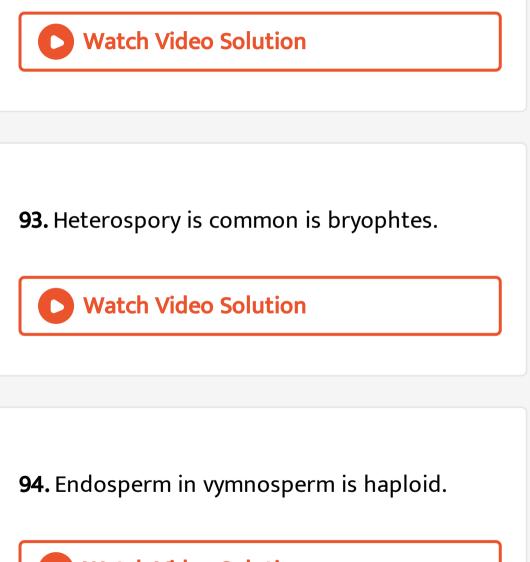
89. Pteris is eusporangiate type of petiophytic

plant.





92. Seed bearing plants are spermatophytes.



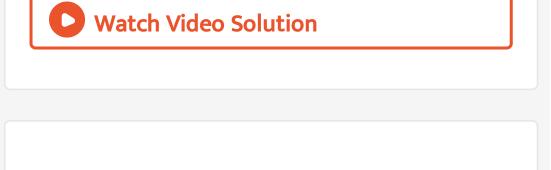
95. In Cycas, siphonogamy coupled with zooidiogamy.
Watch Video Solution

96. Roots of Pinus seedling are associated with

algae.



97. Pollens of Pinus cause hay fever.



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

Watch Video Solution

99. The angiosperms are more ancient than

the gymnoperms in the evoluntionary terms.



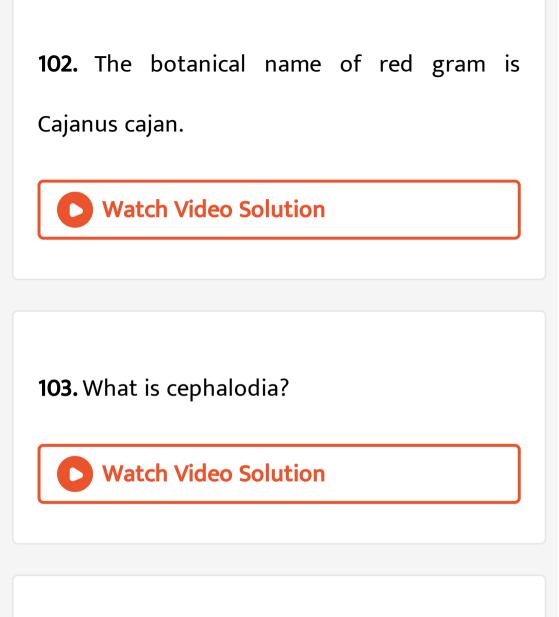
100. The gymnosperms form seeds within a

fruit.



101. In gumjnosperms, pollens carried by the

wind, reach th ovule.



104. Angiosperm originated about 100 million

years ago.



 105. Ladies finger belongs to family

 Brassicaceae.

 Watch Video Solution

106. Botanical name of chana is Dolichos.

107. Beauty of bougainvillea flowers is due to

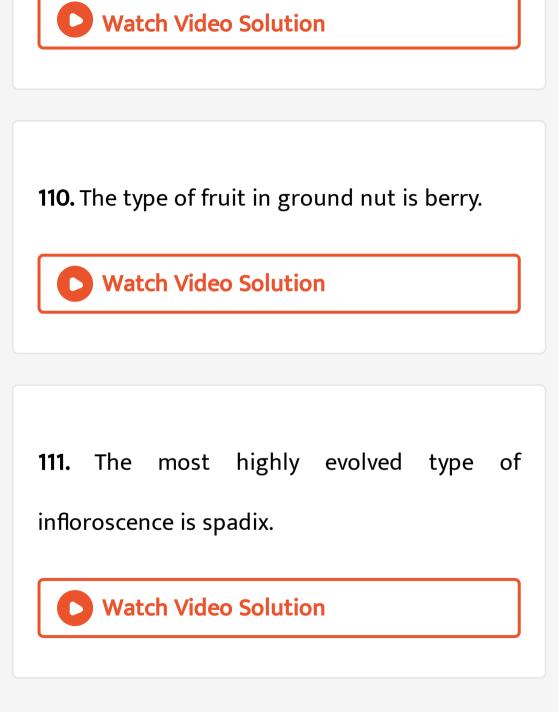
bracts.

Watch Video Solution

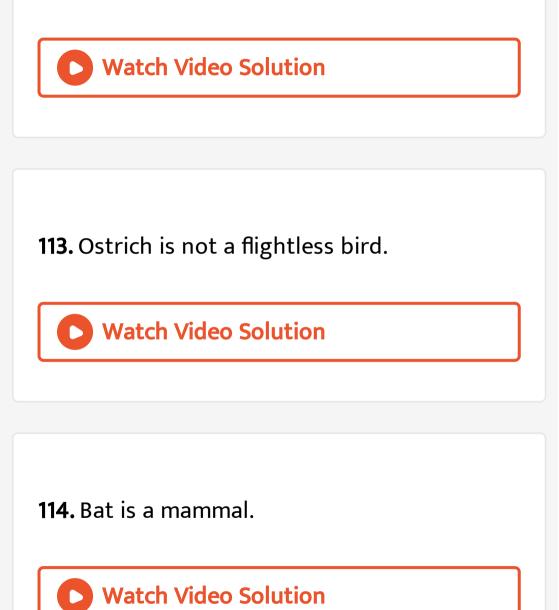
108. Oil reserves in groundnut is stored in cotyledons.

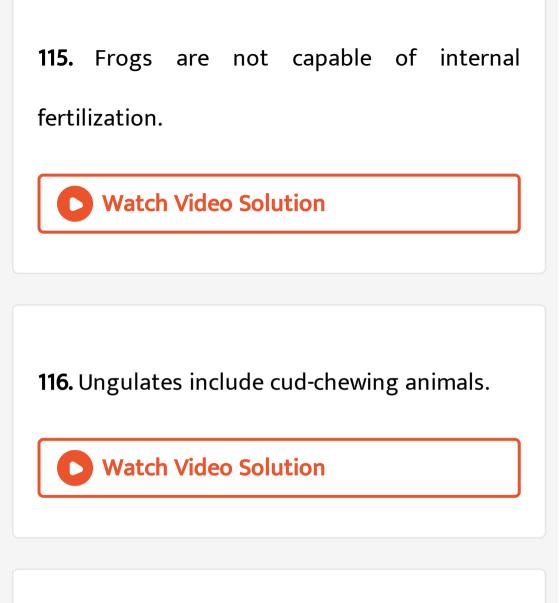


109. A particle root parasite is Striga.



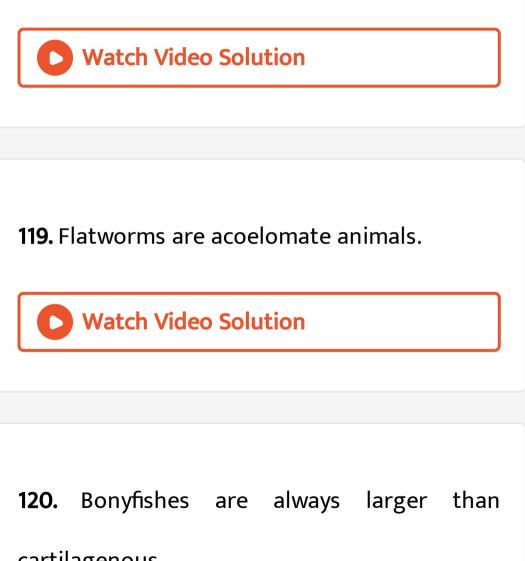
112. Archaeopteryx is a living bird.





117. Mammals always give birth to young ones.

118. Whale is the largest fish known.



cartilagenous.



121. Water vascular system is a distinctive

feature of Echinoderms.

Watch Video Solution

122. Silver fish is a true fish.

123. Echinoderms are exclusively found in sea

water.



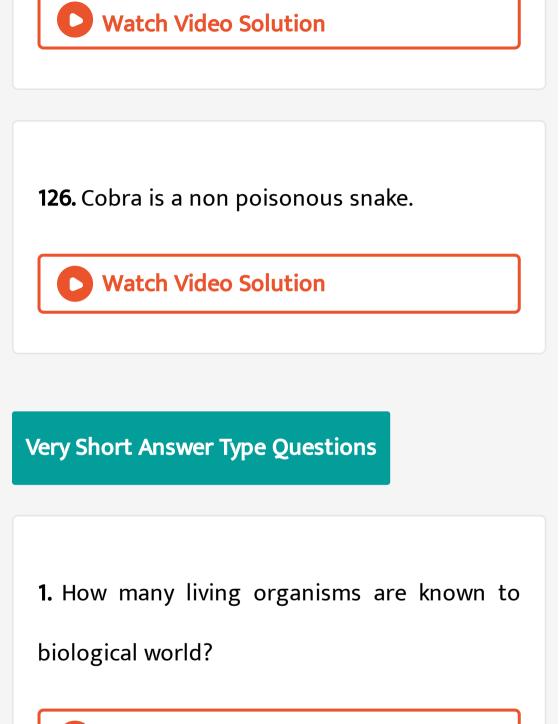
124. Sponges and Coelenterates resemble each

other in being diploblastic.



125. Aquatic mammals do not produce milk.

Γ



2. What are the smallest living orgnisms?



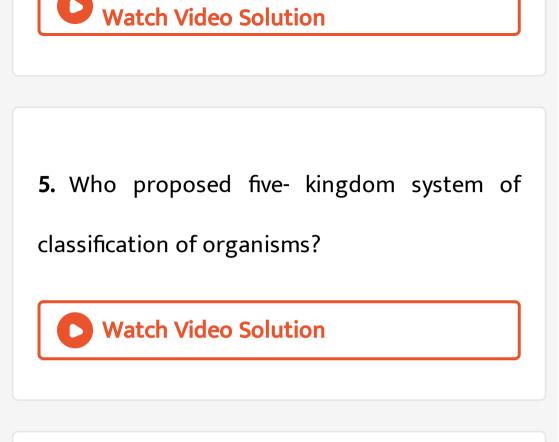
3. Who introudced the two-kingdom system?



4. How would you define the kingdom animalia

is brief?

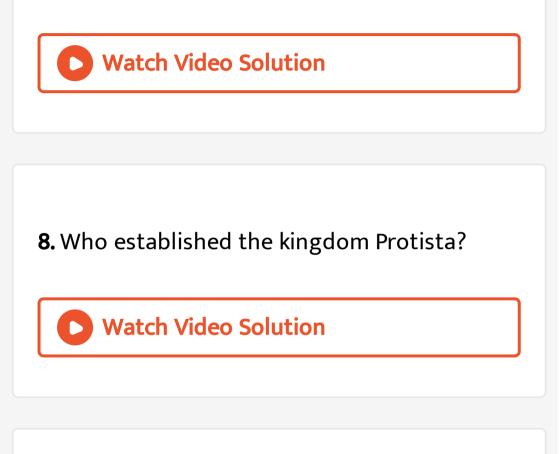




6. Which era is considered as the age of reptiles?

7. Name the Protein coat which surrounds the

viral nucleic acid, core of virus.



9. What is dendrogram?

10. Who porposed the three domain system of classification? Watch Video Solution **11.** Name the three kingdoms of Archaea. Watch Video Solution

12. Write the zoological name of cockroach.

13. Name the kingdom of unicellular

eukaryotes.



14. What are the three domains of life?



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?



18. What is the kingdom of multicellular decomposers?

Watch Video Solution

19. Name the kingdom to which bacteria belong.

20. Why do we use functional characteristics

of monerans to classify them?



21. Name the bacteria that grow well only I the

presence of oxygen.

Watch Video Solution

22. What is the full form of PPLO?





23. What is the other name of ancient

bacteria?

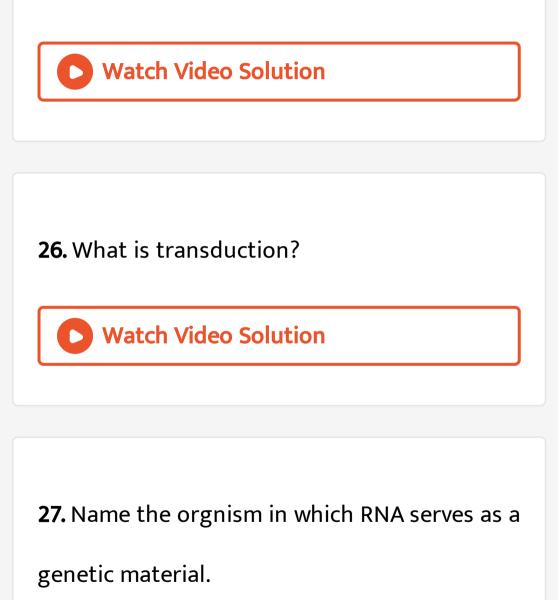


24. Name the bacteria which grow on dead

and decaying plants and animals.

25. Name a disease of human beings caused by

prions.



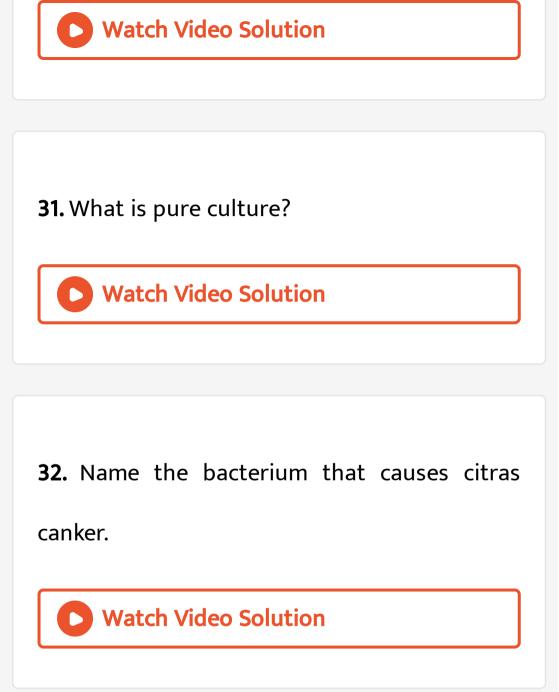
28. What type of nucleic acid is present in TMV?



29. What viroids?



30. Name the largest bacterium species.

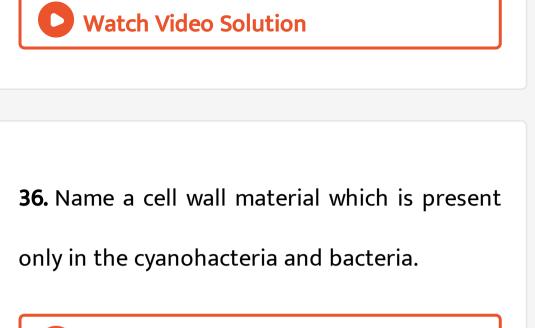


33. Name the two important groups into which kingdom Monera has been divided?Watch Video Solution

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



35. Name a Cyanobacterium



Watch Video Solution

37. Bacterialrespiratory enzymes are located in

which part?

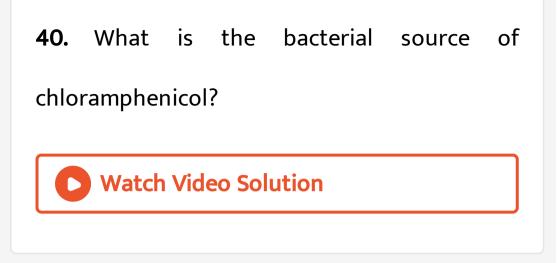
38. Name a nitrogen fixing cynabacterium of

rice fields.



39. What type of photosythesis is performed

by cyanobacteria?

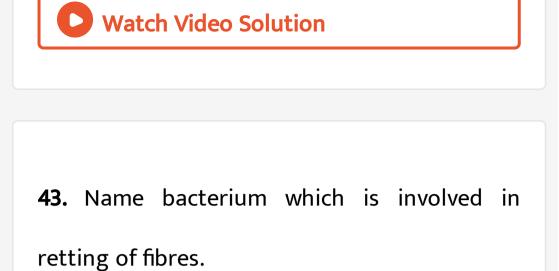


41. Name a methanogen present in the rumen

of cattle.

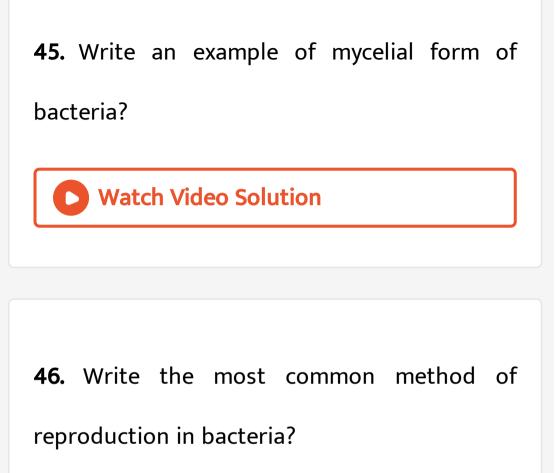


42. Expand MLO and PPLO



Watch Video Solution

44. Who first dicovered bacteria?



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 mosquiteo?

51. What is the main function of contractile

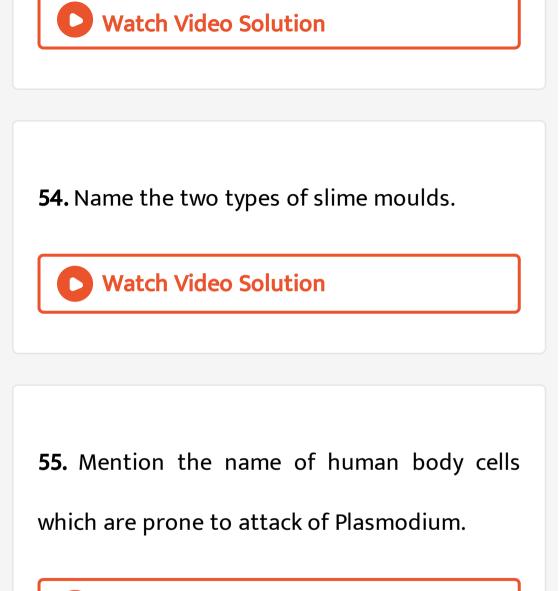
vacuoles in Protozoans?

Watch Video Solution

52. What is the mode of nutrition in Euglena?

Watch Video Solution

53. Name the vector of Trypanosoma protozoan.





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?

