



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

PROTISTA

Check Point 5 1

1. Kingdom protista includes

A. Unicellular eukaryotes

B. Colonial eukaryotes

C. Multicellular eukaryotes

D. Both a and b

Answer: D



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2. Percentage of plankton constituted by protists is

A. 0.95

B. 0.85

C. 0.8

D. 0.7

Answer: A



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3. The protistans flagella exhibits organisation

A. 9+2

B. $7+2$

C. $8+1$

D. $6+2$

Answer: A



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4. The major productive factors of the aquatic ecosystem are members of

A. Pyrrophyta

B. Chrysophyta

C. Euglenophyte

D. All of these

Answer: D



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5. The another name of theca is

A. Pellicle

B. Lorica

C. Cyst

D. Wall

Answer: B



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6. The reserve food material in freshwater dinoflagellates is

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Oil

Answer: A



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7. Which among the following are the light sensitive organelle in dinoflagellates?

A. Stigma

B. Cnidoblasts

C. Nematocysts

D. Trichocysts

Answer: A



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8. Bioluminescence was first recorded in

A. Gonyaulax

B. Peridinium

C. Noctiluca

D. Pyrodinium

Answer: C



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9. Red tide is mostly caused by

A. Gonyaulax

B. Gymnodinium

C. Symbiodinium

D. Nematodinium

Answer: A



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10. Identify the statement which is incorrect about *Gonyaulax*?

- A. It is an armoured dinoflagellate
- B. Its mesokaryon is large and subtorminal
- C. It reproduces by binary fission

D. It produces a potent neurotoxin called saxitoxin

Answer: B



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11. Xanthophytes are

A. Yellow green algae

B. Unicellular and coccoid

C. having many discoid chromatophores

D. All options are correct

Answer: A



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12. Diatoms belong to the class

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Cynophyceae

Answer: A



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13. The cell wall of diatoms is called

- A. Leucosin
- B. Frustule
- C. Annulus
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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14. Diatoms has/are

- A. Leucosin as reserve food material
- B. Many small vacuole
- C. Multicellular protists
- D. Heterotrophic protists

Answer: A



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15. The cell wall is absent in

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Cuglonoids

D. None of these

Answer: C



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16. A protein rich layer which makes the body of unicellular euglenoid flagellates flexible is

A. Pellicle

B. Periplasm

C. Periplast

D. Both a and c

Answer: D



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17. Euglenoid movement refers to

A. Flagellar locomotion

B. Ciliary locomotion

C. Metaboly

D. Mucilage propulsion

Answer: C



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18. The storage product in Euglena (green euglenoid) is

A. Glycogen

B. Oil

C. Paramylum

D. Chrysolaminarin

Answer: C



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19. During unfavourable condition, the euglenoid undergoes

- A. Palmella stage
- B. Diapause stage
- C. Gametophytic stage
- D. Erythrocytic stage

Answer: A



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20. Peranema is a

A. Chrysophyte

B. Sporozoan

C. Euglenophyte

D. Pyrrophyte

Answer: C



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1. Slime moulds are included in protista, otherwise these are

A. Plants

B. Fungi

C. Algae

D. Bacteria

Answer: B



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2. The motile gametes of slime moulds are

A. Myxamoebae

B. Swarm cells

C. Capillitium

D. Sporocarp

Answer: B



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3. Slime moulds have

A. Cell wall

B. Chlorophyll

C. Numerous diploid nuclei

D. All of these

Answer: C



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4. Acellular slime moulds are

A. Communal slime moulds

B. Haploid slime moulds

C. Plasmodial slime moulds

D. Aplanoslime moulds

Answer: C



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5. Mass of streaming protoplasm in acellular slime moulds is

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Pseudoplasmodium
- C. Sorophorm
- D. Scleroteum

Answer: A



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6. An acellular slime mould is

A. Dictyostelium

B. Dictydium

C. Polysphondylium

D. All of these

Answer: B



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7. Swarm cells are characterised by the presence of

- A. Long flagellum
- B. Amoeboid shape
- C. A contractile vacuole
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



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8. The structure formed in cellular slime moulds for perennation is

A. Microcyts

B. Chlamyospore

C. Zoospore

D. Endospore

Answer: A



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9. Cellular slime mould is

A. Dictyostelium

B. Fuligo

C. Physarum

D. All of these

Answer: A



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10. Cellular slime moulds feed over other microorganisms through

A. Pinocytosis

B. Ingestion

C. Entrapment

D. Internalisation

Answer: B



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Check Point 5 3

1. The term protozoa was coined by

A. Goldfuss

B. Anton van Leuwenhoek

C. Ernst Haeckel

D. None of these

Answer: A



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2. Protozoans

- A. Are unicellular or acellular eukaryotes
- B. Show heterotrophic nutrition
- C. Have locomotory organelles
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Mastigophora includes the protozoan, in which locomotory organelle is

A. Lobopodium

B. Flagella

C. Cilia

D. Absent

Answer: B



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4. Trypanosoma gambiense causes the disease

A. Beri-beri

B. Scurvy

C. Sleeping sickness

D. Malaria

Answer: C



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5. Who discovered the disease sleeping sickness?

A. Ronald Ross

B. Forde

C. David Bruce

D. Lamble

Answer: B



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6. The characteristics not associated with trypanosoma is

A. Longitudinal binary fission

B. Digenetic parasite

C. Flagellum

D. Free-living protozoan

Answer: D



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7. Cause of Surra disease in cattle is

A. *T. evansi*

B. *T. brucei*

C. *T. lewisi*

D. *T. cruzi*

Answer: A



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8. Vector of leishmaniasis is

A. Phlebotomus

B. Tse-tse fly

C. Mosquito

D. sandfly

Answer: D



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9. Black fever is caused by

A. Plasmodium

B. Trypanosoma

C. Giardia

D. Leishmania

Answer: D



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10. Phylum-sarcodina is characterised by the presence of

A. Cell wall

B. Pseudopodia for locomotion

C. Endoparasites

D. All of these

Answer: B



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11. Which type of pseudopodium is found in Amoeba

A. Lobopodia

B. Actinopodium

C. Reticulopodium

D. Axopodium

Answer: A



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12. Which is the most widely accepted theory of locomotion in amoeba?

