

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN BOOK COMPANY BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

KINGDOM FUNGI (KINGDOM MYCOTA)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Fungi differ Algae in having

A. mainly cellulosic cell wall

B. mainly cell wall of chitin

C. unicellular nonjackete sex organs

D. stacrh as reserve food

Answer: B

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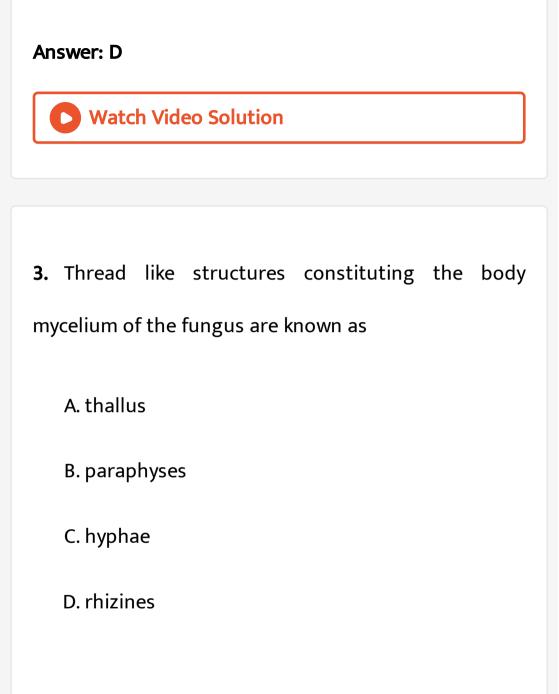
2. The tungus which is commonly associated in ectomycorhiza belonge to

A. zygomycetes

B. oomycetes

C. deutermycetes

D. basidiomycetes



Answer: C



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4. Mycology (Mycetology) is a branch which deals with the study of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Viruses

D. Bacteria

Answer: B

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5. Fungi differ from other kingdoms in being

A. unicellular decomposers

B. unicellular consumers

C. multicellular decomposers

D. multicellular consumers

Answer: C

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6. In fungi, food is manily stored in the form of

A. glycogen and oil drops

B. glucose

C. starch

D. chitin

Answer: A

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7. In endomycorrhiza, the fungus is commonly

A. zygomycetes

B. oomycetes

C. deutermycetes

D. basidiomycetes

Answer: A

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8. What is unique in the cell wall of fungi?

A. N-Muramic acid

B. N-Acetyl glucosamine

C. Cellulose

D. Diaminopimelic acid

Answer: B



9. The mode of nutrition in all fungi is always

A. auotrophic

B. saprophytic

C. parasitic

D. heterotrophic

Answer: D



10. Part of fungal hyphae known to occur inside cortical cells is

A. endomycorrhiza

B. ectomycorrhiza

C. lichen

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: A



11. VAM contains

A. saprophytic bacteria

B. saprophytic fungi

C. symbiotic fungi

D. symbiotic bacteria

Answer: C



12. Mycorrhiza is

A. symbiotic association of a soil fungus and roots

of higher plants

B. parasitic association between a fungus and

roots of seeded plants

C. saprophytic association between a fungus and

roots of seeded plants

D. symbiotic association between an algae and

fungi

Answer: A

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13. Mycorrhizae are symbiotic association of fungi with

roots of higher plants. These are useful for plants due

to their following at tribute

A. fixing atmospheric nitrogen

B. enhancing absorption of nutrients like P, Cu, B, K,

Zn from soil

C. killing atmospheric nitrogen in nearby area

D. providing resistance against abiotic stress

Answer: B



14. Fungi and algae show similarity in

A. presence of sexual reproduction

- B. paramylon as food reserve
- C. constitution of cell wall
- D. having similar chlorophylls

Answer: A



15. Blue green mould is known as

A. Rhizopus

B. Mucor

C. Penicillium

D. Agaricus

Answer: C

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16. Heterothallism refers to

A. fusion is not accompanied with zygote

formation

B. fusion between morphologically similar strains

C. fusion between the strains of structurally similar

and physiologically different

D. all of the above.

Answer: C

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17. Heterothallism is a device to prevent

