



# **BIOLOGY**

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**BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)**

**KINGDOM PROTISTA (UNICELLULAR  
EUKARYOTES)**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The term 'Protista' was introduced by a German Biologist and Philosopher

A. John Ray

B. Robert Grant

C. Ernst Haeckel

D. Leuckart

**Answer: C**



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

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

**Answer: A**



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3. The group often referred to as the 'garbage' of classification, contains

A. slime moulds

B. simple algae

C. simple animals

D. all organisms not placed in other groups

**Answer: D**



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4. Whittaker's system of classification implies that unicellular eukaryotes are primarily precursors of the

A. plants

B. fungi

C. animals

D. plants, fungi and animals

**Answer: D**



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5. Which of the following is a slime mould

A. Thiobacillus

B. Anabaena

C. Rhizopus

D. Physarum

**Answer: D**



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6. Diatoms are

A. Euglenoids

B. Chrysophytes

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Pyrrophytes

**Answer: B**



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7. The 'fire' algae responsible for red tides are the red dinoflagellates, which are

A. Ceratium

B. Gonyaulax

C. Gymnodinium

D. (2) and (3)

**Answer: D**



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**8.** Most green euglenoids store their carbohydrates as



A. starch

B. glycogen

C. cellulose

D. paramylum

**Answer: D**



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**9. Diatoms are unusual in that their vegetative cells are typically**

A. haploid

B. diploid

C. both (1) & (2)

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Which creatures are the direct or indirect food of all the creatures on the ocean's surface?

A. Protozoans

B. Plankton

C. Fish

D. Aquatic insects

**Answer: B**



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**11. Chrysophytes store food as**

A. starch

B. protein

C. oil

D. both (1) and (2)

**Answer: C**



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

A. poisoned with neurotoxin

B. rich in proteins

C. dead

D. rich in minerals.

**Answer: A**



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**13. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in**

A. Amoeba

B. Navicula

C. Plasmodium

D. Euglena

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Protists having noncontractile pusule are

A. ciliates

B. dinoflagellates

C. sporozoans

D. euglenoids

**Answer: B**



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**15.** Which colourless protistan shows bioluminescence?

A. Navicula

B. Noctiluca

C. Dictyostelium

D. Phacus

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Which one of the following organisms acts as connecting link in possessing characters of plants and animals ?

A. Euglena

B. Bacteria



C. Mycoplasma

D. Paramecium

**Answer: A**



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**17.** Auxospores or rejuvenescent cells are characteristic of which of the followings ?

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Zooflagellates

D. Sporozoans

**Answer: B**



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**18. Golden Brown Protists are**

A. dinophyceae

B. bacillariophyceae

C. euglenophyceae

D. both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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**19. Longitudinal binary fission is found in**

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Euglena

D. None

**Answer: C**



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**20.** The cell wall is absent in

A. dinoflagellates

B. diatoms

C. euglenoids

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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21. Trichocysts are found in

- A. a number of dinoflagellates and Paramecium
- B. all dinoflagellates
- C. Paramecium
- D. protozoans

**Answer: A**



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22. PSP (paralytic shellfish poisoning) is connected with

A. Vorticella

B. Ephidicum

C. Gonyaulax

D. Ceratium

**Answer: C**



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**23.** A transparent bivalved siliceous shell (silica deposited in cellulosic cell wall) known as frustule is present in

A. dinoflagellates

B. diatoms

C. euglenoids

D. both (2) and (3)

**Answer: B**



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24. Which of the following are used as pollution indicators ?

- A. Diatoms
- B. Dinoflagellates
- C. Euglenoids
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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25. The alga/protist used for the construction of sound proof room is

A. Diatoms

B. Diatoms

C. Volvox

D. Fucus

**Answer: A**



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**26.** Diatoms resemble dinoflagellates in having

A. contractile vacuoles

B. flagella

C. fucoxanthin

D. lipids

**Answer: C**



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27. Which of the following malarial parasites has the longest incubation period ?

A. *P. vivax*

B. *P. ovale*

C. *P. malariae*

D. *P. falciparum*

**Answer: C**



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28. Diatomaceous earth is often accompanied by

- A. reserved carbohydrates
- B. deposits of stones
- C. petroleum fields
- D. deposits of coal

**Answer: C**



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29. G-6-P dehydrogenase deficiency is associated with hemolysis of :

A. Lymphocytes

B. RBCs

C. Platelets

D. Leucocytes

**Answer: B**



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30. The outer covering of which organism is used as abrasive for metal polishing ?

