BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MONERA

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1. Which of the following statement is correct

A. All bacteria are heterotrophic

B. Bacteria are either heterotrophic or chemoautotrophic

C. Bacteria can also be photoautotrophic

D. Bacteria are either photoautotrophic or chemoautotrophic

Answer: C

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2. Becteria were first discovered by

A. Robert Koch

B. L. Pasteur

C. Robert Hooke

D. A.V. Leeuwenhoek

Answer: D

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3. On the basis of rRNA genes, bacteria are divisible into

A. Gram +ve and Gram -ve

B. Bacteria and archaebacteria

C. Actinomycetes and mycoplasma

D. Cyanobacteria and mycolasma

Answer: b

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4. In Escherichia coli

A. An organised nucleus is present

B. Chloroplast is present

C. One DNA molecule is present

D. All of the above

Answer: c

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5. Which of the following fixes CO_2 in carbohydrates

A. Bacillus

B. Rhizobium

C. Nitrobacter

D. Rhodospirillium

Answer: d

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6. Bacteria are considered as plants, because

A. These have a rigid cell wall

B. They have a green colour

C. They can reproduce

D. They are present everywhere

Answer: a

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7. MembrabeObound organelles are absent in

A. Plasmodium

B. Saccharomyces

C. Streptococcus

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: c

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8. How many organism in the list given below are autotrophs Lactobacillus, Nostoc, Chara, Nitrosomonas,

Nitrobacter, Streptomuces, Sacharomyces, Trypanosoma, Porphyra Wolfia

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

Answer: c

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9. Gram -ve and +ve bacteria have cell membrane made up of

A. Proteins and lipids

B. Cellulose

C. Fats

D. Chitin

Answer: A

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

A. Liverworts and yeasts

B. Eubacteria and archaea

C. Cyanobacteria and diatoms

D. Protists and mosses

Answer: b

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11. The chief component of bacterial cell wall is

A. Cellulose and chitin

B. Cellulose and pectin

C. Amino acids and polysaccharides

D. Cellulose and carbohydrates

Answer: C

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12. Bacteria whose cell has only a curve/comma is

A. Vibrio

B. Cocci

C. Spirilli

D. Bacilli

Answer: A

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

A. Cilia

B. Cell wall

C. Nucleolus

D. Cytoplasm

Answer: B

14. Muramic acid is present in the cell wall of

A. Bacteria/ Blue green algae

B. Green algae

C. Yeast

D. Rhizopus

Answer: a

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15. The shape of the cocci bacteria is

A. Rod shaped

B. Spherical

C. Comma shaped

D. Spiral

Answer: b

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16. Match the following pairs correctly and choose the right combination

	Column-I		Column-II
$A.$	Escherichia coil	1.	'nif' gene
$B.$	Rhizobium melilotae	2.	Digests hydrocarbon of crude oil
$C.$	Bacillus thurigiensis	3.	Production of human insulin
$D.$	Pseudomonas putida	4.	Biological control of fungal disease
		5.	Bio-decomposed inserctiside

A. A=3, B=1, C=5, D=4

B. A=1, B=2, C=3, D=4

C. A=2, B=1, C=3, D=4

D. A=3, B=1, C=5, D=2

Answer: d

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17. Helically coiled shaped bacteria are called

A. Spirilla

B. Cocci

C. Bacilli

D. Vibrio

Answer: A

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18. Which of the following is a genetic vector

A. Phage

B. Plasmid

C. Mosquito

D. None of these

Answer: B

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19. Bacteria bearing flagella all over the body are called

A. Peritrichous

B. Atrichous

C. Monotrichous

D. Cephalotrichous

Answer: A

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20. The habitat of E. coil is

A. Water

B. Colon (Intestine)

C. Soil

D. Organic food

Answer: b

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21. Bacterial ribosomes are called

A. Autosomes

B. Dictyosomes

C. Centrosomes

D. Polyribisimes

Answer: d

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22. Choose the wrong statement regarding bacterial cell

A. Glycocalyx is the outer most envlope in bacteria

B. The glycocalyx could be a loose sheath called capsule

C. The glycocalyx may be thick and tough called slime layer

D. A special structure formed by the plasma membrane is called mesosome

E. Small bristle like fibers sprouting out of the cell are called fimbriae

A. A and C are wrong

B. A and B are wrong

C. B and C are wrong

D. A and D are wrong

Answer: C

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

A. Amoeba proteus

B. Paramecium caudatum

C. Escherichia coil

D. Euglena viridis

Answer: c

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24. Which of the following statement is correct

A. E. coil gram -ve bacterium while Rhizobium japonicum is gram +ve bacterium

B. Both E. coil and Rhizobium japonicum are gram +ve

C. Both E.coil and Rhizodium japonicum are gram -ve

D. E.coil is gram +ve, Rhizobium japonicum is gram -ve

Answer: c

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25. Which of the following compounds are decomposed during putrefaction

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Carbogydrates

D. None

Answer: a

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26. In the light of recent classification of living organisms into three domains of life (bacteria, archea and eukarya), which one of the following statements is true about archaea

A. Archaea completely differ from both prokaryotes and eukaryotes

B. Archaea completely differ from prokaryotes

C. Archaea resemble eukarya in all respects

D. Archaea have some novel features that are absent in other prokaryotes and eukaryotes

Answer: d

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27. Bacteria obtaining energy from oxidation of inorganic substances are called

A. Chemolithotrophs

B. Photolithotrophs

C. Photo organotrophs

D. Chemo organotrophs

Answer: a

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28. Bacterial ribosomes are present

A. In cytoplasm

B. On endoplasmic reticulum

C. On nuclear membrane

D. On cell wall

Answer: A

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29. Mesosome in a bacterial cell is

A. Plasmid

B. Connection between two cells

C. Plasma membrane infolded for respiration

D. None of these

Answer: C

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30. Colourless, unicellular, cell wall bound, spherical or rod-shaped micro-organism and lacking organized nucleus is called

A. Mycoplasma

B. Virus

C. Bacteria

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: c

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31. Bacterial flagella is made up of

A. Protein

B. Amines

C. Lipids

D. Carbohydrates

Answer: A

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32. Which one of the following ois not a characteristic of gram positive bacteria

A. Cell wall is smooth

B. Mesosomes are distinctively prominent

C. Basal body of flagellum contains 2 rings

D. Outer membrane is present

Answer: d

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33. Bacterial flagella do not show. ATPase activity and $9+2$ organization. These are chemically

A. Flagellin

B. Pilin

C. Tubulin

D. Bacterin

Answer: a

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34. Plasmids are extra chromosomal genetic material of

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Algae

D. Amoeba

Answer: A

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35. Which of the following amino acid is present only in bacteria and BGA

A. Glutamic acid

B. Diaminopimetic acid

C. Glycine

D. Tyrosine

Answer: b

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36. Shorter generation time of E. coil compared to eukaryotes may be explained on the basis of