A. outbreeding

B. crossing over

C. inbreeding

D. none of these

Answer: C

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18. Technically homothallic mycelium is described as

A. self compatible

B. self sterile

C. unisexual

D. all of these

Answer: A



19. In Sac fungi (ascomycetes) the ascospores occur in

sac like body known as

A. asucs

B. basidium

C. ascocarp

D. basidiocarp

Answer: A

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20. The name Club fungi is given to basidiomycetes

due to the presence of

A. club shaped basidia

B. club shaped basidiospores

C. hymenium of basidia

D. water droplet mechanism for dehiscence of

basidiospores

Answer: A



21. A sprophyte which can also become a parasite is known as

A. facultative saprophyte

B. facultative parasite

C. obligate saprophyte

D. obigate parasite

Answer: B



22. An obligate paraiste is one which

A. always requires a living host

- B. is normally a parasite but can become a saprophyte
- C. always requires dead organic matter to live on
- D. is usually a saprophyte but can become a

parasite

Answer: A



23. Pencillium and yeast belong to class

A. Ascomycetes

- B. Phycomycetes
- C. Schizomycetes
- D. Zygomycetes

Answer: A

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24. A multicellular mass of filaments that spreads through the organic matter being used by fungi is called

A. mycelium

B. hyphae

C. ascocarp

D. fruiting body

Answer: A



25. All members of fungi imperfecti (Deuteromycetes)

group lack

A. sexual reproduction

B. spores

C. sexual reproduction

D. hyphae

Answer: A

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26. Fungi producing 2 to 4 meiospores on the tip of a

club shaped structure belong to

A. asomycetes

B. phycomycetes

C. basidiomycetes

D. deuteromycetes



27. The sexual reproduction whereby vegetative cells come in contact and sexual apparatus is alltogther absent is known as

A. parthenogenesis

B. somatogamy

C. plasmogamy

D. hologamy

Answer: B



28. Dikaryophase/ Dikaryon formation is particularly a

charactericstic feature of

A. all fungi

B. oomycetes and ascomycetes

C. ascomycetes and basidiomycetes

D. only basidiomycetes

Answer: C



29. Which is the "perfect stage" of the fungus?

A. When it reproduces sexually

B. When it reproduces asexually.

C. When it form perfect resting spores.

D. When the fungus is perfectly healthy

Answer: A

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30. The term 'Black mould' indicates the presence of

A. black coloured hyphae in Rhizopus

- B. black coloured pigments in hyphae
- C. black pin head like structures present on the

mycuelium

D. black coloured rhizoidal hyphae

Answer: C

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31. Which of the following is not pathogenic?

A. Yeast

B. Albugo

C. Alternaria

D. Ustilago

Answer: A

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32. Binucleate spores of Puccinia graminis released from Barberis (Barberry) leaf and responsible for initial infection in a wheat plant are called as

A. pycnispores

B. aeciospores

C. uredospores

D. teleutospores

Answer: B

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33. The fungus growing frequently on stale bread is known as

A. Rhizopus stolonifer

B. Penicillium notatum

C. Agaricus campestris

D. Aspergillus fumgatus



34. Coenocytic, aseptate hyphae are a characteristic feature of

A. Penicillium

B. Agaricus

C. Yeast

D. Rhizopus

Answer: D



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35. As regards the mode of nutrition is concerned, Bread mould is considered to be a

A. parasite

B. saprophyte

C. shows mutualism

D. epiphyte

Answer: B

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36. One of the following units hepls the Rhizopus for

perennation

A. chlamydospores

B. ascosporse

C. sporangiospores

D. oidia

Answer: A



37. The life cycle of moulds/ Rhizopus/ Mucor is

A. isomorphic

B. haplontic

C. diplontic

D. heteromorphic

Answer: B

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38. In Rhizoups species, the sexual reproduction takes