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Radiolarians

C. Sponge

D. Diatoms

**Answer: D**



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31. Fossil protists often associated with petroleum bearing rocks are

A. radiolarians

B. ciliates

C. foraminiferan shells

D. cellular slime moulds

**Answer: C**



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32. Mosquito Day is celebrated on

A. 20th August

B. 29th August

C. 30th November

D. 14th November

**Answer: A**



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**33.** In bioluminescence, chemical energy is changed into

- A. radiant energy
- B. biological energy
- C. mechanical energy
- D. chemical energy

**Answer: A**



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**34.** Phagotrophic nutrition is present in

A. dinoflagellates

B. euglenoids

C. slime molds

D. diatoms

**Answer: C**



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**35.** Slime moulds in the division Myxomycota

(true slime moulds) have

A. pseudoplasmodia

B. spores that develop into free-living  
amoeboid cells

C. spores that develop into flagellated  
gametes

D. feeding stages consisting of solitary  
individual cells.

**Answer: C**



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**36.** The mass of streaming protoplasm (wallless mass of multinucleate protoplasm) in plasmodial (acellular) slime moulds like *Physarum* is called the

A. sporocytes

B. sporangia

C. plasmodium

D. pseudoplasmodium

**Answer: C**



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**37.** Most phases of the life cycles of plasmodial  
slime moulds are

A. haploid

B. diploid

C. both (1) & (2)

D. polyploid

**Answer: B**



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**38. Multinucleate decomposer organism is**

A. Pelomyxa

B. Physarum

C. Dictyostelium

D. Arcella

**Answer: B**



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**39.** Branched veins with flowing protoplasm occur in

- A. acellular slime moulds
- B. cellular slime moulds
- C. euglenoids
- D. dinoflagellates

**Answer: A**



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**40.** The slug-like phase of the cellular slime mould life cycle is called a

- A. plasmodium
- B. pseudoplasmodium
- C. sporangium
- D. sporocyte



**Answer: B**



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**41. Slime moulds resemble fungi in**

A. somatic structure

B. fruiting body

C. mode of nutrition

D. all of these

**Answer: B**



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42. Erection of kingdom protista is justified by the organisms like

- A. Euglena and slime moulds
- B. Euglena and Chlamydomonas
- C. Paramecium and Amoeba
- D. Bacteria and viruses.

**Answer: A**



**43.** In the life cycle of cellular slime moulds, there is complete absence of

- A. pseudopodia
- B. sporangia
- C. anisogametes
- D. flagellated cells .

**Answer: D**



44. which is found in slime moulds but not in fungi ?

A. Nonmotile spores

B. Amoeboid adult

C. Zygote formation

D. Photosynthesis

**Answer: B**



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45. Cellulose digestion in termites is carried out by

- A. Monocystis
- B. Trichonympa
- C. Trichomonas
- D. Lophomonas

**Answer: B**



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**46.** Contractile vacuoles in protozoa serve the purpose of

A. water circulation

B. digestion

C. osmoregulation

D. excretion

**Answer: C**



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47. Trichomonas is found in the

A. genital tract of female rabbit

B. genital tract of male frog

C. genital tract of man

D. genital tract of woman where it causes  
leucorrhoea and irritation.

**Answer: D**



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**48.** Parasite of Kala-azar (dumdum fever) is transmitted by Sand fly (Phlebotomus) and is caused by

A. Giardia

B. Trypanosona

C. Leishmania donovani

D. Trichonympha

**Answer: C**



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**49.** Opalina lives as endoparasite in the gut of frog, which is

- A. uninucleate
- B. binucleate
- C. multinucleate
- D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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50. Egyptian pyramids are made of rocks formed from

A. nasal deposits of sea birds

B. silica deposits of radiolarians

C. limestone deposits of foraminiferan shells

D. diatomaceous earth

**Answer: C**



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51. Contractile vacuol of Amoeba is analogous to vertebrate

A. uriniferous tubules

B. pulsating heart

C. sweat glands

D. rectum

**Answer: A**



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52. If an Amoeba is placed in distilled water, its contractile vacuole

A. works slowly

B. works faste

C. disappears

D. divides

**Answer: B**



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53. If an Amoeba is placed in salt water, contractile vacuole