A. Walking movement theory

B. Rolling movement theory

C. Sol-gel theory

D. Surface tension theory

Answer: C



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13. When the prey is very active, amoeba ingests it by

- A. Circumfluence
- B. Circumvallation
- C. Invagination
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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14. Egestion of undigested food in amoeba takes place through

A. Circumvallation

B. A temporary rupture of its surface membrane

C. Hyaline cap formed at its advancing end

D. Pinocytosis

Answer: B



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15. Amoeba shows

A. Phototaxis

B. Chemotaxis

C. Thermotaxis

D. All of these

Answer: D



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16. *Entamoeba histolytica* is a human parasite usually found in

A. Intesine

B. Liver

C. Blood

D. None of these

Answer: A



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17. Amoeba dysentery is caused by

- A. Amoeba proteus
- B. Entamoeba histolytica
- C. Plasmodium vivax
- D. Taenia sodium

Answer: B



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18. The small, spherical, non-motile and non-feeding form of *Entamoeba histolytica* is

A. Minuta

B. Cystic

C. Sporulets

D. Magna

Answer: A



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19. Which of the following is a non-pathogenic entamoeba species?

A. *E. histolytica*

B. *E. hartmanii*

C. *E. coli*

D. *E. gingivalis*

Answer: C



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20. Which one resides in the mouth of human beings

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Amoeba proteus*

C. *E coli*

D. *Entamoeba gingivalis*

Answer: D



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Check Point 5 4

1. Locomotory organelles in sporozoans include

A. Flagella

B. Cilia

C. Legs

D. None of these

Answer: D



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2. The characteristics feature of sporozoans is the presence of

A. Flagella

B. Parasitism

C. Chlorophyll

D. Amoeboid movement

Answer: B



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3. malaria which has a staggering effect on human population is caused due to a/an

- A. Sporozoans
- B. Ciliated protozoans
- C. Flagellated protozoan
- D. Amoeboid protozoan

Answer: C



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4. Malaria is transmitted by

- A. Female Culex mosquito
- B. Male Anopheles mosquito
- C. Female anopheles mosquito
- D. Male culex mosquito

Answer: C



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5. The sexual phase in plasmodium vivax life cycle involves

- A. Schizogony
- B. Gametogony
- C. Sporogony
- D. Both b and c

Answer: D



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6. Which of the following can start erythrocytic schizogony?

A. Micrometacryptomerozoite

B. Merozite

C. Schizont

D. Sporozoite

Answer: A



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7. Pre-erythrocytic cycle

- A. Erythrocytic cycle
- B. Post-erythrocytic cycle
- C. Gamogony
- D.

Answer: B



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8. Schuffner's granules are found in

A. Sporozoite

B. Trophozoite

C. Merozoite

D. Schizont

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following events is related to sexual cycle of plasmodium?

A. Release of sporozoites

B. Signet ring stage

C. Metacryptomerozoites

D. Hemozoin formation

Answer: A



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10. Sporozoite in plasmodium

A. Formed by schizogony

B. Resides in salivary gland of vector
(mosquito)

C. Contains haemozoin pigment

D. Is amoeboid and multinucleate

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C



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12. Mepacrine and paludrine are effective in treatment of

A. Amoebic dysentery

B. Malaria

C. Ascariasis

D. Taeniasis

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following is not a ciliophora?

A. Chromidina

B. Tetrahymena

C. Euglena

D. Balantidium

Answer: C



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14. The number of nucleus in paramecium is

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: B



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15. Structure seen in paramecium for offence and defence is

A. Gastrioles

B. Trichocyst

C. Cytostome

D. Kappa particles

Answer: B



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16. How many food vacuoles or gastrioles are present in paramecium ?

A. One

B. Two

C. Four

D. Numerous

Answer: D



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17. Cell anus or cytophyge is present at the

Of the paramecium

A. Anterior

B. Posterior

C. Dorsal

D. Ventral

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following is not a method of reproduction in paramecium?

A. Cytogamy

B. Endomixis

C. Autogamy

D. Budding

Answer: D



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19. Toxoplasma gondii causes

A. Encephalitis

B. Vaginitis

C. Balantidiasis

D. Giardiasis

Answer: C



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20. Non-pathogenic protozoan like trichomonas tenax resides in Of humans.

A. Blood

B. Teeth and gum

C. Caecum

D. ileocaecal region

Answer: B



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Chapter Exercises A Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter For Advance Level Practice

1. All eukaryotic unicellular organisms belong to

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Bacteria

Answer: B



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2. Diatoms belong to

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Chrysophyta

C. Pyrrophytes

D. Euglenoids

Answer: B



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3. Protists having non-contractile pustule are

A. Sporozoans

B. Ciliates

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Navicula

Answer: A



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4. Protists having cnidoblasts and trichocysts are

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Ciliates

C. Sarcodines

D. Helizoans

Answer: A



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5. Mesokaryon is found in

A. Prochloron

B. Dinoflagellates

C. Diatoms

D. Euglenoids

Answer: B



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6. Bivalved siliceous shell or frustule occurs in

A. Diatoms

B. Foraminiferans

C. Radiolarians

D. Helizoans

Answer: A



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7. A protistan which is commonly called plant-animals is

A. Navicula

B. Noctiluca

C. Vorticella

D. Euglena

Answer: D



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8. Myxamoeba is characterised by the presence of the

A. Long flagellum

B. A number of pseudopodia

C. A contractile vacuole

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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9. The asexual fruiting bodies of slime moulds are

A. Plasmodiocarp

B. Athallia

C. Sporangia

D. All of these

Answer: D



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10. The food capturing organelle of amoeba is

A. Food vacuole

B. Contractile vacuole

C. Pseudopodia

D. Nucleus

Answer: C



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11. Cysts of amoebic dysentery are found in

A. Housefly

B. Mosquito

C. Man

D. None of these

Answer: C



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12. Most dangerous species of plasmodium is

A. Malariae

B. Falciparum

C. Ovale

D. Vivax

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following do not have locomotory organelles?

