BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MONERA

Check Point 4 1

1. Which one of the following is not true bacteria?

A. Mycoplasma

B. Halophiles

C. Rickettsia

D. Spirochaetes

Answer: B

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2. Staphylococcus bacterium is a

A. chain-like colony

B. plate-like colony

C. bunch-like colony

D. cube-like colony

Answer: C

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3. Which of the followinig is not correct?

A. Coccus-Spherical

B. Bacillus-Rod-shaped

C. Vibrio-T-shaped

D. Spirillum-Spiral

Answer: C

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4. What is the general shape of the bacilli bacteria?

A. Rod-shaped

B. Spherical

C. Spiral

D. Comma

Answer: A

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5. Bacterial cells but not eukaryotic cells, possess

A. photosynthetic pigments

B. a nucleoid with circular chromosome

C. membrane-enclosed organelles

D. a(9 + 2) arrangement of microtubules

Answer: B

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6. Prokaryotic flagellum consists of

A. fibre enclosed by protein membrane

B. fibre enclosed by unit membrane

C. hook, basal body and filament

D. membrane enclosed (9 + 2) microtubular structure

Answer: C

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7. Bacteria bearing flagella all over the body are called

A. monotrichous

B. peritrichous

C. cephalotrichous

D. atrichous

Answer: A

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8. The bacteria which move by the means of axil filament is

A. Nostoc

B. Spirochaetes

C. E coli

D. None of these

Answer: B

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

A. hair

B. flagella

C. pili

D. cilia

Answer: C

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10. Fimbriae and pili are short filamentous structures composed of protein

A. flagellin

B. tubulin

C. pilin

D. actin

Answer: C

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11. What would be the effect of absence of fimbriae in bacteria?

A. They can not photosynthesise

B. They can not produce colonies

C. They can not utilise atmospheric oxygen

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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12. The main function of bacterial cell wall is to

A. protect the internal structures of cell

B. provides shape to the cell

C. prevent cell from bursting

D. control the movement of substances into and out of the cell

Answer: C

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13. The bacterial cell wall is not composed of

A. peptidoglycan

B. lipid

C. mutrein

D. mucopeptide

Answer: B

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14. The wall of bacteria consists of

A. N-acetyl glucosamine

B. N-acetyl muramic acid

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. cellulose

Answer: C

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15. Gram negative bacteria differ from Gram positive bacteria in having

A. simpler wall

B. complex wall

C. thicker wall

D. wall without lipids

Answer: C

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16. Plasmids

A. replicate independently of the main chromosome

B. often contain antibiotic resistance genes

C. are transferred from one bacteriumto another by conjugation

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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17. The feertility of F^+ factor that plays a role in conjugation is a

A. retrovirus

B. plasmid

C. viroid

D. lysogenic phage

Answer: B

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18. Folds of plasma membrane in bacterial cells are known as

A. episomes

B. mesosomes

C. spherosomes

D. acrosomes

Answer: B

19. In bacteria, oxidative enzymes are found within the

A. episome

B. mesosome

C. ribosome

D. cell wall.

Answer: B

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20. Which of the following is not inclusion or reserve deposits in bacteria ?

A. Metachromatic granules

B. Carboxysomes

C. Lipid inclusions

D. Protein granules

Answer: D

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Check Point 4 2

1. Chemosynthetic bacteria do not need sunlight to grow because

A. they prepare their food without the help of light

B. they do not like sunlight brightness

C. due to the absence of chlorophyll, they are incapable of manufacturing their own food

D. they use other kinds of light for manufacturing their own food

Answer: A

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2. An example of symbiotic bacterium is

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Nitrobacter

C. Clostridium

D. Rhizobium

Answer: D

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3. The common mode of reproduction in bacteria is

A. fission

B. budding

C. sexual reproduction

D. sporulation

Answer: A

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4. Bacterial transformation was seen in

A. Deplococcus pneumonie

B. Streptococcus

C. E. coli

D. Salmonella typhimurium

Answer: A

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5. Transformation was discovered by

A. Griffith

B. Avery

C. Lederberg

D. Jacob

Answer: A

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6. 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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7. The bacterium which reduces the fertility of soil is

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Bacillus denitrificans

C. Azotobacter sp

D. Nitrobacter

Answer: B

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8. Food poisoning is caused by the infection of

A. Bacillus megaterium

B. Salmonella typhi

C. E. coli

D. Clostridium botulinum

Answer: C

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9. Which one of the following pathogens causes canker disease?

A. Melodogyne incognita

B. Anguina tritici

C. Xanthomonas citri

D. Pseudomonas rubilineans

Answer: C

10. 'Crown gall'' is caused by

A. Mycobacterium

B. Agrobacterium tumefaciens

C. Erwinia

D. Clostridium

Answer: B

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11. Which is the cause of Anthrax disease

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Algae

Answer: B

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12. Cholera is caused by

A. Bacillus mycobacterium

B. Vibrio cholerae

C. Pseudomonas citri

D. Streptococcus cholerae

Answer: B

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13. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?

A. Measles

B. Smallpox

C. Rabies

D. Tuberculosis

Answer: D

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14. Antibiotics are mostly obtained from

A. bacteria

B. viruses

C. angiosperms

D. fungi

Answer: A

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15. The preparation and flavouring of leaves of tea and tobacco is due to the activities of

A. Streptococcus lactis

B. Bacillus megaterim

C. Acetobacter

D. Bacillus radicicola

Answer: B

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Check Point 4 3

1. Mycoplasma is

A. Gram positive

B. Gram negative

C. Some species are Gram positive

D. None of these

Answer: B

2. Organisms without any specific shape are

A. mycoplasma

B. bacteria

C. viruses

D. cyanobacteria

Answer: A

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3. Which of the following statement is true for Mycoplasma

A. The presence of cell wall

B. The presence of nucleus

C. The absence of cell wall

D. Definite shape

Answer: C

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4. PPLO reproduce (multiply) by

A. gametic fusion

B. binary fission

C. akinetes

D. endospore

Answer: B

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

A. virus

B. mycoplasma

C. bacterium

D. fungus

Answer: B

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6. 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. phycocerythrin

Answer: A

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7. Cyanobacterial cells which are specialised for nitrogen fixation are

A. phycobilisomes

B. heterocysts

C. hormogonia

D. trichomes

Answer: B

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8. Cyanobacteria of great nutritive value is

A. Gleocapsa

B. Scytonema

C. Stigonema

D. Spirulina

Answer: D

9. Which of the following may cause water blooms

A. Bacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Virus

D. Blue-green algae

Answer: D

10. Blue-green algae used in rice fields to increase fertility is

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Aulosira

D. All of these

Answer: D

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11. Rickettsiae is a group of

A. viruses

B. viroids

C. bacteria

D. PPLO

Answer: C

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12. Escherichia coli belongs to which of the following group ?