A. bursts

B. disappears

C. multiplies

D. enlarges

**Answer: B**



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54. In Amoeba nitrogenous wastes are expelled out through

- A. pseudopodia
- B. hyaline cap
- C. plasmalemma
- D. contractile vacuole

**Answer: D**



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55. A food vacuole of Amoeba is analogous to

A. sweat gland of mammals

B. typhlosole of earthworms

C. gastrovascular cavity of Hydra

D. nephrons of frog

**Answer: C**



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56. In Amoeba pseudopodia is formed due to

A. increase of osmotic tension

B. intake of excess water

C. excess of ATP in the system

D. sol-gel transformation of cytoplasm

**Answer: D**



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57. If a marine protozoan is transferred to fresh water medium

A. it remains static

B. it bursts

C. it shrinks

D. it enlarges but shrinks again.

**Answer: D**



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58. Pattern of reactions of Amoeba to light variations is

A. negative to bright and positive to dim light.

B. positive to bright light

C. negative to dim light

D. negative to both bright and dim lights

**Answer: A**



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59. What is the name of phenomenon involved in the intake of water through channel arising from plasmalemma ?

- A. circumfluence
- B. circumvellation
- C. ingestion
- D. pinocytosis

**Answer: D**



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**60.** Amoeba can digest

A. protein, starch, fat

B. protein only

C. starch and fat only

D. protein and fat only.

**Answer: A**



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61. The mode of ingestion of active prey in Amoeba is called

- A. circumfluence
- B. circumvellation
- C. import
- D. all of these

**Answer: B**



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62. Contractile vacuole of Amoeba is found surrounded by

A. many mitochondria

B. few ribosomes

C. few lysosomes

D. many ribosomes and lysosomes.

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Which animalcule is immortal ?

A. Paramecium

B. Plasmodium

C. Amoeba

D. Euglena

**Answer: C**



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**64.** Fresh water Amoeba and intestinal Amoeba are alike in

- A. possession of single contractile vacuole
- B. absence of cilia
- C. structure of cyst
- D. mechanism of dispersal.

**Answer: B**



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**65.** Amoeba is capable of regeneration. This is possible only from

- A. a nucleated bit of Amoeba
- B. an enucleate bit of Amoeba
- C. a young Amoeba
- D. an old Amoeba

**Answer: A**



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66. During binary fission nucleus divides

A. mitotically

B. meiotically

C. amitotically

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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**67.** An Amoeba transferred from a container X to another container Y developed a new contractile vacuole, but the vacuole disappeared again when the amoeba was transferred back to container X. The containers X and Y respectively contain

- A. fresh and marine water
- B. both contain fresh water
- C. marine and fresh water
- D. both contain marine water.

**Answer: C**



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**68.** Movement of Amoeba in response to current of air and water is termed as

A. rheotaxis

B. geotaxis

C. thigmotaxis

D. galvanotaxis

**Answer: A**



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**69.** Pseudopodia in Entamoeba and Amoeba are called

A. lobopodia

B. filopodia

C. reticulopodia

D. axopodia

**Answer: A**



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**70.** If pond of water becomes dry, Amoeba will

- A. enter in soil
- B. enter in body of vertebrates
- C. attach with gills of fishes
- D. undergo encystment.

**Answer: D**



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71. The conversion of plasmagel into plasmasol and vice versa in Amoeba was first studied by

A. Pantin

B. Hymen

C. Mast

D. Taylor

**Answer: C**



72. *Entamoeba histolytica* is an intestinal parasite found in human

A. colon/upper part of large intestine

B. duodenum

C. ileum

D. rectum

**Answer: A**





**73.** *Entamoeba histolytica* differs from *Amoeba* with absence of

A. Nucleus

B. Contractile vacuole

C. Endosome (Karyosome)

D. Food vacuole

**Answer: B**



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74. If kept in fresh water *Entamoeba histolytica* will

A. shrink

B. multiply

C. form cyst

D. expand and burst

**Answer: D**



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75. Which spreads the cysts of *Entamoeba histolytica* ?

A. Mosquito

B. Bedbug

C. Mouse

D. House fly

**Answer: D**



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76. Trophozoite of Entamoeba reproduces by

- A. binary fission
- B. multiple fission
- C. budding
- D. all

**Answer: A**



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77. Pathogenic nature of Entamoeba was discovered by

A. Pasteur

B. Koch

C. Jenner

D. Losch

**Answer: D**



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78. Which of the following has only one host ?