A. Shape

B. Large surface : volume ratio

C. Presence of cell wall

D. Absence of organelles

Answer: b

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37. Teichoic acid is found in

A. Gram (+ve) bacteria

B. Gram (-ve) bacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: A

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38. N-acetyl muramic acid is found as

A. Cell wall component of plant

B. Cell wall component of gram positive bacteria

C. Cell wall component of fungi

D. Viral coat material

Answer: b

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39. The nitrifying bacteria are

A. Autotrophic

B. Saprophytic

C. Parasitic

D. Chemosynthetic

Answer: d

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40. Branched chain lipids occur in the cell membranes of

A. Archaebacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Actinomycetes

D. Streptomyces

Answer: a

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41. Smallest bacteria is

A. Spirillium

B. Basillus

C. Dialister

D. None of these

Answer: c

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42. A mutant micro-organism unable to synthesize a compound required for it growth but able to grow if the compound is provided, is known as

A. Auxotroph

B. Prototroph

C. Autotroph

D. None of these

Answer: a

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43. Which one of the following organisms may respire in the absence of oxygen

A. Azotobacter

B. Clostridium

C. Rhizobium

D. Lactobacillus

Answer: b

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

A. A thick peptidoglycan wall

B. Endospores

C. Endotoxins

D. Endogenous buds

Answer: b

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45. First organism which was evolved on the earth

A. Saprotrophs

B. Chemohetrotrophs

C. Photoautotrophs

D. Chemoautotrophs

Answer: B

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46. Antony Van Leeuwenhoek was first discovered bacteria. He belongs to which country

A. France

B. Swedan

C. Holland

D. United Kingdom

Answer: c

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47. Bacteria are included in which of the following kingdoms

A. Protista

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Animalia

Answer: c

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48. Salmonella sp. Is

A. Monotrichous

B. Lophotrichous

C. Amphitrichous

D. Peritrichous

Answer: d

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49. Who classified bacteria under Schizomycetes

A. Nageli

B. Linnaeus

C. Leeuwenhoek

D. Sadashivan

Answer: a

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50. The correct seqience of stanges of growth curve for bacteria is

A. Decline, lag, log phase

B. Lag, log, stationary phase

C. Stationary, lag, log, decline phase

D. Lag, log, stationary, decline phase

Answer: d

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51. Genophore term was coined by Hans Ris for

A. Genetic material of virus

B. Stack on which spore originated

C. Bacterial chromosome

D. Fungal chromosome

Answer: c

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52. The DNA of E. coil is

A. Single stranded and linear

B. Single stranded and cuicular

C. Double stranded and linear

D. Double stranded and circular

Answer: D

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53. In prokaryotes the Glycocalyx when it is thick is called

A. Capsule

B. Slime layer

C. Cell wall component of fungi

D. Mesosome

Answer: a

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54. When a bacterium is provided with flagella arising from two opposite ends, it is called

A. Monotrichous

B. Lophotrichous

C. Amphitrichous

D. Polytrichous

Answer: c

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

A. Fimbriae

B. Mesosomes

C. Holdfast

D. Rhizoids

Answer: a

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56. What is a genophore

A. DNA in prokaryotes

B. DNA and RNA in prokaryotes

C. DNA and protein in prokaryotes

D. RNA in prokaryotes

Answer: b

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57. An example of iron bacteria is

A. Beggiatoa

B. Geobacillus

C. Ferrobacillus

D. None of these

Answer: c

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58. Bacteria are made up of

A. Nucleic acid

B. Only proteins

C. Nucleic acid and proteins

D. Nucleosides

Answer: C

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59. Genes for antibiotic resistance located in

Or

Bacterial resistance to antibiotics is a genetic trait, it is normally carried by the

A. Chromosome

B. Nucleus

C. Cell wall

D. Plasmid

Answer: d

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60. The cells of bacterium Staphylococcus remain arranged in the form of

A. Plate

B. Cube

C. Irregular cluster

D. Chain

Answer: c

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61. Peptidoglycan' is a characteristic constituent of the cell wall of

A. Eubacteria and unicellular eukaryotes

B. Bacteria and cyanobacteria

C. Archaebacteria and eukaryotes

D. All members of 'monera' and 'protista'

Answer: B

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62. Basteria and other monerans do not prossess

A. Ribosomes

B. Mitochondria

C. Nucleoid

D. Plasma membrane

Answer: b

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63. Mucopeptide in cell wall is more in

A. Gram-positive bacteria

B. Gram-negative bacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Bacteriophage

Answer: a

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64. Identify the bacterium that appears violet after Gram staining

A. Salmonella enterica

B. Escherichia coil

C. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

D. Rhizobium meliloti

Answer: c

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65. Many bacteria bear minute hairy structures on their cell wall, these are called

A. Hairs

B. Flagella

C. Pili

D. Cilia

Answer: c

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66. Which of the following is not correct statement about the plasmids

A. It is the extra chromosomal DNA in bacteria

B. It is not a integral part but inert genetic material

C. Host chromosome can be integrated with the plasmide

D. Transfer of plasmid can be done from cell to cell without killing the host

Answer: b

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67. Infoldings of the plasma membrane of gram positive bacteria, gives rise to

A. Clathrin

B. Chondritin

C. Chondrioides

D. Chromatin

Answer: c

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68. Bacteria with tuft of flagella at one pole is known as

A. Amphitrichous

B. Peritrichous

C. Atrichous

D. Lophotrichous

Answer: d

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69. Circular DNA molecule occurs in

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria, chloroplasts and mitochondria

C. Bacteria and chloroplasts only

D. Bacteria only

Answer: b

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70. Extension of plasma membrane in prokaryotes is

A. ER

B. Mesosome

C. Ribosome

D. None of these

Answer: b

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71. Bacterial cells can be strained with

A. Mercuric chloride

B. Crystal violet

C. Crystal violet and iodine

D. Safranin

Answer: c

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72. The term 'glycocalyx' is used for

A. A layer present between cell wall and membrane of bacteria

B. Cell wall of bacteria

C. Bacterial cell glyco-engineered to possess N-glycosylated proteins

D. A layer surrounding the cell wall of bacteria

Answer: D

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73. Why is a capsule advantageous to a bacterium

A. It protects the becterium from desiccation

B. It provides means of locomotion

C. It allows bacterium to "hide" from host's immune system

D. It allows the bacterium to attach to the surface

Answer: c

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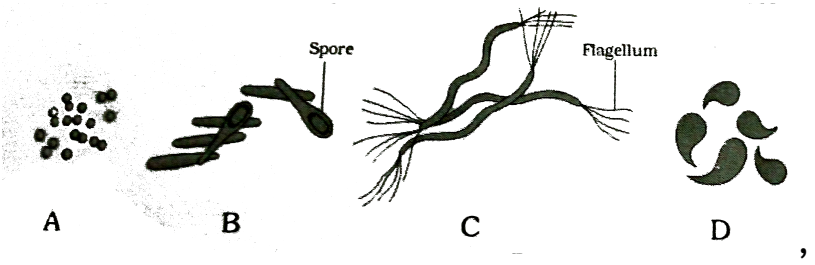
74. According to the shapes the names of the different bacteria are given below. Identify them