A. Spirochaete

B. Actinomyces

C. Rickettsia

D. Enterobacteria

Answer: D

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13. Prokaryotes which can live in very harsh habitat like exterme salty areas are

A. methanogens

B. thermoacidophiles

C. halophiles

D. cyanochloronata

Answer: C

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14. Prokaryotes found inhabiting the Great Salt Lake would be the

A. cyanobacteria

B. exterme halophiles

C. extermophiles

D. methanogens

Answer: B

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15. The archaebacteria living in hot sulphur spring and able to reduce sulphur to H_2 are

A. methanogens

B. halophiles

C. thermoacidophiles

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C

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1. Bacteria are

A. sole members of kingdom -Monera

B. with glycocalyx capsule layer

C. with either DNA or RNA as genetic material

D. are cukaryotic in cell nature

Answer: A

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2. Becteria were first discovered by

A. Av Leeuwenhoek

B. Rebert Hooke

C. Robert Koch

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: A

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3. Unicellular,cell wall bound, spherical or rod-shaped microorganisms, usually smaller than 5 micron in size which lack an organised nucleus and auto or heterotrophic are called

A. viruses

B. bacteria

C. algae

D. mycoplasma

Answer: B

4. Which of the following is a rod-shaped bacterium?

A. Bacillus subtilis

B. Pneumococcus pneumoniae

C. Vibrio cholerae

D. Sterptococcus nigricans

Answer: A

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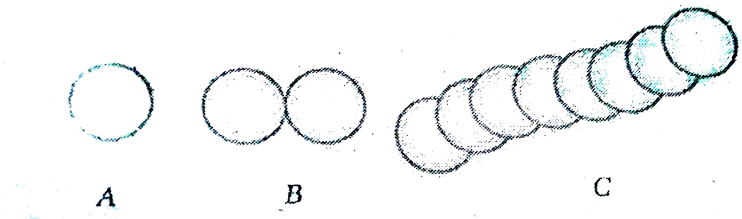
5. Study the figures given below.



Choose the correct option.

A.

A	B	C
monococcus	Diplococcus	Streptococcus

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Bacillus} & \text{Diplobacillus} & \text{Streptobacillus} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Micrococcus} & \text{Bacillus} & \text{Streptobacillus} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Streptococcus} & \text{Diplococcus} & \text{Bacillus} \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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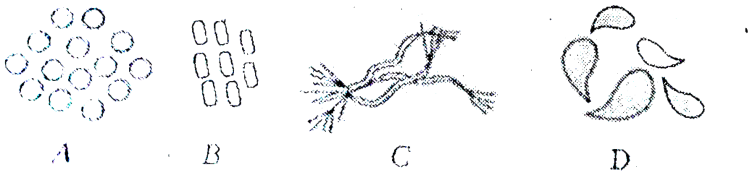
6. Bacteria are grouped under four categories based on their shape . Study the given figures and identify A, B, C and D.



A B C D

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Vibrio} & \text{Cocci} & \text{Bacilli} & \text{Spirilla} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Cocci} & \text{Bacilli} & \text{Spirilla} & \text{Vibrio} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Bacilli} & \text{Spirilla} & \text{Vibrio} & \text{Cocci} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Spirilla} & \text{Vibrio} & \text{Cocci} & \text{Bacilli} \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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7. The microtubular organisation in cilia or flagella of moneran is

A. $9 + 2$

B. $9 + 3$

C. $9 + 0$

D. $9 + 1$

Answer: C

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8. Bacterial cells are usually enclosed by a

A. chitinous capsule

B. slimy capsule

C. suberised capsule

D. lignified capsule

Answer: B

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

A. vibrio

B. cocci

C. spirilla

D. bacilli

Answer: A

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10. The flagella of bacteria are

A. rotatory in function

B. swimming in function

C. composed of lipids

D. composed of carbohydrates

Answer: A

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11. Bacteria without flagella are knonw as

A. monotrichous

B. peritrichous

C. lophotrichous

D. atrichous

Answer: D

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12. Bacteria having a tuft of flagella at both ends are called

A. trichous

B. peritrichous

C. cephalotrichous

D. lophotrichous

Answer: C

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13. Recterium with only one flagellum at its one pole is called

A. lophotrichous

B. monotrichous

C. atrichous

D. amphitrichous

Answer: B

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14. Which one of the following lives in mutually beneficial association with other organisms?

A. Mycobacterium

B. Rhizobium

C. Clostridium

D. Bacillus mycoide

Answer: B

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15. The stain used to distinguish Gram positive bacteria from Gram negative ones is

A. eosin

B. crystal violet

C. carmine

D. hematoxylin

Answer: B

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16. Bacteria are considered primitive organisms because they

A. possess incipient nucleus

B. are small, microscopic plants, which are not visible to the naked eyes

C. Causes serious diseases to human beings, domesticated animals and crop plants

D. produce endospores, which are resistant to adverse conditions

Answer: A

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17. Bacteria that use light for their energy source and CO_2 for their carbon source are called

A. photoautotrophs

B. photoheterotrophs

C. chemoheterotrophs

D. chemoautotrophs

Answer: A

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18. Bacteria are

A. photosynthetic autotrophic

B. chemosynthetic autotrophic

C. heterotrophic

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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19. Which statement is correct?

A. All bacteria are autotrophic

B. All bacteria are heterotrophic

C. All bacteria are photosynthetic

D. Mostly bacteria are heterotrophic, but some are autotrophic

Answer: D

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20. Which structure helps in movement of spirochaetes?