A. *P. vivax*

B. *Trypanosoma gambiense*

C. *Taenia solium*

D. *Entamoeba histolytica*.

**Answer: D**



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79. How many young amoebae hatch out from single cyst of *Entamoeba histolytica*?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 1

D. 2

**Answer: C**



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80. Entamoeba histolytica was discovered by

A. Losch

B. Lancisi

C. Ronald Ross

D. Lambie

**Answer: A**



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**81.** Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) is a disease transmitted by

A. Tse tse fly

B. Fire fly

C. May fly

D. Louse

**Answer: A**



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82. African sleeping sickness is due to

A. *Trypanosoma Jewzi* and transmitted by  
bed bug

B. *Trypanosoma gambiense*, transmitted by  
*Glossina palpalis*

C. *Entamoeba gingivalis*, transmitted by  
house fly

D. *Plasmodium vivax*, transmitted by Tse tse  
fly

**Answer: B**



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**83. Trypanosoma gambiense is**

A. digenetic

B. monogenetic

C. polygenetic

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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84. Trypanosoma gambiense is found in

A. large intestine

B. liver

C. blood

D. blood and cerebrospinal fluid

**Answer: D**



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**85. Infective stage of Plasmodium is**

A. schizont

B. trophozoite

C. sporozoite

D. gametocyte

**Answer: C**



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**86.** Life history of malarial parasite in Anopheles was described by

A. Ronald Ross

B. Grassi

C. Celli

D. Laveran

**Answer: B**



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**87.** Sexual phase of life cycle in Plasmodium occurs in

A. blood of man

B. gut of female Anopheles mosquito

C. salivary glands of Anopheles mosquito

D. body cavity of male Anopheles mosquito.

**Answer: B**



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**88.** Exoerythrocytic phase of life cycle in malarial parasite occurs in

A. liver of man

B. reticulo-endothelium of man

C. brain of man

D. stomach of mosquito

**Answer: A**



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**89.** Sporogony in the life of Plasmodium occurs  
in

A. RBC of man

B. liver of man

C. salivary glands of mosquito

D. stomach wall of mosquito.

**Answer: D**



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90. Quinine used in malarial disease is extracted from

A. Leaves of Ocimum

B. Bark of Cinchona

C. Bark of Cinnamon

D. Stem of Hevea

**Answer: B**



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91. Malaria fever is characterised by release of

A. cryptomerozoites

B. merozoites

C. schizont

D. trophozoite

**Answer: B**



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92. Gametocytes and erythrocytic cycle of malarial parasite occur in

- A. RBC/blood of man
- B. salivary glands of Anopheles
- C. stomach of female Anopheles
- D. stomach of male Anopheles.

**Answer: A**



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93. Schuffner's granules (dots) are found in malaria patient in the cells of

A. liver

B. RBC

C. signet ring trophozoite

D. gametocytes of Plasmodium.

**Answer: B**



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94. Sir Ronald Ross discovered that

A. malaria is caused by protozoans parasite

B. malaria is caused by foul air

C. four species of Plasmodium cause  
malaria

D. malaria is transmitted by female  
Anopheles.

**Answer: D**



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**95.** Who was the first to observe Plasmodium in the RBC of patient of malaria ?

A. Edward Jenner

B. Ronald Ross

C. Laveran

D. Louis Pasteur

**Answer: C**



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96. Malarial parasite can be best obtained from the patient

A. five hours after temperature becomes normal

B. when temperature rises with vigour

C. one hour before rise of temperature

D. any time.

**Answer: B**



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97. The motile zygote after fertilization in Plasmodium is called

A. oocyst

B. ookinete

C. gamont

D. trophozoites

**Answer: B**



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98. Malignant tertian malaria is caused by

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

**Answer: B**



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99. Shivering characteristic of malaria is caused when

A. schizonts act on reticulo-endothelial cells

B. schizonts enter the RBC

C. signet ring is formed

D. merozoites are liberated with toxin from RBC

**Answer: D**



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**100.** In malarial infection, lysolecithin which destroys RBC is secreted by

A. Liver

B. Plasmodium

C. Spleen

D. WBC

**Answer: C**



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**101.** Schizont stages of *Plasmodium vivax* in man are found in

- A. erythrocytes only
- B. erythrocytes and liver cells
- C. liver cells only
- D. erythrocytes, liver cells and spleen.