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

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

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

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

Answer: d

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75. Archaebacteria differ from eubacteria in

A. Cell shape

B. Mode of reproduction

C. Cell membrane structure

D. Mode of nutrition

Answer: C

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76. Which structures perform the function of mitochondria in bacteria

A. Cell wall

B. Mesosomes

C. Nucleoid

D. Ribosomes

Answer: b

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77. Which one of the following matching pairs is WRONG

A. Bacterial cell wall-cellulose

B. Bacterial ribosome-$16s$ rRNA

C. Bacterial flagella-protein

D. Bacterial glycocalyx-cellulose

Answer: a

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78. Methanogens belong to

A. Slime moulds

B. Eubacteria

C. Archaebacteria

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: c

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

A. Archae bacteria

B. Eubacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycobacteria

Answer: A

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

A. Cell wall

B. Nuclear membrane

C. Plasma memnrane

D. Glycocalyx

Answer: D

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81. Bacterial cell divides in every minute it takes one hour to fill up a cup. How much time be taken to fill half the cup

A. 59 minutes

B. 30 minutes

C. 60 minutes

D. 29 minutes

Answer: a

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82. Under the optimum condition of temperature and nutrition most of the bacteria divide at the interval

A. 24 hours

B. 20 minutes

C. 60 minutes

D. 5 minutes

Answer: b

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83. Transformation experiments using Pneumococcus bacteria led to the hypothesis that

A. DNA is the genetic material

B. Bacteria have sexula reproduction

C. Chromosomes are made up of DNA

D. RNA is the transfer link

Answer: a

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84. The process in which viruses are involved in sexual reproduction of bacteria is called

Or

The transfer of genetic material from one bacterial cell to another through a vector is

A. Transduction

B. Transcription

C. Transformation

D. Translation

Answer: a

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85. Bacteria commonly reproduce vegetatively by

Or

Which one of the following processes results in the formation of clone of bacteria

A. Binary fission

B. Budding

C. Conjugation

D. Oidia

Answer: A

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86. Some bacteria are not easily killed because of

A. Chitinous wall

B. Endospore formation

C. Presence of mesosome

D. High tolerance

Answer: b

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87. Identify the correct pair of events when temperature phages infect bacteria

I. No prophages are formed

II. Bacterial cell undergoes many divisions

III. Bacterial cell undergoes immediate lysis

IV. Prophages are formed

The correct pair is

A. I, II

B. II, III

C. III, IV

D. II, IV

Answer: d

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88. Why the food can be kept for a longer time in cold house than in normal conditions

A. Insert can not enter

B. Bacterial multiplication stops

C. Bacterial multiplication is reduced

D. There is plasmolysis at low temperature

Answer: c

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89. Viral genome incorporated and integrates with bacterial genomes is refer to as

A. Prophages

B. RNA

C. DNA

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: a

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90. Sexual reproduction in eubacteria takes place by

A. Conjugation

B. Transduction

C. Transformation

D. All of these

Answer: d

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91. In griffith's experiment, the conversion of R-type to S-type of Diplococcus pneumoniae when mixed with heat killed S-type is called

Or

The uptake of naked DNA by bacteria is called

A. Mutation

B. Transduction

C. Transfection

D. Transformation

Answer: d

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92. There is no alternation of generation in Escherichia coli because of the absence of

A. Syngamy

B. Raduction division

C. Conjugation

D. None of these

Answer: b

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93. Penicillin inhibits bacterial multiplication because

A. It checks spindle formation

B. It destroys chromatin

C. It inhibits cell wall formation

D. It checks RNA synthesis

Answer: c

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94. Pili in bacteria represent

A. Extra-chromosomal genetic element

B. Protoplasmic outgrowths of donor cells

C. Small flagella

D. Special bacterial cilia

Answer: b

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95. The process of replication in plasmid DNA, other than initiation, is controlled by

A. Plasmid gene

B. Bacterial gene

C. Cytoplasmic gene

D. Mitochondrial gene

Answer: b

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96. The guts of cow and buffalo possess

A. Chlorella spp.

B. Methanogens

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Fucus spp.

Answer: b

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97. Transfer of genetic information from one bacterium to another in the transduction process is through

A. Physical contact between donor and recipient strains

B. Conjugation between oppoite strain becterium

C. Bacteriophages released from the donor bacterial strain

D. Another bacterium having special organ for conjugation

Answer: c

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98. Conjugation in bacteria was discovered by

Or

The sexuality in bacteria was established by

A. Robert Koch

B. Schaudinn and Hoffmann

C. Lederberg and Tatum

D. Leeuwenhoek

Answer: c

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99. Transfer of DNA from one bacteria to another by contact is known as

A. Conjugation

B. Transformation

C. Transduction

D. Transcription

Answer: A

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100. Sex factor in bacteria is

A. F-replicon

B. Chromosomal replicon

C. RNA

D. Sex pilis

Answer: a

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101. Amitosis is shown by

A. Bacteria

B. Euglene

C. Syllis

D. Hydra

Answer: a

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102. Bacteria reproduce sexually by

A. Endospores

B. Transformation

C. Conidia

D. Exospores

Answer: b

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103. Consider the following four statement (1-4) and select the option which includes all the correct ones only

(1) Single cell Spirulina can produce large quantities of food rich in protein, minerals, vitamins etc

(2) Body weight-wise the microorganism Methylophilus methylotrophus may be able to produce several times more proteins then the cows pe day

(3) Common button mushrooms are a very rich source of vitamin C

(4) A rich variety has been developed which is very rich in calcium

A. Statement (3), (4)

B. Statement (1), (3) and (4)

C. Statements (2), (3) and (4)

D. Statements (1), (2)

Answer: d

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104. A free living anaerobic bacterium capable of N_2 fixation in soil is

A. Rhizonbium

B. Azotobacter

C. Streptococcus

D. Clostridium

Answer: d

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105. Which of the following is free-living aerobic non-photosynthetic nitrogen fixing bacterium

A. Rhizonbium

B. Azotobacter

C. Nostoc

D. Azospirillum

Answer: b

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106. Which of the following groups of plants are highly useful in increasing soil fertility

A. Red algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Bryophytes

Answer: c

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107. A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont found in

or

Besides paddy fields, cyanobacteria are also found inside vergative part of

A. Pisum

B. Alnus

C. Cycas

D. Cicer

Answer: c

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108. Curing of tea leaves is brought about by the activity of

A. Viruses

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: c

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109. Oxygenic photosynthesis occurs in

A. Chromatium

B. Oscillatoria

C. Rhodospirillum

D. Chlorobium

Answer: b

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110. Thermococcus, Methanococcus and Methanobacterium exemplify:

A. Bacteria whose DNA is relaxed or positively supercoiled but which have a cytoskeleton as well as mitrochondria

B. Bacteria that contain a cytoskeleton and ribosomes

C. Archarbacteria that contain protein homologous to eukaryotic core histones

D. Archaebacteria that lack any histones resembling those found in enkaryotes but whose DNA is negatively supercoiled

Answer: c

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111. The symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria present in root nodules of legumes belong to genus

A. Xanthomonas

B. Pseudomonas

C. Rhizobium

D. Acetobacter

Answer: c

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112. Nitrogen fixing bacteria are associated with

A. Leguminosea

B. Cruiferea

C. Gramineae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: a

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113. Which of the following is recently discovered gram positive non-leguminous nitrogen fixing bacterium

A. Azospirillum

B. Rhizobium

C. Noitrosomonas

D. Spirillum

Answer: a

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114. Nitrifying bacteria , Nitrosomonas and Nitrobactor

A. Convert (oxidize) ammonia or ammonium compounds into nitrates

B. Convert nitrate into nitrogen

C. Convert nitrogen into nitrates

D. Convert dioxide into carbohydrates

Answer: a

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115. Match the items in column I with those in column II and choose the correct answer

	Column I		Column II
$P.$	Blue green algae as biofertilizers	$i.$	Ectommycorrhiza
$Q.$	Fungi as biofertilizers	$ii.$	Thiobacillus sp
$R.$	Free living nitrogen fixing bacteria	$iii.$	Anabaena sp
$S.$	Phosphate solubilizing bacteria	$iv.$	Clostridium sp
		$v.$	Azospirillum sp

A. O-iii, Q-I, R-v, S-ii

B. P-v, Q-I, R-ii, S-iv

C. P-v, Q-iv, R-I, S-ii

D. P-iv, Q-ii, R-v, S-iii

Answer: a

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116. The most abundant prokaryotes helpful to humans in making curd from milk and in production of antibiotics are the ones categorised as

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Archaebacteria

C. Chemosynthetic autotrophs

D. Heterotrophic bacteria

Answer: d

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117. During biological nitrogen fixation, inactivation of nitrogenase by oxygen poisoning is prevented by

A. Xanthophyll

B. Carotene

C. Cytochrome

D. Leghaemoglobin

Answer: d

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118. Free living bacteria that can fix N_2 from soil is

A. Clostridium

B. Azotobacter

C. Beijerinckia

D. All of these

Answer: d

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119. For retting of jute the fermenting microbe used is

A. Methophilic bacteria

B. Butyric acid

C. Helicobactor pylori

D. Streptococcus lactin

Answer: b

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120. Which bacteria is responsible for the reduction of nitrates into nitrogen, (denitrifying Bacteria) in soil

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Pseudomonas

C. Rhizobium

D. Clostridium

Answer: b

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121. Which of the bacterium is useful in preparing Idli

A. Leuconostoc mesenteroides

B. Clostridium

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: a

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122. Which of the following is symbiotic nitrogen fixes ltbr.

Or

Which of the following can fix nitrogen in non-legu,inous plants

A. Streptomyces

B. Anabaena

C. Frankia

D. Rhizobium

Answer: c

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123. Non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation takes place by

A. Nostoc, Azotobacter, Clostridium

B. Anabena, Nostoc, Rhizobium

C. Azotobacter, Nitrosomonas, Rhizobium

D. Anabena, Nitrosomonas, Pseudomonas

Answer: a

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124. all of the following statements concerning the actinomycetous filamentous soil bacterium Frankia are correct except that Frankia

A. Can induce root nodules on many plant species

B. Cannot fix nitrogen in the free-living state

C. Cannot fix specialized vesicles in which the nitrogenase is protected from oxygen by a chemical barrier involving triterpene hapanoids

D. Like Rhizobium, it usually infects its host plant through root hair deformation and stimulates cell proliferation in the host's cortex

Answer: b

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125. Organisms called Methanogens are most abundant in a

A. Hot spring

B. Sulphur rock

C. Cattle yard

D. Polluted stream

Answer: c

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126. Plasmid are used as carried because

A. It has antibiotic resistance genes

B. Its both ends are replication points

C. It can go between eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells

D. It is circular DNA which has capacity to bind eukaryote DNA

Answer: a

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127. Fermentation is by

A. All micro organism

B. All fungi

C. All bacteria

D. Some fungi and some bacteria

Answer: d

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128. Cattle ranches are known to cause acute green house effect. This is due to

A. Mechanised milking practices

B. Methanogenic bacteria in rumen

C. Decomposition of left over fodder

D. Decomposition of organic remains in faeces

Answer: b

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129. which does not help in N_2 fixation

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Oscillatoria

D. Rhizobium

Answer: c

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130. Which of the following is non-symbiotic biofertilizer

A. VAM

B. Azotobacter

C. Anabaena

D. Rhizobium

Answer: b

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131. Which bacteria convert ammonium salts into nitrite

A. Nitrobacter

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Azotobacter

D. None of these

Answer: b

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132. Which of the following soil microorganism breaks down plant and animal protein into ammonia

A. Bacillus vulgaris

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Pseudomonas

D. None of the above

Answer: a

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133. Which of the following is used to cure off the bitterness of tea leaves

A. Bacillus subtills

B. B. megatherium

C. B. lactis

D. B. mycococcus

Answer: b

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134. One of the useful activities of several bacteria is

A. Nitrogen fixation

B. Nitrification

C. Operation of biogeochemical cycles

D. All of the above

Answer: d

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135. the main role of bacteria in the carbon cycle involves

A. Photosynthesis

B. Assimilation of itrogenous compound

C. Chemosynthesis

D. Digestion or breakdown of organic compounds

Answer: d

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136. One of the free-living, anaerobic nitrogen-fixer is

Or

which of the following is a photoautotrophic bacterium

A. Azotobacter

B. Beijernickia

C. Rhodospirillum

D. Rhizobium

Answer: c

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137. The function of leghaemoglobin in the root nodules of legumes is

A. Expression of n if gene

B. Inhibition of nitrogenase activity

C. Oxygen removal

D. Nodule differentiation

Answer: c

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138. A large number of organic compounds can be decomposed by

A. Chemoorgano

B. Pseudomonas

C. Acetobacter

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

139. Which one of the following bacteria has potential for nitrogen fixation

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Nitrobacter

C. Nitrosococcus

D. Rhizobium

Answer: d

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140. Certain bacteria living in the soil poor in oxygen convert nitrates into nitrites and then to free nitrogen and such bacteria are termed as

Or

The bacteria which convert $NO_3 \rightarrow$ Free N_2 are called as

A. Nitogen fixing bacteria

B. Denitrifying bacteria

C. Ammonifying bacteria

D. Saprophytic bacteria

Answer: b

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141. Which of the following is a flowering plant with nidules containing filamentous nitrogen-fixing microorganism

A. Casuarina equisetifolia

B. Crotalaria juncea

C. Cycas revoluta

D. Cicer arietinum

Answer: a

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142. Probiotics are

A. Safe antibiotics

B. Cancer inducing microbes

C. New kind of food allergens

D. Live microbial food supplement

Answer: d

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143. Bacteria which directly convert atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compounds are called

A. Denitrifying bacteria

B. Putrefying bacteria

C. Nitrogen fixing bacteria

D. Nitrifying bacteria

Answer: c

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144. The germ theory of diease was putforth by

A. Koch

B. Pasteur

C. Rayer

D. Devaine

Answer: b

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145. Effective management practice for bacterial leaf blight of rice is

A. Removal of secondary host weed

B. Use of resistant varieties

C. Treatment of $ZnSO_4$ and $CaOCl_2$

D. All of the above

Answer: d

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146. In the following table identify the correct matching of the crop its decrease and the corresponding pathogen

A.

