



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

KINGDOM PROTISTA (UNICELLULAR EUKARYOTES)

Multiple Choice Question

1. Protista includes

- A. Unicellular procarytes
- B. Unicellular eucaryotes
- C. Bacteriphages
- D. Blue-green algae.

Answer: B

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2. Which do not belong to Protista ?

- A. Euglenoids
- B. Zooflagellates
- C. Methanogens/Ascomycetes
- D. Ciliates.

Answer: C

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3. Kingdom Protista includes

- A. Unicellular eucaryotes
- B. Colonial eucaryotes
- C. Both A and B
- D. Multicellular eucaryotes.

Answer: C



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4. Percentage of global photosynthesis performed by photosynthetic is

- A. 30 %
- B. 50 %
- C. 65 %
- D. 80 %

Answer: D

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5. Percentage of plankton constituted by protistans is

A. 95 %

B. 85 %

C. 80 %

D. 70 %

Answer: A

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6. The life style present in protists is

- A. Plant
- B. Fungal
- C. Animal
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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7. Protistans are connecting link between

- A. Plants and animals
- B. Fungi and plants
- C. Monerans and kingdoms of multicellular organisms
- D. Fungi and animals.

Answer: C



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8. Parasitic mode of nutrition is

- A. Absorptive
- B. Phagotropic
- C. Both A and B
- D. Holotrophic.

Answer: C



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9. A symbiotic protist is

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Lophomonas

C. Fuligo

D. Trypanosoma.

Answer: B



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10. Binary fission is transverse in

A. Paramecium

B. Euglena

C. Ceratium

D. Amoeba.

Answer: A



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11. Plasmotomy occurs in case of

- A. Uninucleate protists
- B. Binucleate protists
- C. Multinucleate protists
- D. All the above.

Answer: C



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12. The first eucaryotes to evolve were

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Green algae
- C. Blue-green algae

D. Protistants.

Answer: D



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13. Which one is slowest mode of locomotion ?

A. Pseudopodial

B. Ciliary

C. Flagellar

D. Both A and B.

Answer: A



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14. Which is the fastest mode of locomotion ?

- A. Wriggling
- B. Pseudopodial
- C. Ciliary
- D. Flagellar.

Answer: C



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15. A conserved structure is

- A. Contractile vacuole
- B. Flagellum
- C. Pseudopodium

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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16. Gametic meiosis occurs in

A. Diatoms

B. Acellular Slime Moulds

C. Noctiluca

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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17. Binary fission is oblique in

- A. Ceratium
- B. Noctiluca
- C. Fuligo
- D. Vorticella.

Answer: A



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18. In protista, phagotrophic nutrition is found in

- A. Protozoan protists
- B. Some dinoflagellates
- C. A few euglenoids

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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19. Osmotrophy is related to

A. Saprophytic nutrition

B. Parasitic nutrition

C. Ingestive nutrition.

D. Holophytic nutrition.

Answer: A



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20. Syngamy may occur through

- A. Isogamy
- B. Anisogamy
- C. Oogamy and paedogamy
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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21. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in

- A. Navicule
- B. Amoeba
- C. Paramecium

D. Euglena.

Answer: D



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22. Which is a marine protist ?

A. Amoeba proteus

B. Pelomyxa

C. Noctiluca

D. Paramecium.

Answer: C



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23. Protists having noncontractile pusule are

- A. Sporozoans
- B. Ciliates
- C. Dinoflagellates
- D. Navicule.

Answer: C



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24. Paralytic shell fish poisoning is caused by

- A. Pinnularia
- B. Gonyaulax
- C. Elphidium

D. Vorticella.

Answer: B



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25. Night visibility increases in paints having

A. Foraminiferan ooze

B. Diatoceous earth

C. Sporozoans

D. Noctiluca.

Answer: B



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26. The protistans in which cell size decreases with each division are

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Diatoms
- C. Slime Moulds
- D. Radiolarians.

Answer: c

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27. A protistan which is commonly called plant-animals is

- A. Navicula
- B. Noctiluca

C. Vorticella

D. Euglena.

Answer: D



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28. The interphase dinoflagellate nucleus contains

A. No chromatin reticulum

B. Condensed chromosomes

C. Acentric chromosomes

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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29. Diatoms belong to

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Chrysolaminarin
- C. Paramylon
- D. Glycogen.

Answer: B



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30. Food reserve of diatoms is

- A. Starch
- B. Chrysolaminarin
- C. Paramylon

D. Glycogen.

Answer: B

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31. Photosynthetic protists belong to

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. bacillariophyceae and euglenophyceae

C. bacillariophyceae euglenophyceae and dinophyceae

D. Zooflagellates.

Answer: C

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32. The storage product of chrysophytes is

- A. Oil and leucosin
- B. Starch
- C. Paramylum
- D. Glycogen.

Answer: A



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33. Bivalved siliceous shell or frustule occurs in

- A. Diatoms
- B. Foraminiferans
- C. Radiolarians

D. Heliozoans.

Answer: A



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34. Periplast of Euglena lies

- A. External to plasma membrane
- B. Internal to plasma membrane
- C. As a thickening of plasma membrane
- D. On one side of the organism.

Answer: B



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35. Metaboly is characteristic of

- A. Amoebids
- B. Heliozoans
- C. Euglenoids
- D. Dinoflagellates.

Answer: C



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36. Shell Fish taken from water during a red tide would be

- A. Rich in proteins
- B. Poisoned with neurotoxin
- C. Dead

D. Rich in fats.

Answer: B



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37. Golden Brown Protists are

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Dinophyceae

C. Both bacillariophyceae and dinophyceae

D. Euglenophyceae.

Answer: C



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38. Whirling Whips are protists which possess two flagella that beat

- A. Slightly towards one side so as to cause rotation of the organism while moving forward
- B. Forward, backward and sideways depending upon the requirement
- C. At right angles to each other due to being present in different grooves
- D. Along with numerous cilia.

Answer: C



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

A. Foraminiferans

B. Radiolarians

C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates.

Answer: D



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40. Photosynthtic euglenoids are

A. Obligate autotrophs

B. Facultative heterotrophs

C. Facultative autotrophs

D. Obligate heterotrophs.

Answer: B



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41. Eye spot of Euglena is a

- A. Non-plastid structure found on the side near the middle
- B. Non-plastid structure found on the side near the reservoir
- C. Plastid structure present near the side reservoir
- D. Plastid structure found near the middle.

Answer: A



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42. Photosynthetic protists having trichocysts are

- A. Dinophyceae
- B. Ciliates

C. Bacillariophceae

D. Euglenophyceae.

Answer: A



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43. What is true about Euglena ?

A. It stores fat as reserve food

B. It swims by means of a single flagellum

C. Creeping movements can occur through metaboly

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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44. In dinophyceae the two flagella are

- A. Anterior
- B. One transverse and other vertical
- C. Lateral
- D. Posterior.

Answer: B



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45. The sulcus or longitudinal groove of dinophycean shell contains

- A. Narrow smooth flagellum
- B. Thick ribbon -shaped flagellum
- C. Tail

D. Mucilage canal.

Answer: A



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46. Mesokaryon is

- A. A nucleus like structure
- B. Nucleoid with histone protein
- C. A nucleus with condensed chromosomes
- D. A nucleoid with distinct chromosomes.

Answer: C



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47. Mesokaryon occurs in

- A. Zooflagellates
- B. Eulenioids
- C. Sarcodines
- D. Dinoflagellates.

Answer: D



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48. Noctiuca is

- A. Sarcoding
- B. Dinoflagellate
- C. Zooflagellate

D. Ciliate.

Answer: B

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49. What is true of bacillariophyceae

- A. Epitheca is smaller
- B. Hypotheca is smaller
- C. Both epitheca and hypotheca have same size
- D. Any of the two can be larger.

Answer: B

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50. Hypotheca of parent diatom forms in daughter

- A. Hypotheca
- B. Epitheca
- C. Is shed
- D. Forms the whole frustule.

Answer: B



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51. Chrysolaminarin is chemically

- A. β 1-4 glucan
- B. β 1-6glucan
- C. α 1-3 glucan

D. β 1-3 glucan

Answer: D



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52. A primited filament is formed in protist

A. Gonyaulax

B. Gymnodinium

C. Melosira

D. Phinnularia.

Answer: C



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53. In diatoms the nucleus generally lies in

- A. Epivalve
- B. Hypovalve
- C. Central vacuole
- D. Peripheral cytoplasm.

Answer: C



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54. Diatom frustule is made of

- A. Silica
- B. Calcium carbonate
- C. Calcium hydroxide

D. Both B and C.

Answer: A



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55. Cod liver oil is derived from

A. Diatoms

B. Dinoflagellates

C. Euglenoids

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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56. Periplast of Euglena is

- A. Contrinuous
- B. With longitudinal plates
- C. With transverse plates
- D. Made of spiral plates.

Answer: D



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57. Periplast plates of Euglena are

- A. Interlocked
- B. Pliable
- C. Underlined by mucilage and microtubules

D. All the above

Answer: D



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58. Eye spot granules of Euglena are formed of

A. Fucoxanthin

B. Astaxanthin

C. α -carotens

D. β carotene.

Answer: B



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59. Astaxanthin found in Euglenoid eye spots also occurs elsewhere in

- A. Annelida
- B. Cephalopoda
- C. Crustacea
- D. Insecta.

Answer: C



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60. Photosensitivity of Euglena is due to

- A. Paraflagellar body
- B. eye spot

C. Both A and B

D. Chromatophores.

Answer: D

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61. Paraflagellar body occurs in Euglena

A. Near base of flagella

B. Region of union of flagellar branches

C. Area of basal granules

D. On reservoir wall.

Answer: B

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62. Paramylum granules are made of

A. β 1-3 glucan

B. α 1-3 glucan

C. β 1-4 glucan

D. α 1-4 glucan

Answer: A



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63. Euglena occurs in

A. Sea

B. Fresh water

C. Both A and B

D. Moist soils.

Answer: B



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64. Contractile vacuole is analogous to

A. Posterior

B. Middle

C. Anterior

D. Anterior and fixed.

Answer: D



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65. Metabody of Euglena is due to

- A. Myonemes
- B. Microtubules
- C. Pellicle plates
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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66. A phagotrophic euglenoid is

- A. Euglena
- B. Peranema
- C. Rhabdomonas

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B



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67. Red tide is mostly caused by

A. Noctiluca

B. Gymnodinium

C. Symbiodinium

D. Nematodinium.

Answer: B



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68. dinophycean theca is made of

- A. Silica
- B. Lime
- C. Cellulose
- D. Protein

Answer: C



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69. In dinophyceae, sulcus is

- A. Transverse flagellum
- B. Longitudinal flagellum
- C. Transverse groove

D. Longitudinal groove.

Answer: D



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70. Transverse flagellum of dinophyceae is

A. Narrow

B. Ribbon like

C. With delicate threads

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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71. Chromosomes are without centromere in

- A. Bacillariophyceae
- B. Euglenophyceae
- C. Dinophyceae
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: C



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72. In dinophyceae the food reserve is

- A. Glycogen
- B. Leucosin
- C. Starch and oil

D. Oil and paramylum.

Answer: C

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73. In dinophyceae trichocysts occur in

A. Peridinium

B. Nematodinium

C. Caratium

D. Gonyaulax.

Answer: A

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74. A dinoflagellate with nematocysts is

- A. Nematodinium
- B. Ceratium
- C. Gonyaulax
- D. Symbodinium.