**Answer: B**



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**102.** Which stage of malarial parasite escapes digestion in stomach of mosquito ?

A. Gametocytes

B. Trophozoites

C. Merozoites

D. Sporozoites

**Answer: A**



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**103.** Quartan malaria is caused by Plasmodium

A. ovale

B. falciparum

C. malariae

D. vivax

**Answer: C**



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**104.** Cyst around the ookinete is

- A. partly secreted by the stomach wall
- B. wholly secreted by the stomach wall
- C. wholly secreted by the ookinete itself
- D. partly secreted by stomach wall and partly by the ookinete itself.

**Answer: D**



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105. Sporogony is performed in mosquito because

A. sporogony requires less (lower) temperature.

B. human blood has become over crowded.

C. human blood kills Plasmodium gametes.

D. of unknown reasons

**Answer: A**



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**106.** Signet ring stage is the characteristic of

- A. pre-erythrocytic schizogony
- B. exo-erythrocytic schizogony
- C. post-erythrocytic schizogony
- D. erythrocytic schizogony

**Answer: D**



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**107.** Point out the correct sequence of events of sporogony.

A. Zygote, ookinete, oocyst, sporozoite

B. Zygote, oocyst, ookinete, sporozoite

C. Ookinete, sporozoite, oocyst, sporoblast

D. Zygote, sporozoite, ookinete, oocyst.

**Answer: A**



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**108.** If gametocytes are not sucked by mosquito they

A. degenerate and die out

B. remain permanently inactive till death of the host

C. transform into active schizont

D. none of the above.

**Answer: A**



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**109.** Fertilization of male gamete and female gamete of Plasmodium takes place in

- A. stomach of the mosquito
- B. blood of Anopheles
- C. salivary gland of Anopheles
- D. blood stream of man.

**Answer: A**



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**110.** Interval between the entry of sporozoites into human blood and the first appearance of malarial symptoms is known as

- A. cycle of Golgi
- B. incubation period
- C. sporogony
- D. erythrocyte cycle.

**Answer: B**



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**111.** In malaria which of the following toxic chemicals released on rupturing of RSC causes chills and fever in malarial patient ?

A. Haematin

B. Haemozoin

C. Schuffner's granules

D. Hematocrit

**Answer: B**



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**112.** Just after a blood-meal, a female Anopheles will have in its stomach

- A. only white blood corpuscles
- B. white and red blood corpuscles
- C. only red corpuscles
- D. coagulated blood

**Answer: B**



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**113.** Paroxysm (recurrent attacks of fever) in tertian malaria occurs after every

A. 72 hours

B. 48 hours

C. 24 hours

D. 12 hours

**Answer: B**



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**114.** Fish that feeds upon mosquito larvae in ponds is

- A. Gambusia
- B. Utricularia
- C. Rohu
- D. Scoliodon

**Answer: A**



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**115.** Mepacrine and Paludrine are effective in the treatment of

- A. Amoebic dysentery
- B. Malaria
- C. Tapeworm infection
- D. Roundworm infestation

**Answer: B**



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**116. Most Paramecia inhabit**

A. fresh water

B. sea water

C. brackish water

D. land

**Answer: A**



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**117.** Which life function is carried on by a Paramecium but not by a neuron ?

A. Synthesis

B. Absorption

C. Regulation

D. Locomotion

**Answer: D**



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**118.** The function of neuromotor system in Para- mecium is concerned with

A. coordination of various stimuli and responses

B. ciliary beating

C. control of osmoregulation

D. control of digestion.

**Answer: B**



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**119.** Which of the following helps in anchorage and defence in Paramecium ?

A. Nematocyst

B. Oocyst

C. Trichocyst

D. Statocyst

**Answer: C**



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**120.** Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Micronucleus is made of trophochromatin.

B. Macronucleus is made of trophochromatin.

C. Micronucleus is made of idiochromatin

D. Both (2) and (3) are correct.

**Answer: D**



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**121.** In Paramecium which process serves a function similar to the circulation of blood in humans?

A. Movement of the cilia

B. Cyclosis

C. Intracellular synthesis

D. Hydrolysis

**Answer: B**



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122. Function of macronucleus is

- A. to control vegetative function
- B. to control reproduction
- C. both the above
- D. none of the above.

