



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE)

### KINGDOM - MONERA AND VIRUSES

#### Exercise

1. Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Eubacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycobacteria

**Answer: A**



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**2. Viroids differ from viruses in having**

A. DNA molecules with protein coat

B. DNA molecules without protein coat

C. RNA molecules with protein coat

D. RNA molecules without protein coat

**Answer: D**



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**3.** Which among the following are the smallest living cells, known without a definite cell wall, pathogenic to plants as well as animals and can survive without oxygen ?

A. Bacillus

B. Pseudomonas

C. Mycoplasma

D. Nostoc

**Answer: C**



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4. The primitive prokaryotes responsible for the production of biogas from the dung of ruminant animals include

A. thermoacidophiles

B. methanogens

C. eubacteria

D. halophiles

**Answer: B**



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5. Which of the following statements is wrong for viroids

- A. They are smaller than viruses
- B. They cause infections
- C. Their RNA is of high molecular weight
- D. They lack a protein coat

**Answer: C**



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6. Which of the following statements is wrong?

- A. Golden algae are also called desmids
- B. Eubacteria are also called false bacteria
- C. Phycomycetes are also called algal fungi
- D. Cyanobacteria are also called blue-green algae

**Answer: B**



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**7. Methanogens belong to**

A. eubacteria

B. archaebacteria

C. dinoflagellates

D. slime moulds

**Answer: B**



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**8. Chromatophores take part in**

A. photosynthesis



B. growth

C. movement

D. respiration

**Answer: A**



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**9. Select the wrong statement**

A. The viroids were discovered by DJ

Ivanowski

B. WM Stanley showed that viruses could be crystallised

C. The term 'Contagium vivum fluidum' was coined by MW Beijerinck

D. Mosaic disease in tobacco and AIDS in human being are caused by viruses

**Answer: A**



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**10.** The structure that help some bacteria to attach to rocks and host tissues are

A. rhizoids

B. fimbriae

C. mesosomes

D. holdfast

**Answer: B**



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**11.** Archaeobacteria differ from eubacteria in

A. cell membrane structure

B. mode of nutrition

C. cell shape

D. mode of reproduction

**Answer: A**



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**12.** Which of the following shows coiled RNA strand and capsomeres

A. Polio virus

B. Tobacco mosaic virus

C. Measles virus

D. Retrovirus

**Answer: B**



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13. Pigment-containing membranous extensions in some cyanobacteria are

- A. heterocysts
- B. basal bodies
- C. pneumatophores
- D. chromatophores

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Which are likely to be present in deep sea water

- A. Archaeobacteria
- B. Eubacteria
- C. Blue-green algae
- D. Saprophytic fungi

**Answer: A**



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15. Cyanobacteria are also referred to as

A. protists

B. golden algae

C. slime moulds

D. blue-green algae

**Answer: D**



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16. Which statement is wrong for viruses



A. All are parasites

B. All of them have helical symmetry

C. They have ability to synthesise nucleic acids and proteins

D. Antibiotics have no effect on them

**Answer: B**



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**17. Nuclear membrane is absent in**

A. Penicillium

B. Agaricus

C. Volvox

D. Nostoc

**Answer: D**



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**18.** Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group

A. Fungi

B. Animalia

C. Monera

D. Plantae

**Answer: C**



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**19.** In eubacteris, a cellular component that resembles eukaryotic cell is

A. nucleus

B. ribosomes

C. cell wall

D. plasma membrane

**Answer: D**



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**20.** Organisms called Methanogens are most abundant in a

- A. cattle yard
- B. polluted stream
- C. hot spring
- D. sulphur rock

**Answer: A**



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**21. Virus envelope is known as**

- A. capsid

B. virion

C. nucleoprotein

D. core

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Some hyperthermophilic organisms that grow in highly acidic ( $pH2$ ) habitats belong to the two groups

- A. eubacteria and archaea
- B. cyanobacteria and diatoms
- C. protists and mosses
- D. liverworts and yeasts