58. What to protists from during unfavourable

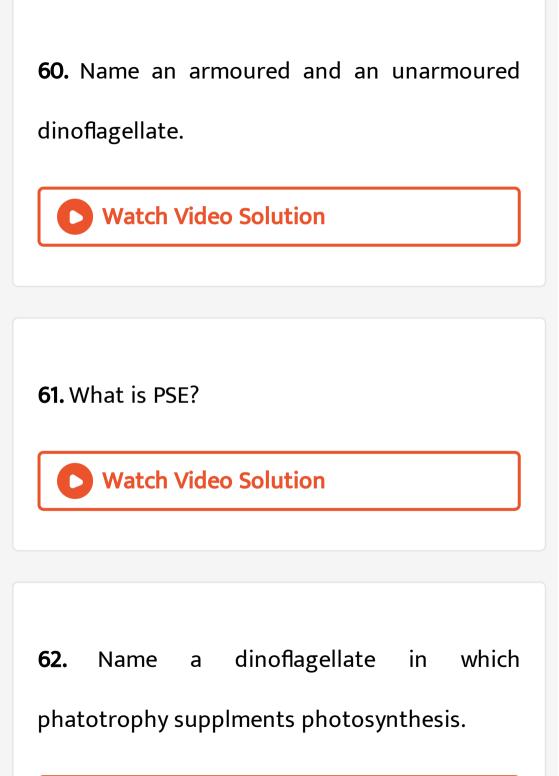
conditions?

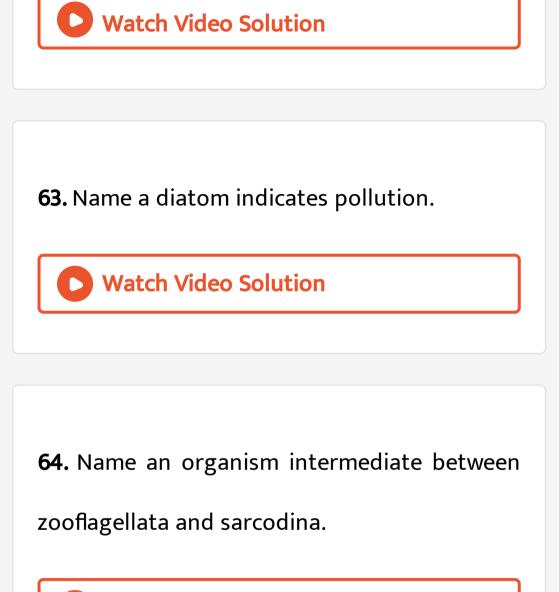
Watch Video Solution

59. Name three groups representing protisian

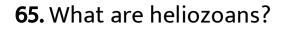
algae.

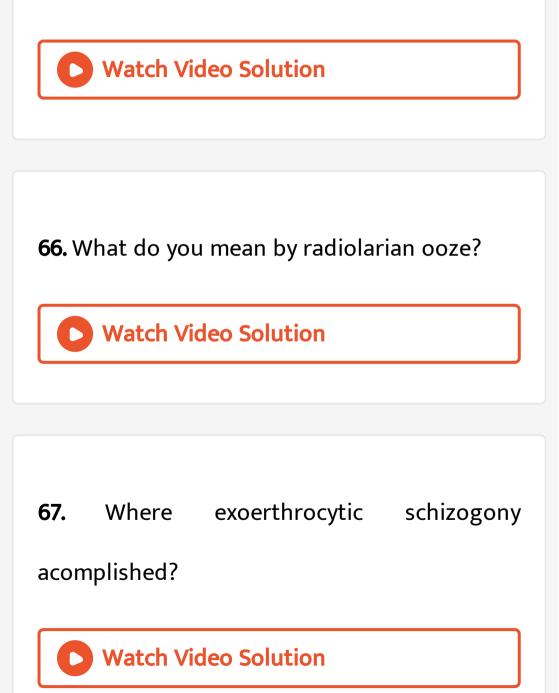














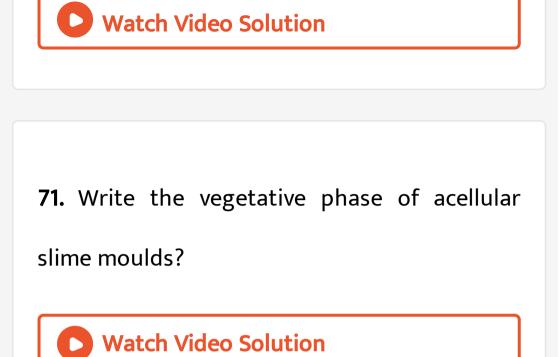


69. In what form food is stored in Euglena?

Watch Video Solution

70. Write a name of a protist that repoduces

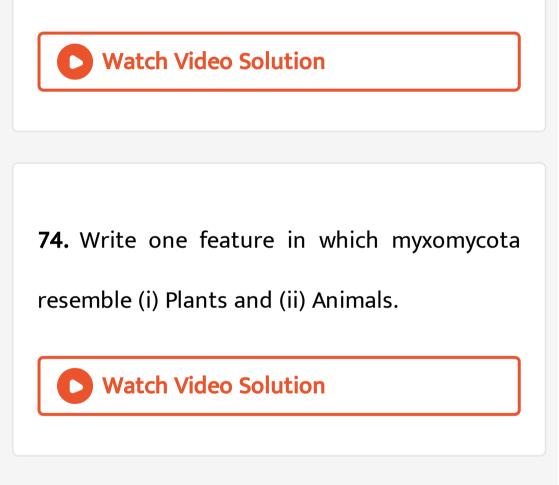
by multiple fission.



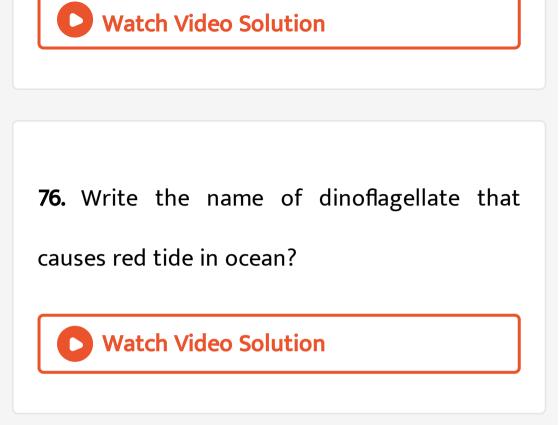
72. Write two names of acellular slime moulds.



73. Write an example of cellular slime mould.



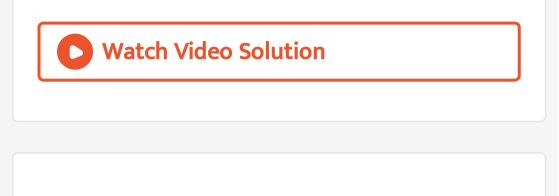
75. What term is given to the sporangia of slime moulds?



77. Write one flagellate protozoan parasite?



78. Write the toxin secreted by Gonyaulax



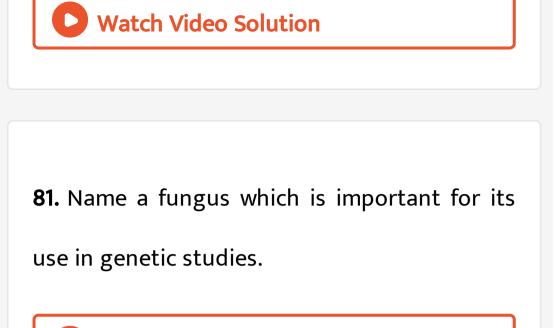
79. Name the brach of biology that deals with

study of fungi.

Watch Video Solution

80. Name the fungus which is responsible for

late blight of potato.



Watch Video Solution

82. Give an example where somatogamy takes

place.

83. Yeast cells are the best source of which

vitamin?



84. Which fungus is used to bring about

alcoholic fermentation?

Watch Video Solution

85. Is Rhizopus homothallic or heterothallic?





86. Who raised the fungi to the status of an

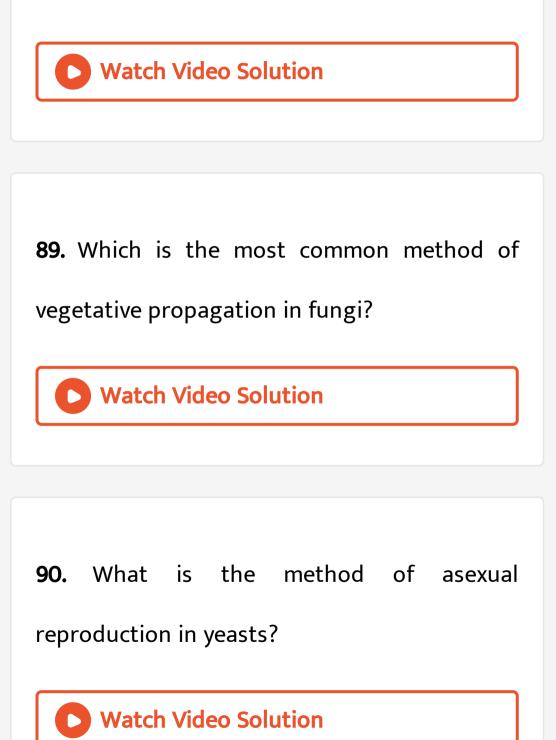
independent Kingdom?

Watch Video Solution

87. Name the structure which helps the fungus

resist against unfavorable conditions.

88. What is tangled mass of the hyphae called?



91. What are the spores produced exogenously

commonly called?

Watch Video Solution

92. Name the causal agent of black stem rust

of wheat?

93. Name an edible Ascomycetes



94. Name the yeast used both in brewing and

baking.

Watch Video Solution

95. What is truffle?

96. What is Zygospore?

Watch Video Solution

97. What is fungus cellulose?

Watch Video Solution

98. Define plactenchyma

99. Write one edible fungus.

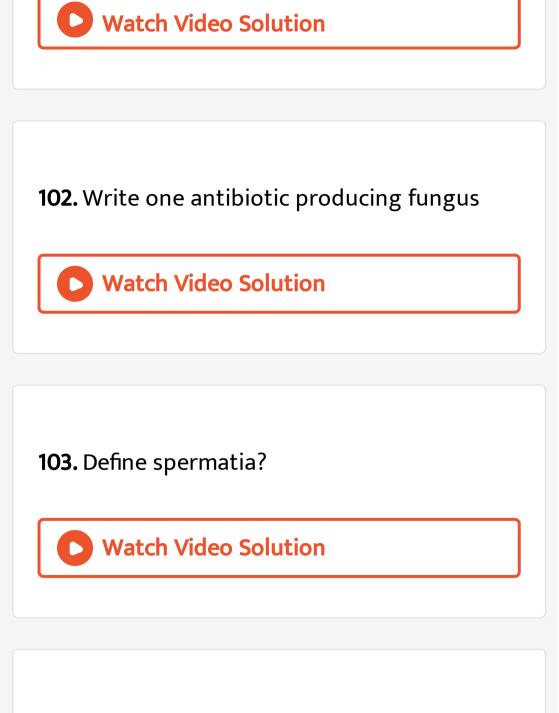


100. Write one poisonous fungus

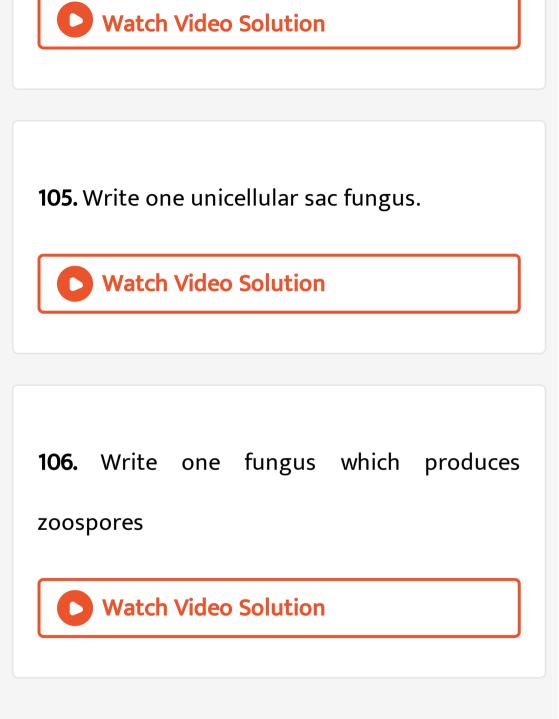
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101. Write the name of fungus causing athelets

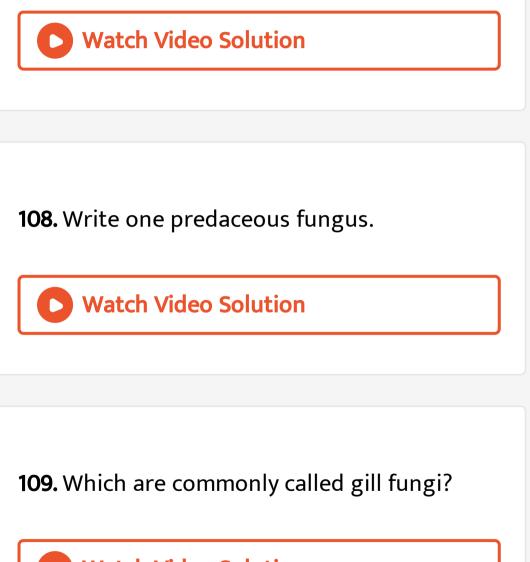
of foot disease



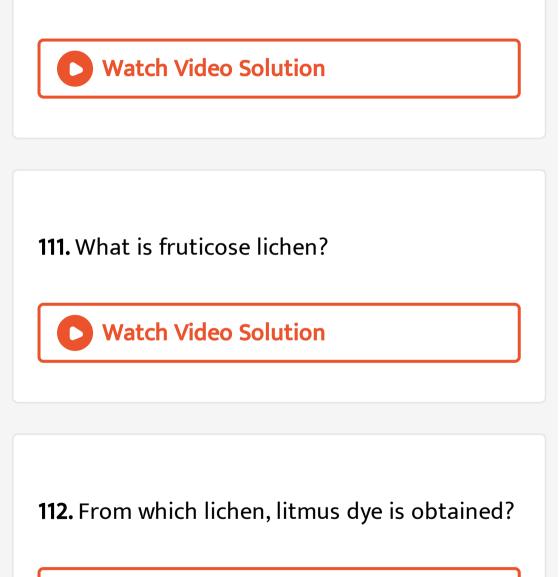
104. Write the technical term for sac-fungi.

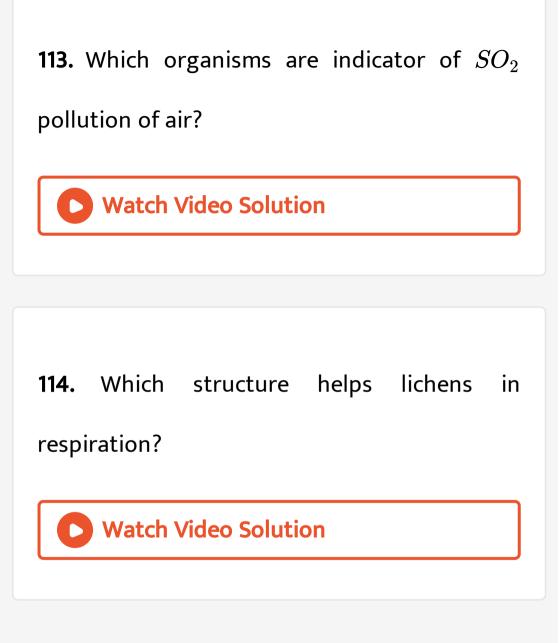


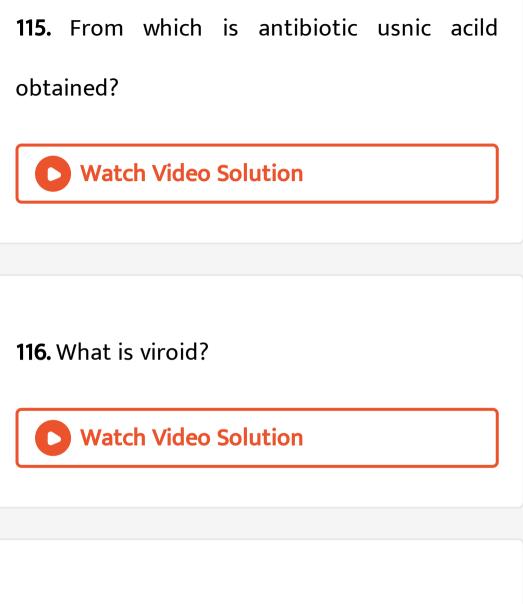
107. Write one heterothallic fungus



110. Name one crustose lichen







117. Where does a virus multiply?

118. What is the genetic material of HIV?



119. Name one polyhedral virus.

Watch Video Solution

120. What process is absent in case of viruses?

121. Name one helical virus.

Watch Video Solution

122. Which enzyme is present in bactriophage?

Watch Video Solution

123. What is bacteriophage?

124. What compounents are present in a viral

envelop?



125. Define virusoid?



126. Write one virus provided with spikes.



127. Write the types of spikes of an Influenza

virus.

Watch Video Solution

128. Who first discovered bacteriophage?



129. Define coliphage.



130. Write the virus in which the lysogenic

cycle is noticed.

Watch Video Solution

131. Write example of onocovirus.

132. Write one DNA plant virus.

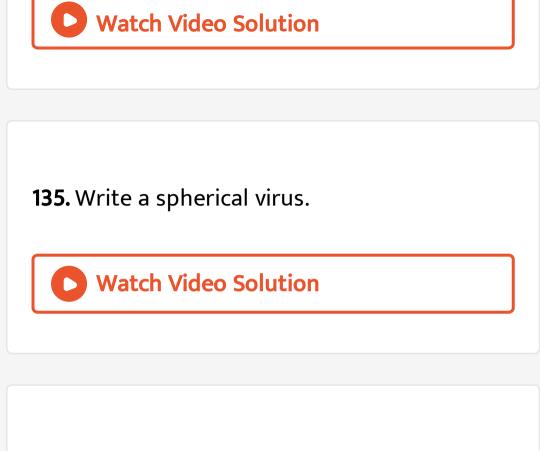
Watch Video Solution

133. Write examples of signle standed DNA and

double standed RNA in virus.

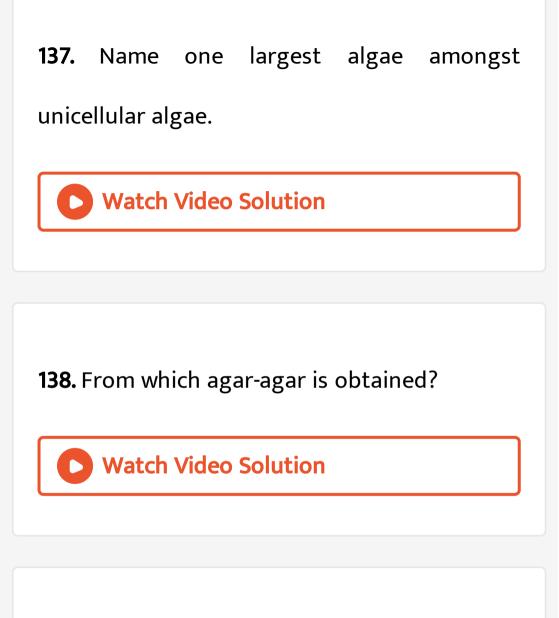


134. Who first isolated TMV in crystalline form?



136. Who first found the nucleoprotein nature

of TMV?