Answer: A



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75. Fire algae are members of

- A. Phaeophyceae
- B. Dinophyceae
- C. Rhodophyceae

D. Bacillariophyceae.

Answer: B



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76. An unarmoured dinoflagellate is

A. Ceratium

B. Noctiluca

C. Gonyaulax

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B



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77. Bioluminescence was first recorded in

- A. Gonyaulax
- B. Peridinium
- C. Noctiluca
- D. Pyrodinium.

Answer: C



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78. Noctiluca swims with the help of

- A. Transverse flagellum
- B. Longitudinal flagellum
- C. Tentacle

D. Both A and B.

Answer: C



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79. PSP (paralytic shellfish poisoning) is connected with

A. Gonyaulax

B. Ceratium

C. Noctiluca

D. Glenodinium.

Answer: A



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80. Fungus-animals are

A. Slime Moulds

B. Zygomycota

C. Foraminiferans

D. Radiolarians.

Answer: A



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81. Decomposer protist are

A. Sarcodines

B. Dinoflagellates

C. Slime Moulds

D. Diatoms.

Answer: C



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82. Pseudoplasmodium is formed in

A. Cellular Slime Moulds

B. Acellular Slime Moulds

C. Zooflagellates

D. Dinoflagellates.

Answer: A



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83. Branched veins with flowing protoplasm occur in

- A. Acellular Slime Moulds
- B. Cellular Slime Moulds
- C. Polysiphonia
- D. Ulva.

Answer: A



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84. Multinucleate decomposer organism is

- A. Physarum
- B. Pelomyxa
- C. Arcella

D. Dictyostelium.

Answer: A



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85. An anellular slime mould is

A. dictyostelium

B. Fuligo

C. Polyshondylium

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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86. Cellular slime moulds is

- A. Dictyostelium
- B. Fuligo
- C. Physarum
- D. All the above.

Answer: A



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87. Mass of streaming protoplasm in acellular slime moulda is

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Pseudoplasmodium
- C. Soprophore

D. Sclerotium.

Answer: A



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88. Pigment present in some Slime Moulds is

A. Chlorophyll

B. Carotenoids

C. Anthracene

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C



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89. Slime Moulds were called fungus animals by

- A. Mac Bride
- B. De Bary
- C. Micheli
- D. Alexopoulos.

Answer: B



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90. In Slime Moulds, the somatic phase is

- A. Naked
- B. Covered by cell wall
- C. Diploid

D. Haploid.

Answer: A



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91. Multiplication of Slime Moulds occurs through

A. Binary fission

B. Plasmotomy

C. Multiple fission

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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92. Wall appears in consumer-decomposer protists during

- A. Somatic phase
- B. Gametangium
- C. Spore stage
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: C



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93. Under unfavourable conditions, a sclerotium is formed by

- A. rounding of myxamoebae
- B. Rounding of plasmodium
- C. Thickening of sporangium

D. Plasmotomy.

Answer: B



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94. Protoplasmodium is

A. A few nucleate plasmodium

B. Plasmodium without veins

C. Pseudoplasmodium

D. Incipient plasmodium.

Answer: B



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95. A naked sporangium occurs in

A. Cellular slime moulds

B. Acellular slime moulds

C. All the slime moulds

D. Commonly acellular slime moulds but at times cellular slime moulds,

Answer: A



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96. In acellular slime moulds, meiosis occurs inside

A. Plasmodium

B. Sporangium

C. Myxamoebae

D. Spores.

Answer: D



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97. The flagellate structures in acellular slime moulds are

A. Myxamoebae

B. Swarm cells

C. Spores

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B



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98. Male and female gametes fuse in cellular slime moulds to form

A. Sporangium Microcyst

B. Microcyst

C. Macrocyst

D. Spore.

Answer: C



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99. Name the shelled protozoan

A. Elphidium

B. Noctiluca

C. Trichonympha

D. Giardia.

Answer: A



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100. Which is a ciliate protist

A. Euglena

B. Vorticella

C. Pelomyxa

D. Metopus.

Answer: B



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101. Which is a ciliate protozoan

- A. Vorticella
- B. Paramecium
- C. Colpidium
- D. Trichonympha.

Answer: D



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102. Fossil protists often associated with petroleum bearing rocks are

- A. Ciliates
- B. Cellular Slime Moulds

C. Foraminiferan shells

D. Diatoms.

Answer: C

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103. Marine Amoebae are

A. With contractile vacuole

B. Without contractile vacuole

C. With temporary contractile vacuoles

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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104. Lobopodia are present in

- A. Elphidium
- B. Radiolarians
- C. Amoeba
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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105. Sol-gel theory about the locomotion in Amoeba was proposed by

- A. Dellinger
- B. Jennings
- C. Hyman

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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106. Amoeba is

A. Herbivorous

B. Carnivorous

C. Sanguivorous

D. Omnivorous.

Answer: D



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107. Entamoeba is

- A. Monopodial
- B. Dipodial
- C. Multipodial
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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108. Ameoba is

- A. Ammonotelic
- B. Ureotelic
- C. Uricotelic

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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109. In Amoeba the process of digestion is

A. First in alkaline medium then in acidic medium

B. First in acidic medium then in alkaline medium

C. In alkaline medium only

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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110. Binary fission in Amoeba occurs by

- A. Mitosis
- B. Meiosis
- C. Amitosis
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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111. Sporulation in Amoeba occurs during

- A. Favourable conditions
- B. Unfavourable conditions
- C. Both

D. None.

Answer: B



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112. Slipper animalcule is

A. Paramecium

B. Euglena

C. Plasmodium

D. Monocystic.

Answer: A



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113. Trophozite of *Entamoeba histolytica* multiplies by

- A. Encystment
- B. Sporulation
- C. Binary fission
- D. Multiple fission.

Answer: C



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114. *Entamoeba histolytica* is

- A. Monogenetic
- B. Digenetic
- C. Free living

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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115. How many nuclei are present in magna form of *Entamoeba histolytica* ?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 6

Answer: A



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116. The trophic form in *Entamoeba histolytica* is

- A. Magna form
- B. Minuta form
- C. Monogenetic form
- D. Digenetic form.

Answer: A



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117. On which day, we celebrate 'Malaria Day'

- A. 25th April
- B. 15th August
- C. 5th June
- D. 6th January.

Answer: A

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118. Entamoeba histolytica secretes proteolytic enzyme called

- A. Polypeptidase
- B. Histolysin
- C. Persin
- D. Trypsin.

Answer: B

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119. If Entamoeba attacks liver it causes

A. Diarrhoea

B. Amoebiasis

C. Abscesses

D. Hepatitis.

Answer: C



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120. Pyorrhoea is aggravated by

A. *Entamoeba hastmanni*

B. *Entamoeba coli*

C. *Entamoeba histolytica*

D. *Entamoeba gingivalis*.

Answer: D



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121. Multinucleate protozoan is

- A. Amoeba
- B. Pelomyxa
- C. Giardia
- D. Arcella.

Answer: B



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122. Gambia fever or sleeping sickness is caused by

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Entamoeba

C. Giardia

D. Trypanosoma.

Answer: D



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123. The intermediate host of Trypanosoma is

A. Glossina

B. Anopheles

C. Culex

D. Aedes.

Answer: A



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124. The function of undulating membrane in Trypanosoma is

- A. To increase the area of absorption
- B. To help in movement in viscous blood
- C. To catch the food
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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125. Trypanosoma cruzi causes

- A. Sleeping sickness
- B. Yellow fever
- C. Chagas' disease

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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126. Meningo-encephalitis is caused by

A. Plasmodium

B. Entamoeba

C. Trichomonas

D. Trypanosoma.

Answer: D



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127. Egyptian pyramids are made of rocks formed from

- A. Diatomaceous earth
- B. Foraminiferan shells
- C. Radiolarian ooze
- D. Armoured dinoflagellates.

Answer: B



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128. Heliozoans are

- A. Zooflagellates
- B. Sarcodines
- C. Sporozoans

D. Golden brown algae.

Answer: B



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129. In Plasmodium schizogony occurs in

A. Asexual phase in Anopheles

B. Sexual phase in Anopheles

C. Asexual phase in Humans

D. Sexual phase in Humans

Answer: C



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130. Sporozoites of Plasmodium are spindle-like so that they can

- A. Easily move in blood
- B. Easily penetrate cell of host
- C. Multiply easily
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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131. Sporozoites puncture the cell membrane of host cell by

- A. Hyaluronidase
- B. Lytic juice
- C. Lysin enzyme

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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132. Female Anopheles pours its salive while biting skin of man so as

- A. To release sporozoites
- B. To cause irritation
- C. To prevent blood clotting
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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133. Which phase of Plasmodium starts starts in man and is completed in mosquito ?

A. Schizogony

B. Gamogony

C. Sporogony

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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134. Leucorrhoea is caused by

A. Leishmania donovani

B. Trichomonas vaginalis

C. *Lophomonas blattarum*

D. *Trichonympha campanula*.

Answer: B



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135. Incubation period in *Plasmodium* is about

A. 10-15 days

B. 0-5 days

C. 20-35 days

D. 40-60 days

Answer: A



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136. Biological control of malaria is done by fish

- A. Gambusia
- B. Labeo
- C. Scoliodon
- D. Exocoetus.

Answer: A



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137. Name the plants which kills mosquito larvae

- A. Hydrilla
- B. Ceratophyllum
- C. Utricularia

D. Vallisneria

Answer: C



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138. Life cycle malaria was discovered by

A. Pasteur

B. Rose

C. Mendel

D. Darwin.

Answer: B



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139. Number of cryptomerozoites formed in one liver cell is

- A. About 500
- B. About 2000
- C. About 1000
- D. About 200.

Answer: C



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140. Sun animalcules are

- A. Heliozoans
- B. Zooflagellates
- C. Foraminiferans

D. Radiolarians.

Answer: A

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141. Which phase of Plasmodium is resistant to drugs ?

A. Pre-erythrocytic phase

B. Posterythrocytic phase

C. Erythrocytic phase

D. Gamogonic phase

Answer: B

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142. Hematin is

- A. Urochrome
- B. Haemoglobin
- C. Decomposed haemoglobin
- D. Carbamino-haemoglobin.

Answer: C



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143. Maximum speed of a protist is

- A. $20 \mu m / sec$
- B. $2.0 mm / sec$
- C. $200 \mu m / sec$

D. 2 *cm* / sec

Answer: B



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144. Trichonympha belongs to

A. Zooflagellata

B. Dinoflagellata

C. Ciliata

D. Sporozoa.

Answer: A



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145. In one bite mosquito injects about

- A. 5000 sporozoites
- B. 2000 sporozoites
- C. 1000 sporozoites
- D. 500 sporozoites.

Answer: C



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146. Mild tertian malaria is caused by

- A. *Plasmodium malariae*
- B. *Plasmodium ovale*
- C. *Plasmodium falciparum*

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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147. The severe and fatal malaria is caused by

A. *Plasmodium vivax*

B. *Plasmodium ovale*

C. *Plasmodium malarriae*

D. *Plasmodium falciparum*.

Answer: D



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148. Radiolarians are

- A. Without shells
- B. With calcareous shells
- C. With siliceous shells
- D. Protists with extremely thin cell walls.

Answer: C



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149. Quinine is derived is derived from the bark of

- A. Althaea
- B. Dalbergia
- C. Acacia

D. Cinchona.

Answer: D



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150. The most effective drug in killing Plasmodium is

A. Quinine

B. quinine sulphate

C. Chloroquine phosphate

D. Daraprim.

Answer: D



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151. A group completely devoid of contractile vacuules is

- A. Sporozoa
- B. Sacrodina
- C. Ciliata
- D. Zooflagellata.