A. Rhizopoda

B. Flagellate

C. Ciliata

D. Sporozoa

Answer: D



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14. Active feeding stage of plasmodium is

A. Trophozoite

B. Sporozoite

C. Merozoite

D. Metacryptozoite

Answer: A



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15. A protozoan which feeds on bacterium

- A. Paramecium
- B. Amoeba
- C. Trypanosoma
- D. Plasmodium

Answer: A



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

A. Morena

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Slime moulds

Answer: D



17. Which of the following is a luminiscent protist?

A. Navicula

B. Amoeba

C. Elphidium

D. Noctiluca

Answer: D



18. Dinophycean theca is made of

A. Silica

B. Lime

C. Cellulose

D. Protein

Answer: A



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19. In dinophyceae trichocysts occur in

- A. Peridinium
- B. Nematodinium
- C. Ceratium
- D. Gonyaulax

Answer: A



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20. A dinoflagellate with nematocysts is

A. Nematodium

B. Ceratium

C. Gonyaulux

D. Symbodinium

Answer: A



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21. Noctiluca swims with the help of

A. Transverse flagellum

B. Longitudinal flagellum

C. Tentacle

D. Both a and b

Answer: D



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22. Photosynthetic protists belong to

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Bacillariophyceae and Euglenophyceae

C. Bacillariophyceae, Euglenophyceae and

Dinophyceae

D. Zooflagellates

Answer: C



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23. The dinoflagellate which is both photosynthetic and phagotrophic is

A. Ceratium

B. Gymnodinium

C. Paramecium

D. None of these

Answer: A



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24. Communal slime moulds are

A. Cellular slime moulds

B. Acellular slime moulds

C. Slime moulds feeding on bacteria

D. Slime moulds feeding on plants

Answer: A



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25. Pseudoplasmodium is formed in

A. Cellular slime moulds

B. Acellular slime moulds

C. Zooflagellates

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: A



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26. Photosensitivity of Euglena is due to

A. Paramylum body

B. Eyespot

C. Chromatophores

D. Both a and b

Answer: B



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27. The phylum - protozoa are

A. Unicellular animals

B. Grazers of microbial world

C. First observed by anton van
leeuwenhoek

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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28. The spores of the slime moulds are produced in the structures

A. Sporocytes

B. Plasmodia

C. Pseudoplasmodia

D. Sporangia

Answer: D



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29. Trypanosoma, the causative agent of african sleeping sickness belong to which class of protozoa?

- A. Rhizopoda
- B. Mastigophora
- C. Sporozoa
- D. Ciliata

Answer: B



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30. To survive in unfavourable condition, several diatoms and few cyanobacteria form

- A. Homocysts and auxospores, respectively
- B. Auxospores only
- C. Auxospores and homocysts, respectively
- D. Homocysts only

Answer: C



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31. The protistans are unicellular organisms with

A. A number of membrane bound cell organelles

B. Solitary or colonial forms

C. Cytoplasm always in motion

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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32. A symbiotic protist is

A. Plasmodium

B. Lophomonas

C. Fuligo

D. Trypanosoma

Answer: B



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33. Gametic meiosis occurs in

A. Diatoms

B. Acellular slime moulds

C. Noctiluca

D. All of these

Answer: D



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34. Binary fission is oblique in

A. Ceratium

B. Noctiluca

C. Fugilo

D. Vorticella

Answer: A



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

A. Diatoms

B. Chara

C. Volvox

D. Fucus

Answer: A



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36. The mode of asexual reproduction in dinoflagellates is/are

A. Cell division

B. Cysts

C. Spores

D. All of these

Answer: D



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37. The source of food in the ocean for other animals are

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Euglenoids

C. Diatoms

D. None of these

Answer: C



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38. Diatoms resemble dinoflagellates in having

A. Contractile vacuole

B. Flagella

C. Fucoxanthin

D. Lipids

Answer: C



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39. The eyespot or stigma of euglena occurs at the attachment of the membranes of

A. Contractile vacuole

B. Cytopharynx

C. Reservior

D. Both b and c

Answer: C



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40. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in

A. Navicula

B. Amoeba

C. Paramecium

D. Euglena

Answer: B



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41. The lime knots of slime moulds are

A. Capillitia

B. Fruiting bodies

C. Spores

D. Swarn cells

Answer: A



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42. Slime moulds are used for the study of

A. Protoplasm

B. Nucleus

C. Cell wall

D. Flagella

Answer: A



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43. Pigment present in some Slime Moulds is

A. Chlorophyll

B. Carotenoids

C. Anthracene

D. Both b and c

Answer: C



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44. Multinucleate, decomposer organism is

A. Physarum

B. Trypanosoma

C. Tubifera

D. Dictyostelium

Answer: A



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45. Flagellate structure occur in

- A. Acellular slime moulds
- B. Communal slime moulds
- C. Cellular slime moulds
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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46. Plasmodium is

- A. Uninucleate
- B. Somatic structure of myxomycota
- C. Both a and b
- D. Seen in acrasiomycota

Answer: C



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47. The vectors for Trypanosoma is/are

A. Glossina palpalis

B. G. tachinoides

C. G. cruzi

D. Both a and b

Answer: C



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48. The infective stage of Trypanosoma is

A. Long and slender form

B. Crithidial form

C. Metacyclic form

D. Intermediate form

Answer: C



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49. Which species found in south america and west africa is least harmful?

A. *P. ovale*

B. *P. vivax*

C. *P. falciparum*

D. *P. malariae*

Answer: A



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50. Which of the following has only one host ?

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Trypanosoma gambiense*

C. *T. solium*

D. *Plasmodium vivax*

Answer: A



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51. Amoeba is placed in phylum - protozoa, because of

- A. The presence of cell wall
- B. Phagocytic mode of nutrition
- C. Acellular body
- D. The presence of contractile vacuole

Answer: C



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52. In Amoeba , contractile vacuole is present

- A. Near the trailing end
- B. Near the advancing end
- C. At the middle of body
- D. Anywhere inside the body

Answer: A



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53. What is cryptomerozoite of plasmodium?

