



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - A2Z BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

#### Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 1 Kingdoms Of Life

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

- A. R.H. Whittaker
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Aristotle
- D. Bentham and Hooker

**Answer: C**



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2. Biological classification of plants and animals was first proposed by

A. Aristotle

B. Linnaeus

C. Whittaker

D. Bentham and Hooker

**Answer: A**



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3. The kingdoms which becomes more homogenous in five kingdom classification than they were in two kingdom classification are

A. Protista and Monera

B. Fungi and Plantae

C. Plantae and Animalia

D. Animalia and Protista

**Answer: C**



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4. The boundaries of kingdom 'x' is not well-defined . Which of the following organism belongs to kingdom 'x' ?

A. Amoeba

B. Anabaena

C. Yeast

D. Halobacterium

**Answer: A**



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5. five kingdom system of classification suggested by R.H whittaker is not based on

- A. Complexity of body organisation
- B. Presence or absence of a well - defined nucleus
- C. Mode of reproduction
- D. Mode of nutrition

**Answer: A**



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6. In two Kingdom classification, Euglena was placed in

- A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Protista

D. Monera

**Answer: B**



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7. Five kingdom classification was based on

A. Cell structure

B. Thallus organisation

C. Mode of Nutrition

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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8. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



A. a-4,b-1,c-2,d-3,e-5

B. a-3,b-1,c-2,d-4,e-5

C. a-3,b-2,c-5,d-4,e-1

D. a-3,b-1,c-2,d-4,e-1

**Answer: D**



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9. Two-Kingdom classification was based on

A. Cell structure

B. Cell-wall

C. Cell-wall composition

D. Both B and C

**Answer: B**



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**10.** The two Kingdoms that are constant in all type of classifications from Linnaeus to Whittaker are

A. Plantae and Animalia

B. Monera and Protista

C. Protista and Fungi

D. Monera and Fungi

**Answer: A**



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11. Three domains of life include how many kingdoms ?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

**Answer: D**



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12. Who classify plants into trees, shrubs and herbs ?

A. Whittaker

B. Linnaeus

C. Aristotle

D. C. Woese



**Answer: C**



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**13.** For the classification of plant, Aristotle use the

- A. Anatomical feature
- B. Morphological character
- C. Mode of nutrition
- D. Phylogenetic relationship

**Answer: B**



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**14.** The drawbacks or limitations of two-kingdom classification are

- A. No distinction between eukaryotes and prokaryotes

- B. No distinction between unicellular and multicellular organism
- C. Photosynthetic and non-photosynthetic organisms are placed together
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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**15. Which one does not match with Whittaker's criteria of classification ?**

- A. Cell structure
- B. Thallus organisation
- C. Phylogenetic relationship
- D. Mode of spore formation

**Answer: D**

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16. The unique character that unified the kingdom plantae of Linnaeus was

- A. All organisms had green pigment
- B. All organisms were autorophic
- C. All organism had a well developed nucleus
- D. All organisms had a cell wall in their cells

**Answer: D**



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17. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



A. a-3,b-3,c-2,d-1,e-2

B. a-2,b-1,c-2,d-3,e-2

C. a-3,b-2,c-3,d-1,e-3

D. a-2,b-3,c-2,d-3,e-2

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Earliest scientific classification was given by Aristotle. Aristotle classified animals into

A. Prokaryota and Eukaryota

B. Those which had red blood and those that did not

C. Protozoa and Metazoa

D. Autotrophic and Heterotrophic

**Answer: B**



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19. Linnaeus is related to

- A. 2-Kingdom classification
- B. Binomial nomenclature
- C. Systema Nature
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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20. How many criteria are used in 5-Kingdom classification ?

- A. 2
- B. 4

C. 5

D. 3

**Answer: C**



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**21.** Among 5-Kingdom classification, eukaryotes are placed in how many kingdom (s) ?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 1

**Answer: C**



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## Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 2 Kingdom Monera Archaeobacteria And Eubacteria

1. Read the following statements and select the incorrect statement.

- A. Though the bacterial structure is very simple, they are very complex in behavior.
- B. Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria play a great role in recycling nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorous, iron and sulphur.
- C. Majority of the heterotrophic bacteria are important decomposers.
- D. Autotrophic bacteria synthesize their food from organic substrates.

**Answer: D**



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2. Chemosynthetic bacteria obtain energy from

- A. Sunlight
- B. UV rays
- C. Organic substances
- D. Inorganic substances

**Answer: D**



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3. Recognise the figure and find out the suitable matching.



- A. a-Nucleus, b-cell membrane, c-capsule
- B. a-DNA, b-cell membrane, c-cell wall
- C. a-DNA, b-cell wall, c-capsule
- D. a-Nucleus, b-cell membrane, c-cell wall



**Answer: B**



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**4. Under unfavourable conditions, bacteria reproduce by**

- A. Fission
- B. Plasmodium
- C. Fruiting bodies
- D. Spore

**Answer: D**



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**5. Chlorophyll-a is present in**

- A. Archaeobacteria

B. Bacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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**6.** Among the following, which is/are photosynthetic autotrophs ?

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Fungi

C. Cyanobacteria

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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7. Archaeobacteria are the special type of bacteria since they live in some of the harshest habitats such as extreme salty areas are called

- A. Halophiles
- B. Methanogens
- C. Thermoacidophiles
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**



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8. The bacteria forming blooms in polluted water bodies are nutritionally

- A. Photosynthetic autotrophs
- B. Chemosynthetic autotrophs

C. Heterotrophs

D. Saprophytic

**Answer: A**



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**9. Most abundant microorganisms are**

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Virus

D. Cyanobacteria

**Answer: B**



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10. Sole member of kingdom Monera are

- A. Bacteria
- B. Fungi
- C. B.G.A
- D. Eubacteria

**Answer: A**



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11. Nostoc and Anabaena can fix atmospheric nitrogen in specialized cells known as

- A. Conidiophores
- B. Auxospores
- C. Hormogones

D. Heterocysts

**Answer: D**



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**12.** Which bacteria oxidise various inorganic substances such as nitrates, nitrites and ammonia and use the released energy for their ATP production ?

- A. Archaeobacteria
- B. Photosynthetic autotrophs
- C. Chemosynthetic autotrophs
- D. Heterotrophs

**Answer: C**



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13. Which types of bacteria play a great role in recycling nutrients ?

- A. Archaeobacteria
- B. Photosynthetic autotrophic bacteria
- C. Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria
- D. Heterotrophic bacteria

**Answer: C**



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14. Which types of bacteria are responsible for production of biogas ?

- A. Halophiles
- B. Thermoacidophiles
- C. Methanogens
- D. BGA

**Answer: C**



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**15. Which disease is caused by bacteria in plant ?**

- A. Late blight of potato
- B. Mosaci disease of tobacco
- C. Citrus canker
- D. Potato spindle tuber disease

**Answer: C**



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**16. Recognise the figure and find out the correct match .**





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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**



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**17. Bacteria reproduces by**

A. Fission

B. Asexual reproduction (spore formation)

C. Sexual reproduction (DNA transfer)

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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18. The members of monera have cell wall made up of polysaccharide + amino acid. Which member of monera lack cell wall ?

- A. Slime mould
- B. Mycoplasma
- C. Both A and B
- D. Archaeobacteria

**Answer: B**

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19. Which bacteria are most abundant in nature ?

- A. Archaeobacteria
- B. Photosynthetic autotrophic bacteria

C. Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria

D. Heterotrophic bacteria

**Answer: D**



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**20. Heterophic bacteria**

A. Fix nitrogen in Heterocyst

B. Fix nitrogen in Nostoc

C. Fix nitrogen in Legume

D. Fix nitrogen in Anabaena

**Answer: C**



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21. The smallest living organism with cell wall belong to

- A. Mycoplasma
- B. Slime moulds
- C. Cyanobacteria
- D. Bacteria

**Answer: D**



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22. Genetic material without nuclear membrane is found in

- A. Bacteria and Mycoplasma
- B. Cyanobacteria and Bacteria
- C. Archaeobacteria and Blue-green algae
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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23.  $N_2$ -fixing organisms and nitrifying organisms are placed in the kingdom

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Protista

D. Monera

**Answer: D**



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24. Oxygenic photosynthesis takes place in

- A. Nostoc
- B. Anabaena
- C. Cyanobacteria
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**25. Bacteria reproduce mainly by**

- A. Fission
- B. Budding
- C. Conjugation
- D. Sexual reproduction

**Answer: A**



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26. Rod-shaped bacterium is called

- A. Bacillus
- B. Coccus
- C. Vibrium
- D. Spirillum

**Answer: A**



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27. Which of the following bacterium is comma shaped ?

- A. Salmonella typhi
- B. Vibrio cholerae
- C. E. coli

D. Clostridium tetani

**Answer: B**



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**28.** I. Unicellular. Colonial, filamentous, marine or terrestrial forms

II. The colonial , filamentous, marine or terrestrial forms

III. Some can fix atmospheric nitrogen in specialised cells called heterocysts

IV. They often form blooms in water bodies.

these above characters are seen in

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Chrysophytes

D. Dinoflagellates



**Answer: B**



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**29.** Recognise the figure and find out the suitable matching.



- A. Nostoc, a-Heterosome, b-Mucilagenous sheath
- B. Nostoc, a-Heterocyst, b-Chitinous sheath
- C. Anabaena, a-Heterocyst, b-Gelatinous sheath
- D. Nostoc, a-Heterocyst, b-Mucilagenous sheath

**Answer: D**



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**30.** Prokaryotes used in making curd and antibiotics are

- A. Cyanobacteria
- B. Archaeobacteria
- C. Chemosynthetic autotrophs
- D. Heterotrophic bacteria

**Answer: D**



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**31.** The shape of the cocci bacteria is

- A. Rod shaped
- B. Spherical
- C. Comma shaped
- D. Spiral

**Answer: B**



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32. Blue - green algae are called cyanobacteria because they

- A. They do not produce gametes
- B. They are not green
- C. They do not have nucleus
- D. They are as small as bacteria.

**Answer: C**



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**Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 3 Kingdom Protista Chrysophytes  
Dinoflagellates Eugleno**

1. The microscopic organisms float passively in water current are termed as

A. Nekton

B. Plankton

C. Benthic

D. Lentic

**Answer: B**



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

A. They are parasitic forms which cause disease in animals

B. They have a protein rich layer called pellicle

C. They are commonly called diatoms

D. They are saprophytic protists

**Answer: C**



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3. Read the following statements and select the incorrect statement.

- A. Dinoflagellates are mostly marine while majority of euglenoids are running fresh water organisms
- B. The pigments of euglenoids are identical to those present in higher plants
- C. Amoeboid protozoans live in fresh water, sea water or moist soil
- D. Marine amoeboids have silica shells on their surface

**Answer: A**



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4. During unfavourable conditions, slime moulds

- A. form fruiting bodies bearing spores at their tips

B. form an aggregation called plasmodium

C. form an aggregation called pseudoplasmodium

D. Both A and B are correct

**Answer: A**



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5. Plasmodium belongs to the class

A. Ciliates

B. Flagellates

C. Amoeboids

D. Sporozoans

**Answer: D**



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6. Protists are primarily \_\_\_ in nature.