Answer: A



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152. In protists the locomotory organelles are

- A. Flagella
- B. Flagella, cilia and pseudopodia
- C. Flagella and cilia

D. Flagella, cilia pseudopodia and wrigglers.

Answer: B



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153. Chalky deposite are accumulations of

A. Radiolariand

B. Diatoms

C. Foraminiferans

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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154. Paramecium/Ciliate differs from other protists in having

- A. Contractile vacuoles
- B. Trichocysts
- C. Food vacuoles
- D. Two type of nuclei.

Answer: D



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155. Macronucleus of Paramecium takes part in

- A. Transmission of hereditary characters
- B. Controlling normal cellular metabolism
- C. Production of variations and adaptability

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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156. Malaria is transmitted by

A. Tse-tse fly

B. Sand fly

C. Anopheles

D. Culex.

Answer: C



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157. Which statement is true for Paramecium ?

- A. 2 contractile vacuoles work alternately
- B. Anterior contractile vacuole work more frequently
- C. Posterior contractile vacuole work more frequently
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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158. The encystment in Amoeba serves for

- A. Perennation
- B. Dispersal
- C. Reproduction

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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159. Speed of Paramecium is

A. 10 mm per second

B. 5 mm per second

C. 3 mm per second

D. 1 mm per second

Answer: D



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160. Amphinucleus is

- A. Synkaryon
- B. Macronucleus
- C. Micronucleus
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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161. Which corresponds to parthenogenogenesis ?

- A. Autogamy
- B. Cytogamy
- C. Endomixis

D. Amphimixis.

Answer: C

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162. Encysted, non-motile and nonfeeding infectious stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* is called

- A. Sporozoite
- B. Minuta form
- C. Mature cyst
- D. Trophic form.

Answer: C

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163. Fusion of male and female pronuclei of two conjugant Paramecia is known as

- A. Syngamy
- B. Fertilization
- C. Endomixis
- D. Amphimixis.

Answer: D



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164. Kappa particles of Paramecium produce a toxic substance called

- A. Toxin
- B. Paramecin
- C. Hypnotoxin

D. Neutrotoxin.

Answer: B



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165. Repeated reproduction of Paramecia by binary fission leads to

A. Senile decary

B. Fatigue

C. Sterillity

D. Mortality.

Answer: A



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166. Outer covering of Paramecium is known as

- A. Pellicle
- B. Cuticle
- C. Plasmalemma
- D. Plasma membrane.

Answer: A



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167. Cytopyge or cytoproct of Paramecium is meant for

- A. Ingestion
- B. Osmoregulation
- C. Reproduction

D. Egestion.

Answer: D



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168. Water collecting canals around the contractile vacuule are called

- A. Incurrent canals
- B. Excurrent canals
- C. Radiating canals
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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169. Beating of cilia Paramecium is

- A. Synchronous
- B. Metachronous
- C. Both A and B
- D. No co-ordination.

Answer: C



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170. Organelles of offence and defence in Paramecia are

- A. Trichocysts
- B. Nematocysts
- C. Cilia

D. Kinetosomes.

Answer: A

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171. Caudal tuft of Paramecium is

- A. Tactile in nature
- B. Locomotory in function
- C. Helps in conjugation
- D. All the above.

Answer: A

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172. During conjugation in Paramecium the macronucleus

- A. Divides by mitosis
- B. Divides by amitosis
- C. Does not divide
- D. Degenerates.

Answer: D



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173. In Paramecium beating of cilia is controlled by

- A. Neuromotor system
- B. Kinetopy
- C. Kinetosome

D. Pellicle.

Answer: A



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174. Number of flagella in Giardia is

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. Numerous.

Answer: C



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175. Number of flagella occurs in

- A. Trichomonas
- B. Trichnympha
- C. Lophomonas
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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176. Grand Old Man of Intestine is

- A. Entamoeba
- B. Giardia
- C. Trichomonas

D. Balantidium.

Answer: D



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177. Back Packer's disease is

A. Giardiasis

B. Amoebiasis

C. Ciliary diarrhoea

D. Visceral Leishmaniasis.

Answer: B



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178. Back Packer's disease is

- A. Giardiasis
- B. Amoebiasis
- C. Ciliary diarrhoea
- D. Visceral Leishmaniasis.

Answer: A



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179. Giardia intestinalis resides in the human alimentary canal in

- A. Large intestine
- B. Ileum
- C. Duodenum and jejunum

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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180. Attaching disc of Giardia occurs

- A. Anteriorly over dorsal side
- B. Posteriorly on dorsal side
- C. Anteriorly over ventral side
- D. Posteriorly over ventral side.

Answer: C



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181. Stage of Trypanosoma present in Tse-tse fly are

- A. Trypanosoma and Leishmonas form
- B. Leishmania, Leptomonas and Crithidia forms
- C. Leptomonas and Crithidia forms
- D. Trypanosoma and Leptomonas forms.

Answer: B



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182. American trypanosomiasis is

- A. Chagas' disease
- B. Dumdum fever
- C. Espundia

D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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183. Proterospongia is

A. Unicellular zooflagellate

B. Colonial zooflagellate

C. Sarcodine

D. Incipient colonial ciliate.

Answer: B



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184. Proterospongia has

- A. Choanocytes
- B. Amoeboid cells
- C. Both A and B
- D. Mastigamoeba like cells.

Answer: C



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185. Proterospongia is link between

- A. Sponges and coelenteres
- B. Coelenterates and ashelminthes
- C. Protists and sponges

D. Protista and coelenterates.

Answer: C

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186. Mastigamoeba is link between

- A. Zooflagellates and sarcodines
- B. Sarcodines and ciliates
- C. Zooflagellates and sporozoans
- D. Sporozoans and ciliates

Answer: A

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187. Tsetse fly is

A. phlebotomus

B. Glossina

C. Triatoma

D. Musca.

Answer: B



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188. Trichomonas tenax lives in

A. Human intestine

B. Buccal cavity

C. Genital tract

D. Nasal tract.

Answer: B



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189. Posterior end of Amoeba can be recognised by

A. Uroid

B. Nucleus

C. Psuedopodia

D. Food vacuole.

Answer: C



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190. Charcoat-Leyden crystals are characteristic of

- A. *Trichomonas hominis*
- B. *Giardia intestinalis*
- C. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- D. *Entamoeba coli*.

Answer: A



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191. Actinophrys is

- A. Radiolarian
- B. Foraminifer
- C. Heliozoan

D. Amoebid.

Answer: C



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192. Aulocantha is

A. Radiolarian

B. Foraminifer

C. Amoebid

D. Heliozoan.

Answer: A



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193. Nummulates (=CaCamerina species) belong to

- A. Sporozoa
- B. Ciliata
- C. Foraminifera
- D. Radiolaria.

Answer: C



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194. In malaria, pigmentation of skin and urine occurs due to

- A. Schuffner's granules
- B. Excessive loss of RBCs
- C. Excessive degeneration of haemoglobin

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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195. Sir Ronald Ross is famous for discovery of

- A. Erythrocyts cycle of Plasmodium
- B. Oocysts on stomach of female Anopheles
- C. Transmission of malaria by female Anopheles
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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196. Erythrocytic cycle of Plasmodium was studied by

A. Laveran

B. Golgi

C. Grassi

D. Shortt.

Answer: B



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197. Small blood vessel may get blocked in infection of

A. Plasmodium ovale

B. P. vivax

C. P. malariae

D. *P. falciparum*.

Answer: D



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198. Fish effective in controlling growth of *Anopheles* is

- A. Mosquito Fish *Gambusia*
- B. Guppy fish *Poecilia*
- C. Stickleback, Minnow and Trout
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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199. A sedentary ciliate is

- A. Paramecium
- B. Tetrahymena
- C. Vorticella
- D. Balantidium.

Answer: C



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200. Two micronuclei occur in

- A. Paramecium aurelia
- B. Paramecium caudatum
- C. Paramecium multimicronucleatum

D. Balantidium coli.

Answer: A



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201. Ciliate commonly used as experimental organism is

A. Vorticella

B. Balantidium

C. Tetrahymena

D. Paramecium.

Answer: C



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202. Malaria does not relapse in case of

A. Plasmodium ovale

B. P.malariae

C. P. falciparum

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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203. Macronucleus of ciliates is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Aneuploid

D. Polyploid.

Answer: D



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204. Period between inoculation and appearance of parasite in blood is called

- A. Maturation time
- B. Prepatent period
- C. Incubation period
- D. Febrile period.

Answer: B



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1. Kala-azar is transmitted by

- A. Phlebotomus/Sand fly
- B. Glossina/Tsetse fly
- C. Pediculus
- D. Aedes.

Answer: A

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2. Red oceanic tides can be due to

- A. Diatoms
- B. Dinoflagellates

C. Red Algae

D. Blue-green algae.

Answer: B



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3. Amoebic dysentery (amoebiasis) is caused by

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Entamoeba gingivalis*

C. *Entamoeba coli*

D. *Amoeba proteus*.

Answer: A



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4. Locomotory organs are absent in

- A. Sporozoa
- B. Ciliates
- C. Zooflagellates
- D. Rhizopods.

Answer: A

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5. Malignant tertian malaria is due to

Or

Cerebral malaria is due to

- A. Plasmodium falciparum
- B. P. vivax

C. P. malariae

D. P. avale.

Answer: A

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6. In malaria, shivering occurs when

A. Schizonts enter R.B.C.

B. Sporozoites enter human body

C. Merozoites are liberated from R.B.C. alongwith toxin

D. Signet ring stage is attaines.

Answer: C

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7. Common trait between Amoeba and leucocyte is

- A. Encystment
- B. Pseudopodia
- C. Sporulation
- D. Contractile vacuole.

Answer: B



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8. Erythrocytic phase of Plasmodium vivax is completed in

- A. 24 hours
- B. 72 hours
- C. 36 hours

D. 48 hours.

Answer: D



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9. The causal organism of Kala-azar is

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. Leishmania donovani

C. Trypanosoma lewsi

D. Wuchereria bancrofti.

Answer: B



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10. The causal organism for African sleeping sickness is

A. Trypanosoma cruzi

B. T. rhodesiense

C. T. tangela

D. T. gambiense.

Answer: D



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11. Malaria fever coincides with liberation of

A. Cryptomerozoites

B. Metacryptomerozoites

C. Merozoites

D. Trophozoites.

Answer: C

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12. In patient suffering from malaria, the cells having Schuffner's granules are

- A. Gametocytes
- B. Signet ring trophozoites
- C. Infected red blood cells
- D. Infect liver cells.

Answer: C

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13. Genetic information in Paramecium is contained in

- A. Micronucleus
- B. Macronucleus
- C. Both micronucleus and macronucleus
- D. Mitochondria.

Answer: A



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14. Which is true about Trypanosoma ?

- A. Polymorphic
- B. Monogenetic
- C. Facultative parasite
- D. Non-pathogenic.

Answer: A

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15. Amoebiasis is prevented by

- A. Eating balanced food
- B. Eating plenty of fruits
- C. Drinking boiled water
- D. Using mosquito nets.

Answer: C

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16. Sir Ronald Ross is famous for discovery of

- A. Malaria being due to protist
- B. Species of Plasmodium
- C. Malaria spread due to foul air
- D. Malaria transmission through Anopheles.

Answer: D

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17. Quartan malaria is due to

Your patient shows paroxysms of malaria after every 72 hours.