- A. A product of gametogony
- B. A product of schizogony
- C. A product of sporogony in mosquito
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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54. Encysted stage is not known to occur in life of

A. Entamoeba gingivalis

B. Entamoeba coli

C. Entamoeba histolytica

D. Amoeba

Answer: A



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55. RCBs are present in the food vacuole of

A. Entamoeba histolytica

B. *Amoeba proteus*

C. *Trypanosoma gambiense*

D. *Leishmania donovani*

Answer: A



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56. Sporozoite , infective of plasmodium parasite contains

A. A nucleus

B. Two nucleus and a vacuole

C. Vacuoles and chloroplasts

D. One nucleus and several vacuoles

Answer: A



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57. Movement of food vacuole in paramecium along a definite path is known as

A. Cytokinesis

B. Cyclosis

C. Endomixis

D. Metagenesis

Answer: B



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58. In paramecium the division of macronucleus during binary fission is

A. Mitotic

B. Amitotic

C. Meiotic

D. Prenuclear

Answer: B



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59. Trichocysts are found in

A. Ectoplasm of euglena

B. Ectoplasm of paramecium

C. Endoplasm of euglena

D. Endoplasm of paramecium

Answer: B



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60. A dinoflagellate in which mesokaryon does not occur in somatic cells is

A. Gonyaulax

B. Gymnodinium

C. Peridinium

D. Noctiluca

Answer: C



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61. Night visibility of plants is due to

A. Radium

B. Keisulguhr (diatomaceous earth)

C. Algin

D. Dinophycean skeleton

Answer: B



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62. Chromosomes are without histone are found in

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Euglenophyceae

C. Dinophyceae

D. Both b and c

Answer: C



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63. Which species of protist are known as the whirling whips because of the spins produced by two flagella beating in opposing grooves along their hard surfaced bodies?

A. Golden brown algae

B. Chrysophytes

C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: D



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64. 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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65. Decomposer protists are

A. Sarcodines

B. Dinoflagellates

C. Slime moulds

D. Diatoms

Answer: C



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

A. RBCs

B. Gametocyte of plasmodium

C. Liver cells

D. Singer ring trophozoite

Answer: D



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67. Beside RBCs, plasmodium attacks one more type of human body cells during its normal course of life cycle. These human body cells are

A. Liver cells

B. Muscle cells

C. Columnar cells of intestine

D. Nerve cells

Answer: A



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68. Ciliated protozoans are aquatic, actively moving organisms, because of the presence of

A. Abundance of food in water

B. Pseudopodia projecting from the body

C. Thousand of cilia

D. Long flagella

Answer: C



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69. Ciliated protozoans have a cavity, that opens to the outside of the cell surface called

A. Contractile vacuole

B. Food vacuole

C. Gullet

D. Anus

Answer: C



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70. Sporozoite of plasmodium is

A. Amoeboid and uninucleate

B. Pelliculate, uninucleate and with numerous mitochondria

C. Capable to pass across a blood capillary

D. Multinucleate

Answer: C



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71. Which of the following characteristics feature is not similar between amoeba and paramecium?

- A. They are protozoan protists
- B. They are filter feeders
- C. They possess pseudopodia
- D. More than one option are correct

Answer: D



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72. Metaboly is a creeping movement of euglenoids which occurs by

A. Contraction of the body

B. Sliding of the body

C. Slithering movement of the body

D. Expansion and contraction of the body

Answer: D



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73. Choose the incorrect match.

A. Sarcocystis - Euglena

B. Sporozoa - Plasmodium

C. Cnidospora - Myxidium

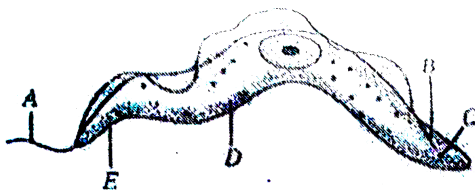
D. Ciliophora - Monocystis

Answer: D



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74. Choose the correct option for the parts labelled A-E of the given figure of Trypanosoma.



	A	B	C	D	E
(a) Attached flagella		Nucleus	Food granule	Endoplasm	Endoplasm
(b) Undulating membrane		Blepharoplast	Pellicle	Ectoplasm	Kinetoplast
(c) Free flagellum		Blepharoplast	Kinetoplast	Endoplasm	Pellicle
(d) Free flagellum		Nucleus	Kinetoplast	Pellicle	Food granule



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75. In protista, phagotrophic nutrition is found in

A. Protozoan protists

B. Some dinoflagellates

C. A few euglenoids

D. All of these

Answer: D



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76. Cell wall are preserved as fossils in one of the following

A. Dinophyceae

B. Bacillariophyceae

C. Cyanophyceae

D. Euglenophyceae

Answer: B



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77. In nactiluca, mesokaryotic stage appears in

A. Somatic stage

B. At the time of first binary fission

C. After a few binary fission

D. Midway during gametogenesis

Answer: B



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78. Diatoms which have radial symmetry are known as

A. Centric diatoms

B. Pannate diatoms

C. Brown diatoms

D. None of these

Answer: A



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79. The flagellum of euglena is

A. Tinsel and stichonematic

B. Simple and acronematic

C. Simple and acronematic

D. Smooth and simple

Answer: A



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80. The protistans in which cell size decreases with each division are

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Slime moulds

D. Radiolarians

Answer: B



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81. The male gametes of diatoms have

- A. One tinsel flagellum
- B. One whiplash flagellum
- C. Two whiplash flagellum
- D. One tinsel and one whiplash flagellum

Answer: B



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82. Is not true for euglena

- A. The presence of chlorophyll-a and b
- B. The presence of protoplasmic capsule
- C. The presence of cellulose cell wall
- D. The presence of proteinaceous pellicle

Answer: C



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83. *Entamoeba histolytica* has no need for

A. Feeding

B. Growth

C. Osmoregulation

D. Reproduction

Answer: C



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84. Monopodial locomotion does not occur in

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Entamoeba coli*

C. *Entamoeba gingivalis*

D. *Entamoeba ovale*

Answer: B



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

- A. Non - motile spores
- B. Amoeboid movement
- C. Zygote formation
- D. Photosynthesis

Answer: D



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86. What would happen, if some freshwater protozoans are placed in a medium of high osmotic potential?