A. Thermophilic

B. Aquatic

C. Terrestrial

D. Parasitic

**Answer: B**



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7. Parasitic amoeboid protozoan is

A. Amoeba

B. Trypanosoma

C. Entamoeba

D. Paramecium

**Answer: C**



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**8. Sleeping sickness is caused by a/an**

A. Amoeboid protozoan

B. Flagellated protozoan

C. Ciliated protozoan

D. Sporozoan

**Answer: B**



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**9. Which organism have a cavity (gullet) that opens to the outside of the cell surface?**



A. Entamoeba

B. Trypanosoma

C. Paramecium

D. Euglena

**Answer: C**



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**10.** Which organism have an infectious spore like stage in their life cycle

?

A. Entamoeba

B. Trypanosoma

C. Paramecium

D. Euglena

**Answer: D**



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11. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



A. a-3,b-1,c-4,d-2

B. a-4,b-1,c-3,d-2

C. a-3,b-2,c-4,d-1

D. a-4,b-2,c-3,d-1

**Answer: A**



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12. All protozoans are

A. Heterotrophs

B. Autotrophs

C. Saprotrophs

D. Parasites

**Answer: A**



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**13. Which are believed to be primitive relative of animals?**

A. Protozoans

B. Poriferans

C. Euglenoids

D. Archaeobacteria

**Answer: A**



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14. Diatomaceous earth is the deposition of cell wall in their habitat by

Diatoms takes over

- A. Millions of years
- B. Billions of years
- C. Trillions of years
- D. Thousands of years

**Answer: B**



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15. Diatomaceous earth is used for

- A. Polishing
- B. Filtration of oils
- C. Filtration of syrups

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**16.** Diatomaceous earth used in polishing, filtration of oils and syrups due to its

A. Slimy nature

B. Gritty nature

C. Dusty nature

D. Hard nature

**Answer: B**



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17. Chief producers in the oceans are

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Desmids

D. Diatoms

**Answer: D**



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18. Dinoflagellates are mostly

A. Terrestrial

B. Marine

C. Thermohaline

D. Fresh water

**Answer: B**



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**19.** Two flagella are found in which protist(s)

- A. Amoeba
- B. Gonyaulax
- C. Paramecium
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



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**20.** Most of them have two flagella, one lies longitudinally and the other transversely in a furrow between the wall plates. Here we are talking about

- A. Euglenoids
- B. Paramecium groups
- C. Gonyaulax groups
- D. Golden brown algae

**Answer: C**



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**21.** Sea appears red due to the rapid multiplication of

- A. Gonyaulax (red dinoflagellates )
- B. Desmids
- C. Colletorichum
- D. Gonyaulax (yellow dinoflagellates)

**Answer: A**



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22. Euglenoids have flexible body due to the presence of

- A. Chlorophyll
- B. Cell wall
- C. Pellicle
- D. Cellulose

**Answer: C**



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23. Which bears two unequal flagella?

- A. Euglenoids
- B. Slime moulds
- C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates

**Answer: A**



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24. When deprived of sunlight, euglenoids behave as

A. Autotrophic

B. Heterotrophic

C. Chemosynthetic

D. Osmotrophic

**Answer: B**



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25. Under suitable conditions, slime moulds form

- A. Basidiocarp
- B. Plasmodium
- C. Fruiting body
- D. Gemmules

**Answer: B**

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**26.** Cell walls of diatoms are indestructible because of the presence of

- A.  $CaCO_3$
- B. Silica
- C. Chitin
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**

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27. Red tide is caused by

- A. Diatoms
- B. Slime moulds
- C. BGA
- D. Dinoflagellates

**Answer: D**



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28. In Amoeba locomotion is done by

- A. Cilia
- B. Flagella
- C. Parapodia

D. Pseudopodia

**Answer: D**



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29. Boundaries of which kingdom are not well defined.

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

**Answer: B**



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30. Recognise the figure and find out the suitable matching.



A. Both 'a' and 'b' are included in kingdom protista

B. 'a' is heterotrophic while 'b' is both autotrophic and heterotrophic

C. Both 'a' and 'b' are motile.

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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31. The thallus like body of slime mould is called

A. Plasmodium

B. Leishmania

C. Fruiting body

D. Hyphae

**Answer: A**



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**32. Presence of which is not true for Euglena**

A. Chloroplasts

B. Flagella

C. Cellulosic cell wall

D. Proteinaceous pellicle

**Answer: C**



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**33.** Common feature of Amoeba, Euglena, Paramecium and Trypanosoma is

- A. Being eukaryotic
- B. Holozoic nutrition
- C. Multiple fission
- D. Contractile vacuole

**Answer: A**



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**34.** Locomotory organs not found in protozoans are

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Parapodia
- C. Cilia



D. Flagella

**Answer: B**



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**35.** Mode of reproduction exhibited by the protists is

- A. Asexual reproduction
- B. Sexual reproduction
- C. Both asexual and sexual reproduction
- D. A sort of sexual reproduction

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Which of the following is wrong about Protista?

- A. Protists are both autotrophic and heterotrophic
- B. Some protists have cell walls
- C. Protists do not have membrane bound organelles
- D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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**37.** Which of the following combinations of characters is true for slime moulds?

- A. Parasitic, plasmodium with true walls, spores dispersed by air currents
- B. Saprophytic, plasmodium without walls, spores dispersed by water
- C. Parasitic, plasmodium without walls, spores dispersed by water

D. Saprophytic, plasmodium without walls, spores dispersed by air currents

**Answer: D**



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**38.** Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**



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**Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 4 Kingdom Fungi Phycomycetes  
Ascomycetes Basidiomycetes**

1. Read the following statements and select the correct statement.

- A. Members of kingdom fungi show a great diversity in structures and habitat
- B. Most fungi are saprophytic in their mode of nutrition
- C. There are four classes under kingdom fungi
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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2. What is common among Agaricus, rust and smut?

- A. All are parasites
- B. All are the members of basidiomycetes and bear basidiocarps
- C. All do not reproduce sexually
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: B**

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**3. Which is the basis of classification of kingdom fungi**

- A. Morphology of mycelium
- B. Mode of spore formation
- C. Fruiting bodies
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

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4. Coprophilous fungi grows

- A. On the wood
- B. In the wood
- C. On the dung
- D. On the decaying twig

**Answer: C**



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5. Fungi prefer to grow in

- A. Warm and swampy places
- B. Warm and salty places
- C. Warm and humid places

D. Cold and moist places

**Answer: C**



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6. Which is incorrect about phycomycetes?

A. Mycelium is aseptate and coenocytic

B. A zygospore is formed by fusion of gametes

C. A sexual reproduction takes place by motile aplanospores and non-motile zoospores

D. White spots seen on mustard leaves are due to parasitic fungus Albugo

**Answer: C**



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7. We keep food in refrigerator to prevent food from going bad due to

- A. Viral infection
- B. Fungal infection
- C. Bacterial infection
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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8. Which fungus does not consist a long, slender thread like structure called hyphae?

- A. Yeast
- B. Mushroom
- C. Toadstool



D. Puffball

**Answer: A**



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9. Some hyphae are continuous tube filled with multinucleated cytoplasm. These are called.

A. Syncytial hyphae

B. Dikaryon

C. Mycelium

D. Coenocytic hypae

**Answer: D**



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10. In basidiomycetes, karyogamy and meiosis take place in

- A. Basidium
- B. Basidiocarp
- C. Basidiospore
- D. Dikaryon

**Answer: A**



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11. Vegetative reproduction in fungi takes place by

- A. Fragmentation
- B. Budding
- C. Fission
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**12.** Fusion of protoplasts between two fungal gametes is called

- A. Plasmogamy
- B. Karyogamy
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**13.** Read the following statements and select the incorrect statement.

- A. The colonies of cyanobacteria are generally surrounded by gelatinous sheath.
- B. The cyanobacteria are unicellular, colonial or filamentous , freshwater/ marine or terrestrial algae.
- C. Rhizopus belongs to class phycomycetes of kingdom Fungi.
- D. Bacteria are grouped under two categories based on their shape.

**Answer: D**



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**14. Dikaryophase does not occur in**

- A. Ascomycetes
- B. Phycomycetes
- C. Basidiomycetes
- D. Both A and B

**Answer: B**



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**15. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.**



- A. Albugo, Aspergillus respectively
- B. Mucor, Agaricus respectively
- C. Aspergillus, Mucor respectively
- D. Mucor, Aspergillus respectively

**Answer: C**



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**16. Orange rot is caused by**

- A. Virus
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungi
- D. Viroids

**Answer: C**



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**17. Which of the following is a fungal disease?**

- A. Citrus canker
- B. White spots on mustard
- C. Black rot of mustard
- D. Potato spindle tuber disease

**Answer: B**



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18. Which of the following is coprophilous?

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

**Answer: A**



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19. In *Mucor*, asexual reproduction takes place by non-motile spores named as

- A. Conidia
- B. Zoospores

C. Aplanospores

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Asexual spores are generally absent in

A. Ustilago

B. Trichoderma

C. Neurospora

D. Yeast

**Answer: A**



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21. The deuteromycetous fungi members were often moved to ascomycetes and basidiomycetes after the identification of

- A. Sexual phase
- B. Vegetative phase
- C. Asexual phase
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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22. The deuteromycetous fungi reproduce by asexual spore named as

- A. Aplanospores
- B. Zoospores
- C. Ascospores

D. Conidia

**Answer: D**



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**23.** The edible ascomycetous fungus/fungi is/are

A. Morels

B. Agaricus

C. Truffels

D. Both A and C

**Answer: D**



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24. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



A. a-1,b-2,c-1,d-2,e-1

B. a-2,b-1,c-2,d-1,e-2

C. a-2,b-2,c-1,d-2,e-1

D. a-1,b-2,c-1,d-2,e-1

**Answer: C**



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25. Mushrooms, bracket fungi or puffballs are placed in

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Phycomycetes

**Answer: B**



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**26.** Dikaryophase is seen in

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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27. The network of hyphae is known as

- A. Mycelium
- B. Rhizoids
- C. Rhizine
- D. Pseudomycelium

**Answer: A**



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28. A dikaryon is formed when

- A. Meiosis is arrested
- B. The two haploid cells do not fuse immediately
- C. Cytoplasm does not fuse
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**29.** With respect to fungal sexual cycle, choose the correct sequence of events

- A. Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis
- B. Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy
- C. Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis
- D. Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy

**Answer: C**



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**30.** Members of phycmycetes are found in

- (i). Aquatic habitats

(ii). On decaying wood

(iii). Moist and damp places

(iv). As obligate parasites on plants

Choose from the following options

A. None of the above

B. I and iv

C. ii and iii

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**31.** The given fungus belong to which class



A. Ascomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

**Answer: C**



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**32.** Asexual reproduction takes place in fungi with the help of

A. Ascospores, basidiospores and zoospores

B. Zoospores, sporangiospores and conidia

C. Zoospores, oospores and basidiospores

D. Oospores, ascospores, basidiospores

**Answer: B**



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33. In fungi, heterotrophic nutrition may be

- A. Symbiotic
- B. Parasitic
- C. Saprophytic
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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34. In fungi, sexual reproduction takes place by

- A. Ascospores, basidiospores and zoospores
- B. Zoospores, sporangiospores and conidia
- C. Zoospores, oospores and basidiospores
- D. Oospores, ascospores, and basidiospores

**Answer: D**



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**35.** Slender and thread like structure of fungi are called

- A. Mycelium
- B. Rhizoids
- C. Rhizinae
- D. Hyphae

**Answer: D**



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**36.** Fungi and bacteria, which feed on dead organic matter are called

- A. Symbiotic

B. Parasitic

C. Saprophytic

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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**37. Which of the following does not apply to ascomycetes**

A. Mycelium is septate and branched

B. Commonly known as algal fungi

C. Asexual spores called conidia are produced exogenously

D. Sexual spores called ascospores are produced endogenously.

**Answer: B**



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**38.** The fungus, commonly known as bread mould is

- A. Alternaria
- B. Rhizopus
- C. Penicillium
- D. Aspergillus

**Answer: B**



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**39.** In which of the following options, all the members do not belong to same class.