A. Pili

B. Axial filaments

C. Flagella

D. Fimbriae

Answer: B

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21. An example of chemoautotrophic bacterium is

A. Lactobacillus

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Escherichia coli

D. Rhizobium

Answer: B

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22. Reproduction in becteria takes place by

A. fission

B. spores

C. adopting a primitive type of DNA transfer from one bacterium to another

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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23. The bacterium used in Griffith's experiment was :

A. Bacillus

B. Monococcus

C. Diplococcus

D. Spirillum

Answer: C

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24. We can keep food for longer duration in cold storage then in ordinary cupboard because

A. insects cannot cause infection

B. bacterial multiplication is completely prevented

C. bacterial multiplication is completely prevented

D. low temperature causes plasmolysis

Answer: C

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25. Streptococcus lactis is responsible for

A. conversion of molasses into alcohol

B. conversion of milk into curd

C. tanning of leather

D. flavouring the leaves of tea and tobacco

Answer: B

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26. The bacteria that cause tetanus can be killed only by prolonged heating at temperature considerably above boiling. Tetanus is caused by

A. Agrobacterium tumefaciens

B. Vibrio cholerae

C. E. coli

D. Clostridium tetani

Answer: D

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27. Vinegar is prepared from fermented sugar solution by the activities of

A. Acetobacter aceti

B. Bacillus aceti

C. B. subtilis

D. Diplococcus

Answer: A

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28. Syphilis causing Treponema pallliadum belongs to the group

A. Rickettsiae

B. Bacillus

C. Actinomycetes

D. Spirillum

Answer: D

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29. Which of the following diseases is caused by bacteria?

A. Arthritis

B. Amoebic dysentery

C. Beri-beri

D. Diphtheria

Answer: D

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30. Typhoid is caused by

A. Xanthomonas typhosus

B. Bacillus desenteriae

C. Salmonella typhi

D. Bacillus diplococcus

Answer: C

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31. Which of the following causes plague ?

A. Salmonella typhimurium

B. Trichinella spiralis

C. Yersinia/Pasteurella pestis

D. Leishmania donevani

Answer: C

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32. Tetanolysin is produced by

A. Mycobacterium laprae

B. Clostridium botulinum

C. Clostridium tetani

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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33. Which of the following is called "Jokers of microbiological park"

A. Bacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Nostoc

D. None of these

Answer: B

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

A. Spirogyra

B. Cladophora

C. Anabaena

D. Oedogonium

Answer: C

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35. What is true about archaebacteria?

A. All are photosynthetic

B. All are fossils

C. All are halophiles

D. Oldest unicellular organism

Answer: D

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36. The hydrogen donor in bacterial photosyn- thesis is usually

A. water

B. hydrogen sulphide

C. sulphuric acid

D. ammonia

Answer: B

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37. Some bacteria have a capsule outside cell wall, it is made of

A. protein

B. cellulose

C. fat

D. mucopolysaccharide

Answer: D

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38. In Gram negative bacterial cell wall, the preptidoglycan chains are laterally linked by short chains of four amino acids which are constituted of

A. L - Alanine, D - Glutamic acid, L -Lysine, D - alanine

B. L - Alanine, D - Glutamic acid, diaminopimelic acid, D - Alanine

C. L - Alanine, L-Lysine, D-Alanine, diaminopimelic acid

D. L-Alanine, D- Glutamic, L-Lysine, diaminopimelic acid

Answer: B

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39. A unique amino acid in the cell wall of Bacteria and BGA is

A. Cadipicoliniate

B. Diaminopimelic acid

C. Glutamate

D. None of these

Answer: B

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40. Which is not a component of the bacterial cell wall?

A. Fats

B. Mucopeptide

C. Cellulose

D. Non-cellulose polysaccharide

Answer: C

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41. In Gram positive bacteria, the peptidoglycan layer constitutes

A. $10\ \%$ of the cell wall

B. $30\ \%$ of the cell wall

C. $70\ \%$ of the cell wall

D. $90\ \%$ of the cell wall

Answer: C

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42. S - type bacteria are

A. capsulated

B. non-capsulated

C. do not have cell wall

D. have nuclear membrane

Answer: A

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43. Binding of magnesium ions by teichoic acids in bacterial cell wall protects bacteria from

A. drying injuries

B. thermal injuries

C. radiation injuries

D. physical injuries

Answer: B

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44. Gram staining is a

A. stain produced out of a Gram

B. trade mark

C. staining technique developed by Dutch scientist Gram

D. chemical for the differentiation of bacteria

Answer: C

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45. Bacterial ribosomes lie

A. in cytoplasm

B. on nuclear membrane

C. on the cell wall

D. on endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: A

46. Cell membrane contains branched chain lipids in

A. actinomycetes

B. spirochaetes

C. eubacteria

D. archaebacteria

Answer: D

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47. Pigment present in cyanobacteria is

A. r-phycocyanin

B. r-phycoerythrin

C. c-phycocyanin

D. anthocyanin

Answer: C

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48. All bacteria have the following organelle

A. mesosomes

B. Golgi bodies

C. mitochondria

D. chloroplast

Answer: A

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49. Which of the following is not correct ?

A. Heterotrophic bacteria are most abundant in nature

B. Chemosynthetic bacteria oxidise various inorganic substances such as nitrates, nitrites and ammonia and use the released energy for their ATP production

C. Cyanobacteria have chlorophyll -a lilke green plants

D. Bacteria reproduce only by fission

Answer: D

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50. In prokaryotes , chromatophores are

A. specialised granules responsible for colouration of cells

B. structures responsible for organising the shape of the organism

C. bodies lying free inside the cells for carrying out various metabolic activities

D. internal membrane systems that may become extensive and complex in photosynthetic bacteria

Answer: A

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51. The Desulfovibrio bacterium breaks down organic matter (which it must have) and uses sulphate (not oxygen) as an electron acceptor. As a result, it produces hydrogen sulphide accounting for the 'rotten egg' smell of swamp mud, oxygen is a deadly poison to Desulfovibrio. We would call Desulfovibrio.