139. What is stigma?

140. Define primordial utricle.

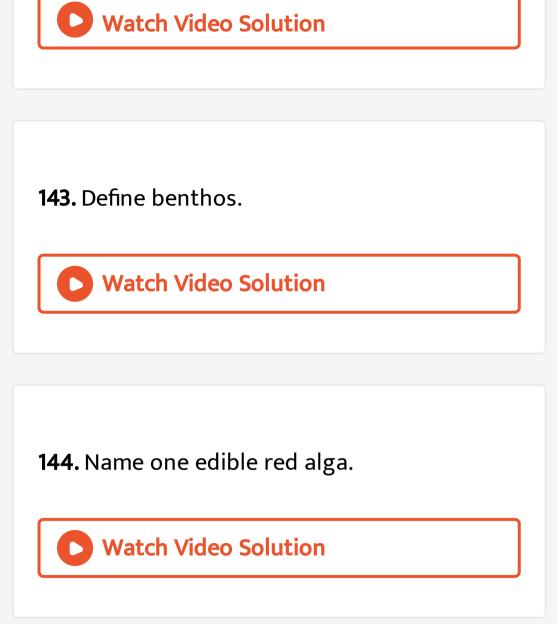


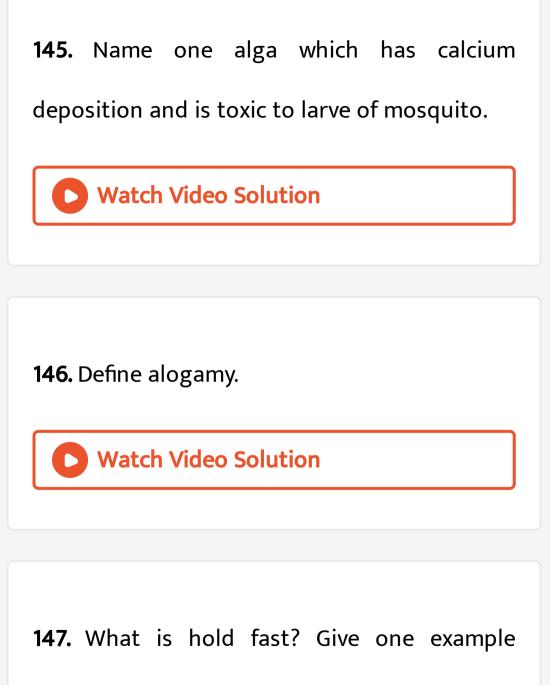
141. What is aplanospores?

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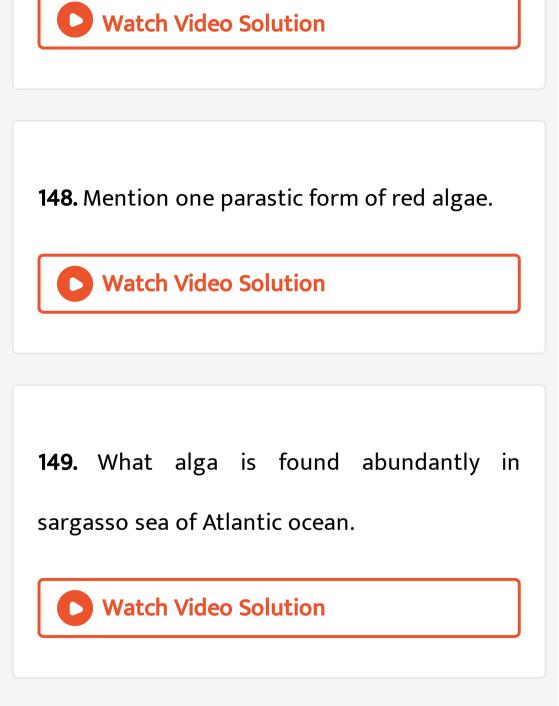
142. What are the reserve food material of red

algae?

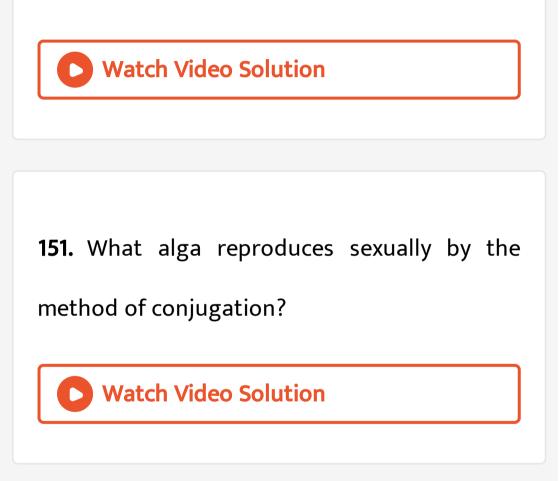




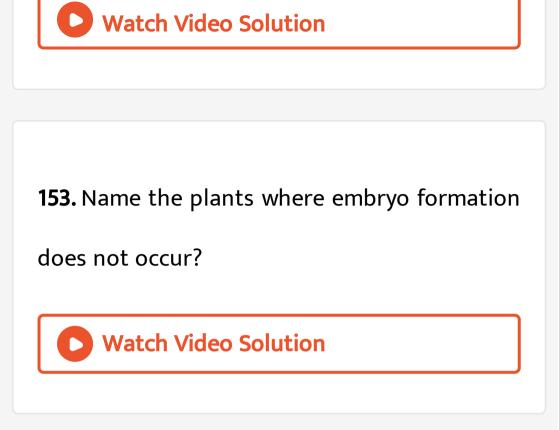
where it is found.



150. What are phycocolloids?



152. Name the plants where sex organs are unicellular?



154. Write the red pigment present in red

algae?

155. Write the reserve food found in brown

algae?



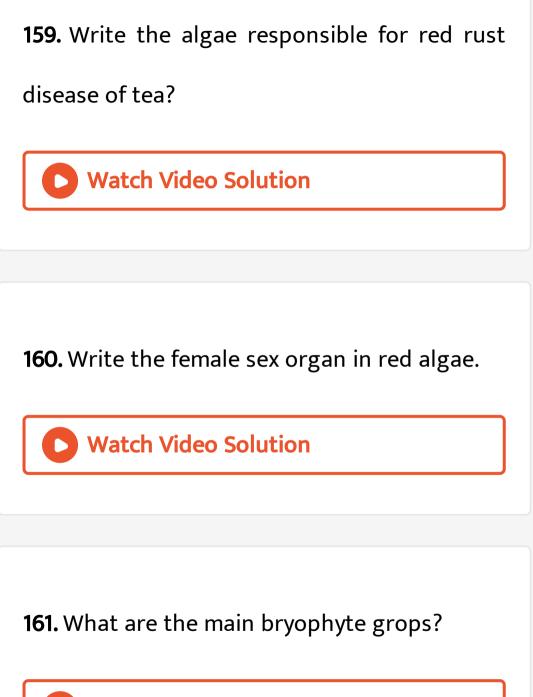
156. Write the reserve food found in brown algae?

157. Write the characteristics pigment of brown alage?
Watch Video Solution

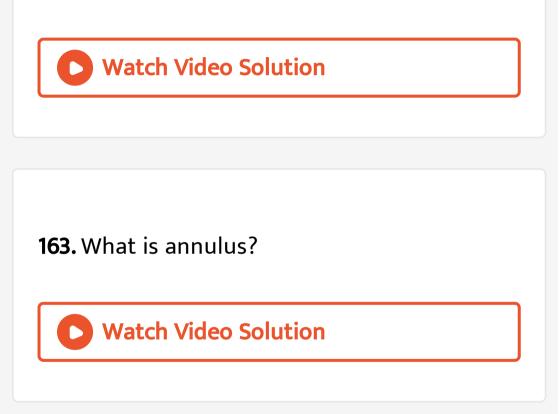
158. In which algae mucopeptide is present in

cell wall?

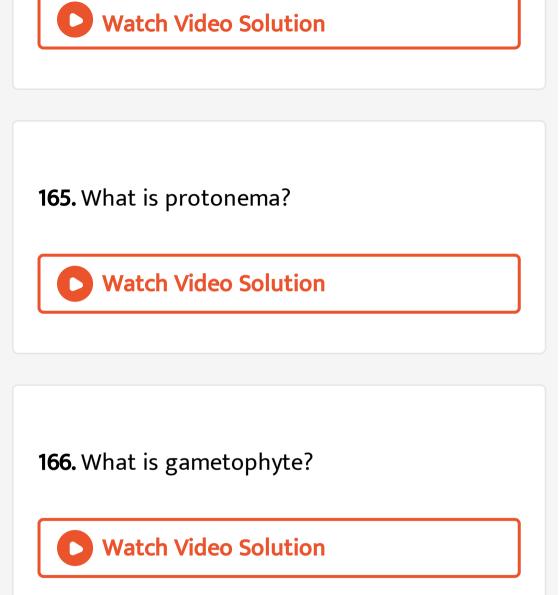




162. What is the nature of rhiozids in Riccia?



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



167. Fron where the sporophyte of moss

obtains its norishment?

Watch Video Solution

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

169. What is sporophyte?



170. Give botanical name of maiden hair fern

or walking fern.

Watch Video Solution

171. What are sporophylls?

172. Pteridophytes have evolved from which

groyp of bryophytes?



173. Which one is sun fern?



174. Which fern has false indusium?



175. What is the nature of development of

embryo in fern?

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

177. What is the operating part for opening of

sporangium in fern?

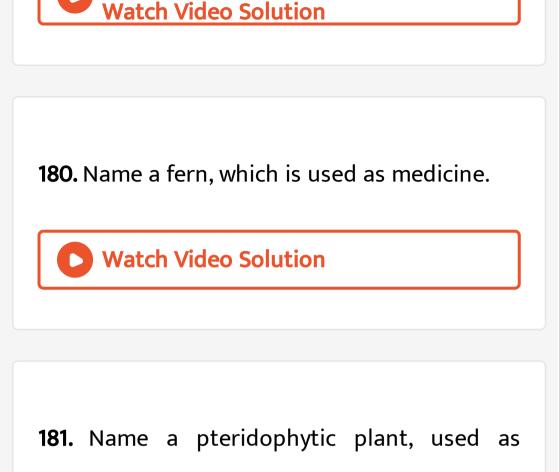


178. Name the water fern, capable of fixing atmospheric nitrogen and used as biofertilizer.

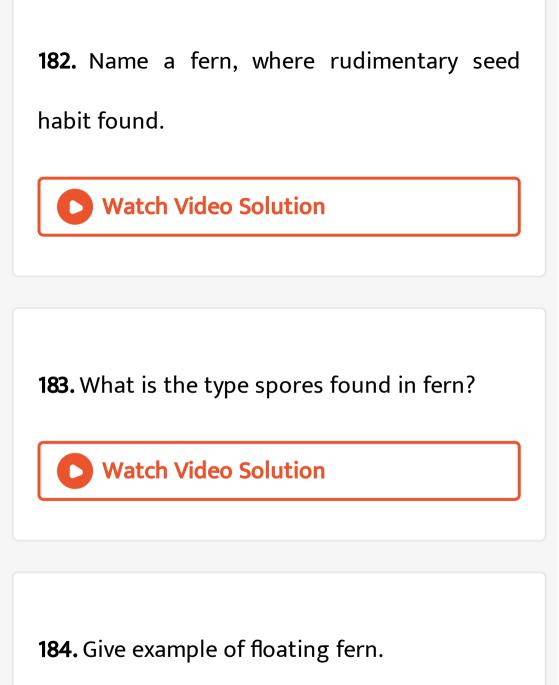
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179. What is megasporophyll?





pesticides.



185. Which group of plants is called vascular

cryptogams?

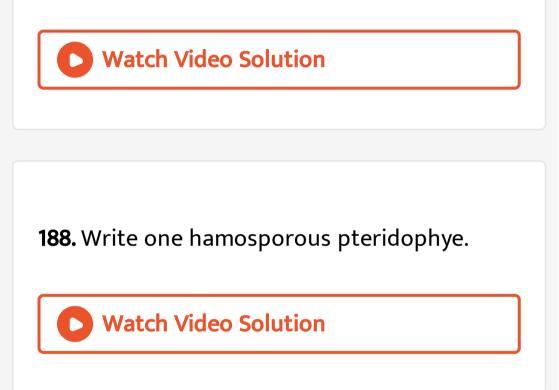


186. Name an edible fern.



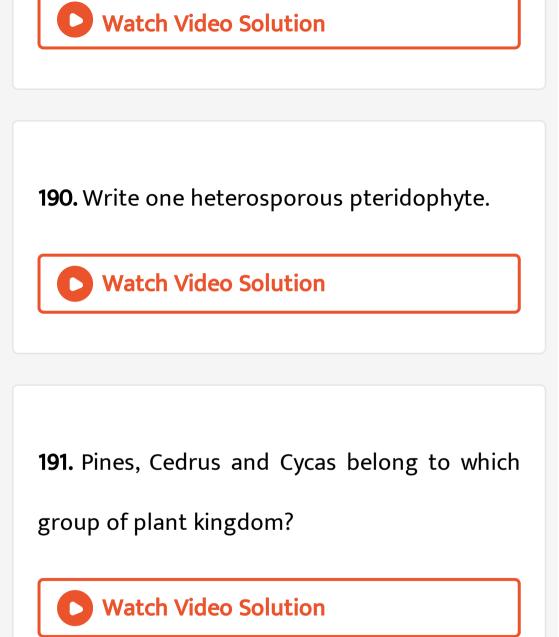
187. Write the last cell of sporophytic phase in

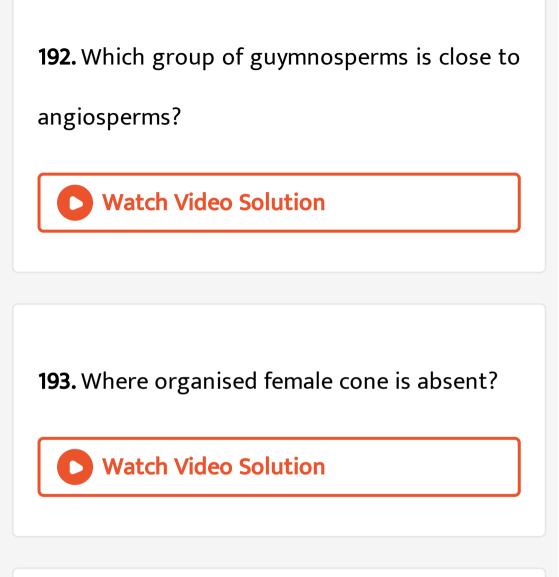
pteridophytes.



189. Name the structure of the gametophyte in

fern.





194. Which is absent in case of gymnosperm?

A. Xylem vessels

B. Xylem fibres

C. Tracheids and fibres

D. all of the above

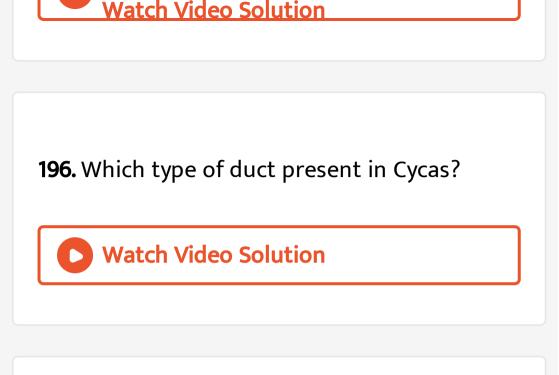
Answer: A

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195. Name the Monkey Puzzle-gymnospermic

plant.





197. From which gymnospermic plant resin and

turpentine are obtained?

198. Name the gymnospermic plant which has

winged pollen grains.

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199. Name one living fossile gymnospermic

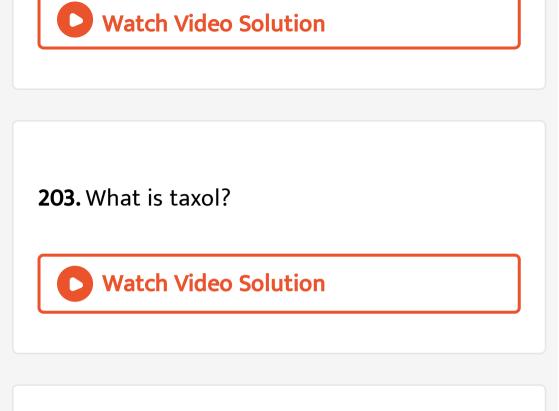
plant.



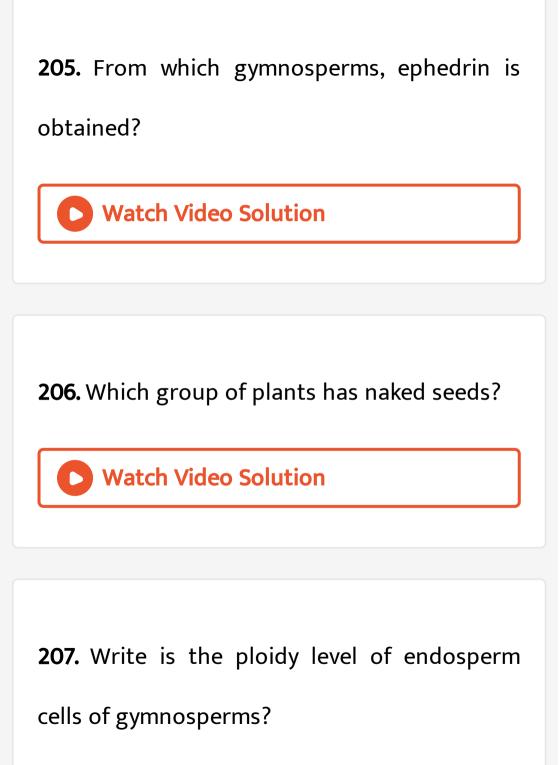
200. Why the gymnosperms are called naked seed plants? Watch Video Solution **201.** Name one phanerogamic plant group. Watch Video Solution

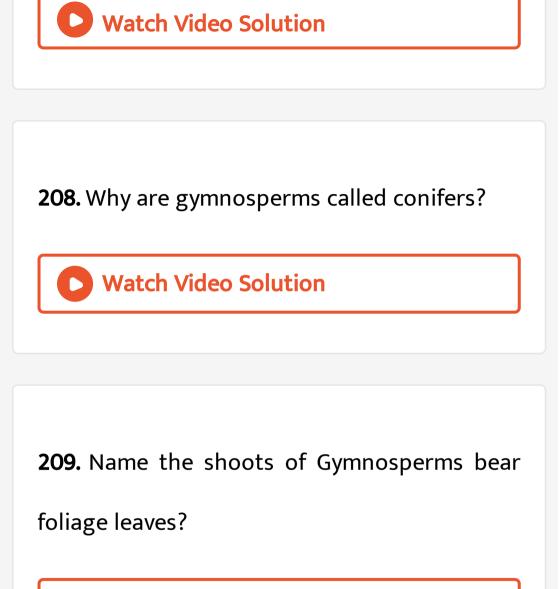
202. What are the types of secondary wood in

gymnosperms?