- A. Bread mould, Mucor, Parasitic fungi on Mustard
- B. Claviceps, Neurospora, Aspergillus, morels, truffles and puffballs
- C. Rust, smut, mushrooms, bracket fungi

D. Colletotrichum, Alternaria and Trichoderma

**Answer: B**



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## Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 5 Viruses Viroids And Lichens

1. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



A. a-3,b-4,c-2,d-1

B. a-4,b-3,c-2,d-1

C. a-3,b-4,c-1,d-2

D. a-4,b-3,c-1,d-2

**Answer: C**



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2. Viruses cause several diseases in plants and animals. In plants, the symptoms can be

- A. Mosaic formation, dwarfing and stunted growth
- B. Leaf rolling and curling
- C. Yellowing and vein clearing
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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3. Which of the following are called acellular organisms ?

- A. Viruses and viroids
- B. Viroids and lichens

C. Lichens and viruses

D. Viruses, viroids and lichens

**Answer: A**



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4. In viruses which one acts as genetic material ?

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Both A and B

D. Either A or B

**Answer: D**



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5. T.O. Diener discovered a/an

- A. Free infectious DNA
- B. Infectious protein
- C. Bacteriophage
- D. Free infectious RNA

**Answer: D**



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6. Who recognised certain microbes as causal organism of the mosaic disease ?

- A. Ivanowsky
- B. Pasteur
- C. Beijerinck



D. Stanely

**Answer: A**



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7. Which are smaller than viruses ?

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Viroids

**Answer: D**



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8. Among the common cold (flu), mumps, small pox, herpes, influenza and AIDS, how many diseases are caused by viruses in humans ?

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Six

**Answer: D**



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9. Read the following statements and the select incorrect statement.

A. The name virus means venom or poisonous fluid

B. Many mycoplasma are pathogenic in animals and plants

C. Toxins released by large number of red dinoflagellates may even kill other marine animals such as fishes.

D. Beside the cell wall, euglenoids have a protein rich layer called pellicle which makes their body flexible.

**Answer: D**

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**10.** Which disease is caused by viroids ?

A. Leaf curling disease

B. Potato spindle tuber disease

C. Dwarfing disease

D. All of the above

**Answer: B**

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11. Who prepare food in lichens ?

- A. Mycobiont
- B. Fungi
- C. Phycobiont
- D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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12. What is the responsibility of mycobiont in lichens ?

- A. Provide shelter to phycobiont
- B. Absorb mineral nutrients
- C. Absorb water

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**13.** Find out the correct statement.

- A. In lichens, the algal component is called phycobiont and fungal component is known as mycobiont, which are heterotrophic and autotrophic respectively.
- B. Viroid contains RNA of low molecular weight and protein coat
- C. A virus contains both RNA and DNA
- D. Viruses are obligatory parasites

**Answer: D**



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14. Viruses are

- A. Bigger than fungi (yeast)
- B. Larger than bacteria
- C. Smaller than viroids
- D. Smaller than bacteria

**Answer: D**



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15. Crystals of virus consist largely of

- A. DNA
- B. RNA
- C. Protein
- D. Histone

**Answer: C**



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**16.** The virus which contains both DNA and RNA

- A. TMV
- B. Bacteriophage
- C. Rhinovirus
- D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



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**17.** Viruses that cause infections in plants do not have

- A. ss RNA

B. ds RNA

C. ds DNA

D. ss DNA

**Answer: D**



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**18.** Recognise the figure and find suitable matching.



1. 'a' attacks on an eukaryotic organism while 'b' attacks on a prokaryotic organism
2. 'a' has ssRNA as genetic material while 'b' has dsDNA as genetic material
3. 'a' belongs to protista and 'b' belongs to monera
4. Both 'a' and 'b' are acellular organisms

Among these, correct statements are :



A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 4

C. 1,3 and 4

D. 1,2 and 4

**Answer: D**



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**19.** In general viruses that infect plant generally have

A. ss RNA

B. ds RNA

C. ds DNA

D. ss DNA

**Answer: A**



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20. The subunits of protein coat of viruses are called

- A. Nucleoprotein
- B. Capsid
- C. DNA or RNA
- D. Capsomere

**Answer: D**



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21. The capsid of viruses protects the

- A. Nucleoprotein
- B. Capsomere
- C. Nucleic acid

D. Protien

**Answer: C**



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**22. Arrangement of capsomeres is in the form of**

A. Helical

B. Polyhedral

C. Either A or B

D. No definite form

**Answer: C**



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**23. Which is incorrect about Viroids ?**

A. In 1971, T.O. Diener discovered these agents

B. Causes potato spindle tuber disease and tobacco mosaic disease

C. RNA of viroid was of low molecular weight

D. Viroid was found to be a free RNA, it lacked the protein coat

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Pair of viral disease is

A. Ringworm and AIDS

B. Typhoid and Tuberculosis

C. Dysentery and Common cold

D. Common cold and AIDS

**Answer: D**



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25. Read the following statements.

(A) No virus contains both DNA and RNA

(B) A virus is a nucleoprotein and the genetic material is infectious.

(C) Viruses that infect animal can have single stranded RNA

(D) In general, viruses that infect plants have either single or double stranded RNA or double stranded DNA

(e) Bacteriophages usually have ds DNA

How many statements are not correct ?

A. 1

B. 3

C. 4

D. 2

**Answer: A**



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

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



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27. Association between Mycobiont and Phycobiont is found in

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Root

C. Lichens

D. BGA

**Answer: C**



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**28.** Differences between virus and viroid is / are

A. Absence of protein coat in viroid but present in virus

B. Presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus but absent in viroid

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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29. The virus isolated first was

- A. Polio virus
- B. Tobacco mosaic virus
- C. Influenza virus
- D. Bacteriophage

**Answer: B**



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30. Viruses are made up of

- A. Nucleic acid (DNA or RNA)
- B. Nucleic acid (DNA or RNA)
- C. Protein + DNA + RNA
- D. Nucleic acid + Protein (Nucleoprotein)



**Answer: D**



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## Section B Assertion Reasoning Questions

1. Assertion : Most fungi are saprophytic in their mode of nutrition.

Reason : They absorb organic matter from dead substrate.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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2. Assertion : Fusion of protoplasm between two motile or non-motile gametes called plasmogamy.

Reason : The various spores in fungi are produced in distinct structures called fruiting bodies.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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3. Assertion : In Two-Kingdom classification system, bacteria, blue-green algae and fungi were placed under plants.

Reason : These all organisms had cell wall in their cells.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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4. Assertion : Fungi may be saprophytic, parasitic or symbiotic.

Reason : The cell walls of fungi are composed of chitin and polysaccharide.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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5. Assertion : It is possible that the asexual and vegetative stage of a fungi have been given one name ( and placed under deuteromycetes) and the sexual stage another ( and placed under another class).

Reason : Once sexual stages of members of deuteromycetes were discovered they were often moved to phycomycetes and ascomycetes.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**6.** Assertion : Whittaker's classification has put together organism like Amoeba and Chlamydomonas which were placed in different kingdom in earlier classifications.

Reason : Criteria for Whittaker's classification is changed from earlier system.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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7. Assertion : The protistan cell body contains a well-defined nucleus and other membrane bound organelles.

Reason : Protistans have eukaryotic organisation.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**8.** Assertion : The boundaries of the kingdom protista are not well-defined.

Reason : What may be a photosynthetic protistan to one biologist may be a plant to another.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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## Section C Previous Years Examination Questions Neet Aipmt Questions

1. Pair of viral disease is

- A. Ringworm and AIDS
- B. Typhoid and Tuberculosis
- C. Dysentery and Common cold
- D. Mumps and Herpes



**Answer: D**



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**2. Classification of animals based on evolutionary relationships is called**

- A. Artificial system
- B. Natural system
- C. Phylogenetic system
- D. Numerical taxonomy

**Answer: C**



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**3. Five-Kingdom classification was proposed by**

- A. Linnaeus

B. R.H. Whittaker (1959)

C. E. Haeckel

D. R.H. Whittaker (1969)

**Answer: D**



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4. Select the correct combination of the statement of the statement (*A – D*) regarding the characteristics of certain organisms

(A) Methanogens are Archaeobacteria which produce methane in marshy areas

(B) Nostoc is a filamentous blue-green algae which fixes atmospheric nitrogen

(C) Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria synthesize cellulose from glucose

(D) Mycoplasma lack a cell and can survive without oxygen

The correct statement are

A. b,c

B. a,b,c

C. b,c,d

D. a,b,d

**Answer: D**



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**5. Black rust of wheat is caused by**

A. *Alternaria solani*

B. *Ustilago tritici*

C. *Puccinia graminis tritici*

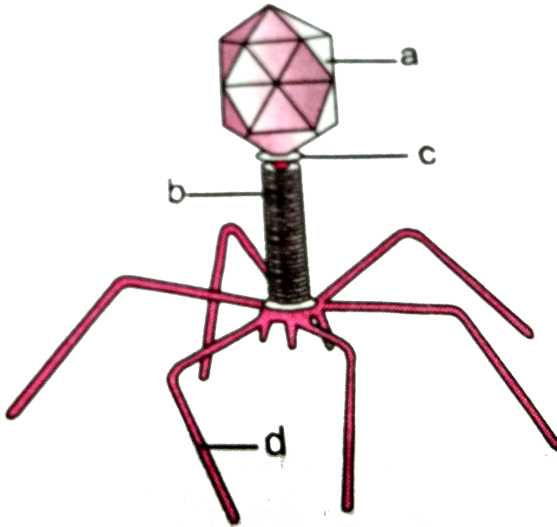
D. *Claviceps purpurea*

**Answer: C**



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6. Given is a diagram of a bacteriophage. In which one of the options all the four parts, a, b, c, and d are correct.