A. a facultatively aerobic chemoheterotroph

B. an obligately anaerobic chemoheterotroph

C. a facultatively anaerobic chemoautotroph

D. an obligately anaerobic chemoautotroph

Answer: B

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52. The main difference between photosynthetic and chemosynthetic bacteria is

A. photosynthetic bacteria are seen in green plants, while chemosynthetic bacteria are seen in chemical substances

B. photosynthetic bacteria are parasites within green plant cells, while chemosynthetic bacteria are saprophytes on decaying food substances

C. H_2O is used by photosynthetic bacteria, but not by chemosynthetic bacteria

D. energy of sunlight is used in photosynthetic bacteria, whereas in chemosynthetic bacteria energy is derived by the oxidation of inorganic substances

Answer: D

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53. Auxotrophs differ from prototrophs in

A. their ability to grow in minimal growth medium

B. having different cell wall composition

C. requirement of an extra dose of trace elements

D. requirement of supplement in minimal medium for their growth

Answer: A

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54. Consider the following given bacteria and classify then as Gram positive(+) and Gram negative(-) bacteria.

Choose the correct option from the codes that follow.

$I.$	Acetobacter	$II.$	Escherichia
$III.$	Vibrio	$IV.$	Salmonella
$V.$	Streptococcus	$VI.$	Mycobacterium
$VII.$	Enterococcocus	$VIII.$	Pneumococcus

A. Gram positive: V, VI, VII, VIII — Gram negative: I, II, III, IV

B. Gram positive: I, II, III, IV — Gram negative: V, VI, VII, VIII

C. Gram positive: II, IV, VII — Gram negative: I, III, V, VI, VII

	Gram positive	Gram negative
D.	I, VIII, III, II	IV, V, VI, VII

Answer: A

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55. The process (discovered in 1928 by F Griffith) by which a bacterium acquires new genes by taking up parts of a 'naked' DNA molecule from its surroundings is called

A. transformation

B. general transduction

C. restricted transduction

D. conjugation

Answer: A

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56. When DNA is exchanged via cytoplasmic bridges between two bacteria, the process is called

A. transformation

B. general transduction

C. restricted transduction

D. conjugation

Answer: D

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57. The process in which a part of DNA of dead bacterial cell is incorporated into DNA of living bacterial cell is

A. transduction

B. conjugation

C. transformation

D. transference

Answer: C

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58. Bacterium Pseudomonas is useful as it can

A. transfer genes from one plant to another

B. fix atmospheric nitrogen

C. produce several antibiotics

D. decompose a variety of organic compounds

Answer: D

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59. The bacterium naturally not present in human alimentary canal is

A. Azotobacter

B. Clostridium

C. Bacillus subtilis

D. All of these

Answer: D

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60. The bacteria present in the guts of several ruminant animals such as cows and buffaloes and is responsible for the production of methane are

A. halophiles

B. methanogens

C. thermophiles

D. acidophiles

Answer: B

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61. Clostridium butylicum has been used in the synthesis of

A. Vitamin -B

B. Vitamin-A

C. Vitamin -C

D. Vitamin -D

Answer: A

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62. It is important to boil surgical instruments before using them in an operation . It is done

A. kill all pathogens infecting the instruments

B. facilitate the handling of instruments

C. enable the patient to feel warmth and comfort

D. kill all pathogens at the place of operation

Answer: A

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63. In unfavourable adverse conditions bacteria produce resting spores called

A. exospores

B. chlamydospores

C. microspores

D. endospores

Answer: D

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64. The water of river Ganga is purified by the

A. Bacteriophage

B. Pseudomonas sp.

C. Puccinia

D. Cercospora

Answer: A

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65. When a bacteriophage, in its lytic phase, carries some of the bacterium's partially digested chromosome with it to another host cell, the process is called

A. transformation

B. generalised transduction

C. restricted transduction

D. conjugation

Answer: B

66. Bacterial nucleoid consists of

A. one ssDNA

B. one dsDNA

C. two dsDNA

D. many dsDNA

Answer: B

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67. Terramycin is obtained from:

A. Streptomyces rimosus

B. S. griseus

C. S. venezuelae

D. Bacillus subtilis

Answer: A

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68. Waksman got the Noble Prize for the discovery of

A. penicillin

B. chloromycetin

C. streptomycin

D. neomycin

Answer: C

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69. Botulism is a

A. type of food poisoning due to saprophytic bacterium

B. disease in man due to parasitic bacterium

C. disease in various organisms

D. disease of plants due to viruses

Answer: A

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70. The germ theory of disease was putforth by

A. Koch

B. Pasteur

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Devaine

Answer: C

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71. 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	Speed gall	Phytophthora infestans

Answer: C

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72. Which of the following is a becterial 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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73. The poisonous substances comonly produced by bacteria are known as

A. toxins (exotoxins)

B. auxins

C. antibiotics

D. antitoxins

Answer: A

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74. Black rot of crucifers is caused by a

A. fungus

B. bacterium

C. virus

D. None of these

Answer: B

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

A. Salmonella typhi

B. Xanthomonas citri

C. TMV

D. Pilobolus

Answer: A

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76. 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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77. 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 in no Golgi body

Answer: A

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78. What is incorrect for mycoplasma

A. They are osmotically inactive

B. They show absence of cell wall

C. They are sensitive to modern antibiotics

D. They are obligate intracellular parasites

Answer: D

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79. Mycoplasma are sensitive to

A. streptomycin

B. tetracyclin

C. erythromycin

D. neomycin

Answer: B

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80. 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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81. What is the role of heterocysts in a cyanobacterial filament?

A. They carryout photosynthesis and nitrogen-fixation

B. They carryout nitrogen fixation

C. They carryout photosynthesis

D. They oxidise inorganic substsances to obtain energy

Answer: B

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82. The similarity between cyanobacterium and bacterium is

A. presence of nucleoid

B. presence of flagella

C. presence of 80S ribosomes

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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83. Pigment phycocyanin and phycoerythrin are found in

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Archaebacteria

C. eubacteria

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: D

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84. 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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85. In which of the following there is no sexual reproduction

A. Urothrix

B. Nostoc

C. Aspergillus

D. Volvox

Answer: B

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86. Sexual reproduction is absent in

A. cyanobacteria

B. bacteria

C. eukaryote

D. All of these

Answer: A

87. Prokaryotes are characterised 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 the absence of cell organelles like mitochondria and chloroplasts

D. autotrophic in nature and only DNA is present

Answer: C

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

A. Abundant secretion of pectin

B. Presence of phycocyanin-c as dominat pigment

C. No plastids

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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89. Cyanobacteria are

A. mosses which attack bacteria

B. bacteria which attack cyanophyceae

C. autorophic organism with phycocyanin

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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90. Nitrogen fixation by Nostoc /Anabaena takes place in

A. heterocysts

B. vegetative cells

C. akinetes

D. hormogonia

Answer: A

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91. 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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92. Cyanophyceae has got

A. difinite 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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93. Marsh gas is produced by

A. mycoplasma

B. myxobacteria

C. methanogens

D. halophiles

Answer: C

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94. Halophiles can comfortably live in

A. Dead sea

B. Dal lake

C. Arabian sea

D. Codavari

Answer: A

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95. Which of the following is not correct ?