place between two gametangia containing

coenogmaete by the process of

A. oogamy

- B. somatogamy
- C. gemetangial copulation
- D. gametangial contact

Answer: C



39. Zygospores formed by the conjugation of coenogametangia are

A. thin walled and blue green

B. thick walled and black

C. thick walled and green

D. thin walled and bluish.

Answer: B



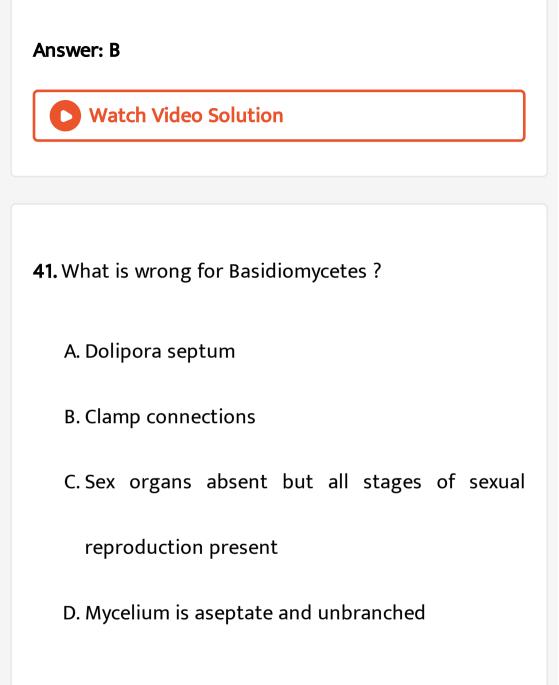
40. Uninucleated and pigmented conidia are a characteristics features of

A. Rhizopus

B. Penicillium

C. Agaricus

D. Yeast



Answer: D





42. Dikaryotization (n+n) in Agaricus is brought about

by

A. clamp connections

B. somatogamy between two hyphae of different

strains

C. both correct

D. basidiospores

Answer: B

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43. A fungus contains cells with two nuclei from different genomes. The nuclei do not fuse but divide independently and simultaneously as new cells are formed. It belongs to

A. phycomycetes

B. zygomycetes

C. deutermycetes

D. basidiomycetes

Answer: D

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44. Dolipore septa are found in

A. Basidiomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Deutermycetes

D. Oomycetes

Answer: A

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45. Asexual spores in ascomycetes are mainly

A. ascospores

B. conidia

C. zoospores

D. sporangiospores

Answer: B

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46. Where does meiosis occur in mushroom?

A. In basidiocap

B. In basidium

C. paraphysis

D. Gills

Answer: B

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47. The umbrella shaped structure of the basidiocarp

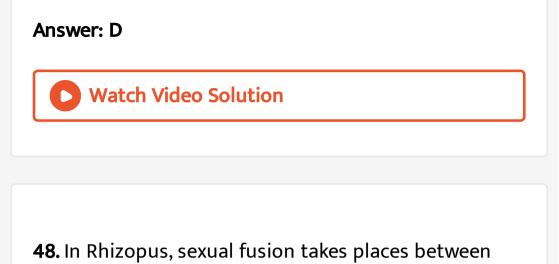
of Agaricus is known as

A. stipe

B. gill

C. hymenium

D. pileus



A. two coenogametangia

B. two gametes

C. two hyphae

D. two sporangia

Answer: A

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49. In yeast, meiosis occurs in

A. ascospores

B. metulae

C. ascus

D. dikaryon

Answer: C

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50. An example in which reproductive structues lack a

layer of sterile vegetative cells surrounding the egg is

A. Funaria

B. Yeast

C. Riccia

D. Cycas

Answer: B

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51. The characters related to ascomycetes are

A. separate branched mycelium

B. mitospores produced exogenously in chains

C. 4-8 ascospores inside a sac like ascus

D. all of the above.

Answer: D



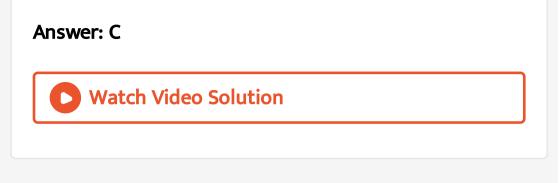
52. Yeast are

A. aerobic and prokaryotic

B. anaerobic and prokaryotic

C. facultative aerobic and eukaryotic

D. facultative anaerobic and eukaryotic



- 53. Yeasts grow abundantly on
 - A. cow Dung and Cow urine
 - B. orgainc matter rich in sugar
 - C. organic matter rich in fats
 - D. nectar