**Answer: A**



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**23. T.O. Diener discovered a**

- A. free infectious RNA

B. free infectious DNA

C. infectious protein

D. bacteriophage

**Answer: A**



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**24.**      Thermococcus,      Methanobacterium  
exemplify,



A. archaeobacteria that contain protein

homologous to eukaryotic core histones

B. archaeobacteria that lack any histones

resembling those found in eukaryotes

but whose DNA is negatively supercoiled

C. bacteria whose DNA is relaxed or

positively supercoiled but which have a

cytoskeleton as well mitochondria

D. bacteria that contain a cytoskeleton and

ribosomes

**Answer: A**



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**25. Which one causes blight disease of Rice**

A. Xanthomonas

B. Pseudomonas

C. Alternaria

D. Erwinia

**Answer: A**



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**26.** Which one of the following statements about mycoplasma is wrong

- A. They are also called PPLO
- B. They are pleomorphic
- C. They are sensitive to penicillin
- D. They cause disease in plants

**Answer: C**



## 27. Barophilic prokaryotes

- A. grow slowly in highly alkaline frozen  
lakes at high altitudes
- B. occur in water containing high  
concentrations of barium hydroxide
- C. grow and multiply in very deep marine  
sediments

D. readily grown and divides in sea water

enriched in any soluble salt of barium

**Answer: C**



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**28.** Viruses that infect bacteria, multiply and cause their lysis, are called

A. lysozymes

B. lytic

C. lipolytic

D. lysogenic

**Answer: B**



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**29.** Which of the following statements is not true for retroviruses

A. DNA is not present at any stage in the life cycle of retroviruses

B. Retroviruses carry gene for RNA

dependent DNA polymerase

C. The genetic material in mature

retroviruses is RNA

D. Retroviruses are causative agents for

certain kinds of cancer in man

**Answer: A**



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**30.** Viruses are no more "alive" than isolated chromosomes because

- A. both require the environment of a cell to replicate
- B. they require both RNA and DNA
- C. they both need food molecules
- D. they both require oxygen for respiration

**Answer: A**



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**31.** Which one of the following statements about viruses is correct

A. Nucleic acid of viruses is known as capsidd

B. Viruses possess heir own metabolic system

C. All viruses contain both RNA and DNA

D. Viruses are obligate parasites

**Answer: D**



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**32.** chromosomes in a bacterial cell can be 1-3 in number and :

A. can be circular as well as linear within the same cell

B. are always circular

C. are always linear

D. can be either circular or linear, but never both within the same cell

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Tobacco mosaic virus is a tubular filament of size

A.  $700 \times 30 \text{ nm}$

B.  $300 \times 10 \text{ nm}$

C.  $300 \times 5 \text{ nm}$

D.  $300 \times 18 \text{ nm}$

**Answer: D**



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**34.** Organisms which obtain energy by the oxidation of reduced inorganic compounds are called:

- A. homoautotrophs
- B. chemoautotrophs
- C. saprozoic
- D. coproheterotrophs

**Answer: B**



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**35.** in bacteria plasmid is

A. extra-chromosomal material

B. main DNA

C. non-functional DNA

D. repetitive gene

**Answer: A**



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**36.** Plasmid is

- A. fragment of DNA which acts as vector
- B. fragment which joins two genes
- C. mRNA which acts as carrier
- D. autotrophic fragment

**Answer: A**



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**37.** Interferons are synthesized in response to:

A. Mycoplasma

B. bacteria

C. viruses

D. fungi

**Answer: C**



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**38.** What is true about archaebacteria

- A. All halophiles
- B. All photosynthetic
- C. All fossils
- D. Oldest living beings

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Caulimo (Cauliflower Mosaic) viruses have

A. ssRNA

B. dsRNA

C. dsDNA

D. ssDNA

**Answer: C**



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**40.** What is true for cyanobacteria?