Crop	Disease	Pathogen
Citrus	Canker	Pseudomonas rubrilineans

B.

Crop	Disease	Pathogen
Potato	Late blight	Fusarium udum

C.

Crop	Disease	Pathogen
Brinjal	Root-knot	Meloidogyne incognita

D.

Crop	Disease	Pathogen
Pigeon pea	Seed gall	Phytophthora infestans

Answer: c

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147. Cause of 'Mad Cow' disease of England

A. Virions

B. Mycoplasma

C. Scrapie Protein

D. Viral protein

Answer: c

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148. Which of the following is a bacterial plant disease

A. Tikka disease of groundnut

B. Downy mildew of grapes

C. Ring rot of potato

D. Red rot of sugarcane

Answer: c

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149. Mycolic acid is present in cell wall of pathogen causing

A. Tetanus

B. Cholera

C. Diphtheria

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: d

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150. Tetanolusin is produced by

A. Mycobacterium laprae

B. Clostridium botulinum

C. Clostridium tetani

D. None of these

Answer: c

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151. Bacterial blight of rice is caused due to

A. Xanthomonas oryzae

B. Helminthosporium oryzae

C. Pseudomonas falcatum

D. Xanthomonas falcatum

Answer: a

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152. The poisonous substances comonly produced by bacteria are known as

A. Toxin (Exotoxins)

B. Auxins

C. Antibiotic

D. Anititoxins

Answer: a

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153. Which one of the following pathogen cause canker disease

A. Meloidogyne incognita

B. Anguina tritici

C. Xanthomonas citri

D. Pseudomonas rubilineans

Answer: c

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154. The Bacillus haemophilus causes

A. Influenza

B. Pneumonia

C. A form meningitis

D. Whooping cough

Answer: a

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155. Black rot of crucifers is caused by a

A. Fungus

B. Bacterium

C. Virus

D. None of these

Answer: b

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156. Which of the following is disease causing bacterium in human beings

A. Escherichia coli

B. Xanthomonas citri

C. T.M.V.

D. Pilobolus

Answer: a

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157. 'Crown gall" is caused by

A. Mycobacterium

B. Agrobacterium tumefaciens

C. Erwinia

D. Clostridium

Answer: b

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158. Which is the cause of Anthrax disease

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Algae

Answer: b

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159. Citrus canker' is caused by a

A. Fungus

B. Bacterium

C. Virus

D. Nematoda

Answer: b

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160. The 2005 noble prize for physiology/medicine was awaeded to Barry Marshall and Robin Warren of Australia for their discovery of

A. Human papilloma virus causing cervical cancer

B. Bacterium Helicobacter pylori causing peptic ulcer

C. Prions, a new biological principle of infection

D. Human immunodeficiency virus

Answer: b

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161. 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. Virus

B. Viroid

C. Mycoplasma (PPLO)

D. None of the above

Answer: c

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162. Little leaf of brinjal is caused by

A. Virus

B. Mycoplasma

C. Fungus

D. Algae

Answer: b

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163. Which one of the following statements about mycoplasma is wrong

A. They are also called PPLO

B. They are pleomorphic

C. They are sensitive to penicillin

D. They cause diseases in plants

Answer: C

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164. What is incorrect for mycoplasma

A. They are osmotically incative

B. Show absence of cell wall

C. Are sensitive to modern antibiotics

D. Are obligate intracellular parasites

Answer: d

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165. Prokaryota includes

A. Mycoplasma

B. Ulothrix

C. Fungi

D. Mycoplasma and blue-green algae

Answer: d

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166. Penicillin and Vancomycin do not affect the mycoplasma because

A. There is no cell wall

B. There is no nucleus

C. there is no mitochondria

D. There is no golgi body

Answer: a

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167. Which of the following is effective against mycoplasmal diseases

A. Vancomycin

B. Penicillin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. All the avove

Answer: c

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168. Which of the following is called "Jockers of microbiological park"

A. Bacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Nostoc

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

169. The 'Witches broom' of legumes is caused by a

A. Virus

B. Mycoplasma

C. Bacterium

D. Fungus

Answer: b

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170. Elementary cell body in mycroplasma perform the function of

A. Metabolism

B. Excretion

C. Reproduction

D. Respiration

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

171. Mycoplasma are not sensitive to

A. Streptomycin

B. Penicillin

C. Erythromycin

D. Neomycin

Answer: b

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172. Which of the following statement is true for Mycoplasma

A. Presence of cell wall

B. Presence of nucleus

C. Absence of cell wall

D. Definite shape

Answer: c

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173. Who recorded pleuropneumonia in cattles

A. Pasteur

B. Twort

C. Knoll and Ruska

D. Nocard and Roux

Answer: d

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174. 'Dodder'' can transmit

A. Mycoplasmal diseases

B. Viral diseases

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: c

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175. Which of the species of mycoplasma causes human sterility

A. M. hominis

B. M. fermentans

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: c

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176. The outemost limiting layer of mycroplasma is made up of

A. Cell wall

B. Cell membrane

C. Mucilaginous sheath

D. Slime layer

Answer: b

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177. The membrane of which one of the following micro-organism is three layered

A. Nostoc

B. Mycoplasma

C. E. coli

D. Rhodospirillum

Answer: b

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178. The disease of cardio-vascular system is caused by

A. Algae

B. Mycoplasma

C. Cyanobacteria

D. None of these

Answer: b

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179. Tendency of abortion in ladies is caused by

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. None of these

Answer: c

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180. Which disease is caused by mucoplasma

A. Citrus greening

B. Sandal spike

C. Grassy shoot of sugarcane

D. All the above

Answer: d

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181. Mycoplasma is

A. Gram positive

B. Gram negative

C. Some species are gram positive

D. None of the above

Answer: b

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182. PPLO reproduce (multiply) by

A. Gametic fusion

B. Binary fission

C. Akinetes

D. Endospore

Answer: b

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183. An organism having cytoplasm DNA and RNA but no cell wall is