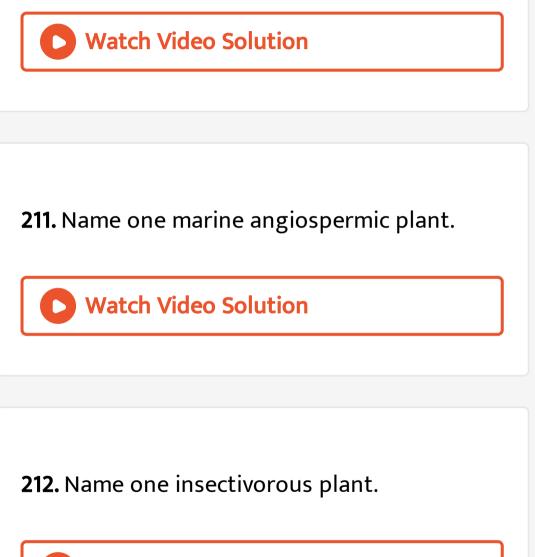


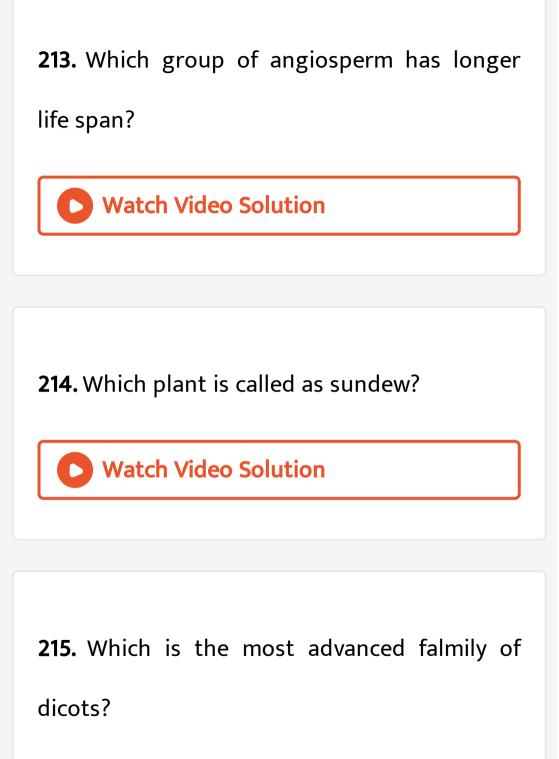
204. Name the gymnosperms, which is the source of sago.





210. Which group of plants vessels are absent?







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

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217. Which type of placentation is found in cruciferae?

218. In which family the gynoecium is

bicarpellary syncarpus?

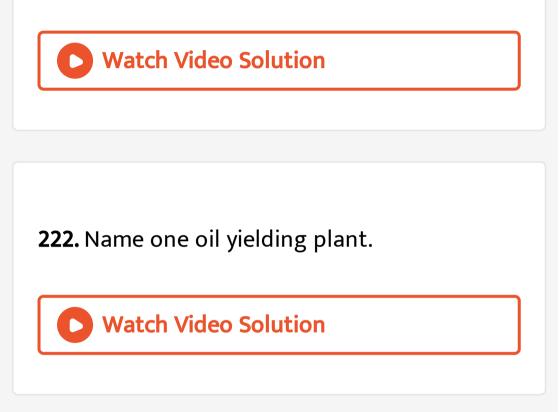
Watch Video Solution

219. Name one moncot plant.

Watch Video Solution

220. Name one dicot plant.

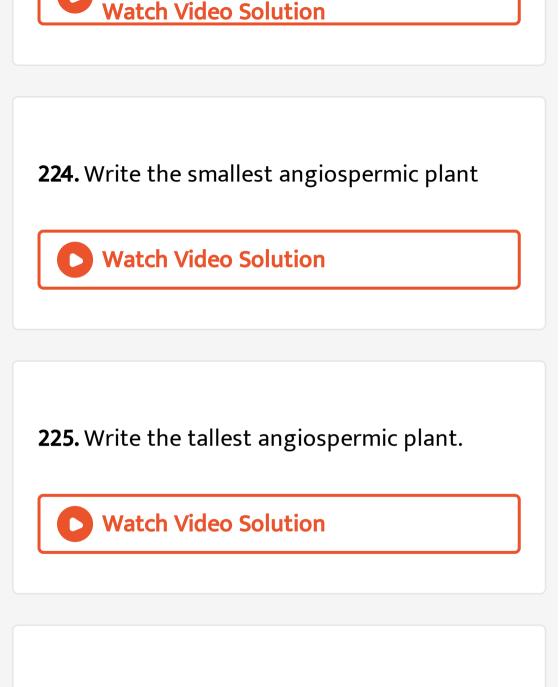
221. Name one Timber yielding plant.



223. Which group of plant is the largest group

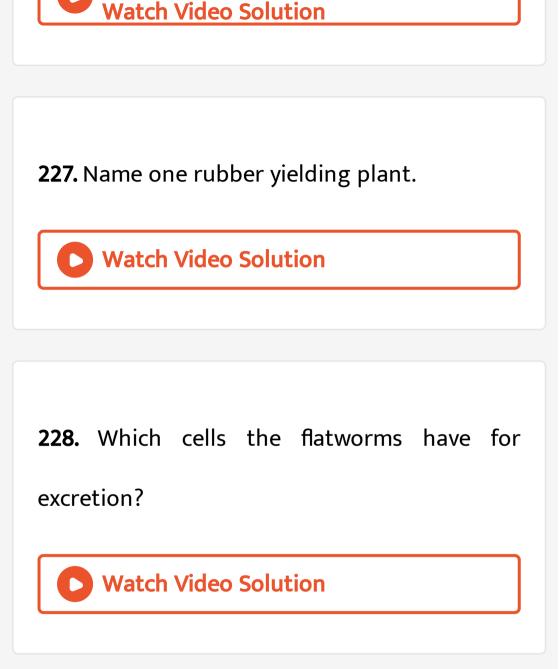
among the vascular plants?





226. Name one medicinal plant.





229. Mention one important phenomenon

shown by Coelenterates.

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230. Which symmetry is shown by echinoderm

larvae and adults?

231. Give one example of each: diploblastic and

triploblastic.



232. Name a free-living flatworm.

Watch Video Solution

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

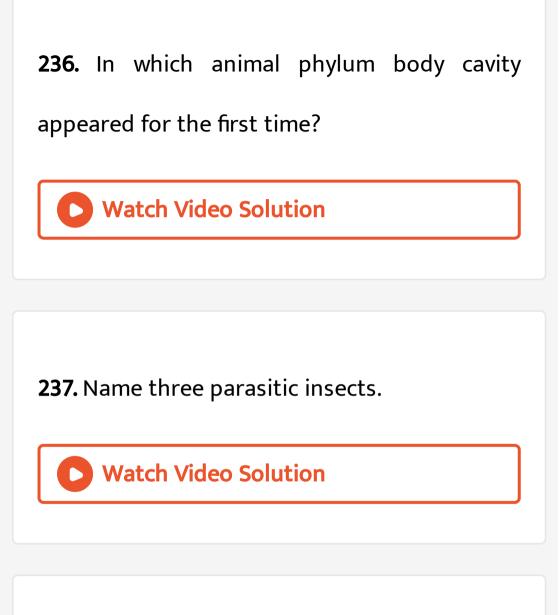


234. Name the characteristic cells of

Coelenterates

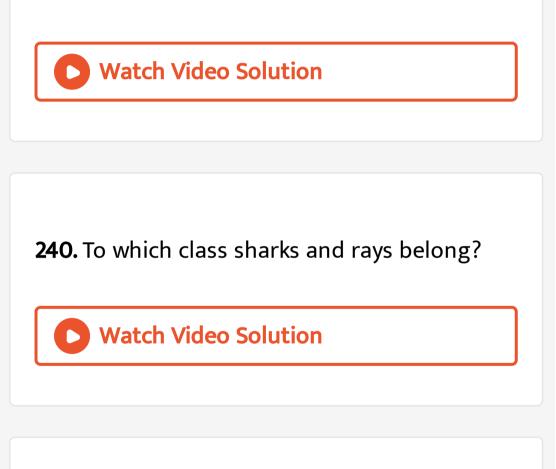
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235. Name a segmented mollusc

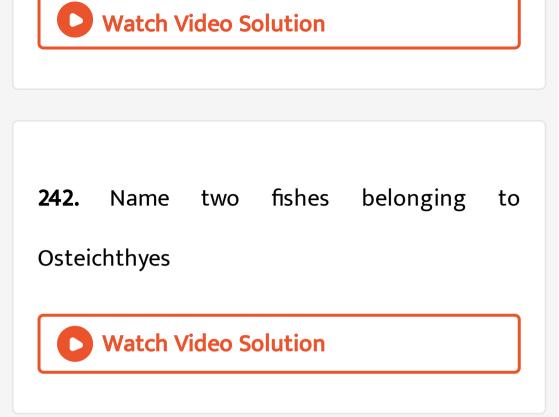


238. Give one example of Cephalochordata

239. Name a jawless vertebrate.



241. Name the subphylum to which Balanoglossum belongs.



243. Name two flightless birds.



244. How many cranial nerves are present in

amphibians?

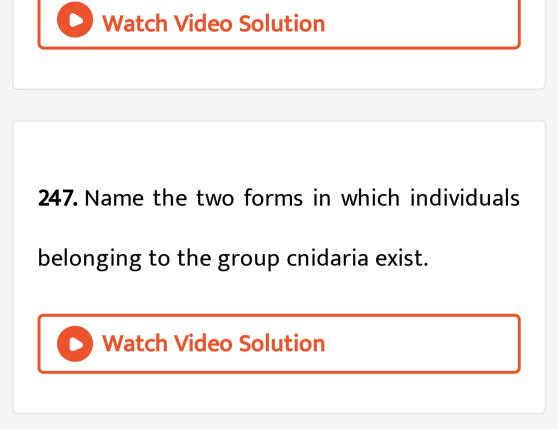
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245. What is diaphragm?

Watch Video Solution

246. What is the sound producing organ of

birds?

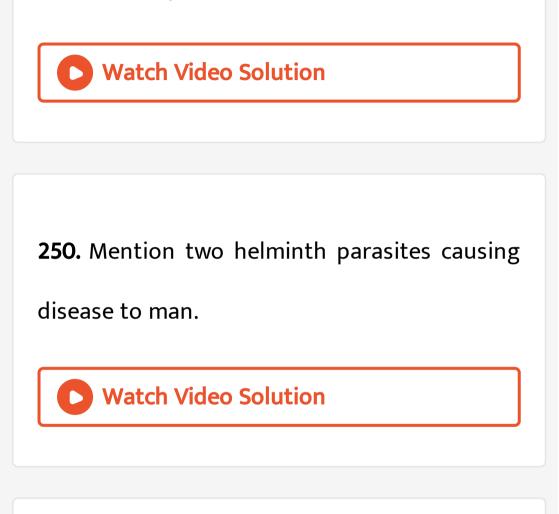


248. What do we call the vertebrate group

which possesses dry scaly skins?



249. Name a pseudocoelomate animal.



251. Name a mammal that lay eggs.

252. Write the scientific name of venus flower basket.



253. Name amphibian which carries its young

on its back.



254. Which is the largest phylum in the animal

kingdom?



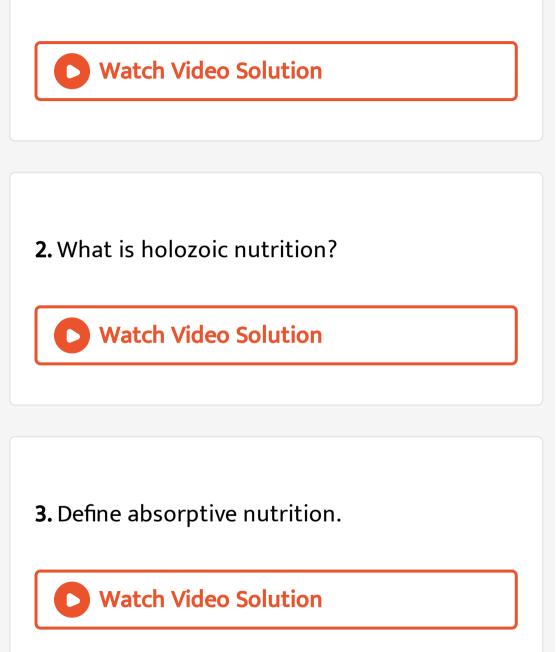
255. Which group of organisms posses

nematoblast?

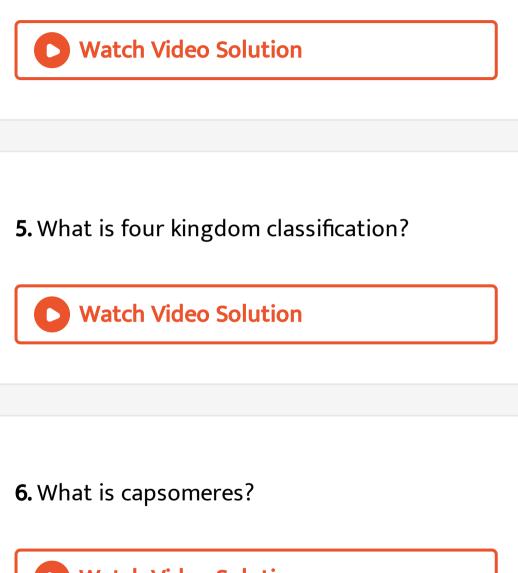
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Short Answer Type Questions

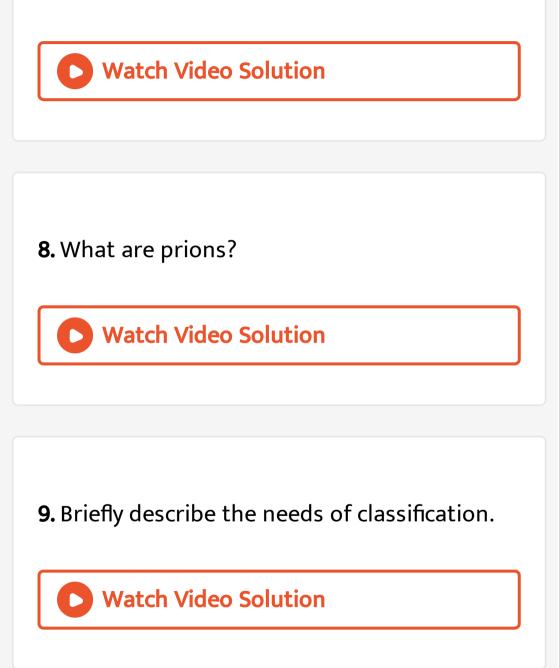
1. What is autotrophs?



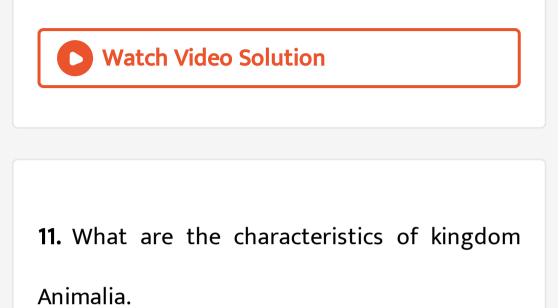
4. What is holophytic nutrition?



7. State the genetic material of monera.



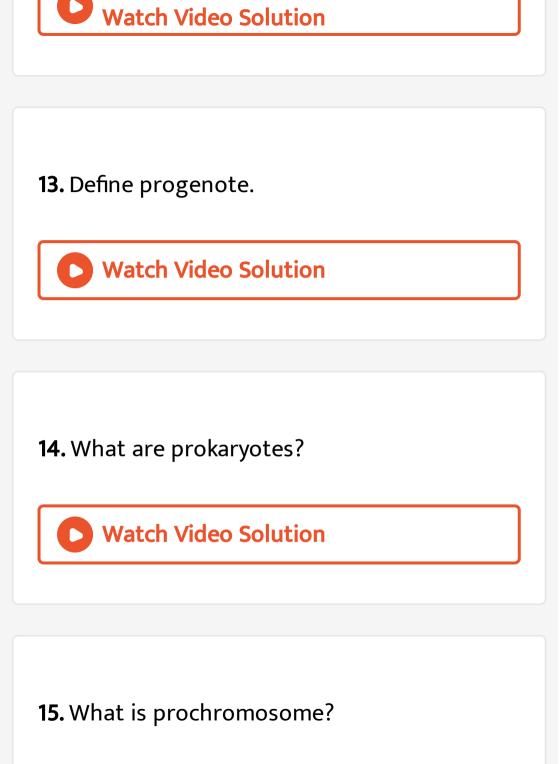
10. What are the advantages of classification.



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12. Why are fungi called multicellular decomposers?









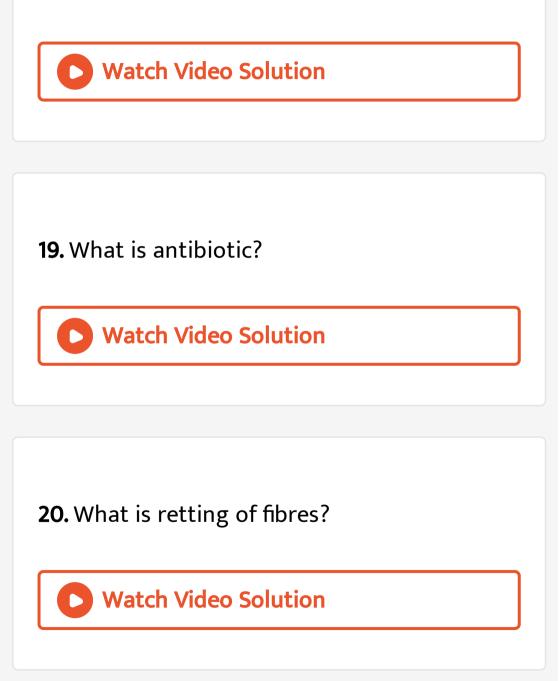
16. Where do the photosynthetic bacteria

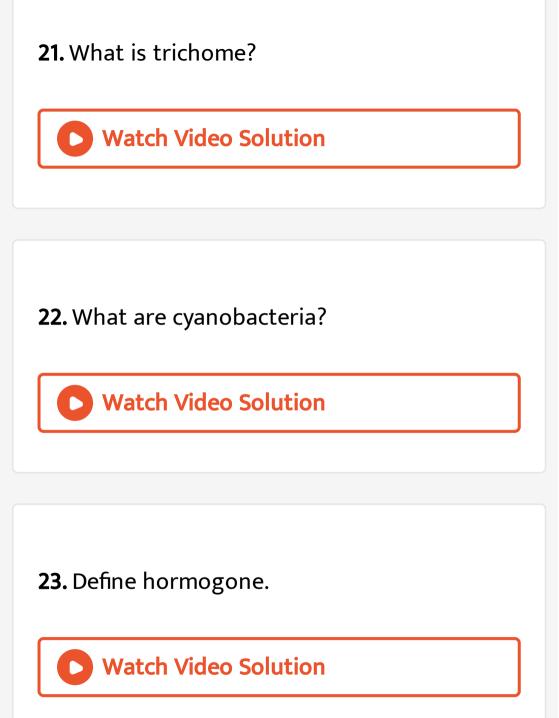
reside?

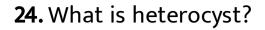
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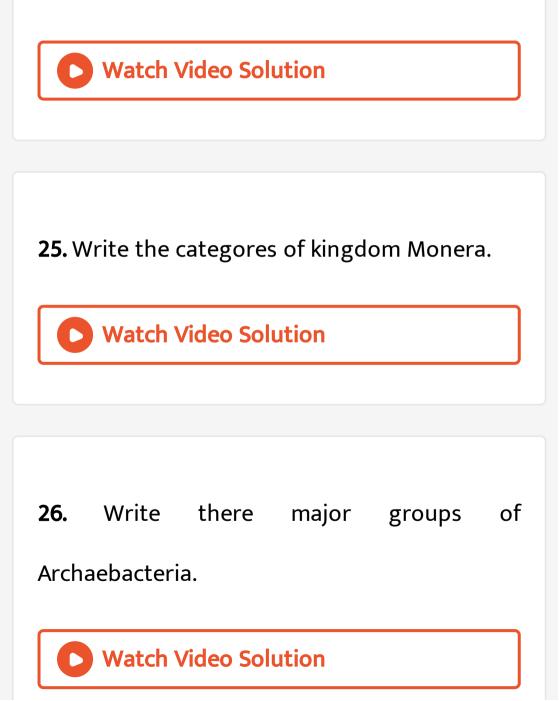
17. What is photoheterotroph?