Answer: B



54. Yeasts differ from bacteria in being

A. unicellular

B. eukaryotic

C. prokaryotic

D. akaryotic

Answer: B

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55. The nonmycelial unicellular ascomycetes having no

fruiting bodies are known as

A. Yeasts

B. Blue moulds

C. Lichens

D. Mushrooms

Answer: A



56. Mostly the yeasts are

A. parasites

B. saprophytes

C. epihpytes

D. symbionts

Answer: B

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57. The common example of budding yeasts is

A. Schizosaccharomyces

B. Saccharomyces

C. Saccharomycoides

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: B Watch Video Solution

58. The pricipal agent of industrial fermentation and bread making is

A. Schizosaccharomyces octosporus

B. Saccharomyces cerevisae

C. Saccharomycse ellipsiodeus

D. none of the above.

Answer: B



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59. Pseudomycelium in yeasts is produced at the time of

A. budding

B. fission

C. sexual reprodution

D. never formed

Answer: A



60. The yeasts differ from Penicillium in being

A. unicellular

B. multicellular

C. parasitic

D. saprophytic

Answer: A

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61. Bread becomes porous due to release of CO_2 by

the action of

A. yeast

B. bacteria

C. virus

D. protozoans

Answer: A



62. Lichen is a symbiotic association of

A. an alga and a fungus

B. alga and bacteria

C. fungus and bacteriophages

D. bacteria

Answer: A

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63. What is correct for isidia in lichens ?

A. They help in nitrogen fixation

B. They increase photsynthesis

C. They are detachable and help in sexaul

reproduction

D. All of the above.

Answer: B

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64. A lichen able to fix nitrogen also is called

A. azotodesmic lichen

B. corticolus lichen

C. lignocolus lichen

D. saxicolous lichen

Answer: A



65. Most of the lichens consist of

A. blue green algae and ascomycetes

B. green algae and ascomycetes

C. green alage and basidiomycetes

D. blue green alage and basidiomycetes

Answer: B

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66. The lichens can be used

A. as antibiotic and litmus

B. in perfumes and scent sticks

C. as food by man and reindeers

D. all of those

Answer: D

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67. Lichens multiply by

A. conidia

B. oidia

C. ascospores

D. soredia

Answer: D

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68. Which is not a lichen?

A. Reindeer moss

B. Rock flowers

C. Stone mushroom

D. Puff balls

Answer: D

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69. Reinder moss is a lichen used as food by man. This

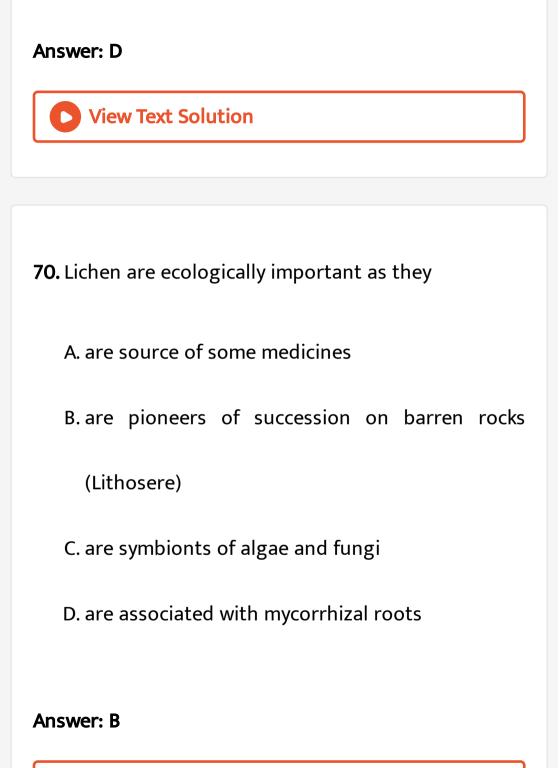
belongs to the genus

A. Cetraria

B. Lobaria

C. Usnea

D. Cladonia





71. Lichens growing on rocks are called

A. corticolous

B. coprophilous

C. terricolous

D. saxicolous

Answer: D



72. In lichens, the nonstalked, noncorticated, detachable powderyn masses containing few algal cells and cloesly covered by fungal hyphae are called