**Answer: A**



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**123.** Animal rotates on its longitudinal axis.

The reason behind it is

A. the more vigorous beat of longer cilia present in the oral groove than that of body surface.

B. the less vigorous beat of longer cilia present in the oral groove than that of body surface.

C. difference in length of cilia is not responsible.

D. more than one of the foregoing.

**Answer: A**



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**124.** Contractile vacuoles in Paramecium are

- A. 2 in number
- B. 6 in number
- C. 6 to 10 in number
- D. 1 in number

**Answer: A**



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**125.** Paramecium contains a dimorphic nucleus that has

- A. two micronuclei
- B. one macro & one or two micronuclei
- C. two macronuclei

D. one micro and one, two or more macro  
nuclei

**Answer: B**



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**126.** Transverse binary fission occurs in

A. Euglena

B. Paramecium

C. Hydra

D. Amoeba

**Answer: B**



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**127.** Two mating types of a variety of a species of Paramecium are

A. morphologically different and  
physiologically similar

B. morphologically similar and

physiologically different

C. physiologically similar

D. physiologically different.

**Answer: B**



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**128.** Exchange and mixing of genetic material takes place in Paramecium during



A. conjugation

B. binary fission

C. endomixis

D. encystment

**Answer: A**



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**129. Which one is filter feeder ?**

A. Spider

B. Euglena

C. Amoeba

D. Paramecium

**Answer: D**



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**130.** Which corresponds to parthenogenesis ?

A. Autogamy

B. Endomixis

C. Cytogamy

D. Amphimixis

**Answer: B**



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**131.** Autogamy in Paramecium corresponds to

A. cross fertilization

B. self fertilization

C. parthenogenesis

D. mortality

**Answer: B**



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**132.** Kappa particles are present in the cytoplasm of

A. sensitive Paramecia

B. killer Paramecia

C. both sensitive and killer Paramecia

D. none of the above.

**Answer: B**



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**133.** Kappa particles are called plasmagones and carry characters from parents to offspring. This is called

A. heredity

B. nuclear Inheritance

C. cytoplasmic inheritance

D. none of the above.

**Answer: C**



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**134.** Senility is unhealthy state of Paramecium in which overall activities of the animalcule become sluggish and Paramecium is likely to die.

It is due to

A. repeated conjugation

B. repeated binary fission

C. repeated endomixis

D. repeated autogamy

**Answer: B**



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**135.** Which species of Paramecium contains three nuclei ?

A. *P. caudatum*

B. *P. polycarpum*

C. *P. multimicronucleatum*

D. *P. aurelia*

**Answer: D**



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**136.** High temperature in malaria occurs after completion of



- A. erythrocytic cycle
- B. exo-erythrocytic cycle
- C. pre-erythrocytic cycle
- D. gametogony

**Answer: A**



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**137.** Leishmania tropica produces

- A. sleeping sickness

B. dysentery

C. oriental sore/Delhi sore

D. kala-azar

**Answer: C**



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**138.** Pebrine disease in silkworm is caused by

A. Nosema

B. Eimeria

C. Opalina

D. Vorticella

**Answer: A**



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**139.** A poultry disease liver coccidiosis is caused by a protozoan

A. Nosema

B. Eimeria

C. Balantidium

D. Giardia

**Answer: B**



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**140.** Polarity in Amoeba is determined by the location of

A. pseudopodia

B. uroid

C. hyaline cap

D. microridges

**Answer: B**



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**141.** Microridges on the surface of Amoeba help in

A. adhesion

B. respiration

C. excretion

D. osmoregulation

**Answer: A**



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**142.** In Amoeba , contractile vacuole is present

A. near trailing end

B. near advancing end

C. at the middle of body

D. any where inside the body

**Answer: A**



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**143.** Nuclear DNA of Amoeba is

A. single stranded

B. double helix

C. circular

D. like a clover leaf

**Answer: B**



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**144.** Grand old man of intestine is

A. Trypanosoma

B. Entamoeba

C. Giardia

D. E. coli

**Answer: C**





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**145.** Charcot-Leyden particles are found in faeces of man during infection of

A. *E. histolytica*

B. *Ascaris*

C. *T. gambiens*

D. *Entamoeba coli*

**Answer: A**



**146.** The active/trophozoite form of Entamoeba coli feeds upon

- A. blood
- B. mucosa and submucosa of colon
- C. RBC, mucosa and undigested food
- D. RBCs, tissue debris and bacteria