18. Define transduction.









27. Define halophiles?

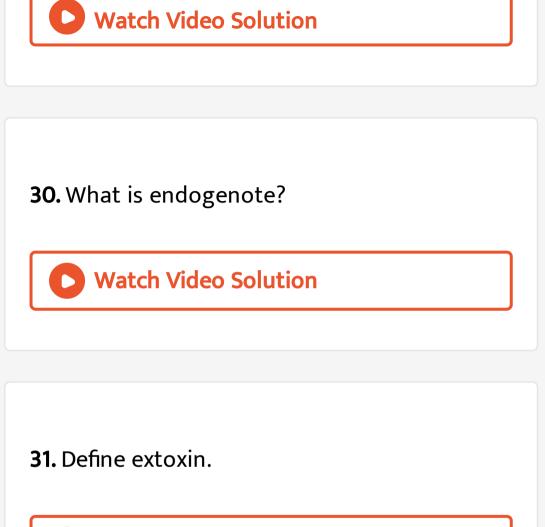
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28. Write the difference between

archaebacteria and eubacteria?



29. What are methanogens?





32. Define periplasmic space?



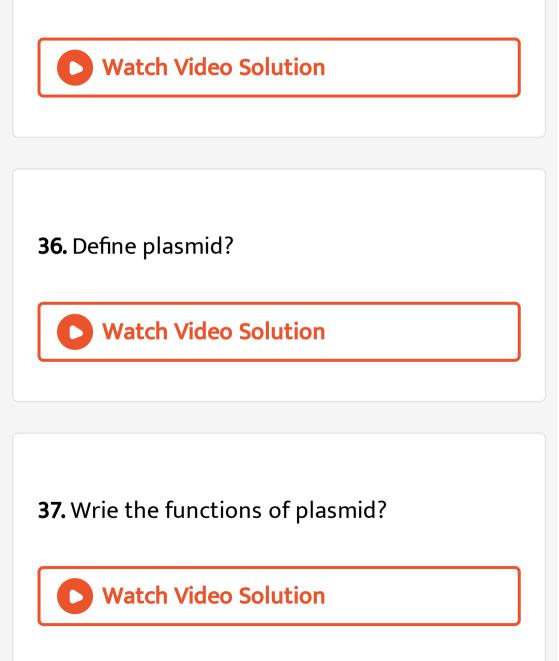
33. Write the typical component of cell wall of

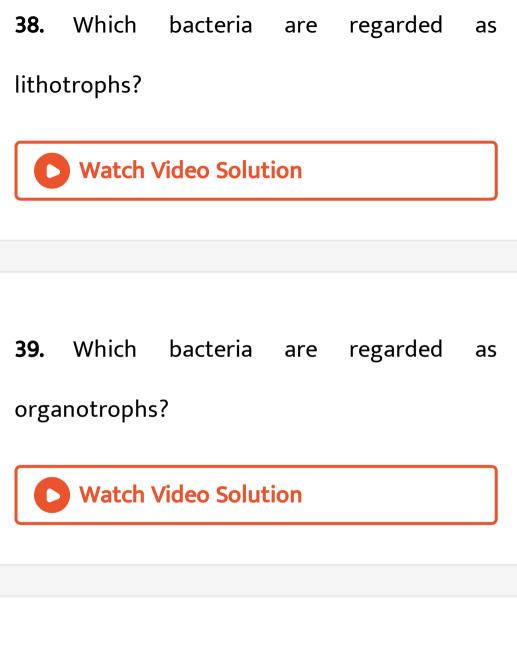
bacteria.

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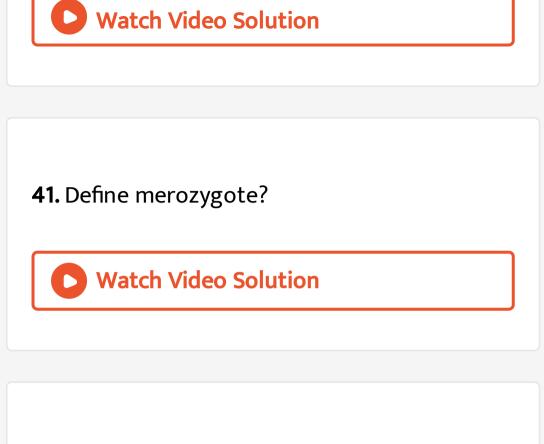
34. Write the functions of meaosome?

35. Write the functions of capsule of bacteria?



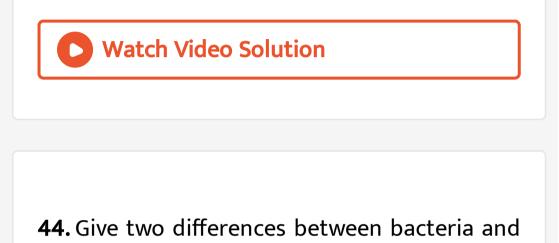


40. Define partrophic bacteria?



42. Give two differences between pili and fimbriae.

43. Define gm* bacteria.



cynobacteria.

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45. Write a brief note on bacterial cell.

46. Briefly describe the characteristics of Archaebacteria.



47. Why are bacteria included in the plant groups?

48. What are the similarities between bacteria

and blue green algae?

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49. State the difference between Gram positive

and Gram negative bacteria.



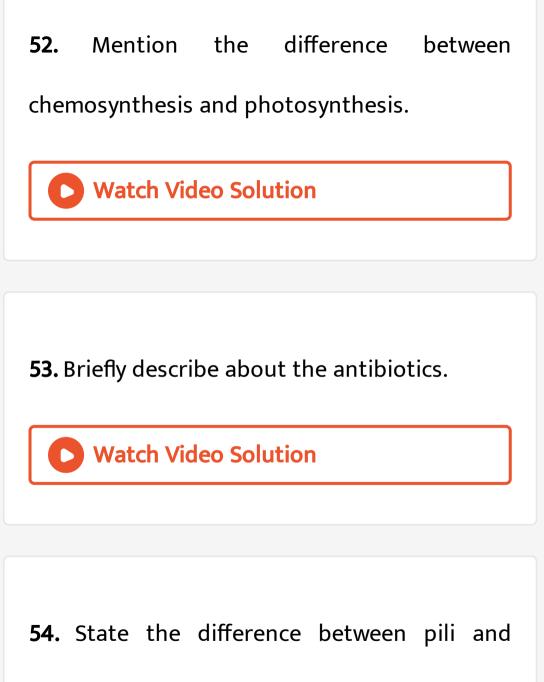
50. Mention the difference between bacteria

and cyanobacteria.

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51. State the similaritiea between bacteria and

cyanobacteria.



fimbriae

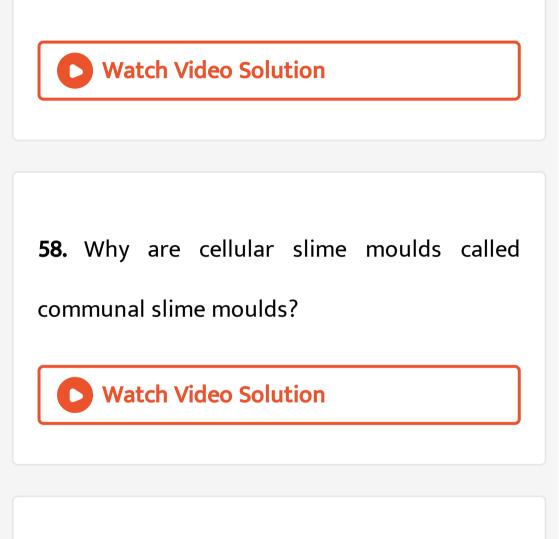


55. Mention the life-styles represented in protista.

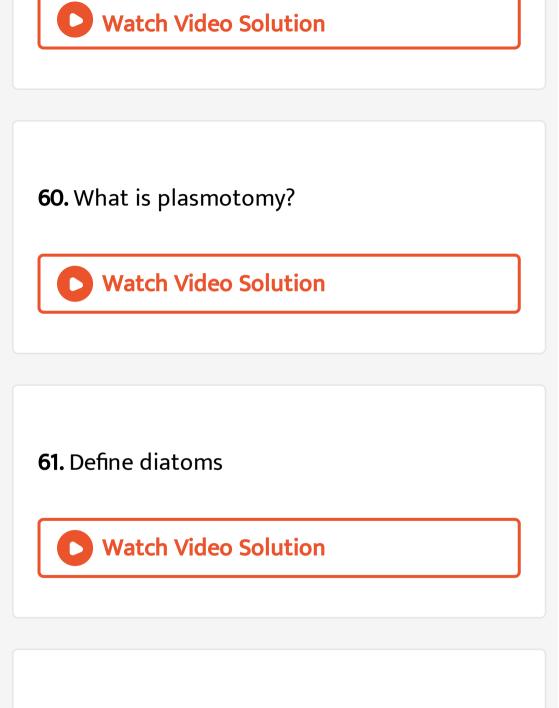
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56. Define plasmodium?

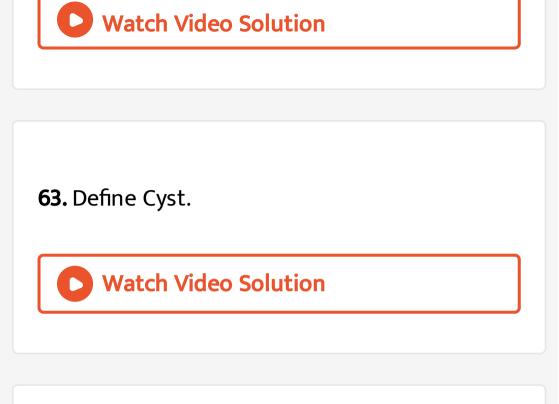
57. Define pseudoplasmodium?



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



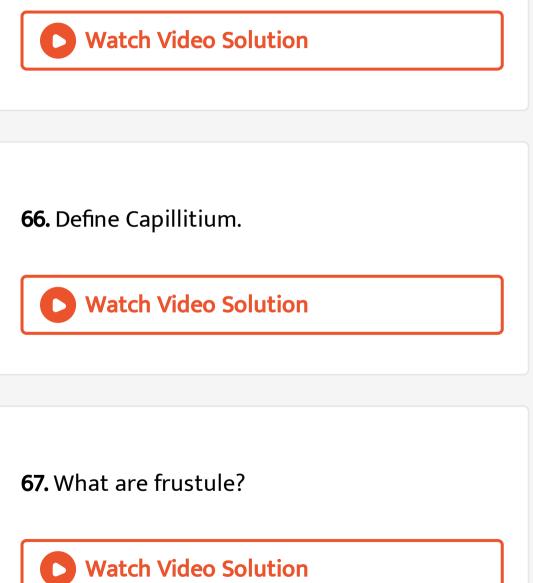
62. What si mixotrophic nutrition?



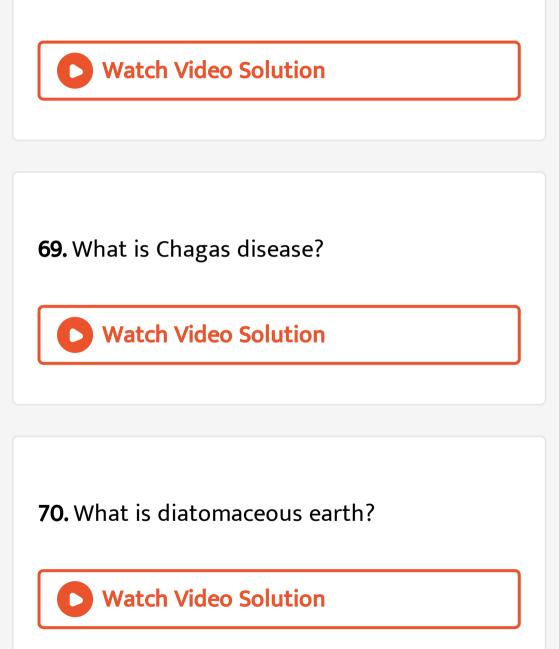
64. Difference between amoeboid and flagellar

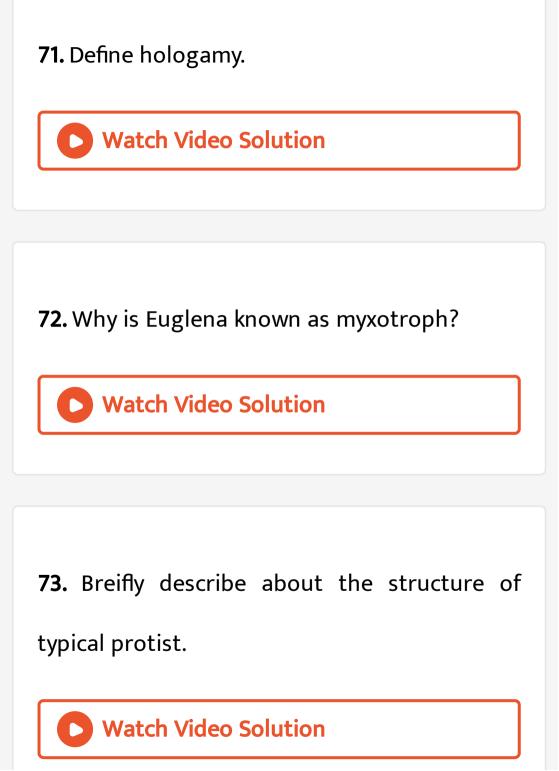
movement

65. What are trichocysts?



68. Define gametic meiosis.





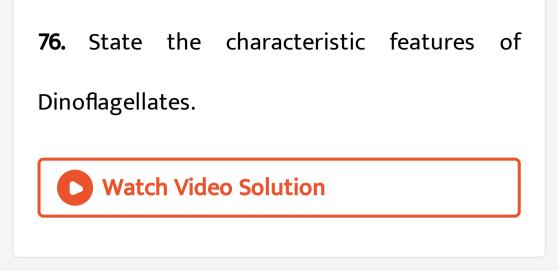
74. State about difference modes of nutrition

in protist.



75. Briefly describe about the types of binary

fission.



77. What are the characters about diatoms?

Write its economic importance.



78. Mention the differenc between Monera and

Protista.

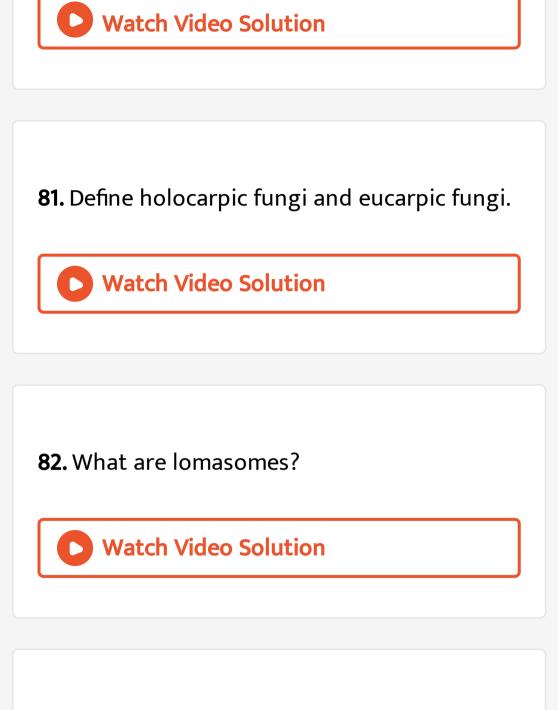


79. What is the characteristic of nuclear

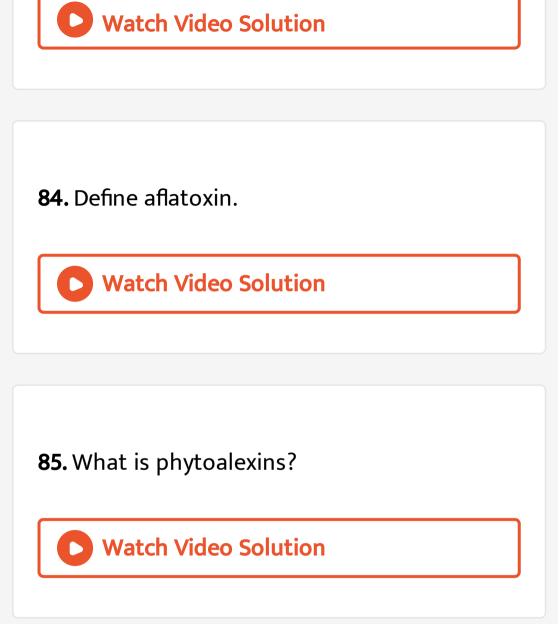
division in fungi?



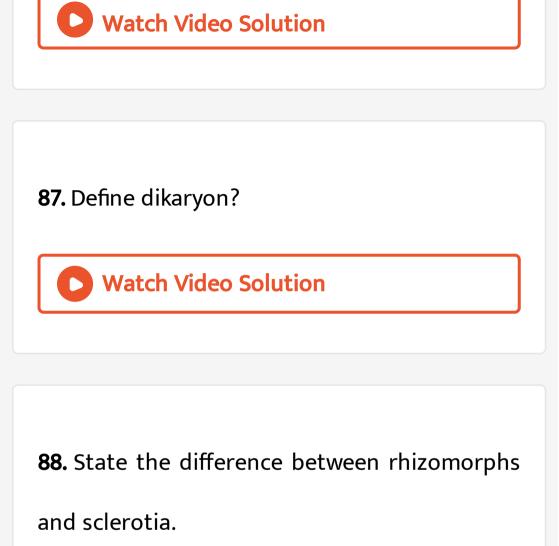
80. What is hypha?



83. Whatis dolipore septum?



86. What is reservoir host?



89. Mention the difference between parasite and saprophyte. Watch Video Solution 90. Define Master-Slave Relationship. Watch Video Solution **91**. What is Chitosomes?

92. Define plasmogamy?

Watch Video Solution

93. Define karyogamy?

Watch Video Solution

94. Write homothallism?

95. Define ascocarp?

Watch Video Solution

96. Why are some fungi grouped under fungi imperfecti ?

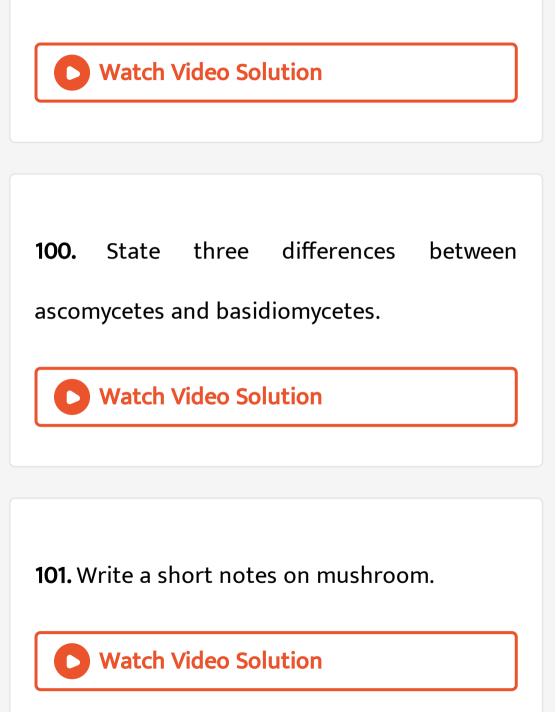
97. In what major ways do fungi influence the

human life?