A. Cyanobacteria are photosynthetic autotrophs

B. Both photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation take place in cyanobacteria

C. Heterocysts are found in archaebacteria

D. Mesosomes are found in eubacteria

Answer: C

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96. Which of the following bacteria is not a thermophile?

A. Sulpholobus

B. Haloferax

C. Thermoproteus

D. Desulphurococcus

Answer: B

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97. Which of the following is not a characteristic of archaebacteria?

A. The ability to produce methane from carbon dioxide

B. The absence of a nuclear envelope

C. The presence of a circular chromosome

D. The presence of peptidoglycan

Answer: D

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98. Which one of the following groups of prokaryotes is classified as a member of the domain archaea?

A. Actinomycetes

B. Spirochaetes

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Methanogens

Answer: D

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99. Which of the following is a difference between bacteria and archaea?

A. Archaea are unicellular and bacteria are colonial

B. The genes of archaea have introns, whereas bacteria lack introns

C. They have different chemicals in their cell wall

D. Bacteria are autotrophic and archaea are heterotrophic

Answer: C

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100. Bacteria cannot survive in a highly salted pickle because

A. salts inhibit reproduction

B. bacteria do not get enough light for photosynthesis

C. they become plasmolysed and consequently killed

D. the pickle does not contain nutrients necessary for bacteria to live

Answer: C

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101. Nostoc is known to perform

A. only photosynthesis

B. photosynthesis and nitrogen-fixation simultaneously

C. only nitrogen-fixation

D. either photosynthesis or nitrogen-fixation at a time

Answer: B

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102. 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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103. The characterisitic of blue green algea is

Or

Blue- green algae are called cynobacteria because

A. DNA without histone

B. nuclear membrane absent

C. 70S ribosomes

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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

A. Nostoc

B. Anabaena

C. Lichen

D. Aulosiras

Answer: C

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105. Which of the following is a Prokaryote

A. Chlorella

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Protomyces

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: D

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

A. hyphae

B. colony

C. trichome

D. mycelium

Answer: C

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107. Which of the following plants is used as biofertiliser

A. Nostoc

B. Funaria

C. Volvox

D. Rhizopus

Answer: A

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108. 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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109. Common mode of multiplication in cyanobacteria is

A. heterocyst

B. exospore

C. hormogone

D. trichomes

Answer: C

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110. The cell-wall material present only in bacteria and blue-green algae is

A. pectin

B. chitin

C. muramic acid

D. cellulose

Answer: C

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111. 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: A

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112. Which of the following is effective against mycoplasmal diseases

A. Vacomycin

B. Penicillin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. All of these

Answer: C

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113. Little leaf of brinjal is caused by

A. virus

B. mycoplasma

C. fungus

D. algae

Answer: B

114. 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 these

Answer: C

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

A. Nostoc

B. Clostridium

C. E. coli

D. Rhodosprillum

Answer: B

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117. The Bacillus haemophilus causes

A. influenza

B. pneumonia

C. a form meningitis

D. whooping cough

Answer: A

118. For which mehtod of bioremediation would a methanogen most likely be used?

A. Extracting gold ore

B. Decomposing waste in a sewage-treatment facility

C. The production of transgenic plants

D. The production of antibiotics

Answer: B

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119. Largest among sulpher bacteria are

A. Chlorobium

B. Beggiatoa

C. Chromatium

D. Thiobacillus

Answer: B

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120. 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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121. In an experiment, a microbiologist put equal number of each of the following organisms into a flask of sterile broth, consisting mostly of sugar and a few amino acids. He, then placed the flask in the dark. Which of the organism would be most likely to survive?

A. Chemoheterotrophic bacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Photoheterotrophs

D. Photoautotrophs

Answer: A

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Chapter Exercises Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Statement Based Questions

1. In five kingdom system of classification, kingdom-Monera includes following

I. Archaebacteria

II. Eubacteria

III. blue-green algae

IV. green algae

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: A

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2. Archaebacteria differ from eubacteria because archaebacteria contains

I. histone proteins

II. Ether linkage in membrane lipids

III. Membrane bound nucleus

IV. Membrane bound cell organelles

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: B

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3. The correct statements are

I. Plasmid is a small circular piece of DNA, located in the cytoplasm of many bacteria.

II. Distilled water is usually free from bacteria.

III. Red colour of red sea is due to the presence of a cyanobacterium Trichodesmium

IV. Bacteria are eukaryotes.

A. I, II and III

B. II and III

C. I and II

D. I and III

Answer: A

4. In Gram staining of bacteria, basic dye and mordant used are

I. crystal violet

II. iodine

III. ethanol

IV. ethanol-acetone solution

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: B

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5. The correct statements are

I. Amphitrichous (single flagellum at each end of the cell) is found in Nitrosomonas.

II. Lophotrichous (two or more flagella at one end of the cell) is found in Pseudomonas.

III. Peritrichous (flagella distributed over the entire cell) is found in E. coli.

IV. Monotrichous (single end flagellum) is found in Clostridium.

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: A

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6. Bacterial cell contains

I. 70S ribosomes

II. 80S ribosomes

III. plasmids

IV. mitochondria

A. I, II and III

B. II and IV

C. I and IV

D. I and III

Answer: D

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7. Vegetative reproduction in bacteria occurs by

I. fission

II. budding

III. cyst formation

IV. transformation

A. I, II and IIII

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and IIII

Answer: A

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8. Sexual reproduction in bacteria occurs by

I. transduction

II. conjugation

III. sporulation

IV. fission

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: B

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9. The chemosynthetic bacteria are

I. Nitrosomonas

II. Nitrobacter

III. Rhodospirillum

IV. Chlorobium

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: B

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10. Select the incorrect pair(s).