Which species of plasodium will be considered responsible to cause the infection

- A. Plasmodium falciparum
- B. P.vivax
- C. P. ovale

D. *P. malariae*

Answer: D



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18. Plasmodium, the malarial parasite, belongs to class

A. Sarcodina

B. Ciliata

C. Sporozoa

D. Dinophyceae.

Answer: C



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19. The infective state of malarial parasite Plasmodium that enters human body is

- A. Merozoite
- B. Sporozoite
- C. Trophozoite
- D. Minuta form.

Answer: B

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20. Entamoeba histolytica infection occurs through:

- A. Contaminated water and food
- B. Sweat

C. Bird droppings

D. Mosquito bites

Answer: A



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21. Some protists possess structures for regulation of their water content. They are

A. Nuclei

B. Contractile vacuoles

C. Chromatophores

D. Membranes.

Answer: B



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22. Mode of nutrition in Amoeba is

- A. Holophytic
- B. Parasitic
- C. Holophytic
- D. Saprobic.

Answer: C

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23. Which protist reproduces both by binary fission and conjugation

- A. Amoeba
- B. Paramecium
- C. Euglena

D. Monocystic.

Answer: B



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24. Total parasites belong to protozoan group

A. Sporozoa

B. Ciliata

C. Sarcodine

D. Zooflagellata.

Answer: A



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25. African sleeping sickness is due to

- A. Plasmodium vivax transmitted by Tsetse fly
- B. Trypanosoma lewsi transmitted by Bed Bug
- C. Trypanosoma gambiense transmitted by tsetse fly
- D. Entamoeba gingivalis spread by Housefly.

Answer: C



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26. Who discovered Plasmodium in R.B.C of human beings ?

- A. Ronald
- B. Mendel
- C. Laveran

D. Stephens

Answer: C



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27. Malignant tertian malaria is due to

Or

Cerebral malaria is due to

A. *Plasmodium falciparum*

B. *P. vivax*

C. *P. ovale*

D. *P. malariae*.

Answer: A



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28. Cyst is produced in Amoeba during

- A. Adverse conditions
- B. Sexual reproduction
- C. Prior to sexual reproduction
- D. After sexual reproduction.

Answer: A



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29. In Amoeba and Paramecium osmoregulation occurs through

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Nuclenus
- C. Contractile vacuole

D. General surface.

Answer: C



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30. Sporozoans have locomotory organs

A. Pseudopodia

B. Cilia

C. Flagella

D. None of the above.

Answer: D



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31. Malarial parasity

- A. Polygenetic
- B. Digenetic
- C. Monogenetic
- D. Monomorphic.

Answer: B



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32. Entamoeba histolytica resides in human alimentary canal

- A. Intestine
- B. Rectum
- C. Stomach

D. Oral cavity.

Answer: A



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33. Sporozoites of malarial parasite enter

- A. Erythrocytes of humans
- B. Liver cells of humans
- C. Stomach of Mosquito
- D. Salivary gland of Mosquito.

Answer: B



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34. Periodic appearance of malaria symptoms occur due to periodic

- A. Entry of merozoites into erythrocytes
- B. Attack of liver cells by merozoites
- C. Formation of signet ring
- D. Release of pyrogen in blood.

Answer: D



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35. Schuffer's dots observed in erythrocytes are due to

- A. Filaria
- B. Malaria
- C. Kala-azar

D. Giardia.

Answer: B



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36. The major function of contractile vacuole is

A. Excretion

B. Circulation

C. Osmoregulation

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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37. The part of life cycle of malarial parasite Plasmodium vivax, that is passed in female Anopheles is

- A. Sexual cycle
- B. Pre-erythrocytic schizogony
- C. Exoerythrocytic schizogony
- D. Post-erythrocytic schizogony.

Answer: A

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38. If all ponds and puddles are destroyed, the organism likely to be destroyed is

- A. Leishmania
- B. Trypanosoma

C. Ascaris

D. Plasmodium.

Answer: D

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39. Schizont stage of Plasmodium occurs in human cells

A. Erythrocytes

B. Liver cells

C. Erythrocytes and liver cells

D. Erythrocytes, liver cells and spleen cells.

Answer: C

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40. Slime moulds belong to

- A. Fungi
- B. Protista
- C. Monera
- D. Plantae.

Answer: B



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41. Spore producing body of a cellular slime mould is

- A. Pseudoplasmodium
- B. Plasmodium
- C. Sporangium

D. Sporophore.

Answer: C



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42. Transverse groove present in dinoflagellates is

A. Sulcus

B. Cingulum

C. Annulus

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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43. Second host of Trypanosoma/Trypanosomiasis is spread by

- A. Housefly
- B. Tsetse fly
- C. Sand fly
- D. Culex.

Answer: B



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44. Nitrogen waste product of Amtamoeba is

- A. Ammonia
- B. Urea
- C. Uric acid

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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45. Food reserve in encysted Entamoeba is

A. Starch

B. Glycogen

C. Fat

D. None.

Answer: B



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46. Exflagellation in Plasmodium occurs in

- A. Merozoites
- B. Megagametocytes
- C. Microgametocytes
- D. Metacryptmerozoites.

Answer: C



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47. Erythrocytic cycle of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. Liver
- B. Spleen
- C. RBC

D. Gut.

Answer: C



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48. Causative agent of amoebiasis is

A. *Amoeba proteus*

B. *Entamoeba histolytica*

C. *Entamoeba coli*

D. *Entamoeba gingivalis*

Answer: B



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49. Amoeba taken downstream to estuary will show

- A. Disappearance of contractile vacuole
- B. Binary fission
- C. Encystment
- D. Stoppage of feeding.

Answer: A



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50. In Plasmodium, gametocytes are formed from

- A. Schizont
- B. Trophozoite
- C. Sporozoite

D. Merozoite.

Answer: D



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51. Medically the secondary host of Plasmodium is

A. Male Anopheles

B. Female Anopheles

C. Female Culex

D. Male Culex.

Answer: B



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52. Protistan genome has

- A. Membrane bound nucleoproteins embedded in cytoplasm
- B. Free nucleic and aggregates
- C. Gena containing nucleoproteins condensed together in loose mass
- D. Nucleoprotein in direct contact with cell substance.

Answer: A

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53. Amoeba secretes digestive enzymes for hydrolysing

- A. Protein
- B. Starch

C. Fat

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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54. Entamoeba histolytica causes:

A. Pyorrhoea

B. Diarrhoea

C. Dysentery

D. None.

Answer: D



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55. Common enteritis infection in India occurs by

- A. Mosquito bite
- B. Viruses
- C. Ingesting cysts with food and drinks
- D. Eating spice rich food.

Answer: C



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56. Presence of two types of nuclei, micronucleus and macronucleus, is characteristic of protistan group

- A. Sporozoa
- B. Ciliata
- C. Flagellata

D. Sarcodina.

Answer: B



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57. Protists obtain food as

A. Protosynthesisers, symbionts and holotrophs

B. Photosynthesisers

C. Chemosynthesisers

D. Holotrophs.

Answer: A



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58. Which one resides in the mouth of human beings

- A. Entamoeba coli
- B. Entamoeba histolytica
- C. Entamoeba gingivalis
- D. Amoeba proteus.

Answer: C



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59. Which one is filter feeder ?

- A. Spider
- B. Leech
- C. Paramecium

D. Amoeba.

Answer: C

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60. In Amoeba, pseudopodia are formed due to

A. Contact with food

B. Sol \leftrightarrow gel change

C. Movement towards area of higher temperature

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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61. Pseudopodia occur in

A. Sarcodina

B. Sporozoa

C. Ciliata

D. Mastigophora.

Answer: A



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62. Characteristic of ciliata are

A. Cilia

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Free living

D. Two nuclei.

Answer: D



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63. Which one is non-pathogenic ?

A. Entamoeba coli

B. Entamoeba histolytica

C. E.gingivalis

D. Plasmodium ovale.

Answer: A



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64. Which one is monogenetic parasite

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Liver Fluke
- C. Taenia solium
- D. Entamoeba histolytica.

Answer: D



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65. Destruction of nucleus in Amoeba results in

- A. Immediate death
- B. Slowing down of metabolic activity and ultimate death
- C. Quick locomotion

D. No change.

Answer: B



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66. Amoeba touched with needle will

A. Die

B. Divide quickly

C. Develop pseudopodia

D. Move away.

Answer: D



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67. Amoeba takes food through

- A. Phagocytosis
- B. Pinocytosis
- C. Endocytosis
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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68. Which one is not a protozoan protist

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Paramecium coudatum
- C. Enterobius vermiclaris

D. *Trypanosoma gambiense*.

Answer: C

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69. Inactive stage of *Trypanosoma gambiense* is

A. Metacyclic

B. Crithidial

C. Leptomonas

D. Leishmania.

Answer: A

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70. Which occurs sporozoa ?

A. Cilia

B. Pseudopodia

C. Flagella

D. None of the above.

Answer: D



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71. In malaria, which causes chills and fever

Or

Metabolic waste responsible for malaria fever is called

Or

The poisonous substance released as a result of rupturing of schizont in RBC of malaria patient is

- A. Hematin
- B. Haemozoin
- C. Schuffner's granules
- D. Hematocrit.

Answer: B



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72. Amoeba is

- A. Multicellular
- B. Cellular
- C. Acellular
- D. Subcellular.

Answer: C



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73. Which is absent in Amoeba ?

- A. Golgi apparatus
- B. Lysosome
- C. Centriole
- D. Plasmalemma.

Answer: C



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74. Development and functioning of gametocytes of Plasmodium in the body of Mosquito are dependent upon

- A. Temperature

B. Food

C. Position

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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75. Who was awarded Nobel Prize in 1902 for discovery of oocyst of Plasmodium

Or

Who discovered oocysts in the stomach of female Anopheles

Or

Malaria is transmitted by "Anopheles". This was discovered by

A. Golgi

B. Ronald Ross

C. Laveran

D. Shortt.

Answer: B



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76. Which was is spindle-shaped mobile with microtubules

A. Sporont

B. Ookinete

C. Cryptozoite

D. Sporozoite.

Answer: D



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77. Which stage of Plasmodium is infective for Mosquito

- A. Trophozoite
- B. Gametocyte
- C. Ookinete
- D. Sporozoite.

Answer: B



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78. Infection of Entamoeba histolytica is prevented by

- A. Avoiding kissing
- B. Avoiding clothes of patient
- C. Uncontaminated food

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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79. Trichocyst takes part in

A. Defence

B. Reproduction

C. Nutrition

D. Osmoregulation.

Answer: A



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80. Under unfavourable conditions, Amoeba produces a three-layered dissemule. The phenomenon is

- A. Sporulation
- B. Encystment
- C. Conjugation
- D. Regeneration.

Answer: B

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81. Amoeba is immortal. It occurs all over the world due to

- A. Binary fission
- B. Conjugation

C. Spores

D. Regeneration.

Answer: C



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82. Which species of Paramecium contains only three nuclei ?

A. *P. caudatum*

B. *P. aurelia*

C. *P. multimicronucleatum*

D. *P. polycarpum*.

Answer: B



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83. Trophozoites of Plasmodium occur in

- A. Liver cells
- B. Spleen
- C. Lymph channels
- D. Red blood corpuscles.

Answer: D



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84. Posterior end of Amoeba is characterised by

- A. Plasmid
- B. Amphid
- C. Uropygium

D. Lack of food vacuoles.

Answer: D



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85. Multiple fission in Plasmodium is

A. Gamogamy

B. Schizogony

C. Sporulation

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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86. Development of gametocyte from merozoite of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. Red blood corpuscles
- B. Liver cells
- C. Stomach of female Anopheles
- D. All the above.