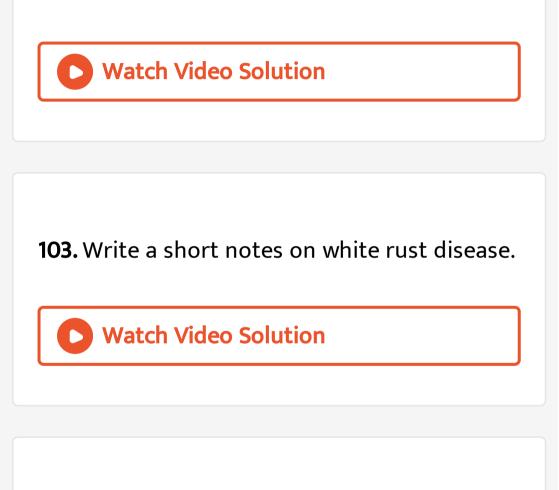
Watch Video Solution

98.	Briefly	de	scribe		about
pseudopa	arenchymaand		the	diffe	erence
between	gametang	gial	contact		and
gametangial copulation.					

99. What is heterothallism?



102. Give three economic importances of Yeast.



104. Briefly state about gametangial copulation.



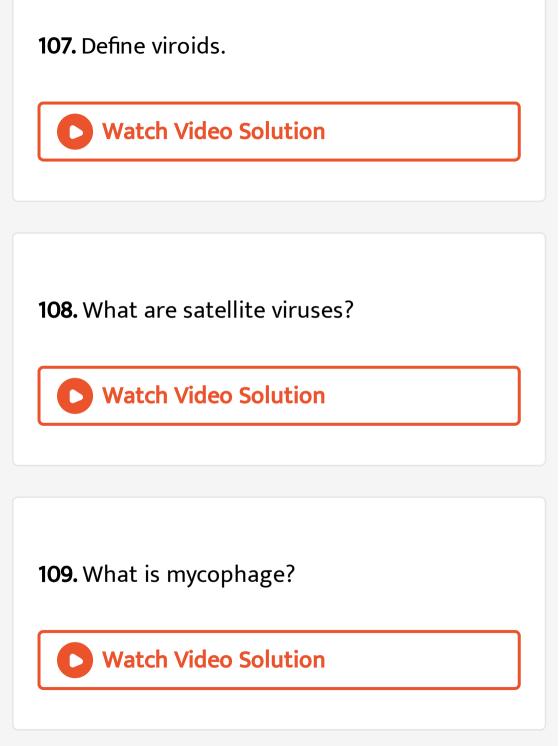


105. State any three types of hyphal

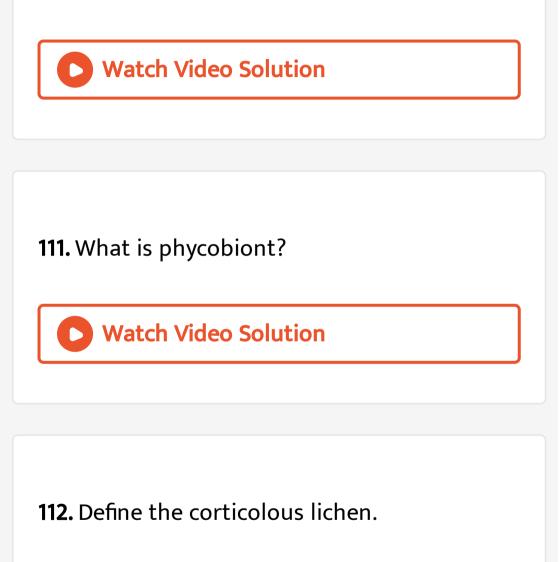
modification.

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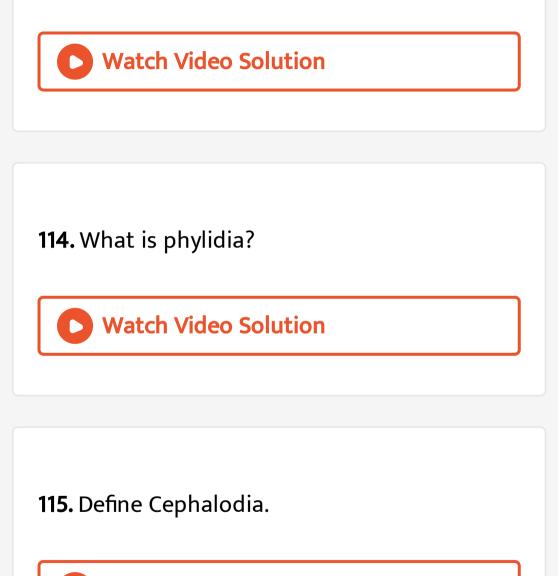
106. What are linchens?

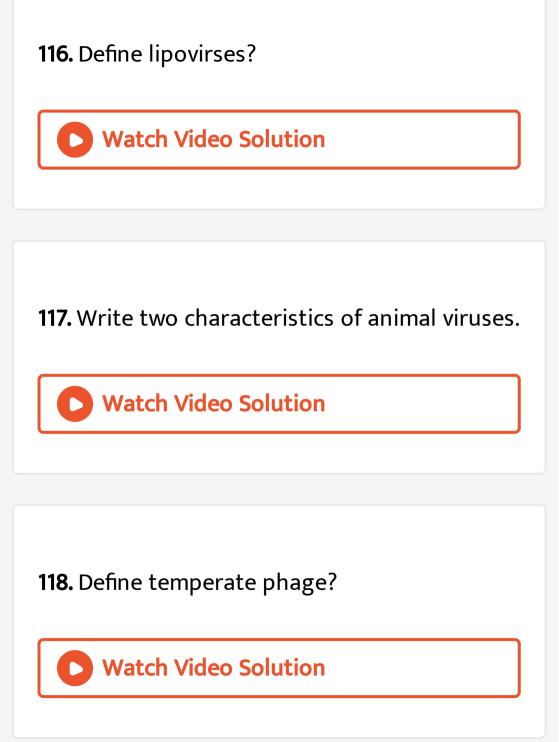


110. Define nucleoid.

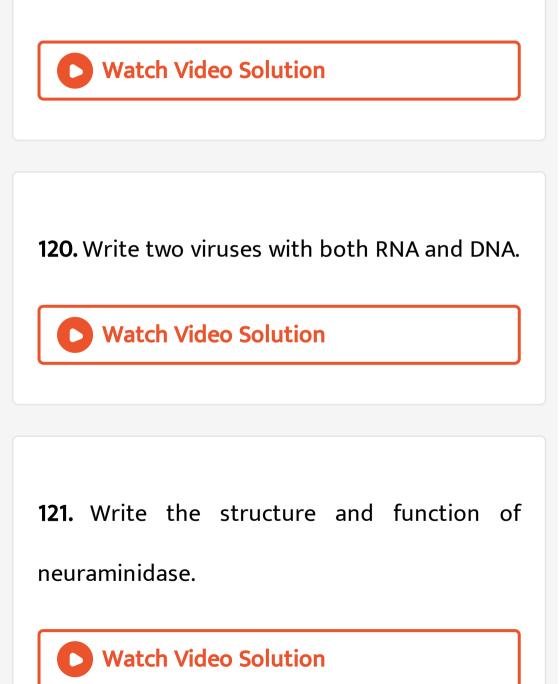


113. What is ascolichen?

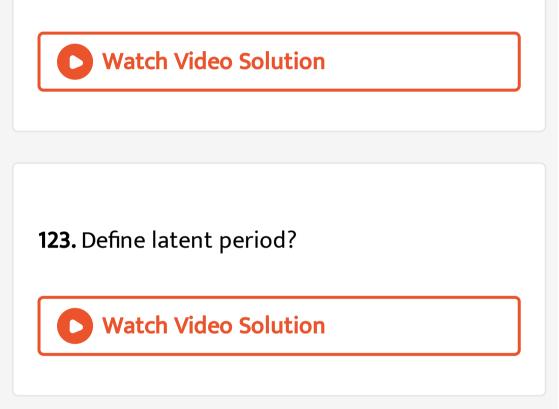






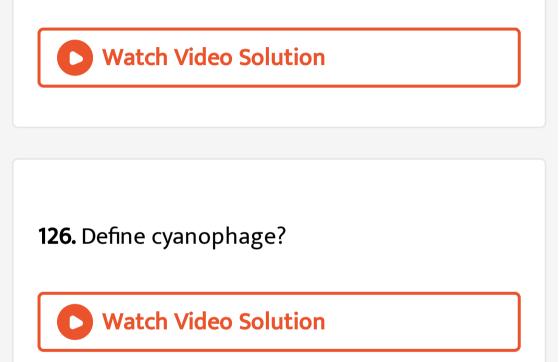


122. Write the function of haemaglutinin.



124. Define eclipse phase?

125. State about vegetative phage?



127. What is oncovirus?

128. Define briefly relationship between algae,

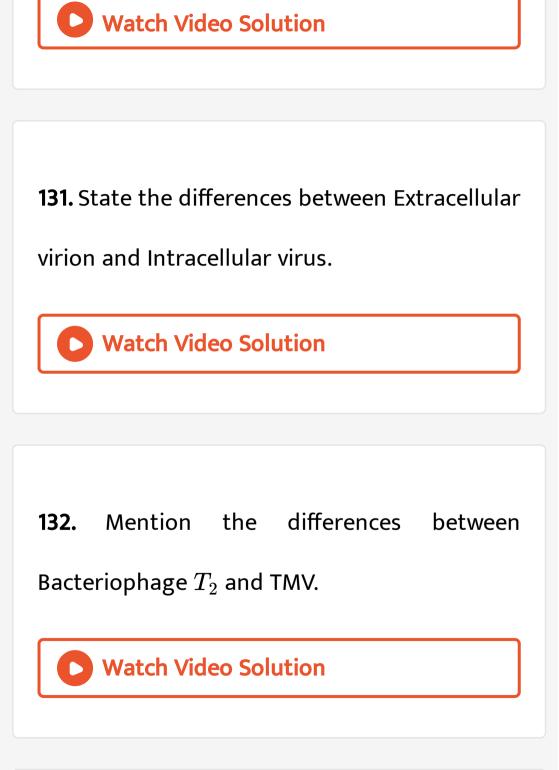
fungi and lichen.



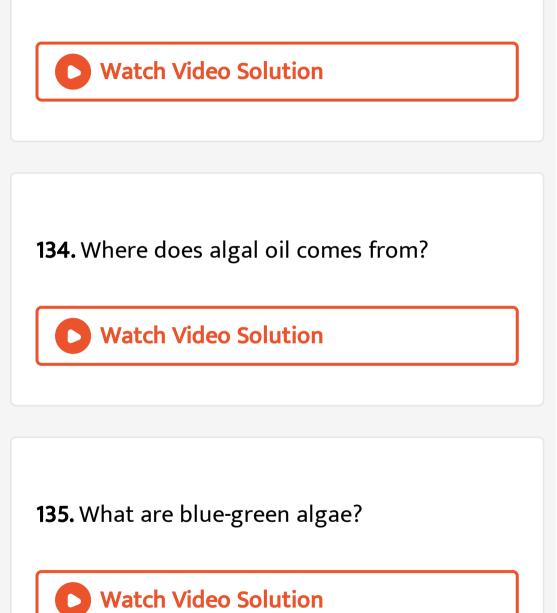
129. What are the characteristics of Isidia?



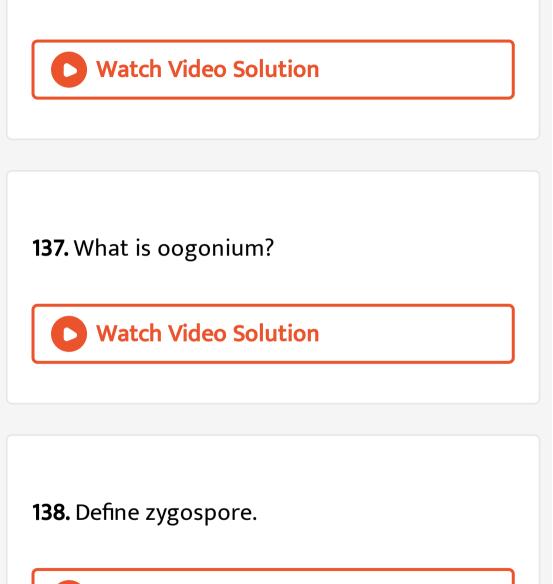
130. Mention the living characteristics of virus.



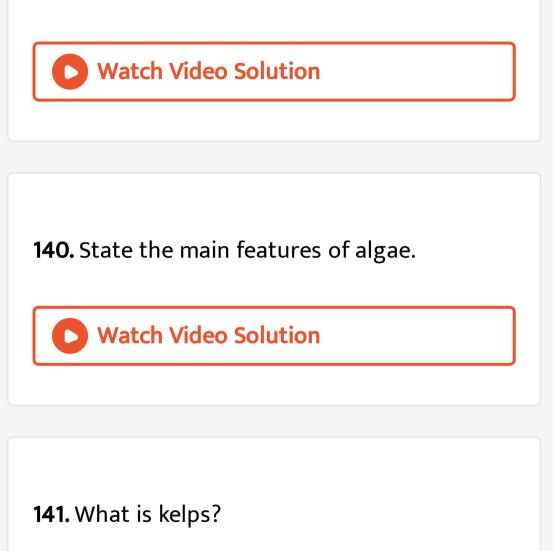
133. What are algae?



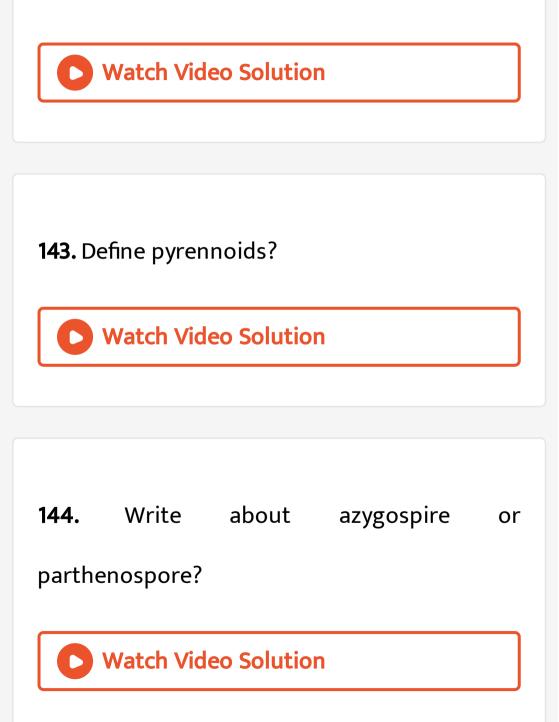
136. What are algal blooms?

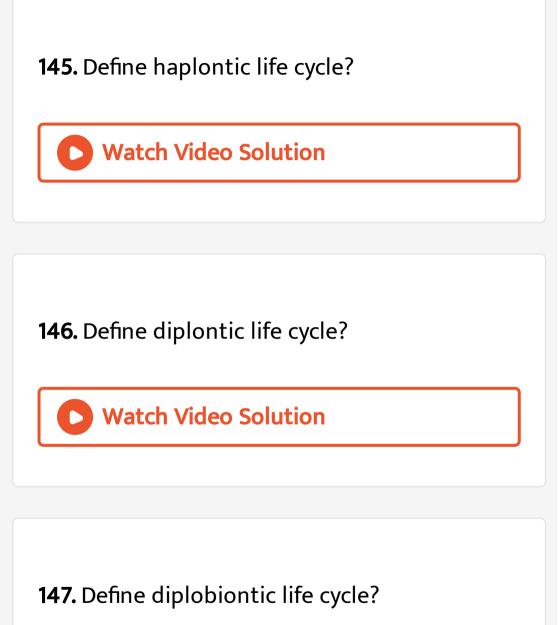


139. What is carposporophyte?



142. What is Irish Moss?



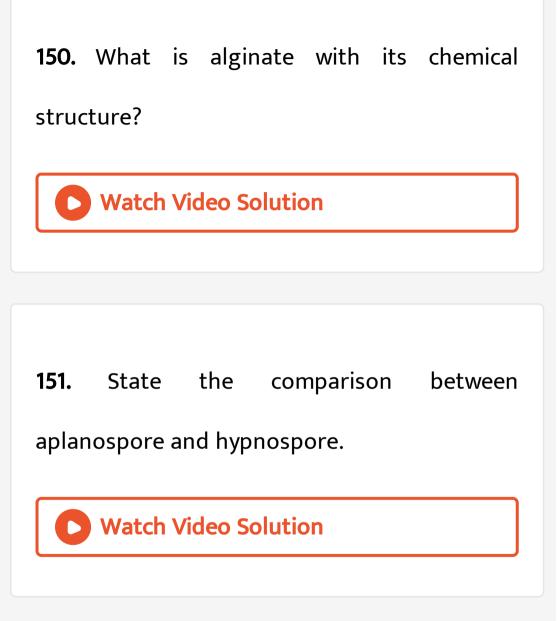


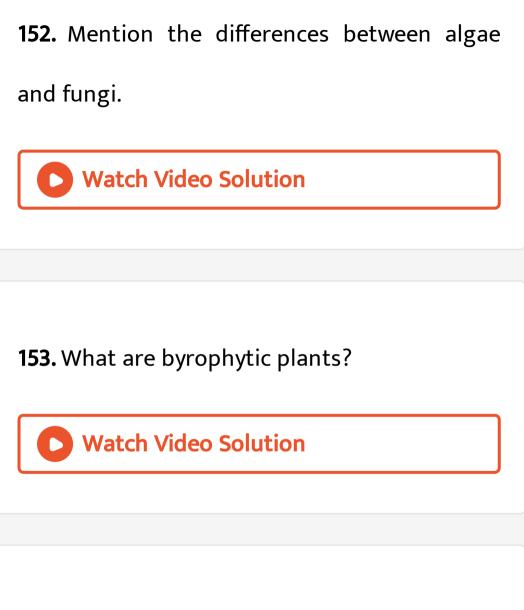
148. What are the reserve food material in

different classes of algea?

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149. What is diatomite?





154. What is antheridia?

155. Define Sphagnum mosses.

Watch Video Solution

156. How is the transport of substances done

across the bryophytic tissues?



157. What is the life cycle type of bryophytes?



158. How does the sporophyte obtain nutients?

Watch Video Solution

159. We can the bryophtues be considered the

amphibian of the plant world.





bryophytes.



161. Describe the general chatacteristics of bryophytes.

162. Describe the economic aspects of bryophyta.
Watch Video Solution

163. Briefly describe the comparison amongst3-different classes L(Hepaticopsida,

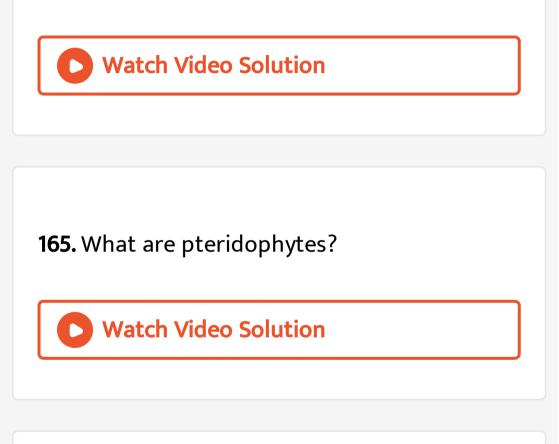
Anthocerotopsida, Bryopsida) of bryophytes,

on the basis of their distinctive features.