**Answer: D**



147. Which of the following is capable of reproducing sexually ?

A. Amoeba

B. Plasmodium

C. Euglena

D. Trypanosoma

**Answer: B**



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**148.** Common malarial parasite in India is

A. *P. falciparum*

B. *P. ovale*

C. *P. vivax*

D. *P. malarial*

**Answer: B**



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**149.** In malarial parasite, exflagellation is related to

A. sporogony

B. schizogony

C. formation of male gametes

D. formation of female gamete

**Answer: B**



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**150.** Erythrocyte feeding stage of Plasmodium is

A. merozoite

B. sporozoite

C. metacryptomerozoite

D. trophozoite

**Answer: D**



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

A. 2-8 days

B. 8-10 days

C. 10-14 days

D. 20-30 days

**Answer: B**



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**152.** No vaccine for malaria is developed because

- A. Plasmodium produces no anti body or antitoxin in host
- B. Plasmodium is too large to be acted by vaccine
- C. Plasmodium has two hosts
- D. none of the above.

**Answer: A**





**153.** NMEP is

A. operative since 1953 as national programme to eradicate malaria

B. a national programme to give anti malarial drugs to man throughout the country on the same day

C. a research centre of WHO for doing research on malaria

D. both (1) and (2)

**Answer: A**



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**154.** Secondary host of Trypanosoma is

A. Musca

B. Glossina

C. Phlebotomus

D. Anopheles

**Answer: B**



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**155.** Protozoans having chambered and perforated shells which develop reticulate pseudopodia belong to

- A. Amoeboids
- B. Radiolarians
- C. Heliozoans
- D. Foraminiferans

**Answer: D**



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**156.** Chagas fever/american sleeping sickness, transmitted by bugs is caused by

A. Trypanosoma cruzi

B. T. brucei

C. T. evansi

D. Leishmania tropica

**Answer: A**



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**157.** Which of the following are found in intestine of Anurans (tailless amphibians)?

A. Amoeba, Stentor, Opalina

B. Balantidium, Opalina

C. Entamoeba, Noctiluca

D. Balantidium, Opalina, Leishmania

**Answer: B**



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**158.** Which of the following zooflagellate is sym-biont ?

A. Trichomonas

B. Lophomonas

C. Giardia

D. Entamoeba coli

**Answer: B**



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**159.** Plasmodium falciparum causes malaria

- A. quartan
- B. benign tertian
- C. pernicious tertian
- D. pernicious quartan

**Answer: C**



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

- A. sporozoites
- B. gametocytes
- C. erythrocytes
- D. merozoites

**Answer: B**





**161.** Maurer's dots occur in human RBCs infected by

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

**Answer: A**



**162.** Paramecium ingests food through

A. cytoproct

B. cytopyge

C. cytopharynx

D. cytostome

**Answer: D**



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**163.** Which of the following is not a locomotory organella of protozoans

A. Pseudopodia

B. Cilia

C. Flagella

D. Parapodia

**Answer: D**



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

- A. *Glossina palpalis* to *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- B. *Culex* to *Plasmodium talcifarum*
- C. *Homo sapiens* to *Taenia solium*
- D. *Phlebotomus* to *Leishmania donovani*

**Answer: D**



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**165.** Cysts of *Entamoeba histolytica* have

A. 1 nucleus

B. 2 nuclei

C. 4 nuclei

D. many nuclei

**Answer: C**



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**166.** The maximum biomass of living diatoms is to be found in

A. salt lakes

B. marine pelagic habitat

C. moist soil and swamps

D. deep coal mines

**Answer: B**



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

A. London

B. Hyderabad

C. Lucknow

D. Chennai

**Answer: B**



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**168.** Sexual mode of reproduction in protozoa is

A. schizogony

B. autogamy

C. plasmotomy

D. anisogamy

**Answer: D**



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**169.** Incubation period of Plasmodium falciparum is

A. 12 days

B. 15 days

C. 20 days

D. 30 days

**Answer: A**



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170. Man in the life cycle of Plasmodium is

- A. primary host
- B. secondary host
- C. intermediate host
- D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**171. Ookinete is**

A. rounded structure

B. nonmotile

C. motile

D. egg like

**Answer: C**



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## 172. Match the following

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| A. <i>Leishmania donovani</i>   | p. Malaria           |
| B. <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>  | q. Amoebiasis        |
| C. <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i> | r. Kala azar         |
| D. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> | s. Sleeping sickness |
|                                 | t. Filariasis        |