- A. *a*      *b*      *c*      *d*  
Tail fibres    Head    Sheath    Collar
- B. *a*      *b*      *c*      *d*  
Sheath    Collar    Head    Tail fibres
- C. *a*      *b*      *c*      *d*  
Head    Sheath    Collar    Tail fibres
- D. *a*      *b*      *c*      *d*  
Head    Collar    Sheath    Tail fibres

Answer: D



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7. Which of the following is considered as neither prokaryotes nor eukaryotes

- A. Bacteriophages
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungi
- D. Monera

**Answer: A**



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8. Downy mildews of crops are caused by

- A. Ascomycetes
- B. Basidiomycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

**Answer: C**



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9. Which one of the following organisms is not an example of eukaryotic cells

A. *Euglena viridis*

B. *Amoeba proteus*

C. *Paramecium caudatum*

D. *Escherichia coli*

**Answer: D**



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10. Organisms called Methanogens are most abundant in a

- A. Polluted stream
- B. Hot spring
- C. Sulphur rock
- D. Cattle yard

**Answer: D**



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11. The pathogen *Microsporium* responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same Kingdom of organisms as that of

- A. *Taenia*, a tapeworm
- B. *Wuchereia*, a filarial worm
- C. *Rhizopus*, a mould

D. Ascaris, a round worm

**Answer: C**



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12. After plasmogamy, some fungi have two haploid nuclei in one cell i.e., (n+n) condition, is called

A. Dikaryotic

B. Synkaryon

C. Dikaryophase

D. Diplophase

**Answer: A**



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### 13. Chryosphytes

- A. are commonly called dinoflagellates and desmids
- B. have pellicle instead of cell wall
- C. are parasitic forms causing diseases in animals
- D. have saprophytic nutrition

**Answer: D**



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### 14. ds RNA is found in

- A. Retrovirus
- B. Reovirus
- C. Rhabdo virus
- D. Parvo virus

**Answer: B**



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**15.** The mode of asexual reproduction in Euglena is

- A. Transverse binary fission
- B. Longitudinal binary fission
- C. Multiple fission
- D. Irregular binary fission

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Genetic material of  $\phi \times 174$  bacteriophage is

- A. Single stranded RNA

B. Double stranded RNA

C. Single stranded DNA

D. Double stranded DNA

**Answer: C**



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17. In five kingdom classification, Euglena is included under

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Protista

D. Monera

**Answer: C**



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18. Which one among the following statements is not correct ?

- A. Contractile vacuoles regulate osmoregulation in marine protozoans
- B. Euglena is a holophytic protozoan
- C. Trypanosoma belongs to the class mastigophora
- D. Class sporozoa includes Plasmodium

**Answer: A**



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19. Archaeobacteria are special since they live in some of the most harsh habitats such as

- A. Marshy areas
- B. Hot springs

C. Extreme salty areas

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**20. Which is a fungicide**

A. DDT

B. Bordeaux mixture

C. 2,4-D

D. DCMU

**Answer: B**



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21. A virus differs from a bacterium as its contains

- A. A cell wall
- B. Cytosol
- C. DNA as genetic material
- D. DNA or RNA as genetic material with no ribosome

**Answer: D**



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22. Which of the following is a Gram (-) ve bacterium ?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Streptomyces coelicolor
- C. Bacillus subtilis
- D. Ampycolatopsis orientalis

**Answer: A**



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**23.** Which of the following is used as a bioweapon ?

- A. *Bacillus subtilis*
- B. *Bacillus licheniformis*
- C. *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- D. *Bacillus anthracis*

**Answer: D**



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**24.** The main difference between Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria is

- A. Ribosome
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Cell membrane
- D. Cell wall

**Answer: D**



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**25. Edible part of mushroom is**

- A. Basidicarp
- B. Fungal hyphae
- C. Primary mycelium
- D. Basidiospore

**Answer: A**



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26. Macronucleus and micronucleus are the characteristic feature of

- A. Paramecium and Vorticella
- B. Opalina and Nyctotherus
- C. Hydra and Balantidium
- D. Vorticella and Nyctotherus

**Answer: A**



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27. In the five - kingdom classification Chlamydomonas and Chlorella have been included in

- A. Algae
- B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Monera

**Answer: B**



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**28.** Prokaryotes used in making curd and antibiotics are

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Archaeobacteria

C. Chemosynthetic autotrophs

D. Heterotrophic bacteria

**Answer: D**



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29. Cyanobacteria are also referred to as

- A. Golden algae
- B. Blue-green algae
- C. Protists
- D. Slime Moulds.

**Answer: B**



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30. Which is wrong about viruses ?

- A. All are parasites
- B. Antibiotics have no effect on them
- C. All of them have helical symmetry
- D. They have the ability to synthesise nucleic acids and proteins.

**Answer: C**



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**31. Which is correctly assigned ?**

- A. Paramecium and Plasmodium belong to same kingdom as that of Penicillium.
- B. Lichen is a composite organism formed from symbiotic association of an alga and a protozoan.
- C. Yeast used in making bread and beer is a fungus.
- D. Nostoc and Anabaena are examples of protista.

**Answer: C**



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32. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group

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

**Answer: D**



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33. The shape of the cocci bacteria is

- A. Rod shaped
- B. Spherical
- C. Comma shaped
- D. Spiral

**Answer: B**



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**34.** The beautiful diatoms are placed under

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

**Answer: A**



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**35.** What is common among the protozoans ?

- A. Pseudopodia

B. Contractile vacuole

C. Being eukaryotic

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Deuteromycetes are called "fungi imperfecti" as they have

A. Aseptate mycelium

B. Autotrophic nutrition

C. Only asexual stages

D. Zygote does not undergo cleavage.

**Answer: C**



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37. Sexual reproduction in eubacteria takes place by

A. Transformation

B. Conjugation

C. Transduction

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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38. Consider the following statements with respect to haracteristic features of the kingdom

of the above statements

A In animalia the mode of nutrition is autotrophic

B In monera the nuclear membrane is present

C In protista the cell type is prokaryotic

D In plantae the cell wall is present



A. (a) alone is correct

B. (b) alone is correct

C. (c ) alone is correct

D. (d) alone is correct

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Life cycle of *Saccharomyces cervisiae* is

A. Haplontic type

B. Diplontic type

C. Haplo-diplontic type

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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40. Amoeba is a member of Phylum

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

**Answer: B**



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41. The fungus, commonly known as bread mould is

- A. Alternaria
- B. Rhizopus
- C. Penicillum

D. Aspergillus

**Answer: B**



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**42.** Blue - green algae are called cyanobacteria because they

- A. They do not produce gametes
- B. They are not green
- C. They do not have nucleus
- D. They are as small as bacteria.

**Answer: C**



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**43.** A virus infecting a bacterium is called

A. Plasmid

B. Bacteriophage

C. Bacterial DNA

D. Bacterial RNA

**Answer: B**



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**44.** Clamp connections occur in

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bryophytes

D. Pteridophytes

**Answer: B**



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45. The fungus which grows on dungs is called

- A. Hemicolous
- B. Lignicolous
- C. Coprophilous
- D. Fungicolous

**Answer: C**



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46. Aflatoxins are produced by

- A. Bacteria
- B. Viruses
- C. Fungi

D. Nematodes

**Answer: C**



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**47.** Lichen is an association between

- A. Fungi and bryophytes
- B. Fungi and algae
- C. Algae and pteridophyte
- D. Algae and bacteria

**Answer: B**



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**48.** The genetic material of a viroid is

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Protein

D. Carbohydrate

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Trichoderma and Trichophyton belongs to the

A. Ascomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

**Answer: C**



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50. Which is wall-less and smallest living cell

- A. Algae
- B. Bacteriophage
- C. Cyanobacteria
- D. Mycoplasma

**Answer: D**



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51. Which of the organism is used as food ?

- A. Bracket fungi
- B. Agaricus
- C. Claviceps



D. Moulds

**Answer: B**



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**52. Aflatoxin is produced by**

A. *Rhizopus stolonifer*

B. *Albugo candida*

C. *Aspergillus flavus*

D. *Aspergillus nigricans*

**Answer: C**



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53. Which of the following is the correct date of publication of the book entitled *Species Plantarum* authored by Carolus Linnaeus ? This date is starting point date for modern plant nomenclature.

A. 1<sup>st</sup> May 1753

B. 1<sup>st</sup> January 1935

C. 1<sup>st</sup> January 1856

D. 1<sup>st</sup> May 1953

**Answer: A**



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54. *Puccinia graminis tritici* causes

A. Brown rust

B. Black rust

C. Yellow rust

D. White rust

**Answer: B**



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**55.** Sexual reproductive structures in lichens are produced by

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Both algae and fungi

D. Lichens remain vegetative and do not reproduce.

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Euglena
- C. Trypanosoma
- D. Entamoeba

**Answer: C**



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57. Which human pathogen is a flagellate protozoan ?

- A. It is autotrophic
- B. It is filamentous
- C. It is microscopic
- D. It is prokaryotic

**Answer: C**



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**58.** System of classification proposed by two botanists and claimed to be natural system is by

- A. Bentham and Hooker
- B. Aristotle and Theophrastus
- C. Darwin and Wallace
- D. Engler and Prantl

**Answer: A**



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**59.** The host for *Cercospora personata* belongs to this family of angiosperms

A. Leguminosae

B. Malvaceae

C. Asclepiadaceae

D. Graminae

**Answer: A**



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**60.** Which of the following is excluded in Whittaker's five kingdom system of classification

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Viruses

**Answer: D**



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**61.** Size of TMV virus is

- A.  $300 \times 20$  nm
- B.  $1500 \times 30$  nm
- C.  $300 \times 150$  nm
- D.  $300 \times 18$  nm.

**Answer: D**



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**62.** An organism with non - cellulosic cell wall and autotrophic nutrition would belong to

- A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Animalia

D. Fungi

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Which is associated with asexual reproduction in fungi

A. Ascospores

B. Basidiospores

C. Zygosporangia

D. Conidiospores

**Answer: D**



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64. Total number of amino acids in capsid of TMV having 2130 capsomeres is

A. 336540

B. 162622

C. 948

D. 387921

**Answer: A**



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65. The fungus often studied in experimental genetics and also called "Drosophila of plant kingdom" is

A. Erysiphe

B. Rhizopus

C. Aspergillus

D. Neurospora

**Answer: D**



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**66.** Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**



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67. Maximum modes of nutrition occur in

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

**Answer: A**



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68. 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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**69.** Transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another through contact is called

A. Binary fission

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. Conjugation

**Answer: D**



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70. Association between roots of higher plants and fungi is

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Lichen

C. Fern

D. Moss

**Answer: A**



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71. Unicellular algae, diatoms and protozoans are members of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

**Answer: B**



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**72.** The process of transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another through a bacteriophage is

- A. Transduction
- B. Transformation
- C. Transcription
- D. Translocation

**Answer: A**



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**73.** A virus can be considered living being as it

A. reproduces inside the host

B. respire

C. can cause disease

D. responds to touch stimuli

**Answer: A**



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**74.** The marine animal which exhibits the characteristic of bioluminescence is

A. Noctiluca

B. Trypanosoma

C. Leishmania

D. Volvox

**Answer: A**



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75. Main storage carbohydrate of fungi is

- A. Glycogen
- B. Strach
- C. Sugar
- D. Chitin

**Answer: A**



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76. Which one of the following is true for fungi

- A. They are heterotrophs.
- B. They lack nuclear membrane.