I. Endospore-Actinomycetes

II. Cyst formation-Azotobacter

III. Conidia-Clostridium tetani

Choose the correct option.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I and III

D. All of these

Answer: C

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11. Select the correct pair(s).

I. Methanogens-Methanogenium, Methanothrix

II. Halophiles-Halococcus, Haloarchaea

III. Thermoacidophiles - Sulfolobus, Desulphurococcus

Choose the correct option.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I and III

D. All of these

Answer: D

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12. Read the following statements and choose the correct statements from the options given below.

I. Archaebacteria are of three types methanogens, halophiles and thermoacidophiles.

II. About 850 species of bacteria are found in India.

III. Some photosynthetic bacteria may be upto 3 mm long.

A. I and III

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: D

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13. Consider the following statements.

I. staphylococcus occurs in cluster-like a bunch of

grapes.

II. Some sepecies of Streptococcus infect the lower respiratory tract.

III. Staphylococcus aureus lives in the sinuses.

IV. Different strains of Staphylococcus aureus cause boils furcinculosis, pneumonia, food poisoning and other diseases.

Which of the following are correct?

A. I, II and IV

B. II and III

C. II, III and IV

D. I and IV

Answer: D

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14. Select the correct pair(s).

I. Atrichous-Pasteurella.

II. Cephalotrichous-Pseudomonas.

III. Monotrichous-Vibrio.

IV. Lophotrichous -Spirillum.

Choose the correct option.

A. I and III

B. II and IV

C. I, III and IV

D. I, II, III and IV

Answer: D

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15. Consider the following statements about Gram staining.

I. All bacteria whether Gram positive (+) or Gram negative (-) will stain bluish-purple when stained with crystal voilet.

II. Gram negative bacteria appears pink on staining with safranin.

III. Iodine in Gram staining acts as a mordant.

IV. Alcohol treatment is required after Crystal Voilet Iodine (CVI) complex.

Choose the correct option.

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. II, III and IV

D. All of these

Answer: D

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16. Consider the following statements and find the correct statements from the options given below.

I. Amphitrichous flagella is found in Nitrosomonas.

II. Lophotrichous flagella is found in Nitrosomonas.

III. Red colour of redsea is due to the presence of Tricholdesmium erythraeum.

IV. DNA of bacteria is known as genophore.

A. I and II

B. I II and III

C. I III and IV

D. All of these

Answer: C

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17. Consider the following statements about mycoplasma and mark as true/false.

I. They lack cell wall and pili.

II. They contain circular ssDNA as genetic material.

III. They lack histones.

IV. They cause bunchy top of papaya in plants.

Choose the correct option.

A.

I	II	III	IV
F	T	T	T

B.

I	II	III	IV
T	T	T	F

C.
I	II	III	IV
T	F	T	F

D.
I	II	III	IV
F	F	F	T

Answer: C

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18. Consider the following statements and mark as True(T)/False(F).

I. Transformation requires bacterial cell to the competent.

II. Cell-to-Cell contact is required in conjugation.

III. Transduction is carried out by bacteriophages.

IV. High frequency recombinant is formed if F-factor

is delivered from donor to the recepient cell completely.

A. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV \\ T & F & T & F \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV \\ T & T & T & T \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV \\ T & F & F & T \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV \\ F & T & T & F \end{matrix}$

Answer: D

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19. Select the correct pair(s).

I. Glycocalyx-Polypeptide

II. Cell wall - Pseudomurien

III. Mesosomes - Gram positive bacteria

IV. Ribosomes- 70S type

Choose the correct option.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I and IV

D. All of these

Answer: D

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20. Among the statements given below find out which statement (s) is/are incorrect about Gram bacteria and select the appropriate code.

I. The techinique of Gram staining was introduced by Hans Christian Gram in 1874.

II. The basal body of flagellum of Gram positive bacteria has four rings of swellings.

III. The lipid content in Gram positive bacteria cell wall is very low.

IV. Escherichia coli and Salmonella are Gam negative bacteria.

A. I, III and IV

B. I and II

C. Only III

D. III and IV

Answer: B

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21. The statement given below describe some of the characteristic features of Gram negative bacteria. Read them carefully and mark them as True(T)/False(F).

I. Peptidoglycans in the cell wall are only form $3-12\%$.

II. They produce exotoxins.

III. The examples of Gram negative bacteria are Steptomuces, Staphylococcus and Streptococcus.

IV. The cell wall in these bacteria is single-layered containing techoic acid.

A.

I	II	III	IV
F	T	T	F

B.

I	II	III	IV
F	T	F	T

C.

I	II	III	IV
T	T	F	F

D.

I	II	III	IV
T	F	T	F

Answer: C

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22. Read the following statements and mark them as True (T)/False(F).

I. The cell wall strengthening material in a bacterial cell is murein.

II. The food reserve present in a bacterial cell is starch and maltose.

III. The ribosomes present are of 70S type.

IV. The mesosome helps in sexual reproduction.

Choose the correct option.

A. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV \\ T & F & T & F \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV \\ F & T & T & F \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV \\ T & T & F & T \end{matrix}$

D.

I	II	III	IV
F	T	T	F

Answer: A

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Chapter Exercises Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Match The Columns

1. According to the mode of respiration, bacteria can be aerobic or anaerobic. Each of them is further of two types, obligate and facultative.

Regarding above information match the following

Columns.