Answer: A

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87. A cyst of *Entamoeba histolytica* produces trophozoites

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 4

D. 8

Answer: C



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88. Amoeba sticks to substratum by means of

A. Rough surface

B. Plasmalemma

C. Protein

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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89. Which one is not a symptom of *Entamoeba histolytica* infection

- A. Relapsing fever
- B. Abdominal pain
- C. Blood in stool
- D. Irregular bowels.

Answer: A



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90. Malarial species found in South America and West Africa is

- A. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- B. *P. vivax*
- C. *P. malariae*

D. P. ovale.

Answer: D



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91. Recurrence of high temperature in malaria at intervals is due to completion of

- A. Erythrocytic schizogony
- B. Sporogony
- C. Gamogony
- D. Exoerythrocytic schizogony.

Answer: A



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92. Symptoms of malaria in spleen and skin are due to

- A. Schuffner's granules
- B. Hemozoin
- C. Haematin
- D. Blood suger.

Answer: B



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93. Sporogony of malarial parasite occurs in

- A. Human liver
- B. Human red blood cells
- C. Stomach of female Anopheles
- D. Stomach wall of female Anopheles.

Answer: D

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94. In Plasmodium, diploid stage is

- A. Oocyst
- B. Gamont
- C. Schizont
- D. Sporozoite.

Answer: A

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95. Chromatid bodies occurs in Entamoeba during

- A. Precyst stage
- B. Early cysts
- C. Tetranucleate cysts
- D. Trophozoites.

Answer: B



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96. Entamoeba histolytica excretes through

- A. Food vacuole
- B. General surface
- C. Contractile vacuole
- D. Malpighian tubules.

Answer: B



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97. Protozoan protists are differentiated on the basis of

- A. Nuclei
- B. Size
- C. Shape
- D. Locomotory structures.

Answer: D



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98. Carnivorous fish *Gambusia* introduced in water bodies for controlling a deadly disease feeds on larvae of

- A. Dragonfly

B. Anopheles

C. Nephantis

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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99. Red tide is caused by

A. Gonyaulax

B. Notiluca

C. Ceratium

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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100. Exo-erythrocytic cycle is absent in

A. *P. ovale*

B. *P. vivax*

C. Both A and B

D. *P. falciparum*.

Answer: D

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101. Unicellularity is characteristic of

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Monera

C. Protista

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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102. Flat, broad pseudopodia are called

A. Filopodia

B. Lobopodia

C. Reticulopodia

D. Axopodia

Answer: B



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103. High temperature in malaria occurs after completion of

- A. Erythrocytic cycle
- B. Exo-erythrocytic cycle
- C. Pre-erythrocytic cycle
- D. Gametogony.

Answer: A



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104. The secondary host of malaria parasite is

or

Plasmodium is inoculated in human by

- A. Female Culex
- B. Male Culex

C. Male and female Anopheles.

D.

Answer: D



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105. Infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* is

A. Trophozoite

B. Pre-cyst

C. Uninucleate cyst

D. Tetranucleate cyst.

Answer: D



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106. Sandfly is causative agent of

- A. Kala-azar
- B. Sleeping sickness
- C. Typhoid
- D. Dysentery.

Answer: A



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107. Which one of the following can photosynthesise its food

- A. Hydra
- B. Paramecium
- C. Monocystis

D. Euglena.

Answer: D



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108. Oriental sore is caused by

A. Bacterium

B. Virus

C. Protozoan

D. Fungus

Answer: C



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109. Sporozoites of Plasmodium are formed in

- A. Gametocytes
- B. Oocysts
- C. Sporoblasts
- D. Trophozoites.

Answer: B



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110. Diatom frustule/shell is made of

- A. Silica
- B. Lime
- C. Magnesium carbonate

D. Any of the above.

Answer: A



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111. Seeding ponds with Gambusia fish is an example of

A. Parasitism

B. Hyperparasitism

C. Biocontrol

D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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112. *Leishmania tropica* produces

- A. Sleeping sickness
- B. Kala-azer
- C. Dysentery
- D. Oriental sores.

Answer: D



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113. *Trypanosoma brucei* produces

- A. Sleeping sickness
- B. Kala-azer
- C. Dysentery

D. A disease of animals.

Answer: D



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114. Chloroquine is given for treating

A. AIDS

B. Cancer

C. Tetanus

D. Malaria.

Answer: D



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115. After how many days could a patient commonly feel malaria from the time of biting of mosquito

- A. 2-8 days
- B. 8-10 days
- C. 10-20 days
- D. 20-30 days

Answer: C

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116. Endoparasitic protistan protozoans belong to

- A. Sporozoa
- B. Ciliata

C. Sarcodine

D. Mastigophora.

Answer: A



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117. Protozoan found commensal in human colon is

A. Entamoeba coli

B. P. vivax

C. A. aegypti

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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118. A person suffering from malaria runs fever when

- A. Exoerythrocytic cycle is completed
- B. Signet ring stage is formed
- C. RBCs rupture and haemozoin granules are released.
- D. All the above.

Answer: C



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119. Euglena is a

- A. Ciliate
- B. Sporozoan
- C. Flagellate

D. Sarcodine.

Answer: C



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120. Micronucleus and macronucleus occur in

A. Entamoeba and Plasmodium

B. Entamoeba and Vorticella

C. Paramecium and Vorticella

D. Euglena and Volvox.

Answer: C



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121. Symptoms of paroxysms in malaria are due to

- A. Sporozoite
- B. Gametocyte
- C. Pre-erythrocytic cycle
- D. Erythrocytic cycle

Answer: D



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122. Sexual reproduction in protists with diploid chromosomes involves

- A. Cyst formation
- B. Zygotic meiosis

C. Gametangial meiosis

D. Binary fission.

Answer: C



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123. Relapsing malaria is due to

A. Plasmodium falciparum and P. vivax

B. Plasmodium ovale and P. vivax

C. Plasmodium falciparum and P. ovale

D. P. falciparum only.

Answer: B



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124. Motile elongate zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

- A. Human RBCs
- B. Human liver
- C. Salivary glands of mosquito
- D. Gut of mosquito.

Answer: D



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125. Haemozoin formed in malaria is produced by

- A. Globin part of haemoglobin
- B. Haeme of haemoglobin
- C. Cryptozoits

D. Dead leucocytes.

Answer: B



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126. Signet ring stage of Plasmodium represents

- A. Beginning of schizogony in liver cells
- B. End of schizogony in RBC
- C. Beginning of schizogony in RBC
- D. Beginning of sporogony in humans.

Answer: C



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127. Spraying kerosene on stagnant water shall kill Anopheles due to

- A. Prevention of spiracle to come in contact with air
- B. Entry into and blocking of respiratory tract
- C. Diffusion into body
- D. Burning of body wall.

Answer: B



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128. Protozoans are able to live efficiently due to their

- A. Motility
- B. Rapid reproduction
- C. Ability to manufacture food

D. Specialised organelles.

Answer: D

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129. Characteristics spores of diatoms are

A. Ascospores

B. Basidiospores

C. Auxospores

D. Zoospores.

Answer: C

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130. Unlike other algae, diatoms do not readily decay due to

- A. Siliceous wall
- B. Mucilaginous wall
- C. Water proof cell wall
- D. Non-living cells.

Answer: A



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131. Amoeba is eucaryotic because it possesses

- A. Plasmid
- B. Nucleus
- C. Plasmalemma

D. DNA.

Answer: B



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132. Incubation period of Plasmodium vivax is

A. 14 days

B. 20 days

C. 30 days

D. 45 days

Answer: A



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133. Amoeba stops producing pseudopodia during

- A. Alkaline condition
- B. Starvation
- C. Acidic condition
- D. Touch

Answer: B



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134. Trichonympha belongs to

- A. Scyphozoa
- B. Sporozoa
- C. Calcarea

D. Zooflagellata/Zoomastigophora.

Answer: D

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135. In Amoeba , contractile vacuole is present

- A. Near trailing end
- B. Near advancing end
- C. At the middle of body
- D. Any where inside body.

Answer: A

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136. Cyst wall of Euglena is formed of

- A. Silica
- B. Carbohydrate
- C. Proteins
- D. Calcium

Answer: B



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137. Entamoeba histolytica does not form cysts in

- A. Liver cells
- B. Ascending colon
- C. Transverse colon

D. Descending colon

Answer: A



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138. Trypanosoma cruzi causes

A. Kala-azar

B. African Sleeping Sickness

C. Chagas 's disease

D. American Sleeping Sickness

Answer: C



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139. Death of host shall be disastrous to

- A. Predator
- B. Symbiont
- C. Commensal
- D. Parasite

Answer: D



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140. Common malaria parasite of India is

- A. Plasmodium
- B. P. vivax
- C. P. ovale

D. P. malariae.

Answer: B



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141. Trichocysts occur in

A. Liver Fluke

B. Bladderworm

C. Paramecium

D. Hydra.

Answer: C



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142. Trypanosoma gambiense is spread by

- A. Aedes aegyptii
- B. Culex fatigans
- C. Stomoaxys calcitrans
- D. Glossina palpalis.

Answer: D



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143. The stage of Plasmodium that contains rhoptries is

- A. Ookinete
- B. Signet ring stage
- C. Merozoite

D. Sporozoite.

Answer: D

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144. The stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* that causes intestinal ulceration is

- A. Trophozoite
- B. Metacystic trophozoite
- C. Binucleate stage
- D. Tetranucleate stage.

Answer: A

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145. Which one is correct pairing

- A. Hydra-Anthozoa
- B. Paramecium-Arachnida
- C. Plasmodium-Sporozoa
- D. Amoeba-Ciliata.

Answer: C



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146. Highest incubation period occurs in Plasmodium

- A. *P. malariae*
- B. *P. vivax*
- C. *P. ovale*
- D. *P. falciparum*.

Answer: A

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147. Black water fever is caused by:

- A. *Plasmodium malariae*
- B. *P. ovule*
- C. *P. falciparum*
- D. *P. vivax*

Answer: C

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148. Marine protozoans lack contractile vacuole because

- A. Their body cannot accommodate it
- B. They are hypoosmotic to their environment
- C. They are isotonic with their environment
- D. Osmoregulation is done by cell membrane.

Answer: B

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149. Which is wrong combination

- A. Haemocyanin-Prawn
- B. Haemoglobin in mammals -RBC
- C. Haemoglobin in plasma-Pheretima
- D. Haemozoin-Plasmodium cytoplasm.

Answer: D



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150. Locomotory structures of Amoeba are

- A. Cilia
- B. Flagella
- C. Pseudopodia
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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151. Which one of the following represents class Mastigophora

- A. Paramecium
- B. Amoeba

C. Monocystis

D. Trypanosoma

Answer: D



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152. Centric discoid form of diatom is

A. Diploneis

B. Coscinodiscus

C. Stephanodiscus

D. Camphyloneis.

Answer: B



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153. Sprinkling oil over ponds would control malaria because

- A. Fishes die
- B. Water gets polluted
- C. Larvae are asphyxiated
- D. Mosquitoes are repelled.

Answer: C



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154. Life cycle of Plasmodium species causing benign tertiary malaria consists of

- A. Erythrocytic cycle
- B. Post-erythrocytic cycle
- C. Pre-erythrocytic cycle

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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155. Microfossils often present in petroleum producing formations are those of

A. Radiolarians

B. Diatoms

C. Helizoans

D. Foraminiferans.

Answer: D

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156. Diatoms stay afloat due to

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Flagella
- C. Stored lipids
- D. All the above.