C. They are phagotrophs.

D. They lack rigid cell wall.

**Answer: A**



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**77.** Which one does not belong to monera

A. Slime mould

B. Mycoplasma

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaeobacteria

**Answer: A**



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**78.** Archaeobacteria differ from eubacteria in

- A. Mode of reproduction
- B. Cell membrane structure
- C. Mode of nutrition
- D. Cell shape

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Retrovirus
- B. Polio virus
- C. Tobacco mosaic virus
- D. Measles virus

**Answer: C**



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**80.** five kingdom system of classification suggested by R.H whittaker is not based on

- A. Complexity of body organisation
- B. Presence or absence of a well - defined nucleus
- C. Mode of reproduction
- D. Mode of nutrition

**Answer: C**



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**81.** A location with luxuriant growth of lichens on the trees indicates that the

- A. Location is not polluted
- B. Trees are very healthy
- C. Trees are heavily infested
- D. Location is highly polluted

**Answer: A**



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**82.** Anoxygenic photosynthesis is characteristic of

- A. Ulva
- B. Rhodospirillum
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Chlamydomonas

**Answer: B**



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83. Viruses have

- A. Both DNA and RNA
- B. DNA enclosed in a protein coat
- C. Prokaryotic nucleus
- D. Single chromosome

Answer: B



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84. Beggiotoa is a

- A. Chemoautotroph
- B. Photoautotroph
- C. Photoheterotroph

D. Chemoheterotroph

**Answer: A**



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**85.** *Trichodesmium erythraeum* which gives colour to Red Sea is

A. Green alga

B. Blue-green algae

C. Red alga

D. Brown alga

**Answer: B**



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**86.** Classification for flowering plants was given by

A. R.H. Whittaker

B. Aristotle and G.J. Mendel

C. George Bentham and J.D. Hooker

D. Aristotle and George Bentham

**Answer: C**



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**87.** Phototrophs and Chemotrophs are defined based on their

A. Energy source

B. Requirement of organic and inorganic substances

C. Metabolism

D. Structure

**Answer: A**



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**88.** As per Whittaker's classification, an organism possessing eukaryotic cell structure, multicellular organisation with a cell wall and nuclear membrane, showing heterotrophic nutrition can be placed under the kingdom

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

**Answer: D**



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**89.** 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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**90.** Which of the following does not apply to ascomycetes

- A. Mycelium is coenocytic and aseptate
- B. Commonly known as sac fungi
- C. Asexual spores called conidia are produced exogenously
- D. Sexual spores called ascospores are produced endogenously.

**Answer: A**

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91. Which of the following are not eukaryotes ?

- A. Monera
- B. Protista
- C. Animals
- D. Plants

**Answer: A**



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92. The major component of bacterial cell wall is a polymer called

- A. Chitin
- B. Xylan
- C. Cellulose

D. Peptidoglycan

**Answer: D**



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**93.** The major component of fungal cell wall is a polymer called

A. Chitin

B. Xylan

C. Cellulose

D. Peptidoglycan

**Answer: A**



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**94.** Which is correct about viruses ?

- A. Contains both DNA and RNA
- B. Larger than bacteria
- C. Whittaker placed them in monera
- D. All are obligate intracellular parasites

**Answer: D**



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**95. Cyanophages were discovered by**

- A. Ivanowsky
- B. Sinden
- C. Twort and d'Herelle
- D. Shafferman and Morris

**Answer: D**



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96. Colletotrichum is an example of

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

**Answer: B**



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97. Which of the following bacteria is observed as chain-like formation ?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Bacillus subtilis
- C. Streptococcus pyogenes

D. *Microcossus flavus*

**Answer: C**



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**98.** Which of the following processes was discovered by Lederberg and Tatum (1946)?

A. Transduction

B. Transformation

C. Asexual reproduction

D. Conjugation

**Answer: D**



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99. The structure producing basidium in basidiomycetes is formed by the fusion of

- A. Two vegetative cells
- B. Two male gametes
- C. Two female gametes
- D. Male and female gametes

**Answer: A**



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100. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



- A. a-2,b-1,c-4,d-3
- B. a-4,b-3,c-2,d-1

C. a-2,b-4,c-1,d-3

D. a-3,b-4,c-1,d-2

**Answer: C**

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**101.** In which of the following are heterocysts seen ?

A. Chara

B. Polysiphonia

C. Spirogyra

D. Nostoc

**Answer: D**

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102. Fungi without sexual or perfect stages are classified as

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

**Answer: B**



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103. Which are likely to be present in deep sea water

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

**Answer: D**



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**104.** Prokaryotes are included in the kingdom

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

**Answer: B**



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**105.** Pick up the wrong statement

A. Protista have photosynthetic and heterotrophic modes of nutrition

B. Some fungi are edible

C. Nuclear membrane is present in Monera

D. Cell wall is absent in Animalia

**Answer: C**



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**106.** Cell wall is absent in:

A. Funaria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Nostoc

D. Aspergillus

**Answer: B**



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**107.** The imperfect fungi which are decomposers of litter and help in mineral cycling belong to:

A. Basidiomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Ascomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

**Answer: D**



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**108.** Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan

A. Influenza

B. Babesiosis

C. Blastomycosis

D. Syphilis

**Answer: B**



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**109.** Which the following are most suitable indicators of  $SO_2$  pollution in the environment ?

A. Conifers

B. Algae

C. Fungi

D. Lichens

**Answer: D**



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**110.** What is common in Ustilago, Neurospora and Agaricus ?

- A. All are edible
- B. All have a dikaryotic phase in their life cycle
- C. All are commonly called sac fungi
- D. All produce motile sexual spores

**Answer: B**



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**111.** Plasmodium is characteristic feature of

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Slime moulds

C. Chrysophytes

D. Gymnosperms

**Answer: B**



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**112.** True nucleus is absent in

A. Vaucheria

B. Volvox

C. Anabaena

D. Mucor

**Answer: C**



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113. The guts of cow and buffalo possess

A. Methanogens

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Fucus spp.

D. Chlorella spp.

Answer: A



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114. Which one of the following matches is correct

- |     |              |                             |                |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| (a) | Alternaria   | Sexual reproduction absent  | Deuteromycetes |
| (b) | Mucor        | Reproduction by Conjugation | Ascomycetes    |
| (c) | Agaricus     | Parasitic fungus            | Basidiomycetes |
| (D) | Phytophthora | Aseptate mycelium           | Basidiomycetes |

A. Mucor - Reproduction by conjugation - Ascomycetes

B. Agaricus - Parasitic fungus- Basidiomycetes



C. Phytophthora - Aseptate mycelium - Basidiomycetes

D. Alternaria - Sexual reproduction absent - Deuteromycetes

**Answer: D**



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**115.** Bacterial viruses usually have

A. Single stranded RNA

B. Double stranded RNA

C. Single stranded DNA

D. Double stranded DNA

**Answer: D**



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**116.** A cell wall material present only in blue green alga and bacteria is

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

**Answer: D**



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**117.** The transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another via viruses is called

- A. Transformation
- B. Conjugation
- C. Recombination

D. Transduction

**Answer: D**



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**118.** The proteins that reproduce within the living cells are termed as

A. Plasmids

B. Phages

C. Prions

D. Prophages

**Answer: C**



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

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

**Answer: D**



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**120.** Choose the wrong statement.

- A. Neurospora is used in the study of biochemical genetics
- B. Morels and truffles are poisonous mushrooms
- C. Yeast is unicellular and useful in fermentation

D. Penicillium is multicellular and produces antibiotics

**Answer: B**



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**121.** Morels and truffles are groups of fungi classified under

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

**Answer: D**



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**122.** Select the wrong statement.

- A. W.M. Stanley showed that viruses could be crystallised
- B. The term contagium vivum fluidum was coined by M.W. Beijerinck
- C. Mosaic disease in tobacco and AIDS in human being are caused by viruses
- D. The viroids were discovered by D.J. Ivanowsky.

**Answer: D**



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**123. Fungus Albugo is a member of**

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

**Answer: A**



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**124.** Citrus canker is a

- A. Bacterial disease
- B. Algal disease
- C. Viral disease
- D. Fungal disease

**Answer: A**



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**125.** Which of the following are the indicators of pollution ?

- A. Lichen

B. Fungi

C. Algae

D. Viruses

**Answer: A**



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

A. Plasmodium

B. Plasmopara

C. Mycoplasma

D. Pseudoparenchyma

**Answer: A**



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127. Phycobiont and mycobiont together constitute

- A. Phycomycetes
- B. Lichen
- C. Phycobilins
- D. Mycorrhiza

**Answer: B**



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128. Slime moulds are

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

D. Saprophytic

**Answer: D**



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**129.** Ustilago is a member of kingdom

A. Monera

B. Fungi

C. Plantae

D. Animalia

**Answer: B**



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**130.** The bacterium that help in breakdown of cellulose in the rumen of cattle is

- A. Clostridium
- B. Lactobacillus
- C. Methanobacterium
- D. Escherichia

**Answer: C**



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**131.** The term Protista for unicellular organisms was proposed by

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

D. Pasteur

**Answer: A**



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**132.** The infectious ribonucleic acid is referred to as

A. Prion

B. Phycobiont

C. Viroid

D. Ribozyme

**Answer: C**



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**133.** Production of zoospore is characteristic of members of

A. Ascomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

**Answer: B**



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**134.** One of the major components of cell wall of most fungi is

A. Chitin

B. Peptidoglycan

C. Cellulose

D. Hemicellulose

**Answer: A**



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**135.** Which one of the following statements is wrong ?

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

**Answer: C**



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**136.** Chrysophytes, Euglenoids, Dinoflaegellates and Slime moulds are included in the kingdom

- A. Monera
- B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

**Answer: B**



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**137.** Which of the following statements is wrong for viroids

A. They lack a protein coat.

B. They are smaller than viruses.

C. They cause infections.

D. Their RNA is of high molecular weight.

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Halophiles
- B. Thermoacidophiles
- C. Methanogens
- D. Eubacteria

**Answer: C**



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**139.** Which one of the following is wrong for fungi

- A. They are heterotrophic
- B. They are both unicellular and multicellular
- C. They are eukaryotic



D. All fungi possess a purely cellulosic cell wall

**Answer: D**



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**140.** Methanogens belong to

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Slime moulds

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaeobacteria

**Answer: D**



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**141.** Select the wrong statement.

- A. Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans
- B. Diatoms are microscopic and float passively in water
- C. The walls of diatoms are easily destructible
- D. Diatomaceous earth is formed by the cell walls of diatoms

**Answer: C**

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**142.** Select the mismatch

- A. Protists- Eukaryotes
- B. Methanogens- Prokaryotes
- C. Gas vacuoles- Green bacteria
- D. Large central vacuoles - Animal cells

**Answer: D**

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**143.** Select the wrong statement.

- A. Cyanobacteria lack flagellated cells
- B. Mycoplasma is a wall- less microorganism
- C. Bacterial cell wall is made up of peptidoglycan
- D. Pili and fimbriae are mainly involved in motility of bacterial cells.

**Answer: D**



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**144.** Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions

- A. Eubacteria
- B. Cyanobacteria
- C. Mycobacteria

D. Archaeobacteria

**Answer: D**



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**145.** Which of the following components provides sticky character to the bacterial cell

A. Nuclear membrane

B. Plasma membrane

C. Glycocalyx

D. Cell wall

**Answer: C**



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

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

**Answer: C**



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**147.** Which one is the smallest organism capable of autonomous growth and reproduction

Or

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. Pseudomonas

B. Mycoplasma

C. Nostoc

D. Bacillus

**Answer: B**



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**148.** Which among the following is not a prokaryote

A. Saccharomyces

B. Mycobacterium

C. Nostoc

D. Oscillatoria

**Answer: A**



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**149.** Select the wrong statement

- A. Cell wall is present in members of Fungi and Plantae.
- B. Mushrooms belong to Basidiomycetes.
- C. Pseudopodia are locomotory and feeding structures in Sporozoans.
- D. Mitochondria are the powerhouse of the cell in all kingdoms except Monera.