Column I	Column II	Column III
A. Obligate aerobes	1. Respire anaerobically under normal condition, but can respire aerobically when oxygen is available	(i) *Bacillus subtilis*
B. Facultative anaerobes	2. Respire only anaerobically	(ii) Halophiles
C. Obligate anaerobes	3. Generally respire aerobically, but switch over to anaerobic mode of respiration if oxygen becomes deficient	(iii) *Clostridium botulinum*
D. Facultative aerobes	4. Respire only aerobically	(iv) Rhodopseudomonas

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4\text{-(i)}, & 3\text{-(iii)}, & 1\text{-(iv)}, & 3\text{-(ii)} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4\text{-(i)}, & 3\text{-(ii)}, & 2\text{-(iii)}, & 1\text{-(iv)} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1\text{-(ii)}, & 2\text{-(i)}, & 3\text{-(iv)}, & 4\text{-(iii)} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4\text{-(iii)}, & 3\text{-(iv)}, & 2\text{-(i)}, & 1\text{-(ii)} \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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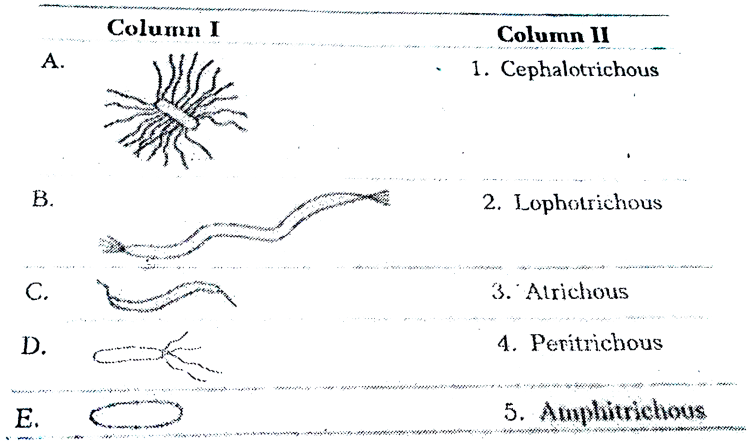
2. Match the type of flagellar arrangement in Column I with their correct names in Column II and mark the right code.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

D.

A	B	C	D	E
4	2	5	1	3

Answer: D

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3. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Archaebacteria	1. Do not possess photosynthetic pigments
B. Mesosomes	2. Atrichous
C. Pili	3. More prominent in Gram negative bacteria
D. Cocci bacteria	4. One or two per cell
E. Chemosynthetic bacteria	5. Lack peptidoglycan in cell wall

A.

A	B	C	D	E
5	3	4	2	1

B.

A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5

C.

A	B	C	D	E
4	2	1	3	5

D.

A	B	C	D	E
5	4	3	2	1

Answer: A

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4. Match the following Columns.

	Column I	Column II
A.	Coccus	1. They are non-flagellated
B.	Bacillus	2. They are spherical in shape
C.	Spirillum	3. They are rod-shaped
D.	Vibrio	4. They are spirally-coiled
E.	Atrichous	5. They are comma-shaped

A.

A	B	C	D	E
2	3	4	5	1

B.
A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5

C.
A	B	C	D	E
5	4	3	2	1

D.
A	B	C	D	E
4	1	2	3	5

Answer: A

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Chapter Exercises Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion .Gram negative bacteria do not retain the when washed with alcohol.

Reason . The outer face of outer membrane of Gram negative bacteria contain lipopolysaccharides a part of which is integrated with membrane lipids.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B

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2. Assertion Autotrophic bacteria obtain their carbon from inorganic CO_2.

Reason Autotrophs that obtain their energy from sunlight, are photoautotrophs.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B

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

Reason : Acetyl muramic acid is an example of mucopolysaccharide.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D

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4. Assertion Plague is a bacterial disease.

Reason It is caused by Borrelia bergdorfteri, the vector of reservoir for plague is fleas of wild rodents.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C

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5. Assertion Gram negative (-ve) bacteria release exotoxins and cause diseases in animals .

Reason WBCs of animals get destroyed by exotoxins.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: D

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6. Assertion Eubacteria and archaebacteria have a same outer cell wall structure.

Reason They both lack peptidoglycan in their cell wall.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C

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7. Assertion- The true nucleus is genrally absent in E. coli and other prokaryotes.

Reason- An undifferentiated, unorganised fibrillar nucleus without any limiting membrane is observed in prokaryotic cells.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A

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1. The primitive prokaryotes responsibel for the production of biogas from the dung of ruminant animals include

A. thermoacidophiles

B. methanogens

C. eubacteria

D. halophiles

Answer: B

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2. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

A. Golden algae are also called desmids

B. Eubacteria are also called false bacteria

C. Phycomycetes are also called algal fungi

D. Cyanobacteria are also called blue-green algae

Answer: B

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3. Select the incorrect statement .

A. Bacterial cell wall is made up of peptidoglycan

B. Pili and fimbriae are mainly involved in motility of bacterial cells

C. Cyanobacteria lack flagellated cells

D. Mycoplasma is a wall-less microorganism

Answer: B

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4. Methanogens belong to

A. eubacteria

B. Archaebacteria

C. dinoflagellates

D. slime moulds

Answer: B

5. Of the following statements which are not relevant to archaebacteria ;- a)They live in some of the most harsh habitats. b)They are present in the gut of several ruminant animals. c)They are

characterized by the presence of a rigid cell wall . d)They include mycoplasma. e)They are also referred to as blue- green algae.

A. I, II and III

B. I, III and V

C. III, IV and V

D. I, III and IV

Answer: C

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6. The organisms which lack a cell wall and can live without oxygen are

A. mycoplasma

B. archaebacteria

C. methanogens

D. thermoacidophiles

Answer: A

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7. True nucleus is absent in

A. Anabaena

B. Mucor

C. Vaucheria

D. Volvox

Answer: A

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8. Which one of the following coci appear as bunch of grapes under microscope

A. Streptococci

B. Diplococci

C. Staphylococci

D. Pneumococci

Answer: C

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9. Which one of the following is a causative agent of plague?

A. Shigella flexneri

B. Bordetella pertussis

C. Staphylococcus

D. Yersinia pestis

Answer: D

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10. The cell-wall material present only in bacteria and blue-green algae is

A. pectin

B. cellulose

C. chitin

D. muramic acid

Answer: D

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11. Which is not properly matched ?