Answer: C



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157. All stages of Plasmodium are digested in stomach of female Anopheles except

- A. Sporozoites
- B. Gametocytes
- C. Erythrocytes

D. Merozoites

Answer: B



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158. Protista contains

A. Euglena, Dinoflagellates and Yeast

B. Amoeba, Paramecium, Hydra

C. Euglena, Paramecium, Mushroom

D. Amoeba, Paramecium and Dinoflagellates/Diatoms.

Answer: D



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159. Euglena stores food as

- A. Protein
- B. Starch
- C. Fat
- D. Paramylum.

Answer: D



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160. Female Anopheles is

- A. Endogenous host for Plasmodium
- B. Exogenous host for Plasmodium
- C. Initial host for Plasmodium

D. Both A and B.

Answer: B



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161. Stage in which haemozoin is liberated

A. Sporozoite

B. Merozoite

C. Trophozoite

D. Amoeboid.

Answer: C



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162. Amoeba moves when

- A. Upper part of plasma-gel changes to plasmasol
- B. Lower part of plasmasol changes into gel
- C. Upper part of plasmasol changes into plasmagel
- D. All the above.

Answer: C



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163. Plasmodium falciparum causes malaria

- A. Quartan
- B. Benign tertian
- C. Pernicious tertian

D. Pernicious quartan.

Answer: C



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164. Trichonympha is a symbiont in alimentary canal of

A. Earthworm

B. Snails

C. Hermit Curb

D. Termite.

Answer: D



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165. Ceratium is

- A. Dinoflagellate
- B. Diatom
- C. Slime Mould
- D. Sporozoan.

Answer: A



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166. Flagellum of Astasia/Euglena is

- A. Pantonematic
- B. Acronematic
- C. Pantachronematic

D. Stichonematic.

Answer: D



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167. Paramecium ingests food through

A. Cytoproct

B. Cytopyge

C. Cytopharynx

D. Cytostome.

Answer: D



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168. Maurer's dots occur in human RBCs infected by

- A. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- B. *Plasmodium ovale*
- C. *Plasmodium vivax*
- D. *Plasmodium malariae*.

Answer: A



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169. Gametic meiosis occurs in protists which are

- A. Diploid
- B. Haploid
- C. Tetraploid

D. Mesokaryotic

Answer: A



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170. Which of the following can be used as bacteriological filter

A. Gelidium

B. Batrachospermum

C. Oscillatoria

D. Cymbella.

Answer: D



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171. In Amoeba cytoplasmic water/osmolarity is controlled by

- A. Food vacuole
- B. Contractile vacuole
- C. Body surface
- D. Pseudopodia.

Answer: B



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172. Protistan protozoan having nuclear dimorphism is

- A. Amoeba proteus
- B. Paramecium caudatum
- C. Plasmodium vivax

D. Trypanosoma gambiense.

Answer: B



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173. Chief advantage of encystment to an Amoeba is

- A. Ability to survive during adverse physical conditions
- B. Ability to live for some time without ingesting food
- C. Protection from parasites and predators
- D. Chance to get rid of accumulated products.

Answer: A



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174. Trypanosoma causes

- A. Dysentery
- B. Sleeping sickness
- C. Malaria
- D. Plague.

Answer: B



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175. Which of the following is not a locomotory organelle of protozoans

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Cilia

C. Flagella

D. Parapodia

Answer: D



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176. Just as *Xenopsylla* is to *Yersinia pestis*, so is:

A. *Glossina palpalis* to *Wuchereria bancrofti*

B. *Culex* to *Plasmodium falciparum*

C. *Homo sapiens* to *Taenia solium*

D. *Phlebotomus* to *Leishmania donovani*

Answer: D



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177. Amoeba is

- A. Unicellular
- B. Multicellular
- C. Plant
- D. Moneran.

Answer: A



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178. Sporozoan protists are

- A. Parasitism
- B. Without locomotory organs
- C. With pseudopodia

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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179. Incubation period of Plasmodium falciparum is

A. 10 days

B. 15 days

C. 20 days

D. 30 days

Answer: A



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180. Which Protistan shown bioluminescence

- A. Euglena
- B. Noctiluca
- C. Forminiferans
- D. Diatoms.

Answer: B



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181. What is wrong for Entamoeba

- A. Presence of contractile vacuole
- B. Presence of nucleus
- C. Presence of food vacuole

D. Presence of pseudopodium.

Answer: A



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182. Which is not component of nutrition in Amoeba

A. Phagocytosis

B. Intracellular digestion

C. Saprotrophy

D. Exocytosis.

Answer: C



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183. Sexual mode of reproduction in protozoa is

- A. Schizogony
- B. Autogamy
- C. Plasmotomy
- D. Anisogamy.

Answer: D



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184. What is true of Paramecium

- A. Macronucleus takes part in reproduction
- B. Macronucleus controls cellular metabolism
- C. Micronucleus controls cellular metabolism

D. Micronucleus is not involved in reproduction.

Answer: B

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185. Binary fission is absent in

A. Monocystis/Plasmodium

B. Euglena

C. Paramecium

D. Amoeba.

Answer: A

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186. Malarial parasites with 48 hr cycle are

- A. Plasmodium malariae, P. falciparum and P. ovale
- B. Plasmodium malariae, P. falciparum and P. vivax
- C. Plasmodium malariae, P. ovale and P. vivax
- D. Plasmodium falciparum, P. ovale and P. vivax.

Answer: D



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187. Cysts of Entamoeba histolytica have

- A. One nucleus
- B. Two nuclei
- C. Four nuclei

D. Many nuclei.

Answer: C



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188. Where had Ronald Ross done his research related to malarial parasite

A. London

B. Hyderabad

C. Lucknow

D. Chennai.

Answer: B



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189. What is incorrect about Paramecium

- A. Macronucleus can be more than one
- B. Micronucleus can be more than one
- C. Macronucleus is vegetative
- D. Micronucleus is reproductive.

Answer: A



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

- A. Golgi cycle
- B. Krebs cycle
- C. Shortt cycle
- D. Ross cycle.

Answer: D

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191. Which is not a protistan disease

- A. Giardiasis
- B. Amoebiasis
- C. Sleeping sickness
- D. Elephantiasis.

Answer: D

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192. All protozoans possess

- A. Holozoic nutrition
- B. Contractile vacuole
- C. Pseudopodia
- D. Eukaryotic organisation.

Answer: D



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193. What is not true of Euglena

- A. Presence of chlorophyll
- B. Presence of proteinaceous pellicle
- C. Presence of cellulose cell wall
- D. Presence of flagellum.

Answer: C



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194. which is false of Amoeba

- A. Omnivory
- B. Holozoic nutrition
- C. Photoautotrophy
- D. Pseudopodia feeder.

Answer: C



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195. Which is common amongst Euglena, Amoeba, Entamoeba and Trypanosoma

- A. Binary fission

B. Contractile vavuale

C. Holozoic nutrition

D. Multiple fission.

Answer: A



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196. Which is not related with the sexual reproduction in protozoans

A. Cryptogamy

B. Schizogamy

C. Autogamy

D. Conjugation.

Answer: B



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197. Which is not correctly matched

- A. *Glossina palpalis* - Sleeping sickness
- B. *Aedes aegyptii* - Yellow fever
- C. *Anopheles culifaciens* - Leishmaniasis
- D. *Culex pipiens* - Filariasis.

Answer: C



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198. Contractile vacuole is not found in

- A. Sarcodine
- B. Sporozoa

C. Zooflagellata

D. Slime moulds.

Answer: B



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199. Malaria is caused by

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Sporozoon

D. Helminth.

Answer: C



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200. Man in the life cycle of Plasmodium is

- A. Primary host
- B. Secondary host
- C. Intermediate host
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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201. Which unicellular organism has a macronucleus for trophic function and one or more micronuclei for reproduction ?

- A. Euglena
- B. Amoeba
- C. Paramecium

D. Trypanosoma.

Answer: C

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202. Auxospores and hormocysts are formed respectively by

- A. Some diatoms and several cyanobacteria
- B. Some cyanobacteria and several diatoms
- C. Several cyanobacteria and several diatoms
- D. Several diatoms and a few cyanobacteria.

Answer: D

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203. Chages' fever is caused by

- A. Trypanosoma cruzi
- B. Trypanosoma gambiense
- C. Trypanosoma brucei
- D. Trypanosoma vivax.

Answer: A



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204. Folding and unfolding of actin and myosin leads to amoeboid movements. This was hypothesized by

- A. Allen
- B. Goldacre and Lorsch

C. Berthold

D. Jennings.

Answer: B



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205. Heamozoin is released into blood during during infection of Plasmodium vivax every

A. 24 hours

B. 48 hours

C. 72 hours

D. 12 hours.

Answer: B



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206. quinine is got from bark of

- A. *Atropa belladonna*
- B. *Ferula asafoetida*
- C. *Curcuma domestica*
- D. *Cinchona officinalis*.

Answer: D

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207. Who was awarded Nobel Prize in 1902 for discovery of oocyst of Plasmodium

Or

Who discovered oocysts in the stomach of female Anopheles

Or

Malaria is transmitted by "Anopheles". This was discovered by

- A. Ronald Ross
- B. Rosenoff
- C. Lavern
- D. Leeuwenhoek.

Answer: A



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208. Which resemble photoautotroph ?

- A. Sarcodines
- B. Ciliata
- C. Zooflagellata

D. Sporozoa.

Answer: C



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209. Slipper animalcule is

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Vorticella

C. Plasmodium

D. Paramecium.

Answer: D



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210. Cellulose digesting zooflagellate found in wood cockroaches is

- A. Lophomonas
- B. Trichomonas
- C. Trichonympha
- D. Leishmania.

Answer: C



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211. Cellulose digestion in termites is carried out by

- A. Monocystis
- B. Trichomonas
- C. Trichonympha

D. Lophomonas.

Answer: C



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212. Which function as direct or indirect food of all marine creatures ?

A. Protozoans

B. Phytoplankton

C. Fish

D. Aquatic insects.

Answer: B



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213. Chlorophyll containing euglenoid species are

- A. Facultative autotrophs
- B. Obligate autotrophs
- C. Obligate heterotrophs
- D. Facultative heterotrophs.

Answer: D



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214. Kingdom Protista includes

- A. Life cycle showing sporic meiosis
- B. Life cycle showing zygotic meiosis
- C. Life cycle showing gametic meiosis
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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215. Encysted, non-motile and nonfeeding infectious stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* is called

A. Schizonts

B. Zygote

C. Abiotic form

D. Minuta form.

Answer: D



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216. The thalloid body of a slime mould (*Myxomycetes*) is known as

- A. Mycelium
- B. Protonema
- C. Plasmodium
- D. Fruiting body.

Answer: C



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217. What is common about Trypanosoma, Noctiluca Monocystis and Giardia

- A. They are all parasites
- B. They are all unicellular protists
- C. They have flagella
- D. They produce spores.

Answer: B

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218. The term protista was coined by

- A. Haeckel
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Copeland
- D. Whittaker.

Answer: A

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

A. Auxospores

B. Arthrospores

C. Zoospores

D. Basidiospores.

Answer: A



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220. Myxomycetes are

A. Saprobes or parasites having mycelia, asexual reproductions

by fragmentations, sexual reproduction by fusion of gametes

B. Slimy mass of multinucleate protoplasm having pseudopodia -

like structures for engulfing food, reproduction through

fragmentation or zoospores

C. Prokaryotic organisms, cellular or acellular, saprobes or autotrophic, reproduce by binary fission

D. Eukaryotic single-celled or filamentous saprobes or autotrophs, asexual reproduction by division of haploid individuals, sexual reproduction by fusion of two cells or their nuclei.