A. soredia

B. gonidia

C. sporangiophore

D. metulae

Answer: A



73. Lichens are

A. commensal

B. dual/composite organism

C. saprophyte

D. all the above

Answer: B

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74. Aspergillus species are important in industries as

they produce

A. citric acids, gluconic acid and oxalic acid

B. Ergot

C. Litmus

D. all of the above.

Answer: A

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75. Primary host of Puccinia graminis triticl causing

rust in

A. Rice

B. Wheat

C. Grass

D. Bamboo

Answer: B

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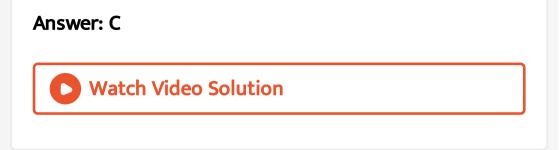
76. The primary infection in stem rust of wheat is caused by

A. basidiospores

B. uredospores

C. aeciospores

D. teleutospores



77. Spores helpful for secondary infections in the spread of stem rust of wheat is

A. aeciospores

B. uredospores

C. teleutospores

D. basidiospores

Answer: B



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78. Sexual stages of Puccinia graminis tritici are confined to

A. Wheat

B. Barberry

C. Thallictrum

D. none of these

Answer: A

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79. The inflammation of mucous membrane of throat and mouth (thrush) and vaginitis is due to

A. Trichophyton

B. Epidermophyton

C. Candida

D. Torula

Answer: C



80. White Rust of Crucifers is due to

A. Albugo candia (=Cystopus candidus)

- B. Cercospora personata
- C. Colletorichum falcatum
- D. Pythium debaryanum

Answer: A



81. Late blight of Potato is due to

A. Phytophthora

B. Alternaria

C. Phythium

D. Colletotrichum falcatum

Answer: B

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82. Rice crop was destroyed by a fungus which resulted in Bengal famine (1942-43). It was due to

A. Xanthomons malvacearum

B. Pyricularia oryzae

C. Helminthosporium oryzea

D. Puccinia graminis



83. A fungus whose extract of sclerotia can be chemically altered to produce powerful hallucinogenic drug (LSD) is

A. Claviceps purpurea

B. Aspergillus flavus

C. Amanita caesarea

D. Psilocybe mexicana

Answer: A



84. The species of Penicillium used in ripening/maturation of cheese other than P camturmberti is

A. P. notatum

B. P. chrysogenum

C. P. roqueforti

D. P. vermiculatum

Answer: C



85. A carcinogen present in the mould Aspergillus flavus which grows in ground nuts and storage grains is

A. Phenacetin

B. vinyl chloride

C. Aflatoxin

D. Benzidine

Answer: C

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86. Red rot of sugarcane is a serious epiphytotic disease of sugar cane. It is caused by

A. Alfernaria solani

B. Colletotrichum falcatum

C. Gibberella fuji kuroi

D. Fusarium oxysporum

Answer: B



87. Fungi resemble to

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Tracheophytes

Answer: A

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88. Sexual reproduction in fungi in which flagel-lated

gametes differentiate and fuse is known as

A. spermatogamy

B. planogametic copulation

C. gametangial copulation

D. gametangial contact

Answer: B

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89. Fusion between two morphologically similar but physiologically and genetically different thali of opposite strains in fungus is known as

A. homothallism

B. anisogamous

C. heterothallism

D. isogamous

Answer: C

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90. A unicellular fungus is

A. Penicillium

B. Mucor

C. Saccharomyces

D. Puccinia

Answer: C



91. In Mycorrhizae, the association between fungus and host root is

A. highly specific

B. competitive

C. parasitic

D. not very specific

Answer: D

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92. Mycorrhiza works as

A. modified shoot

B. a root hair in adverse condition

C. an organism for propagation

D. mechanical tissus for support

Answer: B

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93. Meiosis occurs in the life cycle of Rhizopus during

A. formation of gemetangium

- B. germination of zygospore
- C. formation of germ sporangium
- D. formation of aplanospores

Answer: B



94. Ascus in ascomycetes contains 8 as cospores.

These are formed as a result of

A. two meiosis

B. one meiosis and one mitosis

C. four mitosis

D. one meiosis and two mitosis

Answer: B

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95. The dikaryon in basidiomycetes is indicative of

A. karyogamy

B. plasmogamy

C. isogamy

D. syngamy

Answer: B



96. In which fungus is the dikaryotic stage long lasting

A. Club fungi

?