A. Cyanobacterium

B. Mycoplasma

C. Bacterium

D. Virus

Answer: b

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184. Mycoplasma is related to

A. Algae

B. Bacteriophage

C. Virus

D. L-form bacteria

Answer: d

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185. Organisms without any specific shape are

A. Mycoplasma

B. Bacteria

C. Viruses

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: a

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186. Pigment phycocyanin and phycoerythrin are found in

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Archaebacteria

C. Eubacteria

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: d

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187. Incipient nucleus is present in

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Myxophyceae

D. Phaeophyceae

Answer: c

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188. Which of the following has polar nodule on both the ends

A. Akinetes

B. Hormogonia

C. Heterocysts

D. None of these

Answer: c

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189. Which of the following shows the absence of chlorophyll 'b'

A. Green algae

B. Red algae

C. Blue-green algae

D. Brown algae

Answer: c

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190. Which of the following plants is used as biofertiliser

A. Nostoc

B. Funaria

C. Volvox

D. Rhizopus

Answer: a

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191. The most primitive in the following are

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Bryophytes

C. Gymnosperms

D. Monocots

Answer: a

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192. Which of the following statement is right

A. Fronds are found in bryophytes

B. Multiciliate sperms are found in angiosperms

C. Diatoms produce basidiospores

D. Heterocysts are found in Nostoc

Answer: d

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193. Cyanobacteria are

A. Mosses which attack bacteria

B. Bacteria which attack cyanophyceae

C. Autotrophic organism with phycocyanin

D. None of these

Answer: c

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194. Nitrogen fixation by Nostoc /Anabaena takes place in

A. Heterocysts

B. Vegetative cell

C. Akinetes

D. Hormogonia

Answer: a

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195. Which of the following may cause water blooms

A. Bacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Virus

D. Blue-green algae

Answer: d

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196. Which of the following is not blue-green algae

A. Nostoc

B. Anabaena

C. Lichen

D. Aulosiras

Answer: c

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197. The blue-green algae are so called as they have in addition to green pigment chlorophyll, a blue pigment known as

A. Phycocyanin

B. Chromoplasm

C. Cyanophycin

D. Phycoerythrin

Answer: a

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198. Red sea phenomena due to

A. Red algae

B. Dinophyceae

C. Diatoms

D. Blue-green algae (Trichodesmium erythrium)

Answer: d

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199. Which iof the following movement may be found in blue-green algae

A. Flagellar

B. Ciliary

C. Gliding

D. None of the above

Answer: c

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200. Which of the following important features are found in blue-green algae

A. Abundant secretion of pectin

B. Presence of phycocyanin-C as dominant pigment

C. No plastids

D. All the above

Answer: d

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201. Which was first photosynthetic organism

A. Green algae

B. Red algae

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Brown algae

Answer: c

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202. Which of the following is a Prokaryote

A. Chlorella

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Protomyces

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: d

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203. What is the photosynthetic product in blue-green algae

A. Normal starch

B. Glycogen

C. Cyanophycean strach resembiling glycogen

D. None of these

Answer: c

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204. Which is not a cyanobacterium

A. Lyngbya

B. Plectonema

C. Anabaene

D. Sinorhizobium

Answer: d

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205. The characterisitic of blue green algea is

Or

Blue- green algae are called cynobacteria because

A. DNA without histone

B. Nuclear membrane absent

C. 70 S ribosomes

D. All of the above

Answer: d

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206. Cyanobacteria of great nutritive value is

A. Gleocapsa

B. Scytonema

C. Stigonema

D. Spirulina

Answer: d

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207. Nitrogenase enzyme is found in Nostoc in the cell of

A. Vegetative

B. Heterocyst

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: b

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208. Nostoc is known to perform

A. Only photosynthesis

B. Photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation simultaneously

C. Only nitrogen fixation

D. Either photosynthesis or nitrogenfixation at a time

Answer: b

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209. Single filament of Nastoc without mucilage sheath is known as

A. Hyphae

B. Colony

C. Trichome

D. Mycelium

Answer: c

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210. In which of the following there is no sexual reproduction

A. Ulothrix

B. Nostoc

C. Aspergilus

D. Volvox

Answer: b

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211. Which of the following algae is symbiotic and nitrogen fixing

A. Spirogyra

B. Cladophora

C. Anabaena

D. Oedogonium

Answer: c

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212. Sexual reproduction is absent in

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Bacteria

C. Eukaryote

D. All of the above

Answer: a

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213. Prokaryotes are characterized by

A. A true nucleus with double layered nuclear membrane is absent

B. Well developed nucleus with double layered nuclear membrane present

C. Presence of cell wall made of chitins, mucopolysaccharides and absence of nuclear membrane and cell organelles like mitochondria and chloroplasts

D. Autotrophic in nature and only DNA is present

Answer: c

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214. One of the followings is not the characteristic feature of cyanobacteria

A. The are multicellular

B. They form colonies

C. They form blooms in polluted water bodies

D. They can fix atmospheric nitrogen

Answer: a

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215. The name cyanobacteria refers to

A. Bacteria

B. Blue-green algae

C. Yeast

D. Fungi

Answer: b

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216. Nuclear membrane is absent in

A. Penicillium

B. Agaricus

C. Volvox

D. Nostoc

Answer: d

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217. 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. Phycoycetes are also called algal fungi

Answer: c

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218. Which were the organisms who changed earth's surface from reducing to the oxidizing

A. Autotrophs

B. Heterotrophs

C. Photoautotrophs

D. Chemotrophs

Answer: c

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219. Cyanobacteria originated about how many years ago

A. 1 billion

B. 2 billion

C. 3 billion

D. 4 billion

Answer: c

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220. Which of the following statements is not true for Nostoc

A. It is prokaryotic

B. It is autotrophic

C. It is filamentous

D. It is macroscopic

Answer: d

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221. During rainy seasons, the ground becomes slippery due to dense growth of

A. Lichens

B. Bacteria

C. Green algae

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: d

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222. Hormogonia are the vegetatively reproducing structures of

A. Ulothrix

B. Spirogyra

C. Oscillatoria

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

223. Atmospheric nitrogen-fixation is carried on by

A. Funaria

B. Anabaena

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Fern gametophyte

Answer: b

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224. Spirulina is a

A. Blue green algae

B. Fungi

C. Pteridophyte

D. Bryophyte

Answer: A

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225. Cyanophyceae has got

A. Definite nucleus and plastid

B. No definite nucleus but plastid

C. Neither definite nucleus nor plastid

D. Definite nucleus but no plastid

Answer: c

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226. Nostoc is a

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Beaded bacterium

C. Bacteriophage

D. Parasite

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

227. Unicellular cyanobacteria reproduce asecually by

A. Conjugation

B. Fragmentation

C. Binary fission

D. Hormogones

Answer: c

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228. Heterocysts are found in certain