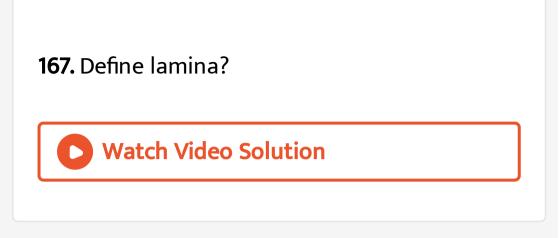


164. Name the connecting link between living

and non living



166. What is the rhizome?



168. What is Leptosporangiate type of sporangia?

169. State the similarities between Bryophytes

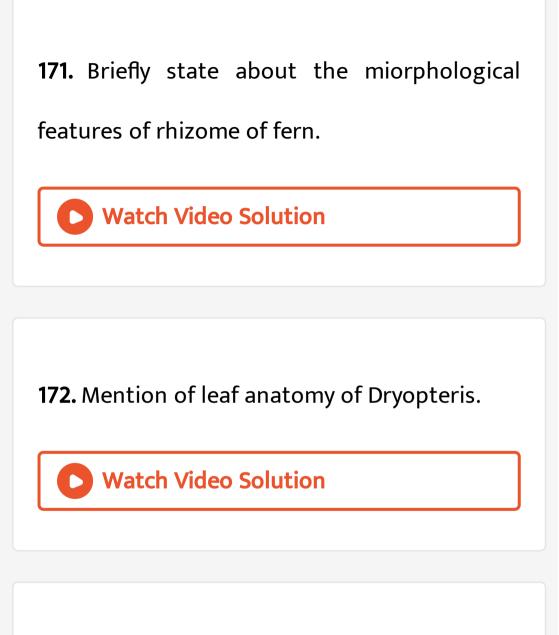
and Pteridophytes.

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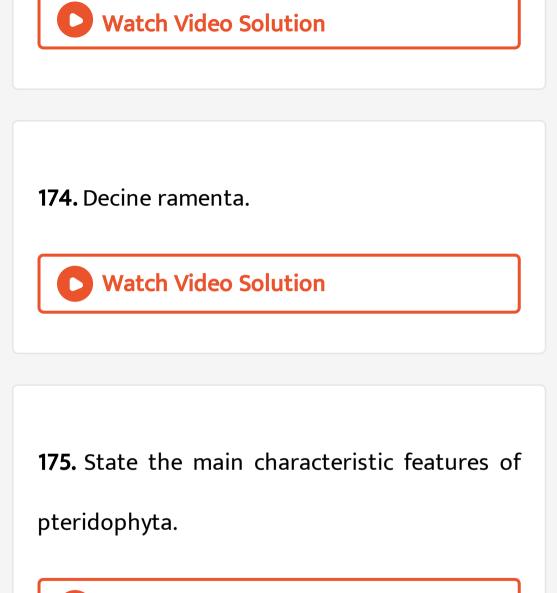
170. Name two pteridophytic plant, those have

economical values.

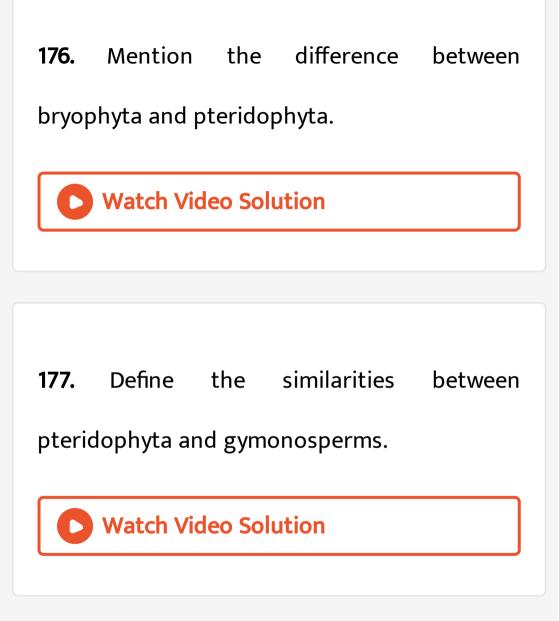


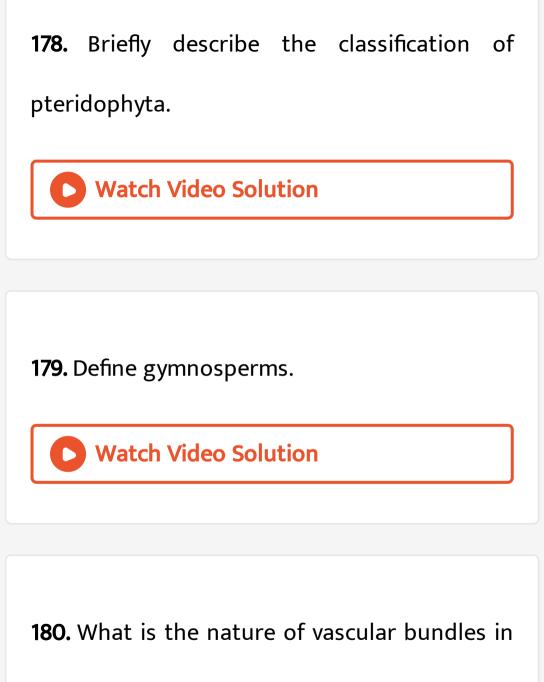


173. Differentiate between gametophyte and sporophyte.









gymnosperms?



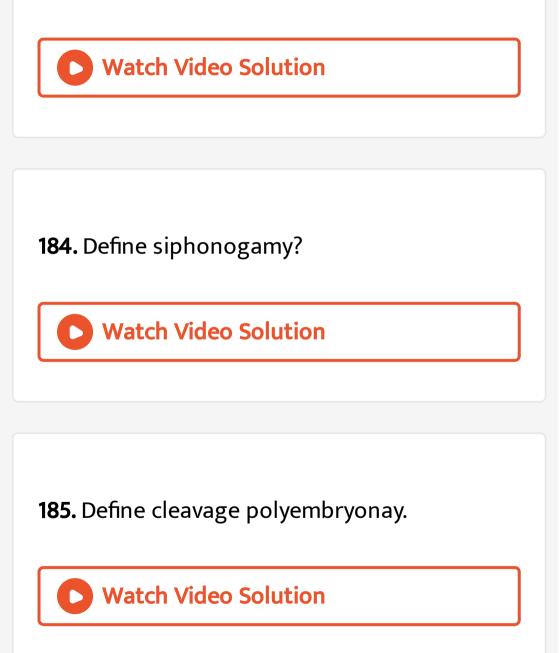
181. State the similarities between

gymnosperm and angiosperm.

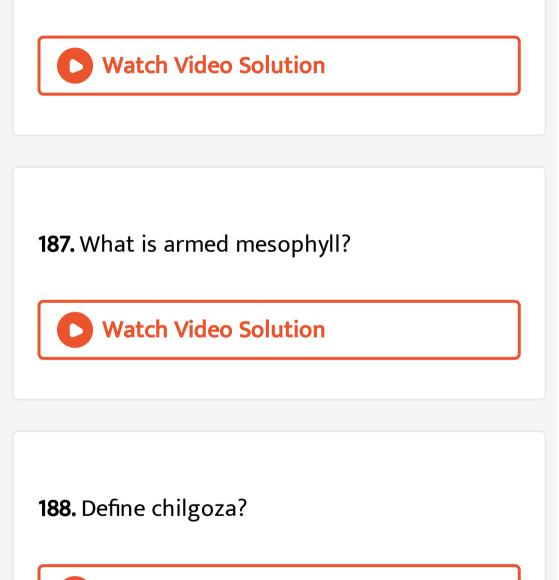
Watch Video Solution

182. What is Ginkolide?

183. Why Ginkgo is called as living fossil?



186. What is Shower of sulphur?



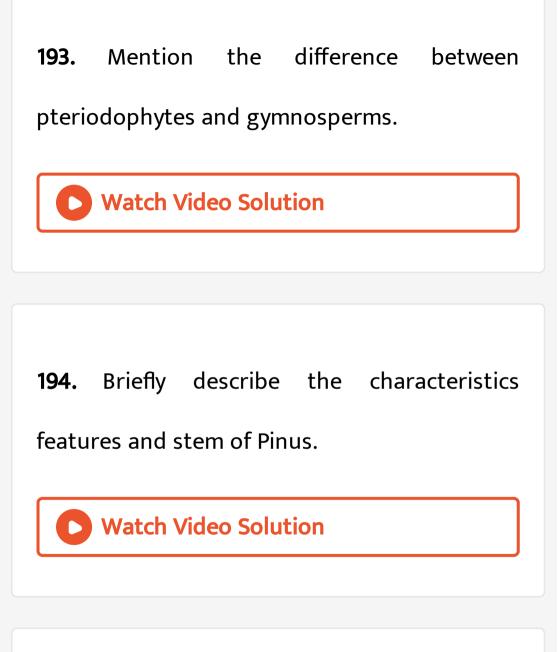
189. Define about long shoots and dwarf shoots in Gymnosperms?
Watch Video Solution

190. Write about the dimorphic leaves in

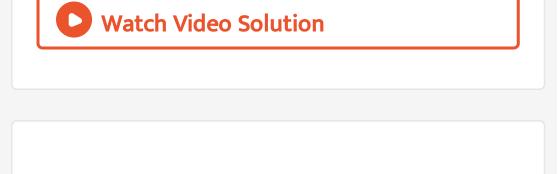
Gymnosperms?



191. Define about manoxylic and pycnoxylic wood in Gymnosperms? Watch Video Solution **192.** State the salient features of gymnosperms. Watch Video Solution



195. State the characters of root of Pinus.

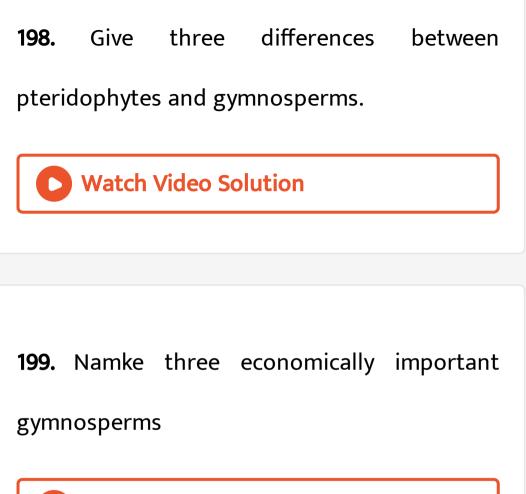


196. Briefly describe about the characteristics

of male strobilus in Pinus.

Watch Video Solution

197. Give four uses of gymnospermic plants.



200. Write a short notes on the nature of leaf

of Pinus.

Watch Video Solution

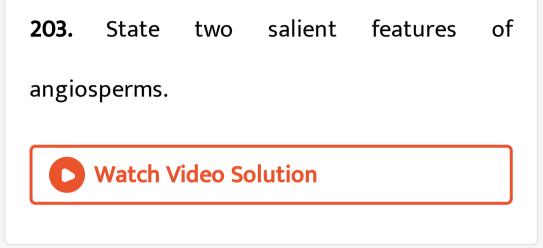
201. Write in brief about the pollination of

Pinus in relation with shower of sulphur.

Watch Video Solution

202. What is angiosperm?

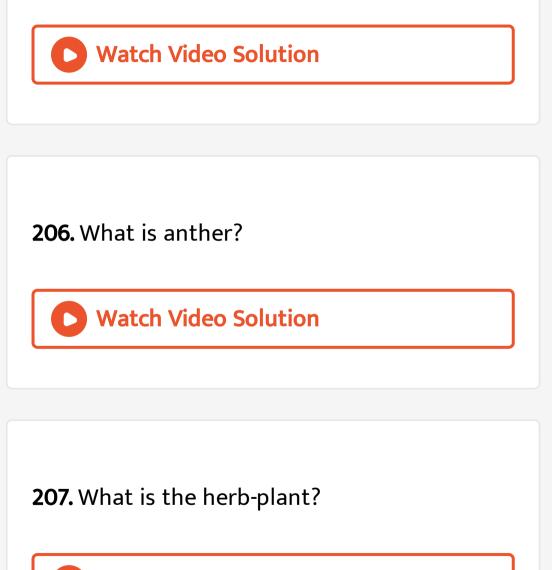




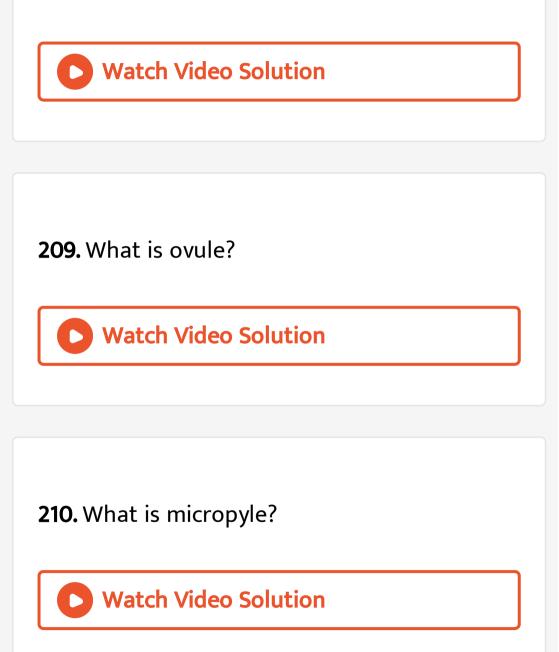
204. What is flower?



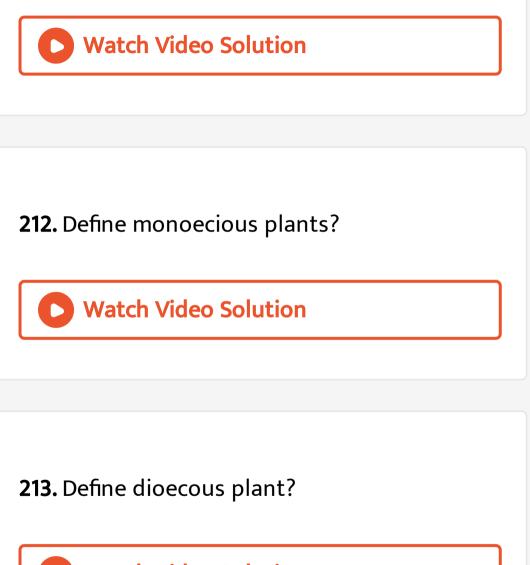
205. Define endosperm.

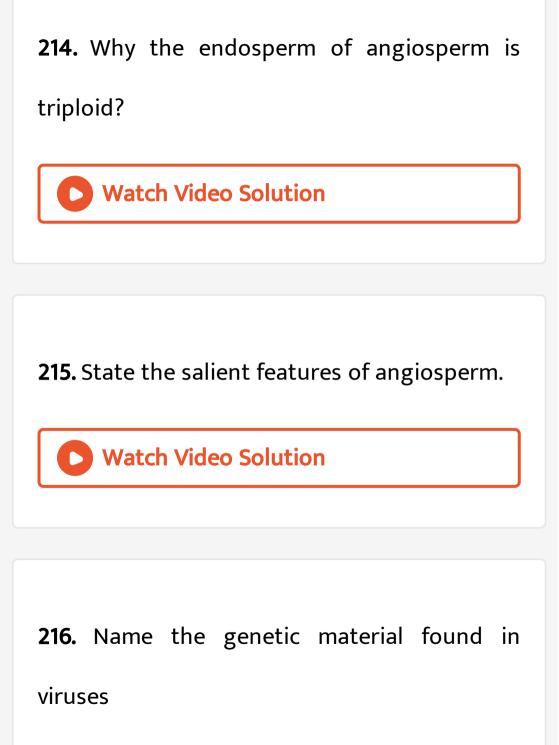


208. What are biennial plant?



211. What is cotyledons?







217. Briefly give the characteristic of monocotyledonous plants.

Watch Video Solution

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





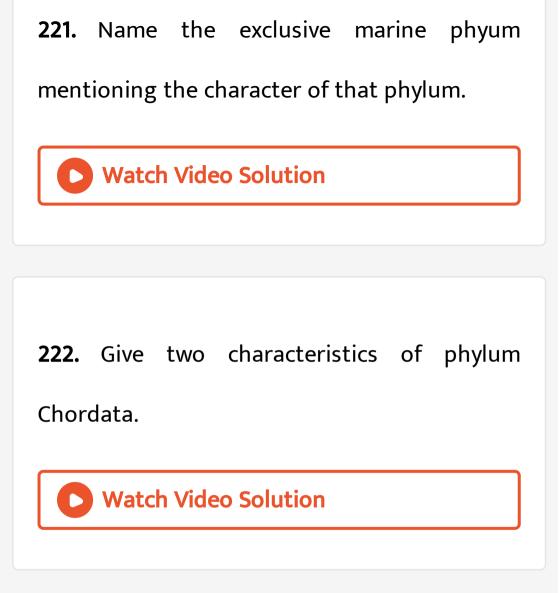
219. Briefly describe about the characteristics

of dicotyledonous plants.



220. Name the phylum which includes the

highest number of animals.



223. How is the name of phylum Chordata derived?



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



225. Give the names of three invertebrate chordates.



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



227. Give two morpholofical characters that

birds resemble reptiles.

228. Name the classes under the superclass

Gnathostomata.

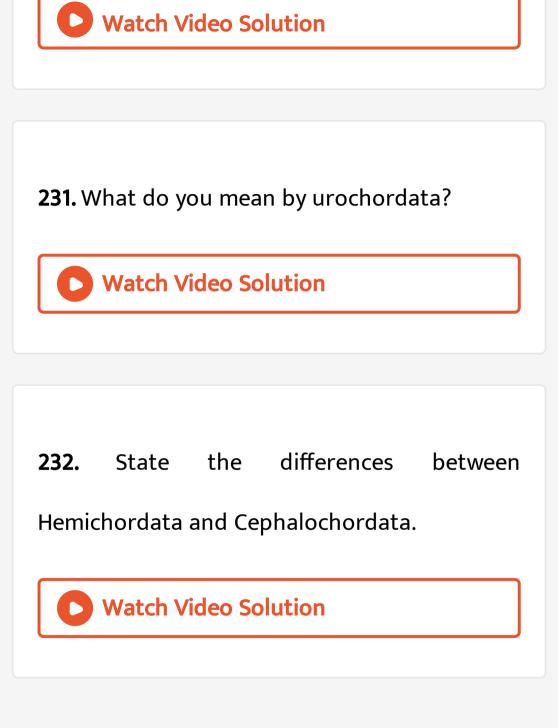
Watch Video Solution

229. What do you mean by acoelomata and

pseudocoelomata?

Watch Video Solution

230. Define chordates.



233. Give the scientific names of Newt and African toad. Watch Video Solution

234. State the differences between Amphibia and Reptilia.



235. What are aves?



236. State the scientific names of Ostritch and

Rhea.