- A. The contractile vacuole will work faster
- B. The contractile vacuole grows larger
- C. The contractile vacuole shows no change
- D. The contractile vacuole does not form

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: C



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88. Downstroke and recovery stroke are the two phases of

A. Movement of contractile vacuole

B. Flagellar movement

C. Movement of food vacuole

D. Amoeboid movement

Answer: D



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89. Common trait between Amoeba and leucocyte is

A. Contractile vacuole

B. Sporulation

C. Encystment

D. Pseudopodia

Answer: B



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90. During digestion in Amoeba, the medium is first

A. Acidic

B. Highly alkaline

C. Neutral

D. Slightly alkaline

Answer: B



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91. During extreme heat, a freshwater Amoeba living in a pond

- A. Will form a gamete
- B. Will form a cyst
- C. Change to parasitic phase
- D. Will eliminate large parts of DNA

Answer: A



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92. Losch discovered that

A. *Entamoeba histolytica* causes amoebic dysentery

B. Trophozoite of plasmodium has brownish yellow pigment granules called haemozoin granules

C. *Trypanosoma* causes sleeping sickness

D. Digestion in *Amoeba* is similar to that of higher animals

Answer: A



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93. The diatoms do not easily decay like most of the other algae because

- A. They have highly siliceous wall
- B. They are non living
- C. They have waterproof cells
- D. Their walls are mucilaginous

Answer: A



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94. The number of flagella are more than four
in

- A. Some parasitic zooflagellates
- B. Some free living zooflagellates
- C. Some dinoflagellates
- D. Some euglenoids

Answer: A



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95. According to locomotory organ which is incorrect?

- A. Hydra - Tentacles
- B. Paramecium - Cilia
- C. Nereis - Parapodia
- D. Plasmodium - Flagella

Answer: B



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96. Sporozoa includes diverse organisms that have

- A. Thousands of cilia on the body surface
- B. Flagella on their body
- C. Infectious spore - like stage in their life cycle

D. Silica shells on their surface

Answer: C



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97. One of the characteristics feature of telesporea is

A. uninuclear trophozoites

B. Multinuclear trophozoites

C. The presence of shells

D. The presence of an eyespot

Answer: A



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98. Which is an incorrect combination?

A. Haemocyanin - Prawn

B. Haemocyanin - RBC

C. Haemoglobin in plasma - Pheretima

D. Haemozoin - Plasmodium cytoplasm

Answer: D



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99. The minuta form of *Entamoeba histolytica* differs from *amoeba proteus* in having

A. One pseudopodium formed of

ectoplasm

B. One pseudopodium formed of

endoplasm

C. No food vacuoles

D. Small contractile vacuole

Answer: B



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100. In Paramecium, both autogamy and Conjugation are sexual processes because of

A. Involvement of two individuals

B. Fusion of two haploid nuclei

C. Gene recombination

D. Rejuvenation

Answer: B



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101. Malaria parasite can be best obtained from its patient

A. One hour before rise of the temperature

B. Five hour after rise of the temperature

C. When temperature rises with rigor

D. Anytime

Answer: A



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102. The function of the neuromotor system of paramecium is

A. Coordination of ciliary beat

B. Coordination of various stimuli

C. Control of digestion

D. Coordination of respiratory movement

Answer: A



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103. In paramecium the coordinated movement of row of cilia causes the water laden with food to be

A. Expelled out from the cell

B. Streered into the gullet

C. Cycled into the protoplasm

D. None of these

Answer: B



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104. What is incorrect about Paramecium

A. Macronucleus can be more than one

B. Micronucleus can be more than one

C. Macronucleus is vegetative

D. Micronucleus is reproductive

Answer: B



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105. During conjugation in paramecium

A. Out of the 4 micronuclei formed 3 degenerate

B. Out of 6 macronuclei formed 4 degenerate

C. Zygote nucleus undergoes 8 successive division in each conjugant

D. Out of 16 nuclei, only 4 degenerate

Answer: A



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106. Prepatent period in malarial infection is

- A. Interval between inoculation and fever
- B. Duration between inoculation and start of blood cycle
- C. Interval between two liver cycles
- D. Duration between repetition of fever

Answer: B



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107. Diatomaceous earth is used for insulating boiler and steam pipes because it is

A. Cheap and easily available

B. Good conductor of heat

C. Bad conductor of heat

D. Made up of $CaCO_3$

Answer: C



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108. How many of the following features are common in dinoflagellates ?

Cell wall, mesokaryon, flagella, pusule, silica, paraflagellar body, swarm cells, trichocysts

A. Four

B. Five

C. Seven

D. Three

Answer: B



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109. Choose the incorrect match.

A. *Trypanosoma rhodensia* - East african
sleeping sickness

B. *T. cruzi* - Chaga's disease

C. *T. brucei* - South american sleeping
sickness

D. *T. evansi* - surra disease

Answer: C



110. How many of the following parts you will not be able to find in the body of Euglena?

Cytostome, contractile vacuole, stigma, pellicle, mastigonemes, paramylum bodies, myonemes

A. Zero

B. Two

C. Three

D. four

Answer: A



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111. Identify the statement which is incorrect about euglenoids.

A. The apical end of the organism has an invagination, which bear a mouth, canal and reservoir

B. The eyespot present on the anterior of the body contains the pigment fucoxanthin.

C. In the absence of light they behave as heterotrophs

D. The reserve food material is stored in cytoplasm as paramylon granules

Answer: B



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112. The function of contractile vacuole is increased when

A. It is needed to remove waste products

B. It has stopped feeding

C. The cell membrane is permeable to water

D. The concentration of water outside is higher than that inside.

Answer: C





113. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. Tse-tse fly spreads kala-azar

B. Sandfly spread sleeping sickness

C. Trichonympha, a symbiotic protozoan is found in the gut of termite

D. *Pediculus humanus corporis* is an endoparasite

Answer: C



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114. Sometime, Trypanosoma passes into internal organs like spleen, lungs, where they lose flagella and become oval-shaped. What is its name?