A. Azotobacter-Nitrogen fixation

B. Streptococcus thermophilus - Yogurt preparation

C. Chlorobium - Photosynthesis

D. Streptomyces rimosus - Chloromycitin

Answer: D

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12. Peptidoglycan (mucopeptide) is found in walls of

A. only Gram +ve bacteria

B. both Gramk +ve and -ve bacteria

C. Gram +ve and -ve bacteria and fungi

D. bacteria and blue-green algae

Answer: B

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13. Archaebacteria differ from eubacteria in

A. cell membrane structure

B. mode of nutrition

C. cell shape

D. mode of reproduction

Answer: A

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14. The motile bacteria are also to move by

A. flagella

B. cilia

C. pili

D. fimbriae

Answer: A

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15. Trichodesmium erythraeum which gives colour to Red Sea is

A. green algae

B. blue-green algae

C. red-algae

D. brown algae

Answer: B

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16. Anoxygenic photosynthesis is characteristic of

A. Spirogyra

B. Chalmydomonas

C. Ulva

D. Rhodosprillum

Answer: D

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17. Match the following Columns.

	Column I	Column II
A.	Syphilis	1. *Acetobacter*
B.	Pathogen of cattle	2. *Agrobacterium*
C.	Crown gall of apple	3. *Corynebacterium*
D.	Diphtheria	4. *Mycobacterium*
		5. *Treponema*

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 5 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$

C.
A	B	C	D
5	3	2	1

D.
A	B	C	D
2	4	5	3

Answer: B

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18. Bacteria differ from plants in that they do not have

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. cell wall

D. a well-define nucleus

Answer: D

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19. Pigment-containing membranous extensions in some cyanobacteria are

A. basal bodies

B. pneumatophores

C. chromatophores

D. heterocysts

Answer: C

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

A. Eubacteria

B. Blue-green algae

C. Saprophytic fungi

D. Archaebacteria

Answer: D

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21. Spirochaetes is/are

A. a class of insect

B. a class of viruses

C. bacteria

D. fungi

Answer: C

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

A. Escherichia coli

B. Bacillus subtilis

C. Streptomyces coelicolor

D. Ampycolatopsis orientalis

Answer: A

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23. The site of photosynthesis in blue green algae is

A. chromatophores

B. mitochondria

C. chloroplast

D. root hair

Answer: A

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24. The cyanobacteria are also referred to as:-

A. protists

B. slime moulds

C. green algae

D. Blue-green algae

Answer: D

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25. A peculiar odour found in marshy areas and cow sheds is of gas produced by

A. mycoplasma

B. archaebacteria

C. slime moulds

D. cyanobacteria

Answer: B

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26. In five kingdom classification, bacteria belong to

A. Protista

B. Monera

C. Plantae

D. Archaea

Answer: B

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

A. cell membrane

B. cell wall

C. ribosome

D. mitochondria

Answer: B

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28. Teichoic acid is present in:-

A. cell wall of Gram positive bacteria

B. cell wall of Gram negative bacteria

C. capsid of virus

D. protoplam of mycoplasma

Answer: A

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29. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?

A. Rust of wheat

B. Potato leaf roll

C. Sugarcane mosaic

D. Brown rot of potato

Answer: D

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30. 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

31. Tuberculosis is caused by

A. Mycobacterium sp.

B. Aspergillus sp.

C. Clostridium sp.

D. Vibrio sp.

Answer: A

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32. Which of the following bacteria fixes nitrogen without any plant association?

A. Rhizobium

B. Nostoc

C. Anabaena

D. Azotobacter

Answer: D

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33. Bacteria that uses chemical energy to fix $(CO_2$ are

A. photoautotrophs

B. photoheterotrophs

C. chemoautotrophs

D. chemoheterotrophs

Answer: C

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34. Specialised cells called heterocysts are present in

A. dinoflagellates

B. chrysophytes

C. euglenoids

D. cyanobacteria

Answer: D

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35. Nitrifying bacteria

A. liberate ammonia

B. change ammonia into ionic form

C. oxidise NH_3 to NO_3^-

D. oxidise NH_3 to NO_2^-

Answer: C

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36. Mycoplasma are sensitive to

A. tetracyclin

B. penicillin

C. bordeaux mixture

D. None of these

Answer: A

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37. Select the correct combination of the statements (i-iv) regarding the characteristics of certain organisms.

(i) Methanogens are archaebacteria which produce

methane in marshy areas

(ii) Nostoc is a filamentous blue-green alga which fixes atmospheric nitrogen

(iii) Chemosnthetic autotrophic bacteria synthesise cellulose from glucose

(iv) Mycoplasma lack a cell wall and can survive without oxygen

The correct statements are

A. II and III

B. I, II and III

C. II, III and IV

D. I, II and IV

Answer: D

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

A. nitrogen-fixing bacteria

B. denitrifying bacteria

C. ammonifying bacteria

D. saprophytic bacteria

Answer: B

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39. The bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis is widely used in contemporary biology as a/an

A. indicator of water pollution

B. insecticide

C. agent for production of diary products

D. source of industrial enzyme

Answer: B

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40. Thermococcus, Methanococcus and Methanobacterium exemplify:

A. archaebacteria that contain protein homologous to eukaryotic core histones

B. archaebacteria that lack any resemblance those found in eukaryotes but whose DNA is negatively supercoiled

C. bacteria whose DNA is relaxed or positively supercoiled but, which was a cytoskeleton as

well as mitochondria

D. bacteria that contain a cytoskeleton and ribosomes

Answer: A

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41. Bacterium, which is concerned with pertussis is:

A. Bordetella pertussis

B. Bacillus

C. Diplococcus

D. Mycobacterium tuberculum

Answer: A

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42. Transduction in bacteria was discovered by

A. Zinder and Lederberg

B. Wallace and Jacob

C. Herelle and Twort

D. Lederberg and Tatum

Answer: A

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43. Which one is true about domain archaea?

A. They differ from both prokaryotes and eukaryotes

B. They completely differ from prokaryotes

C. They resemble eukarya in all aspects

D. They have some novel features absent in other prokaryotes and eukaryotes

Answer: D

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

A. cyanobacteria and mycoplasma

B. actinomycetes and mycoplasma

C. bacteria and archaebacteria

D. Gram (+) and Gram (-)

Answer: C

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45. In bacteria cell division is

A. amitotic

B. mitotic

C. meiotic

D. All of these

Answer: A

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46. Amphitrichous flagellation has

A. flagella absent

B. flagella at one end

C. flagella at both the ends

D. flagella all around

Answer: C

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47. Assertion- The true nucleus is genrally absent in E. coli and other prokaryotes.

Reason- An undifferentiated, unorganised fibrillar nucleus without any limiting membrane is observed in prokaryotic cells.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A