Watch Video Solution

237. Give two differences between Reptilia and

Aves

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

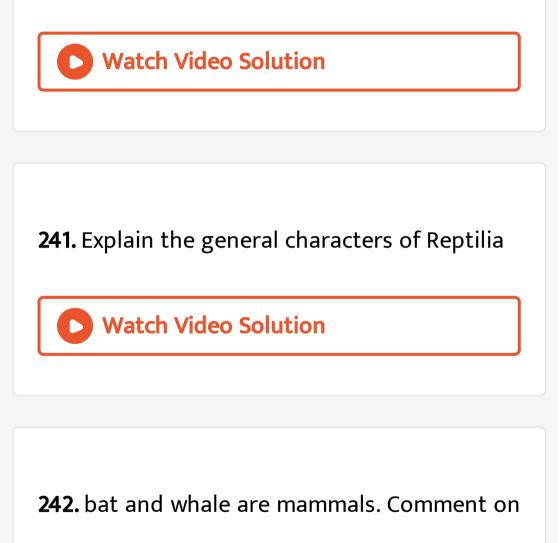


239. Tabulate the differences between Non

chordates and Chordates.



240. Classify the subphylum Vertebrata.



this statement.

243. What are the advantages of chitinous

skeleton in Arthropoda?



244. Give three reasons why a snail and an

Octopus are classified under the same

phylum?

245. How boy fishes are different from cartilagenous fishes? Vatch Video Solution

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

247. Give characteristic features that help a

bird in fight.

Watch Video Solution

248. What are the major differences between

mammals and reptiles?

249. What are the general characteristics of molluscs? Watch Video Solution **250.** What is the vertebrate body plan? Discuss distinguishing characteristics of the Vertebrates. Watch Video Solution

251. Give three structural differences between

a frog and a lizard.

Watch Video Solution

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the different characters of

multicellular producers.

2. Briefly describe the important features of

five kingdoms with examples.



3. Give the advantages and disadvantages of

five-kingdom classification.

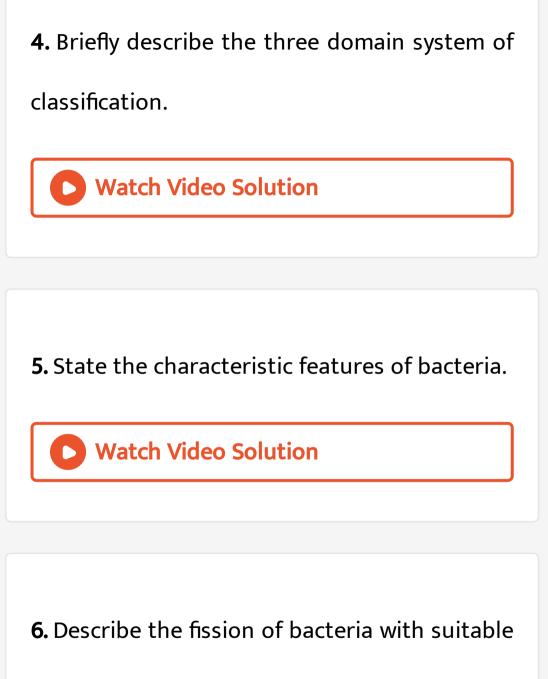
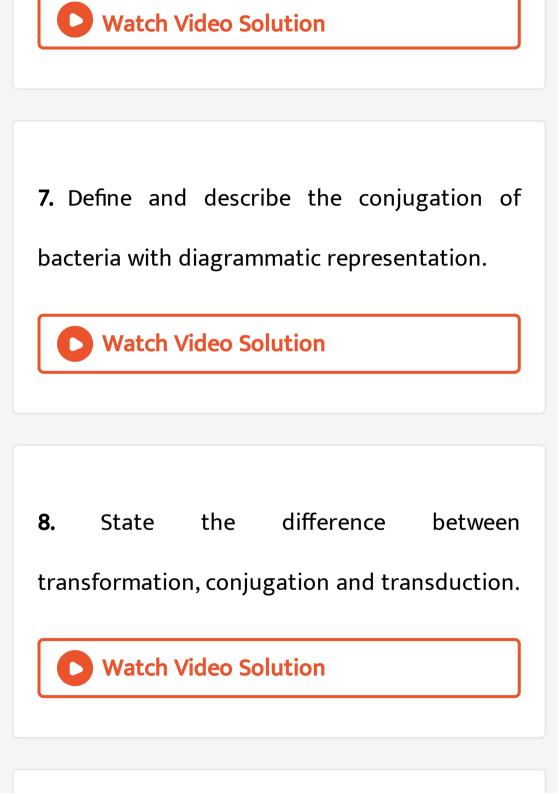


diagram.



9. Brielfy describe the classification of bacteria

on the basis of morphology.



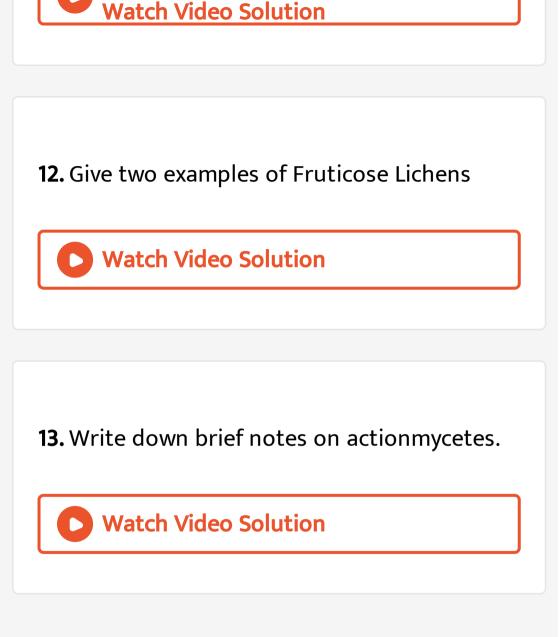
10. Classify the bacteria on the basis of flagella.

Watch Video Solution

11. Briefly describe the economic importance of

bacteria.







15. Skin of organisms in class Cyclostomata is

A. hard

B. soft

C. spiny

D. scaly

Answer:

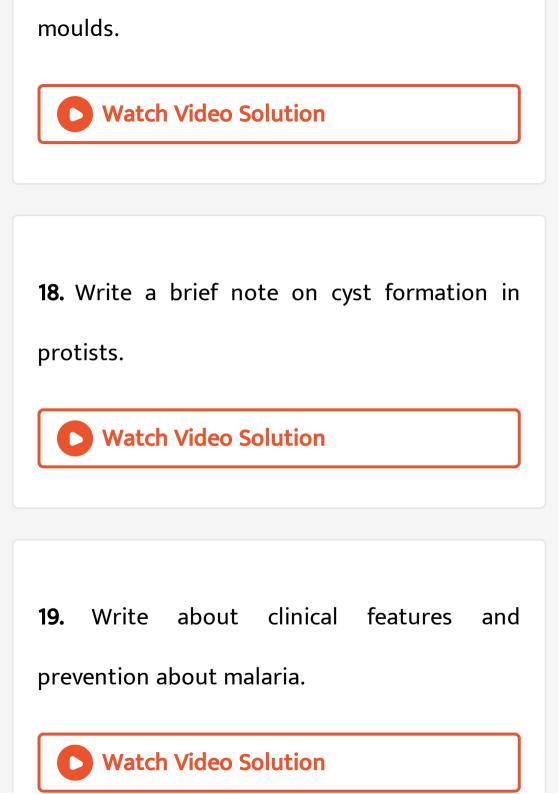


16. State the characters of ciliata. Describe about the conjugation of Paramexium (with suitable diagrammatic representation)

Watch Video Solution

17. Write down the diagonastic features of (a)

Zooflagellates. (b) Sarcodine and (c) Slime



20. Describe about the cell structure of diatom.



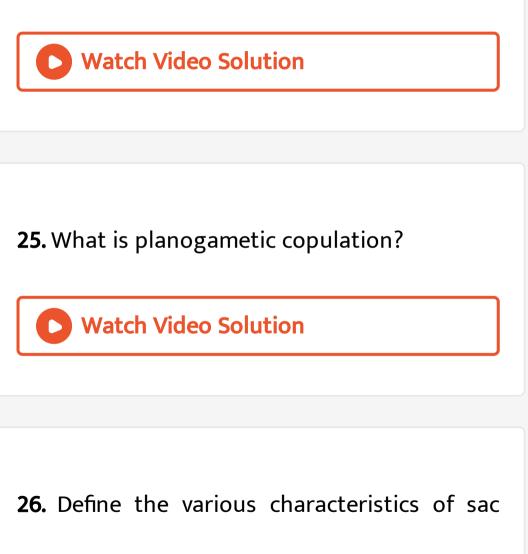
21. What are the major mechanisms of

locomiton found in protist?

22. Describe about the unique structrue of euglenoids. Watch Video Solution **23.** Describe about various hyphal modifications. Watch Video Solution

24. Briefly describe about some asexual spores

in fungi.



fungi.



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

Watch Video Solution

28. Briefly describe the classification of lichen.

29. Describe the economic importance of

lichen.



30. Define the non living characteristics of virus.

Watch Video Solution

31. Define crustose lichen

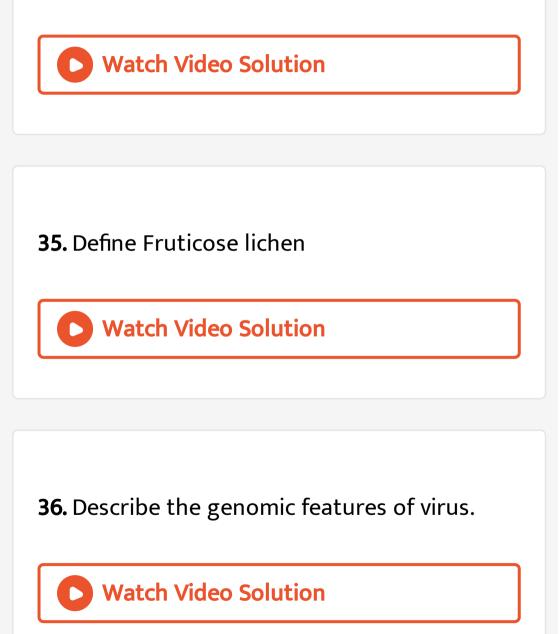


32. What is the bacteriophage? Describe the structural features with sutiable diagramatic respresentation.

Watch Video Solution

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

34. Define the structural features of TMV.



37. What are viroids? Describe the genomic

organiation of viroids

Watch Video Solution

38. Briefly describe the general characteristic

features of algae.



39. Describe about the economic importance

of algae.

Watch Video Solution

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

41. State the characteristic features of
Chlamydomonas. Describe the palmella stage
Watch Video Solution

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

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



44. Describe the lateral conjugation method in

Spirogyra.

45. Describe about different economic importances of pteridophyta. Watch Video Solution 46. Describe the general characteristics of pteridophyta.

47. Briefly describe the morphological features

of Dryopteris.

Watch Video Solution

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

49. Describe the general characteristics of gymnosperms.
Watch Video Solution

50. Describe the economic importance of

gymnosperms.



51. State the difference between gymnosperm

and angiosperm.

Watch Video Solution

52. Define indirect development

Watch Video Solution

53. Who coined the term virus?

54. Describe the general characteristic

features of angiosperms.



55. What is cyphellae?



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

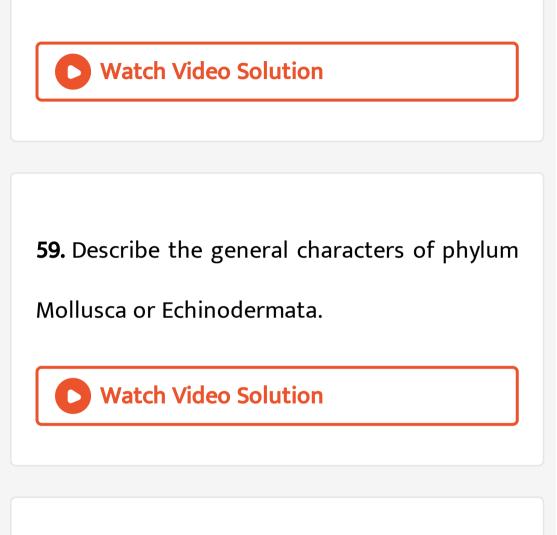


57. Describe the distinguishing featrues of phylum Platyhelminthes or Aschelminthes.

Give a few examples also.



58. Write the characteristic feature of annelida



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

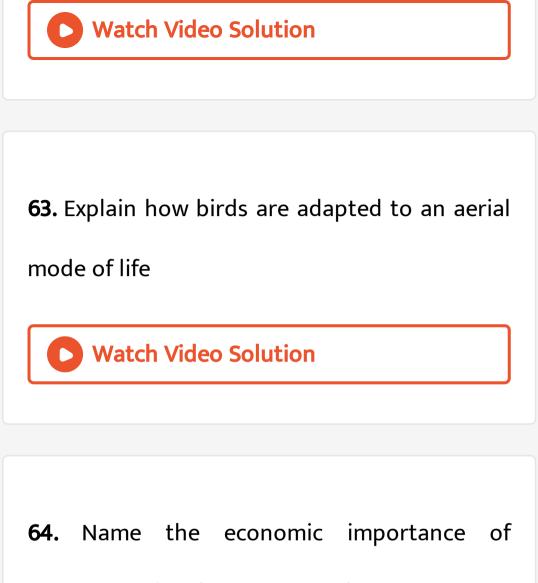
examples of the class.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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



sponges. Write short note on them

65. Give general characters of phylum Porifera

or Coelenterata. Give a few examples also.



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.



1. What are virusoids?

Watch Video Solution

2. Find out what do the terms algal bloom and

red tides signify.



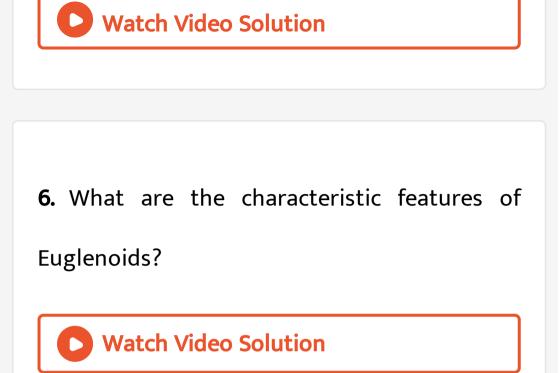
Heterotropic bacteria

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

5. Describe briefly the four major groups of protozoa.



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

A. rhizopus

B. alternaria

C. penicillium

D. saccharomyces

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

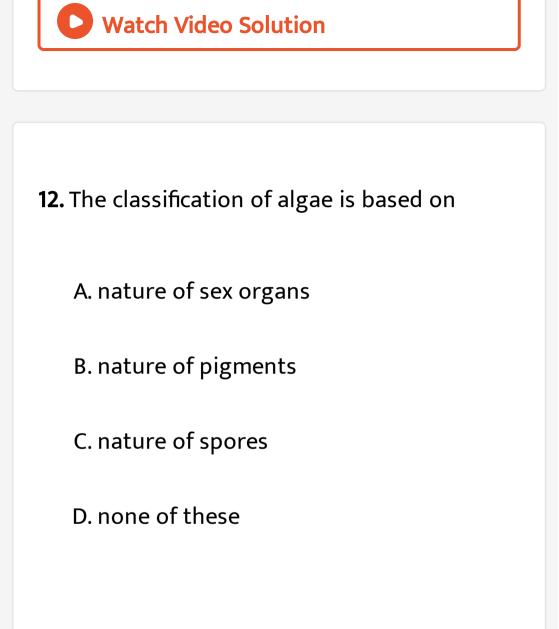
9. What is phycobiont and mycobiont?

Watch Video Solution

10. What do the therms phycobiont and mycobiont signify?

Watch Video Solution

11. How are viroids different from viruses?



Answer:

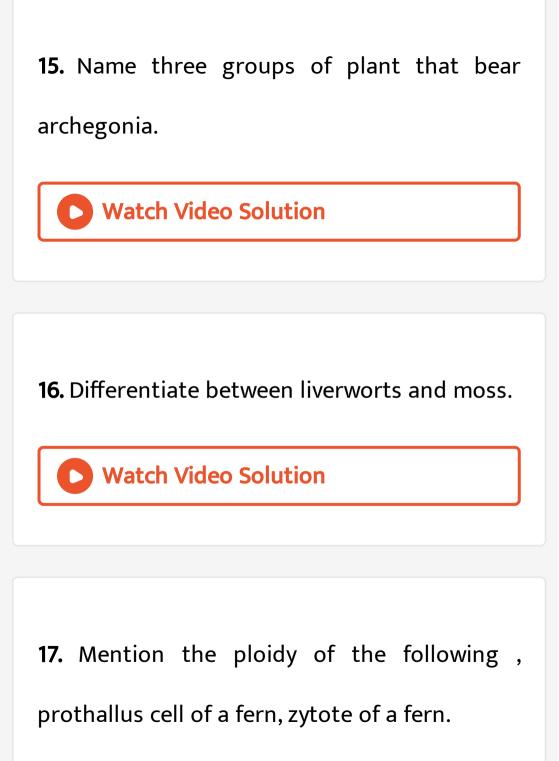
13. Write a note on economic importance of

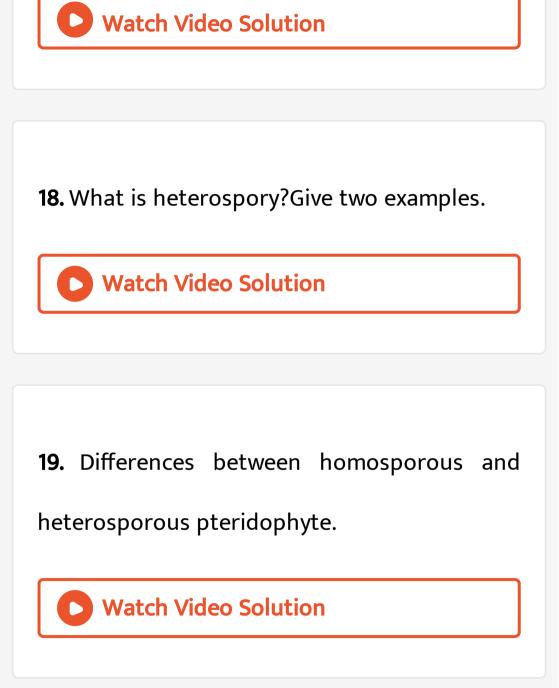
algae?

Watch Video Solution

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







20. Describe the important characteristics of

gymnosperms.

Watch Video Solution

21. Write a note on economic importance of

gymnosperms.



22. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear

seeds, then why are they classified separately?



23. How would you distinguish monocots from

dicots?



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

Watch Video Solution

25. If you are given a specimen, what are the

steps that you would follow to classify it?

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



27. Distinguish between intracellular and

extracellular digestion?



28. What is the difference between direct and

indirect development?

Watch Video Solution

29. What are the peculiar features that you

find in parasitic platyhelminthes?

30. What are the reasons that you can think of

for the arthopods to constitute the largest group of the animal kingdom?



31. Water vascular system is the characteristic

of which group of the following:

a. Portifera b. Ctenophora c. Echinodermata d.

Chordata.



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



33. How important is the presence of air

bladder in Pisces?

34. What ate the modifications that are

observed in birds that help them fly?



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

36. Segmentation in the body is first observed

in which of the following.

a. Platyhelminthes b. Aschelminthes c.

Annelida d. Arthropoda.

Watch Video Solution

37. Prepare a list of some animals that are

found parasitic on human beings.