A. Parabasal body

B. Latent bodies

C. Rhizoplast

D. Leishmania form

Answer: D



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115. In the body of tse-tse fly, three morphological forms of trypanosoma gambiense are observed, they are

A. Megalopheric form

B. Microspheric form

C. Crithidial form

D. Primary form

Answer: C



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116. Full grown amoeba undergoes binary fission. The total surface area of one daughter amoeba soon after division is likely to be

A. Slightly less than that of parent amoeba

B. Equal to the half of that of the parent

amoeba

C. Slightly more than half of that of the

parent amoeba

D. Less than half of that of the parent

amoeba

Answer: B



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117. If an amoeba is kept in distilled water, its contractile vacuole will

A. Disappear

B. Become swollen and full of water

C. Work faster

D. Have no effect

Answer: C



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118. Shivering with cold, i.e. the attack of the disease is experienced by a patient of malaria when

- A. Merozoites and toxic substances are released in its blood on completion of an erythrocytic cycle
- B. State of high fever has subsided
- C. Patient is very weak
- D. Cold wind is blowing

Answer: A



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119. Select the correct combination of characteristics for slime moulds.

A. Parasitic, spore dispersal by water, plasmodium with walls

B. Saprophytic, spore dispersal by air currents, plasmodium without walls

C. Parasitic, spore dispersal by air current, plasmodium without walls

D. Saprophytic, spore dispersal by water ,
plasmodium with walls

Answer: B



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120. A biologist was experimenting with a protozoan and noticed that the animal's contractile vacuole stopped working although the other parts of the organism seemed to be in good health and exhibited normal activity.

Which of the following experiment was likely to have produced this result?

A. Changing the pH of the medium from 7.00-6.50

B. Cooling of the medium from $20 - 10^{\circ}C$

C. Transferring the protozoan from seawater to pond water

D. Transferring to protozoan from pond water to seawater

Answer: D



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Chapter Exercises B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Statement Based Questions

1. Protists are

1. Unicellular and prokaryote
2. Unicellular and eukaryote
3. Multicellular and eukaryote
4. Autotroph and heterotroph

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. III and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following are the characters of dinoflagellates

A. Planktonic golden yellow alga with soap box like structure

B. Marine red biflagellated protista

C. Appear yellow, green, brown, blue and red in colour

D. Biflagellated organisms with pellicle

E. Saprophytic (or) parasitic unicellular forms

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. II and III

D. II and V

Answer: C



3. Which are true about malarial parasite?

I. Sporgony occurs in stomach cavity of mosquito.

II. After erythrocytic cycle, gametes are formed.

III. It is found in salivary glands of mosquito only.

IV. The recurrence of fever is after every 48 hours.

A. I and IV

B. II and III

C. II and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: C



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4. Given below are some statements regarding harmful protozoans. Identify the ones which is/are correct.

I. Uroglenopsis produces bad foul odour in

water bodies.

II. Balantidium causes ulcer in colon.

III. Isopora causes vaginitis.

IV. Trypanosoma rhodensia causes Chaga's disease.

A. Only II

B. I, III and IV

C. I and II

D. All of these

Answer: C



5. Choose the option with the correct statements about *Entamoeba histolytica*.

I. It causes amoebic dysentery in man.

II. Its adult form is called trophozoite.

III. Its infection occurs chiefly in spleen and liver.

IV. It belongs to phylum - Mastigophora.

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. I and III

D. II and IV

Answer: A



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6. Read the following statements regarding plasmodium species causing malaria.

I. Plasmodium performs gametogony and sporogony inside the mosquito.

II. Schizont stage occurs in RCBs and liver.

III. Cerebral malaria is drug resistant and fatal.

IV. Schuffner's dots are present in plasmodium vivax.

Choose the incorrect statements.

A. Only I

B. III and IV

C. II and IV

D. None of these

Answer: D



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7. Read the following statements about paramecium.

I. Paramecium has kappa, Lambda, mu and pi particles in cytoplasm.

II. Paramecium aurelia shows autogamy.

III. Paramecium has trichocysts present on its body for offence and defence.

IV. Conjugation of paramecium involves exchange of nuclei.

Select the above statements as true (T) and false (F).

A.

<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>

- B. I II III IV
 F T F T
- C. I II III IV
 F F T T
- D. I II III IV
 T T T T

Answer: D



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8. Read the following statements and fill in the blanks by choosing of the correct option given below.

I. Mode of nutrition in Trypanosoma is.... .

II. Infective stage of *Trypanosoma gambiense* is Form.

III. Is the common mode of reproduction in euglena and trypanosoma.

IV. *Trypanosoma* belong to phylum

A	B	C	D
(a) parasitic	metacyclic	Binary fission	Mastigophora
(b) saprophytic	crithedral	Sexual reproduction	Sarcodina
(c) phototrophic	leptomonas	Budding	Mastigophora
(d) holozoic	metacyclic	Asexual reproduction	Sarcodina



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9. Read the following statements.

I. Kala-azar caused by *leishmania donovani* is

also called as black fever.

II. Leishmania species divides asexually by budding.

III. Leishmania species obtains its nourishment saprozoically through body surface of host cells.

Choose the incorrect statements.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. II and III

D. I and III

Answer: B



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Chapter Exercises B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Match The Column

1. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Protozoan	1. <i>Gonyaulax</i>
B. Bacillariophyceae	2. Diatoms
C. Euglenoid	3. <i>Paramecium</i>
D. Dinoflagellates	4. <i>Euglena</i>

A. *A* *B* *C* *D*
 2 3 4 1

B. A B C D
4 2 3 1

C. A B C D
1 3 2 4

D. A B C D
3 2 4 1

Answer: D



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2. Match the following columns.

Column I (Structures)	Column II (Features)
A. Magna form	1. Precystic stage of <i>Entamoeba</i> .
B. Minuta form	2. Most active form of <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> .
C. Trophozoite	3. Infective stage of <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> .
D. Tetranucleate cyst	4. The normal trophozoites in <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> .

A. *A* *B* *C* *D*
1 2 3 4

B. *A* *B* *C* *D*
4 1 3 2

C. *A* *B* *C* *D*
4 1 2 3

D. *A* *B* *C* *D*
3 4 1 2

Answer: C



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Chapter Exercises B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion : Ciliates use cilia for locomotion.

Reason : Ciliates lack nuclear dimorphism.

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 : Euglena is an obligatory phototrophs.

Reason : Euglena lacks nuclear membrane.

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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3. Assertion : Giardia is called Grand old man of the intestine.

Reason: Giardia is a protozoan parasite.

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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4. Assertion : There is no chance of transmission of malaria to a man on the bite of a male anopheles mosquito.