Answer: B



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221. Choose the function of pseudopodia of Amoeba other than locomotion

A. Regeneration

B. Excretion

C. Reproduction

D. Obtain various materials.

Answer: D

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222. Malaria fever is controlled by the drug

A. Penicillin

B. DDT

C. Streptomycin

D. Quinine.

Answer: D

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223. Which is not parasitic protozoan

- A. Plasmodium vivax
- B. Trypanosoma gambiense
- C. Amoeba proteus
- D. Entamoeba histolytica.

Answer: C



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224. Protozoans are actually

- A. Cellular
- B. Acellular
- C. Unicellular

D. Multicellular.

Answer: B



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225. Bioluminescence is shown by

A. Ceratium

B. Chlorella

C. Hirudinaria

D. Chlamydomonas.

Answer: A



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226. Diatoms/Diatomaceous earth belong to class

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

Answer: B



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227. Carriers of *Entamoeba histolytica* are

- A. Anopheles
- B. Cattle
- C. House flies

D. Health human hosts.

Answer: D



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228. Chloroplasts of eulenophyceae are surrounded by

- A. Double membrane
- B. Single membrane
- C. Three layered membrane
- D. Four layered membrane.

Answer: C



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229. Plasmodium vivax produces

- A. Benign malaria
- B. Cerebral malaria
- C. Black water fever
- D. Ovale malaria

Answer: A



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230. In plasmodium, schizogony occurs in

- A. Human RBC
- B. Human liver
- C. Intestine of mosquito

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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231. Mode of feeding in free living protozoans is

A. Holozoic

B. Saprozoic

C. Both A and B.

D. Holophytic.

Answer: B



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232. What is correct

- A. Slime Moulds are haploid
- B. Protozoans lack cell wall
- C. Pellicle is absent in Euglena
- D. Dinoflagellates are immobile.

Answer: B



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233. Which of the following is a slime mould

- A. Physarum
- B. Rhizopus
- C. Anabaena

D. Thiobacillus.

Answer: A



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234. Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>a</i> Leishmania donovani | <i>p</i> Malaria |
| <i>b</i> Wuchereria bancrofti | <i>q</i> Amoebiasis |
| <i>c</i> Trypanosoma gambiense | <i>r</i> Kalaazar |
| <i>d</i> Entamoeba histolytica | <i>s</i> Sleeping sickness |
| | <i>t</i> Filariasis |

A. a-r, b-t, c-s, d-q

B. a-r, b-t, c-q, d-p

C. a-s, b-r, c-q, d-p

D. a-r, b-s, c-t, d-p.

Answer: A



235. Which one is a protozoan disease

- A. AIDS
- B. Taeniasis
- C. Polio
- D. Malaria.

Answer: D

236. Removal of micronucleus in Paramecium impairs

- A. Locomotion
- B. Osmoregulation

C. Reproduction

D. Excretion.

Answer: C



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237. Read the following statements and select the correct option

Statement 1: Euglena can be considered as a plant due to the presence of chlorophyll.

Statement 2: Euglena cannot be classified on the basis of two kingdom system of classification.

- A. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B



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238. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given

Column I (Group Protista)

Column II(Example)

A. Chrysophytes

i. Paramecium

B. Dinoflagellates

ii. Euglena

C. Euglenoids

iii. Gonyaulax

D. Protozoans

iv. Diatoms

A. a-iv, b-ii, c-ii, d-i

B. a-ii, b-iii, c-I, d-iv

C. a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

D. a-iii, b-iv, c-I, d-ii

Answer: A

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239. Read the following statements and identify the correct options given

A. Sap vacuoles-contain digestive enzymes with the help of which nutrients are digested options given

B. Contractile vacuoles - take part in osmoregulations and excretion

C. Food vacuoles - store and concentrate mineral salts as well as nutrients

D. Air vacuoles - store metabolic gases and help in buoyancy of cells

A. a and b correct

B. a and c correct

C. b and d correct

D. a and d correct.

Answer: C

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240. Paramecium is a

- A. Virus
- B. Bacterium
- C. Annelid
- D. Protozoan.

Answer: D

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241. Certain stages of *Plasmodium vivax* may survive for a long time in liver of man in dormant stage. On reactivation they enter into

cycle

- A. Erythrocytic schizogony
- B. Cycle of Ross
- C. Gametogony
- D. Exoerythrocytic schizogony.

Answer: A



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242. Chemical used in National Malaria Eradication Programme has been

- A. 2-4 D
- B. DDT
- C. BHC

D. Pyrethroid.

Answer: B

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243. Passive food ingestion in Amoeba is known as

A. Import

B. Cirumvallation

C. Circumfluence

D. Invagination

Answer: A

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244. Which is not true for Paramecium

- A. Under unfavourable conditions form cysts
- B. Presence of large number of cilia on the whole body surface
- C. Contain contractile vacuules for osmoregulation
- D. Use pseudopodia for capturing prey.

Answer: D



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245. Which one is incorrect ?

- A. Plasmodium falciparum, malaria, relapse, mosquito
- B. Trypanosoma gambiense, Glossina Sleeping sickness, Winterbottom signs

C. *Wuchereria bancrofti*, elephantiasis, microfilariae, mosquito

D. *Entamoeba histolytica*, dysentery, quadrinucleate cyst, colon.

Answer: A



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246. What is true for slime moulds ?

A. Parasitic, plasmodium with true wall, spores dispersed by air

currents

B. Saprophytic, plasmodium without walls, spores dispersed by

water

C. Saprophytic, plasmodium without wall spores dispersed by air

currents

D. Parasitic, plasmodium without wall spores dispersed by water currents.

Answer: C

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247. E. histolytica does not show

- A. Binary fission
- B. Encystation
- C. Budding
- D. Excystation.

Answer: C

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248. Signet ring stage is found in

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Pelomyxa
- C. Paramoecium
- D. Euglena.

Answer: A



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249. Protista differs from monera in having

- A. Cell wall
- B. Autotrophic nutrition
- C. Flagella

D. Nuclear membrane.

Answer: D

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

- A. The contractile vacuole disappears
- B. The contractile vacuole becomes bigger in the size
- C. The number of contractile vacuoles increases
- D. The contractile vacuoles remain unchanged.

Answer: A

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251. Type of nutrition present in Entamoeba is

- A. Saprozoic
- B. Parasitic
- C. Autotrophic
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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252. Which of the following is not a character of protista

- A. Membrane bound organelles are present in the cell
- B. Protists are prokaryotic
- C. Mode of nutrition is both autotrophic and heterotrophic

D. Some protists have cell walls.

Answer: B



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253. Which of the following is a flagellated protozoan

A. Amoeba

B. Entamoeba

C. Trypanosoma

D. Paramecium.

Answer: C



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254. single - celled eukaryotes are included in

- A. Fungi
- B. Archaea
- C. Monera
- D. Protista.

Answer: D



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255. In amoebiasis, which of the following conditions occurs

- A. Mild diarrhoea with alternate constipation
- B. Stool with mucus
- C. Stool with blood

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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256. Which causes oriental sore

A. *Leishmania cruzi*

B. *Leishmania Tropic*

C. *Leishmania brasiliensis*

D. *Trypanosoma gambiense*.

Answer: B



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257. Trypanosoma is

- A. Ciliated protozoan
- B. Amoeboid protozoan
- C. Flagellated protozoan
- D. Sporozoan.

Answer: C



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258. Which is wrong

- A. Contractile vacuoles regulate osmoregulation in marine protozoan
- B. Euglena is holophytic protozoan

C. Trypanosoma belongs to class Mastigophora

D. Class sporozoa includes Plasmodium.

Answer: A



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259. Which one of the following is a characteristic feature of Chrysophytes

A. Parasitic forms causing diseases in animals

B. Have protein rich layer called pellicle

C. Commonly called dinoflagellates

D. Have indestructible wall layer deposited with silica.

Answer: D



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260. Which is not an example of eukaryotic cells

- A. *Euglena viridis*
- B. *Paramecium caudatum*
- C. *Amoeba proteus*
- D. *Escherichia coli*.

Answer: D

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261. Where will you look for the sporozoites of malarial parasite ?

- A. Spleen of infected human
- B. Saliva of infected female Anopheles
- C. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female Anopheles

D. RBCs of persons suffering from malaria.

Answer: B

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262. The most common organ involved in extraintestinal amoebiasis is

- A. Liver
- B. Lungs
- C. Brain
- D. Spleen.

Answer: A

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263. The beautiful diatoms are placed under

- A. Chrysophytes
- B. Dinoflagellates
- C. Euglenoids
- D. Slime moulds.

Answer: A



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264. Which of the following human pathogens is a flagellate protozoan

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Trypanosoma
- C. Taenia

D. Entamoeba.

Answer: B



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265. Which one of the following is a saprophytic protist

A. Desmid

B. Nostoc

C. Slime Mould

D. Gonyaulax.

Answer: C



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266. Which of the following are the characters of dinoflagellates

- A. Planktonic golden yellow algae with soap box like structure
- B. Marine red biflagellated protista
- C. Appear yellow, green, brown, blue and red in colour
- D. Biflagellated organisms with pellicle
- E. Saprophytic (or) parasitic unicellular forms

A. 1,2, and 3 only

B. 2,4 and 5 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 2 and 5 only.

Answer: C



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267. In conjugation of paramoecium

- A. Out of the four micronuclei, three degenerate
- B. Out of twelve micronuclei, four degenerate
- C. Zygote nucleus undergoes ten divisions in each conjugant
- D. Out of sixteen nuclei formed from zygote, twelve become macronuclei and four micronuclei.

Answer: A

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268. Amoeba is a member of

- A. Porifera
- B. Annelida
- C. Monera
- D. Protozoa.

Answer: D

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269. Anemetic flagellum is found in

- A. Peranema
- B. Polytoma
- C. Cryptomonas
- D. Urceolus.

Answer: C

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270. The ciliate which has peristomial cilia is

A. Ephelota

B. Acineta

C. Paramecium

D. Vorticella.

Answer: D



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271. The amoeboid movement results from

A. Folding of protein molecules

B. Sliding of actin molecules

C. Sliding of myosin molecules

D. Unfolding of protein molecules.

Answer: A



272. Identify the correct sequence of events with reference to conjugation of *Vorticella*

- (a) Amphimixis
- (b) Disappearance of macronucleus
- (c) Attachment of the conjugants
- (d) Post conjugation fissions
- (e) Prezygotic nuclear divisions
- (f) Postzygotic nuclear divisions.

A. $c \rightarrow b \rightarrow a \rightarrow e \rightarrow d \rightarrow f$

B. $c \rightarrow b \rightarrow e \rightarrow a \rightarrow f \rightarrow d$

C. $f \rightarrow a \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow e$

D. $f \rightarrow d \rightarrow a \rightarrow e \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$.

Answer: B



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273. Leishmania donovani is transmitted by

- A. Glossina
- B. Triatoma
- C. Phlebotamus
- D. Culex.

Answer: C



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274. From the list below, select the group that includes protozoa, protistan algae and slime moulds

- A. Fungi

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Protista.

Answer: D



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275. Which one does not belong to monera

A. Slime Moulds

B. Mycoplasma

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaeobacteria.

Answer: A



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276. Unicellular algae, diatoms and protozoans are members of

- A. Monera
- B. Protista
- C. Fungi
- D. Plantae.

Answer: B

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277. The protozoan with helicopodia as locomotory structures is

- A. Actinophrys
- B. Entamoeba

C. Elphidium

D. Euglypha.

Answer: A



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278. Which group of organisms possesses a protein rich layer called pellicle

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Slime Moulds.