**Answer: C**



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**150.** After karyogamy followed by meiosis, spores are produced exogenously in

A. Neurospora is used in the study of biochemical genetics

B. Alternaria

C. Agaricus

D. Saccharomyces

**Answer: C**



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**151.** Oxygen is not produced during photosynthesis by

A. Green sulphur bacteria

B. Nostoc

C. Cycas

D. Chara

**Answer: A**



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**152.** Which of the following organisms are known as chief producers in the oceans ?

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Diatoms
- C. Cyanobacteria
- D. Duglenoids

**Answer: B**

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**153.** Ciliates differ from all other protozoans in

- A. using flagella for locomotion
- B. having a contractile vacuole for removing excess water

C. using pseudopodia for capturing prey

D. having two types of nuclei

**Answer: D**



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## Section C Previous Years Examination Questions Aiiims Questions

1. Powdery mildews of crops are caused by

A. bacteria

B. ascomycetes

C. basidiomycetes

D. phycomycetes

**Answer: B**



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2. In *Entamoeba histolytica*, the presence of chromatid bodies is characteristic of

- A. precystic stage
- B. trophozoite stage
- C. mature binucleate stage
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: A**



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3. Which of the following structure helps in the respiration of lichens

- A. Isidia
- B. Soredia

C. Cyphella

D. Cephalodia

**Answer: C**



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4. 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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5. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- A. Rhizobium - Parasite in the roots of leguminous plants
- B. Mycorrhizae- Mineral uptake from soil
- C. Yeast - Production of biogas
- D. Myxomycetes - The ringworm diseases

**Answer: B**



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6. Viroids have

- A. single stranded RNA not enclosed by protein coat
- B. single stranded DNA not enclosed by protein coat
- C. double stranded DNA enclosed by protein coat
- D. double stranded RNA enclosed by protein coat

**Answer: A**



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7. Which one of the following categories of organisms do not evolve oxygen during Photosynthesis

- A. Red algae
- B. Photosynthetic bacteria
- C. C4 plants with Kranz anatomy
- D. Blue green algae

**Answer: B**



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8. The bacteria *Pseudomonas* is useful because of its ability to

- A. transfer genes from one plant to another
- B. decompose a variety of organic compounds
- C. fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil
- D. produce a wide variety of antibiotics

**Answer: B**



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9. In prokaryotes, chromatophores are

- A. specialized granules responsible for colouration of cells
- B. structures responsible for organizing the shape of the organism
- C. inclusion bodies lying free inside the cells for carrying out various metabolic activities
- D. internal membrane systems that may become extensive and complex in photosynthetic bacteria

**Answer: D**



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**10. Myxomycetes are**

- A. saprobes or parasites, having mycelia, asexual reproduction by fragmentation
- 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 autotrophic, asexual reproduction by division of haploid individuals, sexual reproduction by fusion of two cells or their nuclei



**Answer: B**



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**11.** Among rust, smut and mushroom, all the three

- A. are pathogens
- B. are saprobes
- C. bear ascocarps
- D. bear basidiocarps

**Answer: D**



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**12.** "Ordines Anomali" of Benthian and Hooker includes

- A. seed plants showing abnormal forms of growth and development

B. plants represented only in fossil state

C. plants described in the literature but which Bentham and Hooker did not see in original

D. a few orders which could not be placed satisfactory in the classification

**Answer: D**



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**13. Which form of reproduction is correctly matched ?**

A. Euglena → transverse binary fission

B. Paramecium → longitudinal binary fission

C. Amoeba → multiple fission

D. Plasmodium → binary fission

**Answer: C**



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**14.** In the vast marine ecosystem, certain sea develop red colouration. This red colour is due to the presence of large population of which one of the following organisms ?

- A. *Trichodesmium erythraeum*
- B. *Physarium*
- C. Dinoflagellates
- D. Diatoms and members of red algae

**Answer: A**



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15. The system of classification based on evolutionary and genetic relationships among organisms, ignoring the morphological similarities or differences, is called

- A. cladistics
- B. phenetics
- C. classical systematics
- D. new systematics

**Answer: A**



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16. Fairy rings in lawns result from outward, spreading circles of mycelia of mushrooms producing, at their periphery, fruiting bodies called

- A. ascocarps
- B. basidiocarps

C. sorocarps

D. pseudocarps

**Answer: B**



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**17. Which one of the following statements is correct ?**

A. Prions are the smallest free-living cells

B. The cell wall of mycoplasma is made up of amino sugars

C. Viroids consist of single-stranded RNA molecule

D. Rickettsiae lack cell wall

**Answer: C**



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18. Bacterial cell wall is composed of peptidoglycan, a complex of oligosaccharides and proteins. The oligosaccharide component consists of

- A. linear chain of alternating NAG and NAM linked by  $\alpha(1 - 4)$  linkage
- B. linear chains of alternating NAG and NAM linked by  $\beta(1 - 4)$  linkage
- C. linear chain of glucose linked by  $\beta(1 - 4)$  linkage
- D. linear chain of glucose linked by  $\alpha(1 - 4)$  linkage

**Answer: B**



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19. The classification of Linnaeus was mainly based on :-

A. sepals

B. carpels

C. petals

D. stamens

**Answer: D**



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**20.** Choose the correct names of the different bacteria according to their shapes.



A. A-Cocci, B-Bacilli, C- Spirilla, D-Vibrio

B. A-Bacilli, B-Cocci, C- Spirilla, D- Vibrio

C. A-Spirilla, B- Bacilli, C- Cocci, D-Vibrio

D. A-Spirilla, B-Vibrio, C-Cocci, D-Bacilli

**Answer: A**



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**21.** Which pair of the following belongs to basidiomycetes

- A. Puffballs and Claviceps
- B. Peziza and Alternaria
- C. Morchella and mushrooms
- D. Bird's nest fungi and puffballs

**Answer: D**



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**22.** Choose the correct option w.r.t given diagram.





A. Nostoc → Eubacteria, can fix  $N_2$

B. Spirillum → Gram -positive bacteria

C. Anabaena → Archae bacteria, grow in polluted place

D. Charac → Single cell structures

**Answer: A**



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**23.** Most plant virus have genetic material in the form of

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. RNA

D. RNA+DNA

**Answer: B**



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24. Fungi are filamentous with the exception of X which is unicellular.

Identify X.

- A. Yeast
- B. Albugo
- C. Mucor
- D. Lichen

**Answer: A**



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25. Which of the following statements is not correct for viruses ?

- A. Viruses are obligate parasites.
- B. Viruses can multiply only when they are inside the living cells.

C. Viruses cannot pass through bacterial filters.

D. Viruses are made up of protein and DNA or RNA (never both DNA and RNA).

**Answer: C**



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26. Which of the following statements regarding cyanobacteria is incorrect ?

A. It is also called blue green algae.

B. They are chemosynthetic autotrophs.

C. It forms blooms in polluted water bodies.

D. It is unicellular, colonial or filamentous, marine or terrestrial bacteria.

**Answer: B**



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## Section C Previous Years Examination Questions Assertion And Reason Type

1. Assertion: TMV is a virus which causes mosaic disease.

Reason: TMV has RNA as genetic material.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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2. Assertion: Systematics is the branch of biology that deals with classification of living organisms.

Reason: The aim of classification is to group the organisms.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**3. Assertion :** Lichen is important for chemical industries.

**Reason :** Litmus and Orcein are formed from lichens.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**4. Assertion :** The fungi are widespread in distribution and they even live on inside other plants and animals.

**Reason :** Fungi are able to grow anywhere on land, water or on other

organisms because they have a variety of pigments, including chlorophyll, carotenoids, fucoxanthin and phycoerythrin.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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5. Given below are assertion and reason.

Assertion: Neurospora is commonly called water mould .

Reason : It belongs to basidiomycetes

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**6.** Assertion . Pili are tubular structures present in bacteria which help in conjugation

Reason. Formation of pili is controlled by  $F^+$  or fertility factor.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.



- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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7. Assertion: TMV is a virus which causes mosaic disease.

Reason: TMV has RNA as genetic material.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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## Section D Chapter End Test

1. Pick up the wrong statement

- A. Protista have photosynthetic and heterotrophic modes of nutrition
- B. Some fungi are edible
- C. Nuclear membrane is absent in Monera
- D. Cell wall is present in Animalia

**Answer: D**



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2. As per Whittaker's classification, an organism possessing eukaryotic cell structure, multicellular organisation with a cell wall and nuclear membrane, showing heterotrophic nutrition can be placed under the kingdom

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Fungi

**Answer: C**



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3. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



A. a-1,b-2,c-3,d-4

B. a-2,b-3,c-4,d-1

C. a-3,b-4,c-1,d-2

D. a-4,b-3,c-2,d-1

**Answer: D**



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**4. In Five-Kingdom classification, lichens are placed in which Kingdom?**

A. Plantae

B. Protista

C. Monera

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



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**5. Which is correctly assigned**

- A. Parmoecium and Plasmodium belong to same kingdom as that of Euglena
- B. Lichen is a composite organism formed from symbiotic association of an alga and a protozoan.
- C. Yeast used in making bread and beer is an alga
- D. Nostoc and Anabaena are examples of protista.

**Answer: A**



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6. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



A. a-1,b-2,c-3,d-4

B. a-2,b-3,c-4,d-1

C. a-4,b-3,c-2,d-1

D. a-3,b-4,c-1,d-2

**Answer: C**



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7. The heterotrophic, eukaryotic, multicellular organism without cell wall is included in the kingdom

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Plantae

D. Animalia

**Answer: D**



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**8. Which of the following is/are partially heterotrophic ?**

A. Parasites like Cuscuta

B. Insectivorous plants like Bladderwort and Venus fly trap

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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9. In animals, the stored food reserve is in the form of

- A. Glycogen
- B. Cellulose
- C. Fat
- D. Glycogen or fat

**Answer: D**



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10. Read the following statements.

- (A) Their mode of nutrition is holozoic - by ingestion of food
- (B) Higher forms show elaborate sensory and neuromotor mechanism
- (C) Most of them are capable of locomotion
- (D) The sexual reproduction is by copulation of male and female
- (E) They digest their food in an internal cavity

Here we are talking about :



A. Animals

B. Plants

C. Fungi

D. Protozoans

**Answer: A**



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**11.** In which of the following kingdoms some members have cell wall and some are without cell wall ?

A. Fungi

B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Animalia

**Answer: B**



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12. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given



A. a-3,b-4,c-1,d-2

B. a-2,b-3,c-4,d-1

C. a-4,b-1,c-2,d-3

D. a-3,b-4,c-2,d-1

**Answer: B**



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13. The heterotrophic mode of nutrition is found in

A. Monera

B. Fungi

C. Animalia

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**14.** The mode of nutrition in protistan is

A. Autotrophic/ photosynthetic

B. Heterotrophic / Parasitic

C. Saprophytic/ Saprotrophic

D. Any of the above

**Answer: D**



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15. In which of the following kingdoms, both plant and animal like unicellular organisms are placed ?

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

**Answer: B**



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16. The mode of nutrition in animalia is

A. Heterotrophic

B. Holozoic

C. Saprophytic

D. Any of the above

**Answer: D**



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17. Cellular level of body organisation is found in

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**



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18. The mode of nutrition in Monerans/Bacteria may be

- A. Autotrophic
- B. Heterotrophic/Parasitic
- C. Saprophytic/Saprotrophic
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**19.** The class of protozoa which includes all parasitic animals is

- A. Amoboids
- B. Ciliates
- C. Flagellates
- D. Sporozoans

**Answer: D**



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20. Recognise the figure and find the incorrect option.