Reason : It carries a non virulent strain of plasmodium.

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 : Macronucleus in paramecium is polyploid.

Reason : Micronucleus in paramecium is diploid.

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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6. Assertion : Contractile vacuole is present in the endoplasm of amoeba.

Reason : They are responsible for osmoregulation.

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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7. Assertion : Paramecium takes food by exocytosis.

Reason : In paramecium, ejection of

undigested material occurs through endocytosis.

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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8. Assertion : Conjugation is a temporary union between two ciliates belonging to two different mating types for the exchange and reconstitution of nuclear material.

Reason : Conjugation occurs between two inactive individuals which have gained their vigour and vitality due to chromosomal

imbalance in their macronuclei, caused by repeated amitotic division.

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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**Chapter Exercises C Medical Entrances Gallery
Collection Of Questions Asked In Neet And In
Various Entrance Exams**

1. Select the wrong statement.

A. The walls of diatoms are easily
destructible

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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2. 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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3. Identify the characteristics features of diatoms

A. Cell wall is made of cellulose, floating on water and produce auxospores

B. Cell wall is made of chitin, fixed form and produce auxopores

C. Cell wall is made of silica, floating on water and produce auxospores

D. Cell wall is made of silica symbiots and produce zoospores

Answer: C



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4. Green phytoplankton are kept in which kingdom of five kingdom classification system

A. Kingdom - Monera

B. Kingdom - Protista

C. Kingdom - Plantae

D. Kingdom - Fungi

Answer: B



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5. Which is not a free living protozoan

A. Euglena

B. Amoeba

C. Giardia

D. Noctiluca

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: A



7. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	1. Cytozoic parasite
B. <i>Plasmodium</i>	2. Coelozoic parasite
C. <i>Wuchereria</i>	3. Rhabditiform larva
D. Extraintestinal migration	4. Monogenic parasite
	5. Lymphadenitis

A. *A* *B* *C* *D*
 4 2 1 3

B. *A* *B* *C* *D*
 4 1 5 3

C. *A* *B* *C* *D*
 5 1 2 3

D. *A* *B* *C* *D*
 4 2 5 1

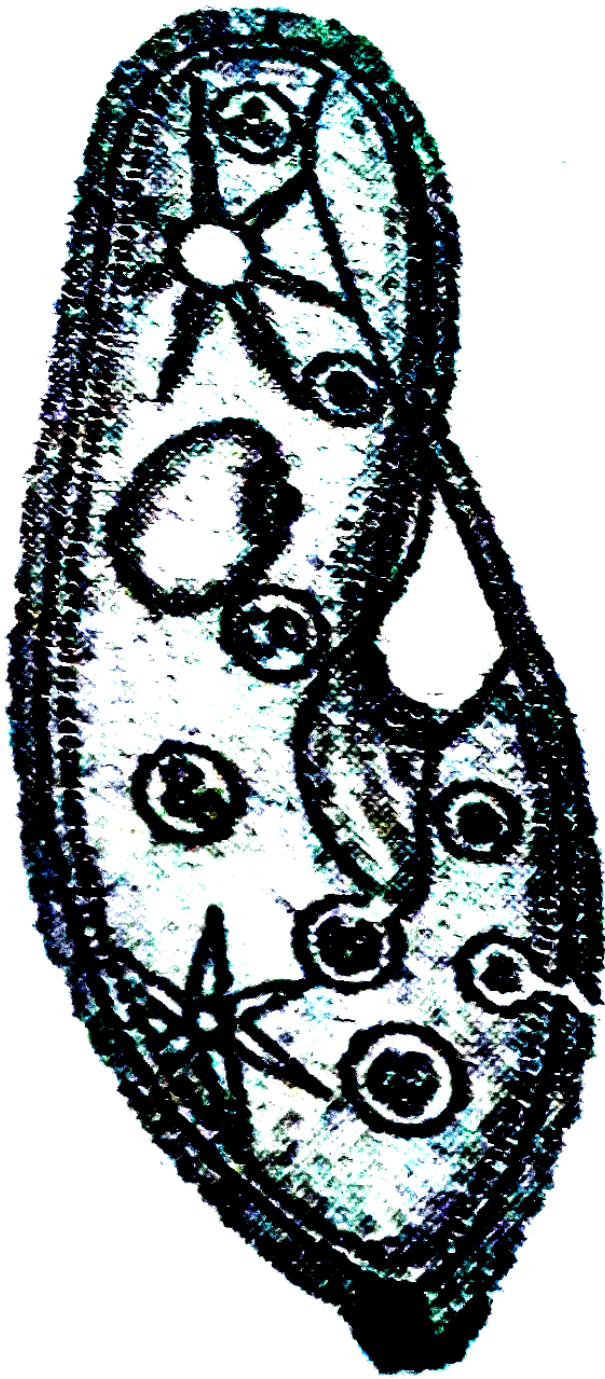
Answer: D



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8. Which structure is formed at the time of time of exchange of gamete nuclei in given

animal during sexual reproduction?



A. Cytoplasmic bridge

B. Cytoplasmic filaments

C. Internal tubule

D. Plasmodesmata

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following is not correct with respect to malaria

A. RBCs rupture and release haemozoin which causes chills.

B. Sporozoites multiply in blood

C. Female anopheles mosquito is the vector

D. Malignant malaria is caused by plasmodium falciparum

Answer: B



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10. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan

A. Syphilis

B. Influenza

C. Babesiosis

D. Blastomycosis

Answer: C



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11. Which group of organisms possesses a protein rich layer called pellicle

A. Chrysophyte

B. Euglenoids

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Slime moulds

Answer: B



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12. Sandfly play significant role in spreading kala azar because they

I. Suck blood only from the patients suffering from kala azar.

II. Covert amastigote into promastigote.

III. Engulf amastigote at the time of blood sucking from the infected persons.

IV. inject promastigote into the body of non-infected person at the time blood sucking.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. II, III and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: C



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13. The time interval of appearance of fever in the malaria patients depends on the types of malaria. The previous evidence suggest that such time interval are (1) 36 hours, (2) 48 hours and (3) 72 hours. If any such person

experiences fever at an interval of 48 hours,
then the patient suffer from

A. Only benign tertian malaria

B. Quartan malaria or milder tertian
malaria

C. Malignant tertian malaria or benign
tertian malaria

D. Mild tertian malaria or benign tertian
malaria

Answer: D



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14. The mature infective stage of malaria parasite which is transferred from mosquito to man are