B. Imperfect fungi

C. Sca fungi

D. Zygospore fungi

Answer: A

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97. Which one is not related to perfect stage of fungus

A. Zygospores

B. Meiospores

C. Ascospores

D. Mitospores

Answer: D

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98. Number of spore stages in Puccinia is

A. five

B. four

C. three

D. two

Answer: A

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99. Poisonous mushrooms are popularly called

A. Puff Balls

B. Toad Stools

C. Bracket fugi

D. Sponge Mushrooms

Answer: B

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100. Part of the mushroom visible above ground is

A. ascus

B. ascocarp

C. basidiocarp

D. assimilative part

Answer: C



101. The meiospores of yeast are nonmotile and called

A. aeciospores

B. aplanospores

C. ascospores

D. basidispores

Answer: C

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102. Laevening of bread is brought about by

A. Agaricus

B. yeast

C. Bacteria

D. Rhizopus

Answer: B

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103. Saccharomyces is used in

A. pasteurization

B. preservation

C. Tanning

D. bakery and wine

Answer: D

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104. Oidia resemble yeast in

A. fermentation

B. sexual reproduction

C. being diploid

D. all of these

Answer: A

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105. Which one of the following is popularly called

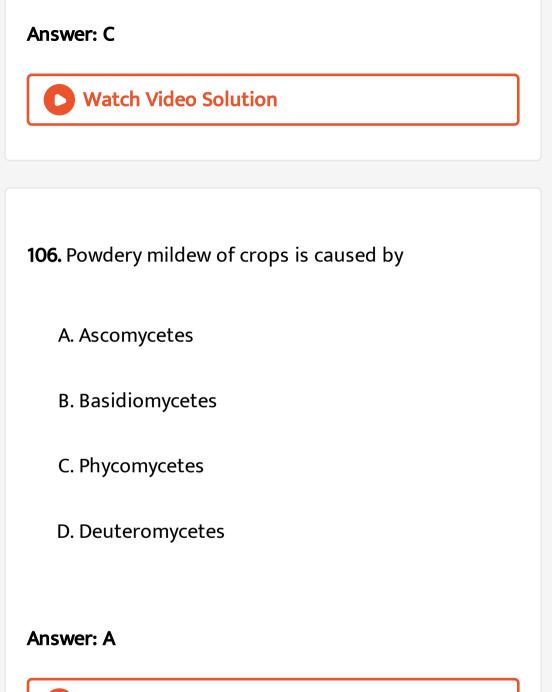
eukaryotic E. coli?

A. Neurospora

B. Rhizopus

C. Saccharomyces

D. Eubacteria



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107. The first antibiotic penicillin was isolated from

- A. Penicillium notatum
- B. P. chrysogenum
- C. P.roqueforti
- D. P. vermiculatum

Answer: A



108. What does Claviceps cause ?

A. Rust

B. Smut

C. Ergotism

D. Angina

Answer: C

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109. Chitin is chemically

A. N-acetyl glucosamine

B. N-acetyl muramic acid

C. N-acetyl gluconic acid

D. α -derivative of cellulose

Answer: A

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110. An asomycetous fungus is

A. Yeast

B. Phytophthora

C. Puccinia

D. Agaricus

Answer: A



111. Yeasts are unicellular but placed in Fungi because

A. yeasts are acellular

B. yeasts reproduce by fungal methods

C. yeasts have cellulosic cell wall

D. yeasts have pectin

Answer: B

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112. Fungi and bacteria are

A. producers

B. consumers

C. reducers/decomposers

D. none of these

Answer: C

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113. Clamp connections occur in

A. Haplomycetes

- B. Saccharomycetes
- C. Basidiomycetes
- D. Ascomycetes

Answer: C



114. Which of the following environment conditions

are essential for optimum growth of Mucor on a piece

of bread

- A. Temperature of about $25\,^\circ\,C$
- B. Temperature of about $5^{\,\circ}\,C$
- C. Relative humidity of about 5%