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycoplasmas

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

229. Pigment-containing membranous extensions in some cyanobacteria are

A. Chromatophores

B. Heterocysts

C. Basal bodies

D. Pneumatophores

Answer: a

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230. Nostoc is characteristic in having

A. Cellulose cell wall

B. Uniflagellated zoosprores

C. Chlorophyll 'e'

D. Secual reproduction

Answer: a

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231. Escherichila coil has the following combination of characters

A. Rod shaped, $1-3\mu m$ long, gram negative

B. Rod shaped, $1-3\mu m$ long, gram positive

C. Spiral, $1-3\mu m$ long, gram negative

D. Spiral, $1 - 3\mu m$ long, gram positive

Answer: a

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232. Mycoplasma differs from virus in being sensitive to

A. Sugar

B. Tetracycline

C. Protein

D. Amino acid

Answer: b

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233. Which one of the following is wrong statement

A. Anabaena and Nostoc are capable of fixing nitrogen in free living state also

B. Root nodule forming nitrogen fixers live as aerobes under free living conditions

C. Phosphorus is a constituent of all membranes, certain nucleic and all proteins

D. Nitrosomonas and Nitrobacter are chemoautotrophs

Answer: c

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234. K_{12} plasmid was studied first in

A. E. coil

B. Shigella

C. Salmonella

D. Eberthella

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

235. Lysozyme that is present in perspiration, saliva and tears, destroys

A. Certain fungi

B. Certain types of becteria

C. All viruses

D. Most virus-infected cells

Answer: b

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236. The most thoroughly studied known bacteria- plant interactions is ,

A. Nodulation of Sebania stems by nitrogen fixing bacteria

B. Plant growth stimulation by phosphate-solubilising bacteria

C. Cyanobacterial symbiosis with some aquatic ferns

D. Gall formation on ceratin angiosperms by Agrobacterium

Answer: d

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237. Which one of the following is genetically improved bacteria for pollution control

A. Psudomonas

B. Rhizobium

C. Nitrobacter

D. Nitrosomonas

Answer: a

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238. Otitis media (inflammation of middle ear) is caused by

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Bacteriophage

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: d

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239. Select the correct combination of the statement of the statement $(A - D)$ regarding the characteristics of certain organisms

(A) Methanogens are Archaebacteria 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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240. The gram negative bacteria detect and responsed to chemicals in their surroundings by

A. Lipopolysaccharide

B. Muramic acid

C. Porins

D. Voluthin granules

Answer: c

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

A. Thermophilic subaerial fungi

B. Marine archaebacteria

C. Thermophilic sulphur bacteria

D. Hot spring blue-green algae

Answer: d

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242. A bacterium divides every 35 minutes. If a culture containing 10^5 cells/ml is grown for 175 minutes. What will be the cell concentration / ml after 175 minutes

A. 175×10^5 cells

B. 85×10^5 cells

C. 35×10^5 cells

D. 32×10^5 cells

Answer: d

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243. Monera possess

A. Membrane bound nucleoproteins lying free in the cytoplasm

B. Gene containing nucleoproteins condensed together in compact masses

C. Nucleoproteins in direct contact with the rest of the cell substance

D. Only free nucleic acid aggregates

Answer: c

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244. Which of the following are likely to be present in deep sea water

A. Saprophytic fungi

B. Archaebacteria

C. Eubacteria

D. Blue-green algae

Answer: b

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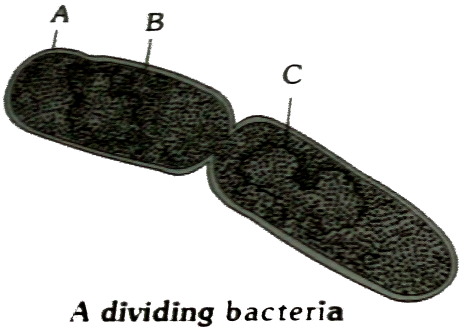
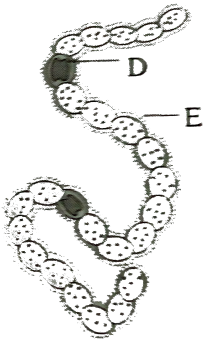
245. Identify the A, B, C, D and E in the following diagram



A dividing bacteria



Nostoc

A. A-Cell membrane, B-Cell wall, C-DNA, D- Heterocyst, E-Mucilagenous sheath

B. A- Mucilagenous sheath, B-Cell membrane, C- DNA, D-Heterocyst, E-Cell wall

C. A-Cell wall, B-Cell membrane, C-DNA, D-Heterocyst, E-Mucilagenous sheath

D. A-Cell wall, B-Cell membrane, C-Heterocyst, D-DNA, E-Mucilagenous sheath

Answer: c

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246. The motile bacteria are also to move by

A. Cilia

B. Pili

C. Fimbriae

D. Flagella

Answer: d

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247. Pick up the wrong statement

A. Protista have photosynthetic and heterotrophic modes of nitrition

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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248. Cyanobacteria are classified under

A. Protista

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Algae

Answer: c

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249. Cinversion of nitrate to ammonia is a/an

A. Amination process

B. Deamination process

C. Oxidative process

D. Reductive process

Answer: d

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250. Select the mismatch

A. Methanogens- Prokaryotes

B. Gas vacuoles-Green bacteria

C. Large central vacuoles-Animal cells

D. Protists- Eukaryotes

Answer: c

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251. Select the wrong statement

A. Mycoplasma is a wall-less microorganism

B. Bacterial cell wall is made up of peptidoglycan

C. Pili and fimbriae are mainly involved in motility of bacteria cells

D. Cyanobavyeria lack flagellated cells

Answer: c

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252. Spliceosomes are not found in cell of

A. Plants

B. Fungi

C. Animals

D. Bacteria

Answer: d

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253. Which among the following is not a prokaryote

A. Saccharomyces

B. Mycobacterium

C. Nostoc

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: a

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254. Oxygen is not produced during photosynthesis by

A. Green sulphur bacteria

B. Nostoc

C. Cycas

D. Chara

Answer: a

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255. Assertion : Bacteria are prokaryotic.

Reason : Bacteria do not posses true nucleus and membrane bound cell organelles.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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256. Assertion : Bacteria have three basic shapes, i.e., round, rod, spiral.

Reason : Cocci and Bacilli may from clusters or chain of a definite length.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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257. Assertion : Bacterial photosynthesis occurs by utilizing wavelength longer than 700 nm.

Reason : Here reaction centre is $B-890$.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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258. Assertion : The nitrogen-fixing bacteria in leguminous plant nodules live as symbionts.

Reason : Leg-haemoglobin synthesized by leguminous plants protect bacteria

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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259. Assertion : Bacteria are classified among plants.

Reason : They have cell walls.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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260. Assertion : Bacteria do not always move with the help of flagella.

Reason : Flagellated bacteria employs rotary motion of flagellum when it moves.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: b

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261. Assertion : Some bacteria have the caoacity to retain Gram stain after treatement with acid alcohol.