- A. It can fix atmospheric nitrogen in legumes.
- B. It has chlorophyll 'a' similar to green plants and photosynthetic autotrophic.
- C. This is a filamentous blue-green alga included in kingdom monera.
- D. Nitrogen fixation done in specialised cells called heterocysts.

**Answer: A**



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21. Which of the following is NOT a member of Kingdom Protista ?

- A. Chrysophytes

B. Deuteromycetes

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Slime Moulds.

**Answer: B**



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

A. Mycoplasma

B. BGA

C. Archaeobacteria

D. Slime Moulds.

**Answer: D**



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23. During unfavourable conditions, slime moulds forms fruiting body after the differentiation of

- A. Ascocarp
- B. Basidiocarp
- C. Plasmodium
- D. Gemmule

**Answer: C**



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24. Which kingdom forms a link with the plants, animals and fungi ?

- A. Monera
- B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Mycorrhiza

**Answer: B**



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25. 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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26. 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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27. Recognise the figure and find the suitable option (s).



1. 'b' and 'c' belong to same class of kingdom fungi
2. All three 'a', 'b' and 'c' belong to different classes of fungi
3. 'a' is parasitic while 'b' and 'c' are symbiotic fungi
4. Mycelium of 'b' is aseptate and coenocytic while 'a' and 'c' have septate and branched mycelium

Of these how many statement(s) is / are correct :

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

**Answer: B**



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**28.** Recognise the figure and find out the correct labelling.



- A. a-RNA, b- Capsomeres
- B. a-RNA, b- Capsid
- C. a-RNA, b-Nucleoprotein
- D. a-DNA, b-Capsomeres

**Answer: B**



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- 29.** Lichen is usually cited as an example of 'symbiosis' in plants where an algal and a fungal species live together for their mutual benefit. Which of the following will happen if algal and fungal partners are separated from each other
- (a) Both will survive and grow normally and independent from each other.
  - (b) Both will die
  - (c) Algal component will survive while the fungal component will die.
  - (d) Fungal component will survive while algal pattern will die.

- A. Both will die
- B. Both will survive and grow normally and independent from each other
- C. Algal component will survive while the fungal component will die
- D. Fungal component will survive while the algal partner will die

**Answer: C**



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**30. Viral capsid is made of**

- A. Protein
- B. Protein + Nucleic acid
- C. Nucleic acid
- D. Either DNA or RNA

**Answer: A**



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**31.** Similarity between fungi and bacteriophage lies in

- A. Cell membrane
- B. Cell wall
- C. DNA
- D. Organelles

**Answer: C**



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**32.** Organism which obtains their nutrition from dead and decaying matter (detritus) is called

- A. Parasitic
- B. Holophytic
- C. Saprophytic
- D. Holozoic

**Answer: C**



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**33. Viroids have**

- A. ssRNA enclosed in capsid
- B. ssDNA enclosed in capsid
- C. ssRNA without capsid
- D. ssDNA without capsid

**Answer: C**



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34. A virus like naked pathogenic particle of single-stranded circular RNA filament without a protein covering is known as

- A. Potato Spindle Tuber Viriod (PSTVd)
- B. Mumps virus
- C. Polyoma virus
- D. Tobacco mosaic virus.

**Answer: A**



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35. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



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

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

C. a-I,b-iv,c-I,d-iii

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

**Answer: D**



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**36. Heterothallism was first discovered by**

A. A.F. Blackslee

B. C.B. Higgins

C. Alexander Fleming

D. de Bery

**Answer: A**



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37. Litmus-a natural dye is obtained from

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Lichens
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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38. Red rot disease of sugar cane is produced by which of the following.

- A. *Helminthosporium oryzae*
- B. *Colletotrichum falcatum*
- C. *Alternaria solani*

D. Polyporus sulphureus

**Answer: B**



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**39.** Which of the following organism causes Tikka disease of groundnut ?

A. Fusarium oxysporum

B. Albugo candida

C. Colletotrichum falcatum

D. Cercospora personata

**Answer: D**



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40. Downey mildew disease is caused by

- A. Peronospora
- B. Puccinia
- C. Albugo
- D. Phytophthora

**Answer: A**



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41. Which of the following is NOT a member of Kingdom Protista ?

- A. Chrysophytes
- B. Deuteromycetes
- C. Dinoflagellates
- D. Slime Moulds.

**Answer: B**



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**42.** Example of bioluminescent organism is

A. Paramecium

B. Giardia

C. Entamoeba

D. Noctiluca

**Answer: D**



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**43.** Virus can multiply in

A. Host cell or living cell

B. Detritus

C. Culture media on Agar

D. All of the above

**Answer: A**



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**44.** Term prion was given by

A. Pasteur

B. Gajdusek

C. Prusiner

D. Ehrenberg

**Answer: C**



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**45.** Metulae are found in

A. Mucor

B. Rhizopus

C. Aspergillus

D. Penicillium

**Answer: D**



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**46.** Detailed study on bacteriophage was done by

A. Twort

B. d' Herelle

C. Stanley

D. Both A and B



**Answer: B**



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**47. Which is not culturable in artificial/synthetic media ?**

A. TMV

B. E. coli

C. Yeast

D. All of the above

**Answer: A**



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**48. In a bacteriophage DNA is present in**

A. Head

B. Tail

C. Head and tail

D. In tail fibres only

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Group of viruses, which attack members of Myxophyceae are termed as

A. Bacteriophages

B. Cyanophages

C. Mosaic virus

D. Phages only

**Answer: B**



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50. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.



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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**



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**Mock Test**

1. Spines on the fruits of Trapa/Water Chestnut are modified in

- A. Styles
- B. Sepals
- C. Petals
- D. Stamens

**Answer: B**

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2. In moss capsule, the middle sterile part is called

- A. Apophysis
- B. Columella
- C. Annulus
- D. Peristome

**Answer: B**

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3. An inflorescence with a single pistillate flower surrounded by a number of staminate flowers in an involucre is called

- A. Corymb
- B. Verticillaster
- C. Cyanobacteria
- D. Hypanthodium

**Answer: C**



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4. Highest number of enzymes occur in

- A. Chloroplast
- B. Peroxisome

C. Mitochondria

D. Lysosome

**Answer: C**



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5. Recognise the following figure and find the correct statement.



A. 'a' is homosporous while 'b' is heterosporous pteridophyte.

B. 'a' have sporocarp while 'b' have organ-sui-generis (rhizophore).

C. 'a' is the club moss while 'b' is the little club moss.

D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



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6. Centrosome is absent in

- A. Cells of higher plants
- B. Cells of lower plants
- C. Cell of higher animals
- D. Cells of lower animals

**Answer: A**



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7. Cellular organelles involved in energy transformation are

- A. Mitochondria and chloroplasts
- B. Chromoplasts and leucoplasts
- C. Mitochondria and chromoplasts
- D. Chloroplasts and leucoplasts

**Answer: A**



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**8.** Lipid molecules of plasma membrane are arranged

- A. Alternately
- B. In series
- C. Parallel
- D. Scattered

**Answer: C**



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**9.** Select the mismatch.

- A. Cell maturity - Decrease in growth of primary cell wall



B. Peroxisomes - Endomembrane system

C. Smooth ER - Lipid synthesis

D. Mycoplasma- Ability to survive anaerobically

**Answer: B**



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**10.** In fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane ,

A. Upper layer is non-polar and hydrophobe

B. Upper layer is polar and hydrophobic

C. Phospholipids produce a bilayer in the middle

D. Proteins from the middle layer

**Answer: B**



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11. Golgi apparatus develops from

- A. Endoplasmic reticulum
- B. Lysosome
- C. Mitochondria
- D. Cell membrane

**Answer: A**



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12. Non-reducing sugars possess

- A. Free-CHO group
- B. Free-CO group
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A and B

**Answer: D**



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**13.** Recognise the following figure and incorrect statement.



- A. 'a' is the source of Bromine and 'b' is the source of Iodine.
- B. 'a' shows life cycle same as found in Selaginella while 'b' show life cycle same as found in Cycas.
- C. In both 'a' and 'b' sexual reproduction is oogamous type.
- D. Storage food of 'b' is same as found in Porphyra while storage food of 'a' is same as found in Ectocarpus.

**Answer: D**



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14. A trisaccharide is

- A. Galactose
- B. Maltose
- C. Raffinose
- D. Mannose

**Answer: C**



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15. Unsaturated fatty acids have

- A. Oleic acid
- B. High melting point
- C. One or more double bonds
- D. Palmitic acid

**Answer: C**



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**16.** In garden pea plant, the gene responsible for flower colour also affected the shape of the leaves and the colour of the seed coat. The phenomenon responsible for this is

- A. Pleiotropy
- B. Multiple allelism
- C. Mutation
- D. Epistasis

**Answer: A**



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**17.** Inulin found in plant cell is a

- A. Protein
- B. Polysaccharide
- C. Lipid
- D. Vitamin

**Answer: B**



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**18.** An enzyme/protein is formed by chemically bonding together

- A. Lipases
- B. Amino acids
- C. Carbohydrates
- D.  $CO_2$

**Answer: B**



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19. Induced fit theory of enzyme action was proposed by

- A. Koshland
- B. Fischer
- C. Hershey and Chase
- D. Sumner

**Answer: A**



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20. Phospholipids are

- A. Amphibolic
- B. Amphipathic
- C. Hydrophobic

D. Hydrophilic

**Answer: B**



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21. In Dryopteris, the dehiscence of sporangium is controlled by

A. Indusium

B. Ramenta

C. Annulus

D. Peristome

**Answer: C**



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22. Which one consists of essential amino acids ?



A. Tryptophan and Glutamic acid

B. Lysine and Phenylalanine

C. Leucine and Glycine

D. Valine and Histidine

**Answer: A**



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**23.** Recognise the following figure and find the correct choice.



A. 'a' is commonly called laboratory weed while 'b' is called bread  
mould

B. 'a' is used to make soya sauce from soyabean and 'b' have  
haplontic life cycle

C. 'a' produces aflatoxin while 'b' causes white rust of crucifers

D. a' is Mucor while 'b' is Rhizopus

**Answer: B**



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24. A geneticist wants to transfer DNA fragments and proteins respectively onto nitrocellulose membrane. Which two out of the following would actually lead to successful transfer ?

- A. Southern blotting and northern blotting
- B. Southern blotting and western blotting
- C. Western blotting and southern blotting
- D. Western blotting and northern blotting

**Answer: B**



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25. Cellulose is made of

- A. Unbranched chain of glucose molecules linked by  $\alpha - 1, 6$  glycosidic bonds
- B. Unbranched chain of glucose molecules linked by  $\beta - 1, 4$  glycosidic bonds
- C. Branched chain of glucose molecules having  $\alpha - 1, 6$  glycosidic bonds at the site of branching
- D. Branched chain of glucose molecules with  $\alpha - 1$  and  $\beta - 1, 4$  linked bonds at the site of branching

**Answer: B**



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26. Enormous diversity of protein molecules is due to

- A. Sequence of amino acids
- B. R-groups of amino acids
- C. Amino groups of amino acids
- D. Peptide bonds

**Answer: A**



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**27.** Loudness of sound is transferred to

- A. Increased movement of basilar fibres of cochlea
- B. Increased vibration of semicircular canals
- C. Vibrations of endolymphatic sac
- D. Vibrations of tympanic bulla

**Answer: A**



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28. All sensory pathways to the correct cortex synapse at the

- A. Thalamus
- B. Pons
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Cerebellum

**Answer: B**



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29. Recognise the following figure and find the correct choice.