D. Relative humidity of about 95%

E. A shady place

F. A brightly illuminated place

Choose the answer from the follwoing options

A. B, D and E only

B. B, C and F only

C. A, C and E only

D. A, D and E only

Answer: D



115. Fruiting body formed from a filamentous heterotrophic organism which is known for its nutritive value for humans is

A. Crernocarp

B. Acervulus

C. Basidiocarp

D. Akinete

Answer: C



116. Find the incorrect match

A. Phytophthora infestans- Late blight of potato

B. Sclerospora graminicola - Downy mildews

C. Candida albicans - Oral thrush

D. Claviceps - Powdery mildews

Answer: D

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117. Mycelium of Mucor/Rhizopus is

A. septate and unicellular

B. septate and multicellular

C. aseptate and uninucleate

D. coenocytic

Answer: D



118. A fungus, which is commonly called 'Honey mushroom is

A. Morchella

B. Geaster

C. Armillaria

D. Claviceps

Answer: C

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119. Which one of the following is a wood-rotting fungus ?

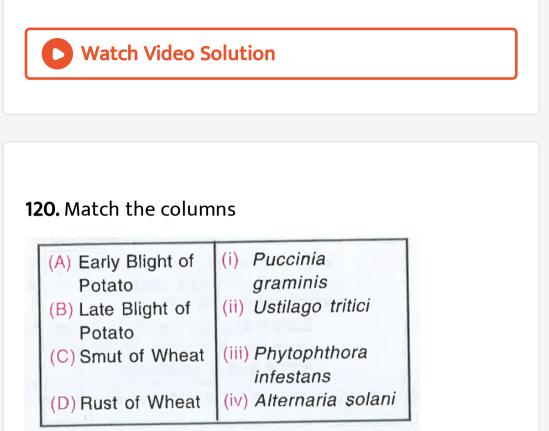
A. Agaricus

B. Lycoperdon

C. Morchella

D. Polyporus

Answer: D



A. (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

B. (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)

C. (A)-(ii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)

D. (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)

Answer: B

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121. Find the correct match

A. Phytophthora infestans - Early blight of potato

B. Albugo candida - white rust of crucifers

C. Puccinia gramins - Loose smut of wheat

D. all of the above.

Answer: B



122. Which one of the following is endogenously produced ?

A. Ascospores

B. Basidiospores

C. Conidiospores

D. All of the above.

Answer: A

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123. The staple crop in Ireland was completely destryed in 1844-1846, by a fungal disease resulting in a great famine. The causal organism in this case was

A. Puccinia graminis

B. Ustilago tritici

C. Phytophthora infestans

D. Claviceps purpurea

Answer: C



124. Consider the following stages

- 1. Spermogonial 2. Aecial
- 3. Uredial 4. Telial
- 5. Basidial

The correct sequene of these stages in the life-cycle of

Puccinia graminis tritici is

A. 2,1,4,3,5

B. 1,2,4,5,3

C. 1,2,3,4,5

D. 2,1,4,5,3

Answer: C





125. Mycorrhizal association controls root affecting pathogens in plants because

A. Mycorrhizal fungi colonize the roots and act as a

barrier during infection

B. Mycorrhizal fungi help phosphorus uptake

C. Mycorrhizal fungi help during stress and shock

D. Mycorrhizal fungi produce toxins against

pathogens

Answer: D



126. Which of the following information can be used to distinguish yeast from bacterial cells?

A. Fungi are more significant animal pathogens

than bacteria

B. Unlike fungi, bacterial species contain rigid cell

walls

- C. Yeast are much larger than bacterial cells
- D. Fungi species lack internal cell structures

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Answer: C

127. Saprophyte is an organism that depends on dead plant or animal tissue for a source of nutrition and metabolic energy. Which ot the following is the most appropriate definition of a fungus?