- A. Oxygenic with nitrogenase
- B. Oxygenic without nitrogenase
- C. Non-oxygenic with nitrogenase
- D. Non-oxygenic without nitrogenase

**Answer: A**



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**41. What is true for photolithotrophs?**

- A. Obtain energy from radiations and hydrogen from organic compounds
- B. Obtain energy from radiations and hydrogen from inorganic compounds
- C. Obtain energy from organic compounds
- D. Obtain energy from inorganic compounds\

**Answer: B**

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**42.** Small proteins produced by vertebrate cells naturally in response to viral infections and which inhibit multiplication of viruses are called

A. immunoglobulins

B. interferons

C. antitoxins

D. lipoproteins

**Answer: B**



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**43.** Photosynthetic pigments of bacteria are located in

- A. leucoplasts
- B. chloroplasts
- C. chromoplasts
- D. chromatophores

**Answer: D**



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**44.** A few organism are known to grow and multiply at temperature of  $100 - 105^{\circ}C$ . They belong to

A. Marine archaebacteria

B. thermophilic sulphur bacteria

C. hot-spring                      blue-green                      algae

(cyanobacteria)

D. thermophilic, subaerial fungi

**Answer: A**



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**45.** the main role of bacteria in the carbon cycle involves

A. photosynthesis

B. chemosynthesis

C. digestion or breakdown of organic compounds

D. assimilation of nitrogenous compounds

**Answer: C**



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**46.** The hereditary material (DNA) present in the bacterium E.coli is :

A. single stranded DNA



B. deoxyribose sugar

C. double stranded DNA

D. single stranded RNA

**Answer: C**



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**47.** Which one of the following statements about viruses is correct

A. Viruses possess their own metabolic system

B. Viruses contain either DNA or RNA

C. Viruses are facultative parasites

D. Viruses are readily killed by antibiotics

**Answer: B**



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**48.** In bacteria the site for respiratory activity is found in

A. episome

B. mesosome

C. ribosome

D. microsome

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Influenza virus has

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Only proteins and no nucleic acids

**Answer: B**



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**50.** In bacterial chromosomes, the nucleic acid polymers are

- A. linear DNA molecule
- B. circular DNA molecule
- C. of two types - DNA and RNA
- D. linear RNA molecule

**Answer: B**



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51. Sex factor in bacteria is

A. chromosomal replicon

B. F-replicon

C. RNA

D. sex-pilus

**Answer: B**



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52. Interferons are

- A. antiviral proteins
- B. antibacterial proteins
- C. anticancer proteins
- D. complex proteins

**Answer: A**



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**53. The plasmid**

- A. helps in respiration

B. genes found inside nucleus

C. is a component of cell wall of bacteria

D. is the genetic part in addition to DNA in  
microorganisms

**Answer: D**



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**54. Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV) genome is**

A. double stranded RNA



B. single stranded RNA

C. polyribonucleotides

D. proteinaceous

**Answer: B**



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**55.** Temperature tolerance of thermal blue-green algae is due to

A. cell wall structure

B. cell organisation

C. mitochondrial structure

D. homopolar bonds in their proteins

**Answer: A**



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**56.** Escherichia coil is used extensively in biological research as it is

A. easily cultured

B. easily available

C. easy to handle

D. easily multiplied in host

**Answer: A**



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**57.** Genophore// bacterial genome or nucleoid  
is made of

A. histones and non-histones

B. RNA and histones

C. a single double stranded DNA

D. a single stranded DNA

**Answer: C**



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**58.** Bacteria lack alternation of generations because there is

A. neither syngamy nor reduction division

B. distinct chromosomes are absent

C. no conjugation

D. noexchange of genetic material

**Answer: A**



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**59.** The main difference between Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria lies in the composition of

A. cell wall

B. cell membrane

C. cytoplasm

D. flagella

**Answer: A**



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**60. Which one belongs to monera?**

A. Amoeba

B. Escherichia

C. Gelidium

D. Spirogyra

**Answer: B**



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