Answer: B



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279. Which is not a free living protozoan

A. Euglena

B. Amoeba

C. Giardia

D. Noctiluca.

Answer: C



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280. In which group of organisms the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells which fit together

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Dinoflagellates

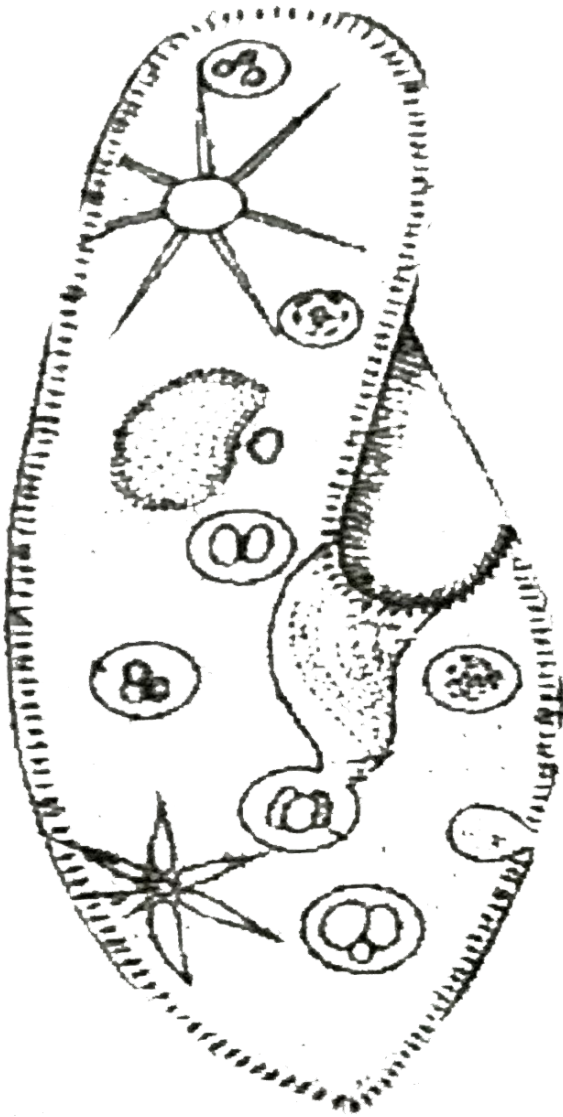
D. Slime moulds.

Answer: A



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281. Which structure is formed at the time of exchange of gamete nuclei in given animal during sexual reproduction



A. Plasmodesmata

B. Internal tubule

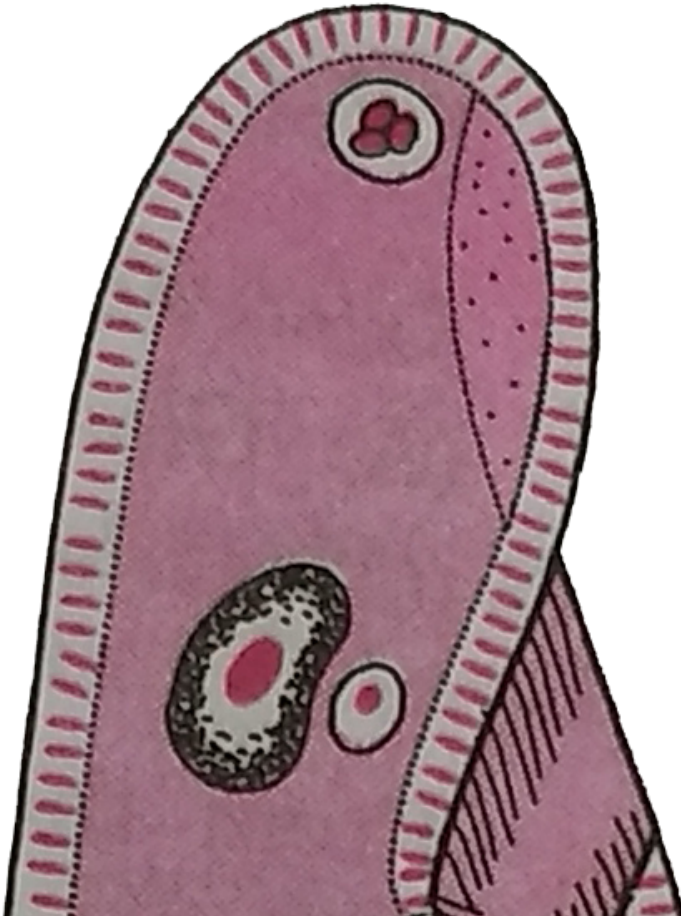
C. Cytoplasmic filaments

D. Cytoplasmic bridge.

Answer: D

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282. Identify the characteristic features of diatoms





A. Cell wall is made of cellulose floating on water and produce auxospores

B. Cell wall is made of chitin, fixed forms and produce auxospores

C. Cell wall is made of silica, floating on water and produce auxospores

D. Cell wall is made of symbionts and produce zoospores.

Answer: C

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283. Choose the correct statements with reference to reproduction in paramecium

- (a) Micronucleus divides by mitosis and macronucleus by amitosis
- (b) Micronucleus is polyploid and macronucleus is diploid
- (c) After karyokinesis, parent cell divides into two daughter cells, anterior proter and posterior opisthe
- (d) It undergoes transverse binary fission during favourable conditions.

A. (a),(b) and (d)

B. (b),(c) and (d)

C. (a), (c) and (d)

D. (a),(b) and (c).

Answer: C



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284. Anaemia, enlarged liver and spleen, fever, weaker inflammatory response due to loss of phagocytes and weight loss are symptoms of

A. Amoebiasis

B. Giardiasis

C. Leishmaniasis

D. Malaria.

Answer: C



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285. Match the columns and find correct options

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|
| (a) Saprophytic protists | (i) | Trypanosoma |
| (b) Golden algae | (ii) | Plasmodium |
| (c) Malarial parasite | (iii) | Desmids |
| (d) Sleeping sickness | (iv) | Slime moulds |

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)

B. (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)

C. (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

D. (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

Answer: C



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286. Neuromotor system found in Paramecium controls

- A. Digestion
- B. Nervous system
- C. Locomotion
- D. Osmoregulation.

Answer: C



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287. Insects of genus Phlebotomus are vectors for disease

- A. Trypanosomiasis
- B. Rickettsia

C. Filariasis

D. Leishmaniasis.

Answer: D



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288. Trypanosoma is

A. Nonpathogenic

B. Monogenetic

C. Digenetic

D. Facultative.

Answer: C



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289. Which is wrong about diatoms

- A. Microscopic
- B. Planktonic
- C. Overlapping shells
- D. Spores with two flagella.

Answer: D



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290. I. Unicellular protists founds in fresh water

II. Possess a protein rich outer layer called pellicle

III. Have two flagella

IV. Posses pigments identical to those in higher plants. These characteristics apply to genus

A. *Alternaria*

B. *Nostoc*

C. *Chlorella*

D. *Euglena*.

Answer: D



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291. Match the columns and choose the right option

I

II

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (a) <i>Amoeba</i> | (i) Has flagella for locomotion |
| (b) <i>Paramecium</i> | (ii) Moves with help of cilia |
| (c) <i>Trypanosoma</i> | (iii) Put out pseudopodia for locomotion |

A. a-iii, b-i, c-ii

B. a-iii, b-ii, c-i

C. a-i, b-ii, c-iii

D. a-ii, b-iii, c-i

Answer: B



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292. An aggregate of slime moulds which may grow and spread over several feet is called

A. Plasmodium

B. Plasmopora

C. Mycoplasma

D. Pseudoparenchyma.

Answer: A



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293. Slime moulds are

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

Answer: D



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294. The marine organisms showing spinning movements and responsible for killing fishes by producing toxins belong to the following kingdom of Whittaker

- A. Fungi
- B. Animalia

C. Monera

D. Protista.

Answer: D



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295. A student observed a water drop under microscope. He found a photosynthetic organism. Its cell wall forms two overlapping shells which fit together as in soap box. Which of the following organisms is is

A. Euglenoids

B. Dinoflagellate

C. Sporozoans

D. Diatoms.

Answer: D



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296. Assertion (A). Monkey acts as a reservoir host for the parasite that causes African sleeping sickness

Reason (R). Reservoir host lodges the infective stages of the parasite when primary host is not available

- A. A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D



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297. Chrysophytes, Euglenoids, Dinoflaeagellates and Slime moulds are included in the kingdom

- A. Animalia
- B. Monera
- C. Protista
- D. Fungi.

Answer: C

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298. Select the wrong statement

- A. Diatoms are microscopic and float passively in water
- B. Walls of diatoms are easily destructible

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

D. Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans.

Answer: B



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Check Your Grasp

1. Metabody occurs in

A. Euglenoids

B. Diatoms

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Zooflagellates.

Answer:



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2. Zooxanthellae belong to

- A. Xanthophyceae
- B. Bacillariophyceae
- C. Dinophyceae
- D. Chrysophyceae.

Answer:



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3. Shell-Fish poisoning is caused by

- A. Pinnularia
- B. Gymnodinium

C. Gonyaulax

D. Both B and C.

Answer:



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4. Capillium for spore dispersal occurs in

A. Basidiomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Acellular Slime Moulds

D. Cellular Slime Moulds.

Answer:



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5. Myxamoebae belong to

- A. Acellular Slime Moulds
- B. Cellular Slime Moulds
- C. Sarcodine
- D. Myxobacteria.

Answer:



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6. Which group of protists have a very high number of chromosomes ?

- A. Sarcodines
- B. Dinoflagellates
- C. Sporozoans

D. Ciliates.

Answer: D



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7. Quotidian malaria is characterised by

A. Quartan fever

B. Tertian fever

C. Mild fever

D. daily fever

Answer: D



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8. Malarial parasite which does not occur in India is

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. P. falciparum

C. P. ovale

D. P. knowlesi

Answer: D



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9. Aestivo-autumnal (Estivo-autumnal) fever is

A. African Sleeping Sickness

B. Giardiasis

C. Malaria

D. Shell - Fish poisoning.

Answer: C

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10. Proterospongia is considered connecting link between protists and sponges/metazoa due

- A. Colonial nature
- B. Choanocyte type of individuals
- C. Sponge - like nature
- D. All the above.

Answer: D

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11. Species of Paramecium having Zoochlorella

A. *P. caudatum*

B. *P. aurelia*

C. *P. multimicronucleatum*

D. *P. bursaria*.

Answer:



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12. Pyorrhoea is aggravated by

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Entamoeba gingivalis*

C. *Trichomonas tenax*/*T.buccalis*

D. Both B and C.

Answer:



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13. Cellulose digesting symbionts zooflagellate is

- A. *Lophomonas blattarum* and *Trichonympha campanula*
- B. *Trichonympha campanula* and *Trichomonas hominis*
- C. *Leishania tropica* and *Trypanosoma cruzi*
- D. *Trypanosoma cruzi* and *Lophomonas blattarum*.

Answer:



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14. Ciliate parasitic in human intestine is

A. Giardia lamblia

B. Mastigamoeba

C. Balantidium coli

D. Vorticella.

Answer:



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15. Amoeba cannot digest

A. Glycogen

B. Fat

C. Starch

D. Protein.

Answer:



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16. Pyrenosomes occur in

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Zooflagellates
- C. Ciliates
- D. Euglenoids.

Answer:



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17. Erythrocytic cycle of Plasmodium was studied by

- A. Golgi
- B. Laveran

C. Grassi

D. Ross.

Answer:



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18. Giardia is

A. Ectoparasite

B. Intracellular parasite

C. Tissue parasite

D. Coelozoic parasite.

Answer: C



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