- A. a-Head, d-Sheath, b-Collar, c-Tail fibres
- B. b-Head, d-Sheath, a-Collar, c-Tail fibres

C. b-Head, a-Sheath, d-Collar, c-Tail fibres

D. b-Head, a-Sheath, c-Collar, d-Tail fibres

**Answer: B**



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**30.** Which part of the human brain is largest

A. Cerebrum

B. Cerebellum

C. Thalamus

D. Medulla

**Answer: A**



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**31.** Rate of photosynthesis is independent of

- A. Quality of light
- B. Intensity of light
- C. Duration of light
- D. Temperature

**Answer: C**



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**32.** The amount of CSF in the cranial cavity is

- A. 50 ml
- B. 140 ml
- C. 1 litre
- D. 1.5 ml

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Dorsal root ganglion are

A. Motor

B. Mixed

C. Sensory

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**34.** Ivan Pavlov performed experiments on

A. Simple reflexes



B. Conditioned reflexes

C. Cardiac reflexes

D. Origin of life

**Answer: B**



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35. Lungs, heart, larynx, stomach, intestine, etc. are supplied by cranial nerve

A. Oculomotor

B. Abducens

C. Trigeminal

D. Vagus

**Answer: D**



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36. In an ecosystem primary consumers are

- A. Chemoautotrophs
- B. Carnivores
- C. Herbivores
- D. Photoautotrophs

**Answer: C**



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37. Which of the following nerves innervates alimentary canal

- A. Oculomotor
- B. Abducens
- C. Vagus

D. Trigeminal

**Answer: C**



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**38.** Enzyme hexokinase is inhibited by excess glucose 6-P. It is

- A. Competitive inhibition
- B. Feedback allosteric inhibition
- C. Non-competitive inhibition
- D. Positive feedback

**Answer: B**



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**39.** Most common monosaccharides found in nucleus are

- A. Trioses
- B. Tetroses
- C. Pentoses
- D. Hexoses

**Answer: C**



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**40.** The wavelength of light most absorbed during photosynthesis is

- A. 700 nm
- B. 660 nm
- C. 550 um
- D. 440 nm

**Answer: B**



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41. Recognise the following figure and find the correct choice.



- A. a-Bacteriophage, b-Adenovirus, c-TMV
- B. a-TMV, b-Bacteriophage, c-Adenovirus
- C. a-Adenovirus, b-TMV, c-Bacteriophage
- D. a-TMV, b-Adenovirus, c-TMV

**Answer: D**

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42. Maximum starch is manufactured by

- A. Spongy parenchyma
- B. Palisade parenchyma

C. Guard cells

D. Vascular tissue

**Answer: B**



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**43.** Which of the following features is not true for facilitated transport across the cell membrane ?

A. High selectivity

B. Saturation of transport processes

C. Uphill transport

D. Requirement of special membrane proteins

**Answer: C**



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44. Cytochrome  $b_6$  and cytochrome 'f' occur in

- A. Ribosomes
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Chloroplasts
- D. Lysosomes

Answer: C



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45. Match the items of column I and column II.



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

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

**Answer: D**



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**46. Prothallus is**

- A. Gametophyte and monoecious
- B. Gametophyte and dioecious
- C. Sporophyte and dioecious
- D. Sporophyte and monoecious

**Answer: A**



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**47. Photooxidation is**



- A. Photorespiration
- B. Photolysis
- C. Light and oxygen induced break down
- D. All the above

**Answer: C**

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**48.** Recognise the following figure and find the correct choice.



- A. a-Cardiac, b-Fundus, c-Pyloric
- B. b-Cardiac, a-Fundus, c-Pyloric
- C. a-Cardiac, c-Fundus, b-Pyloric
- D. b-Cardiac, c-Fundus, a-Pyloric

**Answer: B**



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49.  $C_4$  cycle is

- A. Adjunct to Calvin cycle
- B. Independent cycle
- C. With high RuBP carboxylase efficiency
- D. With PEP carboxylase in bundle sheath cells

**Answer: A**



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50. Which is correct in photorespiration ?

- A. In mitochondria serine is converted into hydroxypyruvate.
- B. In mitochondria two glycine molecules unite to form serine.

C. In mitochondria, glycolate is oxidised to form glyoxylate.

D. In peroxisomes, three molecules of glycine unite to form serine.

**Answer: B**



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**51.** Metabolic water is the one

A. Used during transamination

B. Used during photosynthesis

C. Produced during aerobic utilisation of glucose

D. Produced during condensation or polymerisation

**Answer: C**



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52. Action of adrenocorticotrophic hormone on the adrenal cortex is mediated by

- A. GTP
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Cyclic AMP
- D. ATP

**Answer: C**



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53. Common immediate source of energy in cellular activity is

- A. DNA
- B. ATP
- C. RNA

D. NAD

**Answer: B**



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**54.** In mitochondria, ATP synthesis occurs

- A. At the outer membrane
- B. At the cristae
- C. In the matrix
- D. In the intra-crystal space

**Answer: B**



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**55.** The site Krebs cycle in bacteria is

A. Nucleoid

B. Cytoplasm

C. Plasma Membrane

D. Ribosomes

**Answer: C**



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**56.** At menopause

A. Estrogen secretion is maintained and decrease in bone density

develops

B. Estrogen secretion is increased and bone density is unaffected

C. Rate of estrogen secretion is drastically reduced and decrease in

bone density develops

D. Rate of estrogen secretion is increased and progesterone secretion is decreased

**Answer: C**



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57. Which of the following match is correct ?



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58. Mitochondrial matrix has enzymes for

A. Kreb's cycle

B. TCA cycle and electron transport

C. Glycolysis and TCA cycle

D. Both B and C

**Answer: A**



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**59.** Opening and closing of flowers represent a kind of

- A. Nastic movements
- B. Tropic movements
- C. Nutation movements
- D. Autonomic movements

**Answer: D**



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**60.** Thigmotropism is best seen in



A. Root apex

B. Stem apex

C. Leaf apex

D. Tendrils

**Answer: D**



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**61.** Opening of flower and drooping of a bud are

A. Hyponasty

B. Epinasty

C. Curvature movement

D. Spontaneous movements

**Answer: B**



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62. Increased urine production after having alcoholic beverages is due to

- A. Increased blood pressure
- B. Inhibition of ADH
- C. Inhibition of renin
- D. Increased aldosterone production

**Answer: B**



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63. Dwarfism is due to

- A. Absence of insulin
- B. Hyposecretion of GH during childhood

C. Hyposecretion of GH during adult stage

D. Excessive secretion of adrenaline

**Answer: B**



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**64.** Select the incorrect statement with respect to given type of life cycle.



A. Meiosis occurs at the time of spore formation in sporophytic plant

B. Gametophytic plant is produced by germination of spores

C. This life cycle is exhibited by most algae and some seed bearing plants

D. This life cycle is exhibited by many bryophytes and pteridophytes

**Answer: C**



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**65.** Growth of both stem and root is mediated by auxin. However, stem grows into air while root grows into soil. The reason is

- A. Differential reaction of root and stem to auxin
- B. Only the stem tip produces auxin
- C. Only the root tip produces cytokinin
- D. Only the root cap can perceive gravity

**Answer: A**



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**66.** In the skeletal muscle, the interaction between actin and myosin filaments is triggered by

- A. An increase in potassium ions
- B. An increase in calcium ions
- C. Hyperpolarization of the cell membrane
- D. An increase in sodium ions

**Answer: B**

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**67.** Which of the following movement is not related to auxin level

- A. Bending of shoot towards light
- B. Movement of root towards soil
- C. Nyctinastic leaf movements
- D. Movement of sunflower head tracking the sun

**Answer: C**

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68. Phototropic and geotropic movements are linked to

- A. Gibberellins
- B. Enzymes
- C. Auxin
- D. Cytokinins

**Answer: C**



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69. Similar cone-shaped teeth are

- A. Diphyodont
- B. Acrodont
- C. Homodont

D. Thecodont

**Answer: C**



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**70.** Dental formula in human beings is

A.  $2122 / 2122$

B.  $2114 / 2114$

C.  $2123 / 2124$

D.  $2123 / 2123$

**Answer: D**



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**71.** Flocs are aerobic masses of

- A. Virus associated with fungal filaments
- B. Bacteria associated with fungal filaments
- C. Protozoa associated with fungal filaments
- D. Bacteria associated with virus

**Answer: B**



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**72. Which are cutting teeth in humans ?**

- A. Canines
- B. Molars
- C. Premolars
- D. Incisors

**Answer: D**



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73. 



Find the correct match.

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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**



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74. Thalloid plant body occurs in

A. Algae

B. Bryophyta

C. Pteridophyta

D. Angiosperms

**Answer: A**



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75. Reproduction found in spirogyra is

A. Conjugation

B. Asexual

C. Fragmentation

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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76. Which of the following algae is commonly called Irish moss ?

A. Spirogyra

B. Ulothrix

C. Hydrodictyon

D. Chondrus

**Answer: D**



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77. Hydroids and leptoids were first found in

A. Liverworts

B. Mosses

C. Hornworts

D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



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**78.** the sporophyte of Riccia is

- A. Autotrophic
- B. Semi-parasite
- C. Total parasite
- D. Saprophyte

**Answer: C**



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**79.** Sphagnum is commonly known as

- A. Peat moss

B. Cord moss

C. Bog moss

D. Both A and C

**Answer: D**



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**80.** Which one of these pairs does not depict placental and marsupial mammals respectively having similar ways of life ?

A. Lemur and Spotted Cuscus

B. Wombat and Koala Bear

C. Flying Squirrel and Flying Phalanger

D. Mole and marsupial mole

**Answer: B**



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81. Recognize the figure and find out the correct matching .

(i) Labium

(ii) Labrum

(iii) Mandible

(iv) Maxilla



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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**



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82. In Riccia / Marchantia the rhizoids are

A. Unicellular and branched

B. Multicellular and branched

C. Multicellular and unbranched

D. Unicellular and unbranched

**Answer: D**



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**83.** Cud chewing animals are

A. Sanguivorus

B. Ruminants

C. Frugivores

D. Cannibals

**Answer: B**



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84. Number of peristome teeth in capsule of Funaria is

A. 32 in one row

B. 16 in one row

C. 32 in two row

D. 16 in two row

**Answer: C**



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85. Partially independent sporophyte is found in

A. Riccia

B. Lycopodium

C. Funaria

D. Cycas



**Answer: C**



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### Mock Test Assertion Reasoning Question

**1. Assertion :** Plasmids are single stranded extra chromosomal DNA.

**Reason:** Plasmids are found in Eukaryotic cells.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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2. Assertion : Mitochondria is known as power house of cell.

Reason : ATP production takes place here.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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3. Assertion : In fabaceae family monocarpellary, unilocular ovary is present .

Reason : In fabaceae, placentation is parietal.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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4. Assertion.Plant growth regulators are very important for plant growth and development

Reason. Auxins do not induce flowering in gymnosperms.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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5. Assertion : Coenzymes serve as co-factors in a number of different enzyme catalyzed reactions.

Reason : Coenzymes and prosthetic groups are cofactors.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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