Reason : They are known as Gram positive as they are attracted towards positive pole under influence of electric current.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c

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262. Assertion : None autotrophic bacteria carry out chemosynthesis.

Reason : Chemosynthesis bacteria trap the small amount of energy released from inorganic compound's oxidation to use in the reaction that synthesize carbohydrates.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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263. Assertion : Exotoxins are released by Gram +ve bacteria causing diseases to animals.

Reason : Exotoxins are proteins to whose response WBC od animals react.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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264. Assertion : All food chains will come to stand still if bacteria disappear from earth.

Reason : Bacteria are only associated with the soil fertility and hardly any role for food chains.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c

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265. Assertion : Broad spectrum antibiotics are produced by streptomyces.

Reason : They can destroy microorganisms by inhibiting DNA replication or protein synthesis.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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266. Assertion : Bacterial cell wall is characterised by having mucopolysaccharides.

Reason : Acetyl muramic acid is an example of mucopolysaccharide.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: d

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267. Assertion : Root nodules in leguminous plants are inhabited by Anabaena.

Reason : Laguminous plants are an example of symbiotic nitrogen fixation.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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268. Assertion : Bacillus butschli is true bacterium.

Reason : Its cell wall is composed of acetyl muramic acid.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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269. Assertion : Plasmids are double-stranded extra chromosomal DNA.

Reason : Plasmids are possessed by eukaryotic cells.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: c

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270. Assertion : Pili are motile appendages of bacteria.

Reason : Pili participate in conjugation.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: d

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271. Assertion : Cell secretion does not occur in bacteria.

Reason : Golgi complex is absent in bacteria.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: d

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272. Assertion : Agrobacterium tumefaciens is the causative agent of crown gall disease of dicots.

Reason : Agrobacterium tumefaciens causes infection by entering the plant through wounds and injuries.

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

B. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: a

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273. Which of the following represents obligate anaerobes

A. Spirogyra

B. Pisum sativum

C. Onion

D. Methane bacteria

Answer: d

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274. Mycoplasma mycoides causes which of the following diseases

A. Boving pleuropneumonia

B. Inflammation of genitals

C. Agalactia

D. None of these

Answer: a

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275. Food material can be preserved at

A. High temperature

B. Osmotic pressure

C. Low temperature

D. All of the above

Answer: d

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276. The bacteria which lacks flagella and moves by gliding are included in

A. Spirochaetes

B. Rickettsia

C. Myxobacteria

D. Eubacteria

Answer: c

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277. Select the correct match

$A.$	Nitrosomonas	–	Nitrite to nitrate
$B.$	Thiobacillus	–	Denitrification
$C.$	Nostoc	–	Free-living nitrogen-fixer
$D.$	Azotobacter	–	Anaerobic nitrogen-fixer

A. A and B

B. C and D

C. B and C are wrong

D. B and D

Answer: c

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278. Pasteurization is heating at

A. $120^{\circ} C$ for 60 minutes

B. $60-70^{\circ} C$ for 30 minutes

C. $70^{\circ} C$ for 60 minutes

D. $80^{\circ} C$ for 30 minutes

Answer: b

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279. Exotoxin is produced by

A. Gram positive bacteria

B. Gram negative bacteria

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: a

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280. Clover phyllody is caused by

A. Spirochaetes

B. Protoplasts

C. Spheroplasts

D. Mycoplasmas

Answer: d

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281. The murein found in bacterial cell is

A. Derivative of protein

B. Derivative of fat

C. Derivative of organic acids

D. Derivative of sugars

Answer: d

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282. Koch's postulates are not applicable to

A. T.B.

B. Leprosy

C. Cholera

D. Diphtheria

Answer: b

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283. The purple sulphur bacteria use hydrogen sulphide and release sulphur but not oxygen. Which of the following agrees with above observation

A. The H_2 that resuces CO_2 comes from H_2S that liberates sulphur

B. Photosynthesis does not require chlorophyll

C. Photosynthesis consist of a light and a dark reaction

D. The H_2 which reduces CO_2 in photosynthesis comes from H_2O that releases O_2

Answer: a

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284. Why bacteria do not survive in the salt pickle which has high salt contents

A. Salt retards the rate of reproduction of bacteria

B. Bacteria do not get light for photosynthesis

C. Due to plasmolysis bacteria die

D. Essential elements for bacterial viability are not present in the pickle

Answer: c

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285. For reproduction, 'endospores' are formed in the following genera

A. Bacillus and Clostridium

B. Mucor and Bacillus

C. Monococcus and Clostridium

D. Saccharomyces and clostridium

Answer: a

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286. Match column I with Column II and select the correct option given below

	Column I		Column II
$A.$	Aerobic	1.	Frankia
$B.$	Cyanobacteria	2.	Azospirillum
$C.$	Casuarina	3.	Clostridium
$D.$	Tropical grasses	4.	Aulosira
		5.	Azotobacter

A. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

B. A-3, B-5, C-4, D-2

C. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-5

D. A-5, B-4, C-1, D-2

Answer: d

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287. Which bacterium causes cotton destruction

A. Clostridium botulinum

B. Spirochaeta cytophaga

C. Mycobacterium

D. Vibrio

Answer: b

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288. Bactroids are

A. Enlarged non-motile celluar bacteria Rhizobium leguminosarum in root nodules of legumes

B. A bacterial cell infected with viruses

C. A motile bacterium

D. Nitrosomonas bacteria in soil

Answer: a

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289. Activity of notrogenase in nitrogen fixing micro-organisms can be seen when

A. Methane is converted to ethane

B. Ethane is converted to methane

C. Ethylene is converted to acetylene

D. Acetylene is converted or reduced to ethylene

Answer: c

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290. Azotobacter and Polymyxa are example of

A. Symbiotic nitogen fixation

B. Non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation

C. Disease causing bacteria

D. Ammonifying bacteria

Answer: b

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291. Match the type of bacteria listed in column I with their activity given in column II. Choose the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns

	Column-I (Types of bacterial)		Column-II (Activity)
$A.$	Steptomyces	$p.$	Food poisoning
$B.$	Rhizobium	$q.$	Source of antibiotics
$C.$	Nitrosomonas	$r.$	Nirogen fixation
$D.$	Acetobacter	$s.$	Nitrification
		$t.$	Vinegar synthesis

A. A=q, B=r, C=p, D=t

B. A=q, B=r, C=s, D=t

C. A=s, B=t, C=p, D=r

D. A=t, B=p, C=r, D=s

Answer: b

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292. 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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293. Pullorum disease of poultry is caused by

A. Hemophilus

B. Clostridium

C. Salmonella

D. Mycobacterium

Answer: c

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294. Which of the following is a seed borne disease

A. Bacterial blight of rice

B. Kharia of paddy

C. Whiptail of Brassica

D. All of these

Answer: a

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