A. Eukaryotic multicellular heterotroph

B. Parasitic, eukaryotic plant

C. Saprophytic plants

D. Saprophytic heterotroph

Answer: D



128. All of following are characteristic of fungi EXCEPT

A. Fungal diseases are responsive to antibiotic

therapy

B. Fungi are usually present in a haploid state

C. Fungi are possess chitin cell walls

D. Fungi can reproduce sexually and asexually

Answer: A

129. Ergot of rye is caused by a species of

A. Ustilago

B. Claviceps

C. Erysiphe

D. Phytophthora

Answer: B

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130. Mycorrhiza is found in

A. oligotrophic soil

B. eutrophic soil

C. both (1) and (2)

D. none

Answer: A



131. Which pair belongs to basidiomycetes?

A. Peziza and stink horns

B. Morchella and mushrooms

C. Puff balls and Amanita sp.

D. Puff balls and Claviceps

Answer: C

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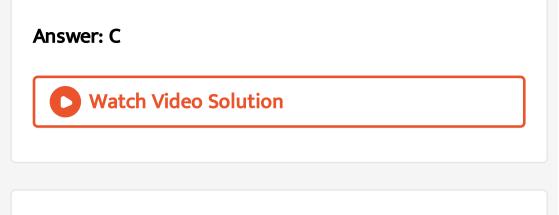
132. Which one is the wrong pairing for the disease and its causal organisum?

A. Loose smut of wheat - Ustilago nuda

B. Root - knot of vegetables - Meloidogy- ne sp.

C. Late blight of potato - Alternaria solani

D. Black rust of wheat - Puccinia graminis



133. Edible part of mushroom is

A. basidiocarp

B. primary mycelium

C. fungal hyphae

D. basidiospores

Answer: A



134. Match column I with column II and select the correct option.

- Column I (Kingdom)
- (A) Morels
- (B) Smut
- (C) Bread mould
- (D) Imperfect fungi

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

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

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

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

Column II (Class)

- 1. Deuteromycetes
- 2. Ascomycetes
- 3. Basidiomycetes
- 4. Phycomycetes

Answer: B



135. Which one single organism or the pair of organisms is correctly group?

A. Lichen is a composite organsim formed from the

symbiotic association of analgae and a protozoan

B. Yeast used in making bread and beer is a fungus

C. Nostoc and Anabaena are examples of Protista

D. Paramecium and plasmodium belong to the

same kingdom as that of Penicillum

Answer: B

136. 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

137. Wonder drug is extracted from

A. Aspergillium

B. Claviceps

C. Penicillium

D. Albugo

Answer: C

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138. Coenocytic mycelium is characteristic feature of n

A. Phycomycetes

- B. Ascomycetes
- C. Basidiomycetes
- D. Dueteromycetes

Answer: A



139. Which of the organism is used as food?

A. Bracket fungi

B. Agaricus

C. Claviceps

D. Moulds

Answer: B

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140. Lichens are composite organisms consisting of an

alga and _____

A. Mosses

B. Fungus

C. Protozoa

D. Bacterium

Answer: B Watch Video Solution 141. Which of the following fungi contains hallucinogens A. Ustilago sp. B. Mrochellasculenta C. Amanita muscaria

D. Neursopora sp.

Answer: C



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

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Ascomycetes

Answer: A

143. Choose the wrong statement

A. Penicillium is multicellular and produces

antibiotics

B. Neurospora is used in the study of biochemical

genetics

C. Morels and truffles are poisonous mushrooms

D. Yeast is unicellular and useful in fermentation

Answer: C



144. Which the following are most suitable indicators

of SO_2 pollution in the environment ?

A. Lichens

B. Conifers

C. Algae

D. Fungi

Answer: A



145. One of the major compnents of cell wall of most

fungi is

A. Peptidoglycan

B. Cellulose

C. Hemicellulose

D. Chitin

Answer: D



146. Which one of the following is wrong for fungi

A. They are eukaryotic

B. All fungi possess a purely cellulosic cell wall.

C. They are heterotrophic.

D. They are both unicellular and multicellular

Answer: B

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147. Mycorrhizae are the example of

A. Fungistasis

B. Amensalism

C. Antibiosis

D. Mutualism

Answer: D

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148. After karyogamy followed by meiosis, spres are produced exogenously in

A. Saccharomyces

B. Agaricus

C. Alternaria

D. Neurospora

Answer: B