A. A- s, B - r, C - q, D - p

B. A- r, B - s, C - t, D - t

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

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

**Answer: C**



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173. The infection of Entamoeba takes place by

- A. trophozoites
- B. binucleate cyst
- C. precystic stage
- D. quadrinucleate cyst

**Answer: D**



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**174.** *Entamoeba hystolitica* is transmitted through

A. insect bite

B. bird dropping

C. improperly cooked pork meat.

D. food or water contaminated with cysts

**Answer: D**



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**175.** Phylum Protozoa is classified on the basis of

A. mode of reproduction

B. locomotory organelles

C. mode of nutrition

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**176.** A person suffering from a disease caused by Plasmodium, experiences recurring chill and fever at the time when

A. The sporozoites released from RBCs are being rapidly killed and broken down inside spleen

B. The trophozoites reach maximum growth and give out certain toxins

C. The parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBCs ruptures



them, releasing the stage to enter fresh

RBCs

D. The microgametocytes and megaga-

metocytes are being destroyed by the

WBCs

**Answer: C**



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177. Which of the following does not belong to the kingdom Protista

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Ascomycetes

D. Dinoflagellates

**Answer: C**



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**178.** Match the following and select the correct combination from the options given below.

<b>Column I (Kingdom)</b>	<b>Column II (Class)</b>
<b>A</b> Plantae	1. Archaeobacteria
<b>B</b> Fungi	2. Euglenoids
<b>C</b> Protista	3. Phycomycetes
<b>D</b> Monera	4. Algae

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**



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

A. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito

B. Red blood corpuscles of human suffering from malaria

C. Spleen of infected humans

D. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female

Anopheles mosquito

**Answer: A**



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**180.** Which one of the following organisms is not an eukaryote ?

A. *Paramecium caudatum*

B. *Escherichia coli*

C. *Euglena viridis*

D. *Amoeba proteus*

**Answer: B**



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

A. Transverse binary fission

B. Longitudinal binary fission

C. Multiple fission

D. Irregular binary fission

**Answer: B**



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

A. protista

B. algae

C. plantae

D. monera

**Answer: A**



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**183.** Which one of the following sets of items in the option (a-d) are correctly categorized



with one exception in it?

Items	Category	Exception
(1) UAA, UAG, UGA	Stop codons	UAG
(2) Kangaroo, Koala, wombat	Australian marsupials	Wombat
(3) <i>Plasmodium</i> , <i>Cuscuta</i> , <i>Trypanosoma</i>	Protozoan	<i>Cuscuta</i>
(4) Typhoid, pneumonia, diphtheria	Bacteria diseases	Diphtheria



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**184.** Motile elongate zygote of Plasmodium occurs in

A. Salivary glands of Anopheles

B. Human RBCs

C. Human liver

D. Gut of female Anopheles

**Answer: D**



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

A. chrysophytes

B. dinoflagellates

C. euglenoids

D. slime moulds

**Answer: A**



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**186.** Which one of the following organisms is scientifically correctly named. Corretly printed according to the Intermational Rules, of Nomenclature, and correctly described

- A. *Musca domestica* - The common house  
lizard, a reptile
- B. *Plasmodium falciparum* - A protozoan  
pathogen causing the most serious type  
of malaria
- C. *Felis tigris* - The Indian tiger, well pro-  
tected in Gir forests
- D. *E. coli* - Full name *Entamoeba coli* a  
commonly occurring bacterium in hu-  
man intestine

**Answer: B**



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**187.** The unicellular eukaryotic organisms were placed in

A. Protista

B. Monera

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

**Answer: A**



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

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Slime moulds

**Answer: A**



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

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Animalia

D. Monera

**Answer: A**



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**190.** Select the wrong statement.

A. The walls of diatoms are easily destruct-  
ible

B. 'Diatomaceous earth' is formed by the  
cell walls of diatoms



C. Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans

D. Diatoms are microscopic and float passively in water

**Answer: A**



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

A. having two types of nuclei

B. using pseudopodia for capturing prey

C. having a contractile vacuole for removing excess water

D. using flagella for locomotion

**Answer: A**



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

A. Euglenoids

B. Cyanobactena

C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates

**Answer: B**



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