- A. Sporozoite
- B. Merozite
- C. Trophozoite
- D. Gametocytes

Answer: A



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

A. Chrysophyte

B. Euglenoids

C. Ascomycetes

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: C



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16. Unicellular algae, diatoms and protozoans are members of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

Answer: B



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17. From the list below, select the group that includes protozoa, protistan algae and slime moulds

A. Fungi

B. Plantae

C. Monera

D. Protista

Answer: D



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18. Protista obtain their food as

A. Photosynthesisers

B. Chemosynthesisers

C. Heterotrophs

D. Both a and c

Answer: D



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19. These organisms are fungus like in one phase of their life cycle and Amoeba like in another phase of their life cycle

A. Diatoms

B. Slime moulds

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Water moulds

Answer: B



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20. Which one single organism or the pair of organisms is correctly assigned to its or their named taxonomic group?

A. Paramecium and plasmodium belong to the same kingdom as that of penicillium

B. Lichen is a composite organism formed from the symbiotic association of an algae and a protozoan

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

D. Nostoc and Anobaeno are examples of
protista

Answer: C



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

A. Gut of female anopheles

B. Salivary glands of anopheles

C. Human RBCs

D. Human liver

Answer: A



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22. Excretion in amoeba occurs through

A. Lpopodia

B. Uroid portion

C. Plasma membrane

D. Contractile vacuole

Answer: C



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23. Macronucleus and micronucleus are the characteristic feature of

A. Paramecium and vorticella

B. Opalina and Nictothirus

C. Hydra and Ballantidium

D. Vorticella and Nictothirus

Answer: A



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24. What is true about Trypanosoma?

A. Polymorphic

B. Monogenetic

C. Encystment

D. Binary fission

Answer: A



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25. The methods of dispersal in amoeba is

- A. Locomotion
- B. Sporulation
- C. Encystment
- D. Binary fission

Answer: C



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26. *Triatoma infestans* is the intermediate host in the life cycle of

- A. *Leishmania donovani*
- B. *Trypanosoma cruzi*
- C. *Leishmania tropica*
- D. *Schistosoma haematobium*

Answer: B



27. Schizogony occurs in

- A. RBC of human
- B. Intestine of parasite
- C. Liver of human
- D. Liver of parasite

Answer: C



28. Which of the following is not matched correctly

A. Anabaena - Cyanobacteria

B. Amoeba - protozoa

C. Gonyaulax - Dinoflagellated

D. Albugo - Chrysophytes

Answer: D



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29. Which one of the following is a characteristic feature of chrysoophytes?

A. They are parasitic forms which cause diseases in animals

B. They have a protein rich layer called pellicle

C. They have indestructible wall layer deposited with silica

D. They are commonly called dinoflagellates

Answer: C



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

A. Red blood corpuscles of human suffering from malaria

B. Spleen of infected humans

C. Salivary glands of freshly moulted female anopheles mosquito

D. Saliva of infected female anopheles

Answer: D



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31. Which of the following is not a character of protista

A. Protista are prokaryotic

B. Some protists have cell wall

C. Mode of nutrition is both autotrophic
and heterotrophic

D. Body organisation is cellular

Answer: A



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32. Organisation found in Protista is

A. Cellular level

B. Tissue level

C. Protoplasmic level

D. Organ level

Answer: C



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33. Which of the following is a flagellated protozoan

A. Amoeba

B. Entamoeba

C. Plasmodium

D. Trypanosoma

Answer: D



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34. The disease caused by Trypanosoma is

- A. Yellow fever
- B. Sleeping sickness
- C. Kala azar
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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35. The infective stage of Plasmodium to man is

- A. Trophozoite
- B. Sporozoite
- C. Merozoite
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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36. The somatic phase of slime moulds lacks

- A. Cell wall
- B. Nucleus
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Centrioplasm

Answer: A



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37. The dinoflagellates which exhibit the phenomenon of bioluminescence are

- A. Peridinium
- B. Gonyaulax
- C. Both a and b
- D. Ceratium

Answer: C



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38. Sporangium of acellular slime moulds is

- A. Absence of covering
- B. Presence of covering
- C. Capillitium
- D. Both b and c

Answer: D



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39. Diatomaceous earth is used in

- A. Purification of uranium
- B. Filtration and purification of lipids
- C. Insulation and sound proofing
- D. Both b and c

Answer: D



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40. Osmoregulation in paramecium is a function of

A. Contractile vacuole

B. Trichocyst

C. Cytopyge

D. Cytostome

Answer: A



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41. Which is false for nutrition in Amoeba

A. Omnivorous

B. Pseudopodia feeder

C. Holozoic nutrition

D. Photoautotroph

Answer: D



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42. The plasmodium of slime moulds which lacks veins is known as

A. Protoplasmodium

B. Phaneroplasmodium

C. Porons plasmodium

D. None of these

Answer: A



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43. The pigment which provides brownish tinge to diatoms is

A. Fucoxanthin

B. Phycoerythrin

C. Chlorophyll - α

D. Phycocyanin

Answer: A



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44. Slime moulds are ecologically

A. Consumers

B. Decomposers

C. Both a and b

D. Carnivores

Answer: B



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45. Siliceous skeleton of diatoms is known as

A. Diatomaceous earth

B. Diatomite

C. Kieselghur

D. All of these

Answer: D



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46. Life styles represented in protista are

A. Plant - like

B. Animal - like

C. Fungal - like

D. All of these

Answer: D



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47. Diatoms frustule shell is made up of

A. Silica

B. Lime

C. Magnesium sulphate

D. All of these

Answer: A



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48. Entamoeba histolytica differs from Amoeba with absence of

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Contractile vacuole
- C. Nucleus
- D. Ectoplasm

Answer: B



49. Contractile vacuole in protozoan amoeba is meant for

- A. Respiration
- B. Excretion
- C. Locomotion
- D. Osmoregulation

Answer: D



50. The phenomenon of metaboly is exhibited by

A. Euglena

B. Noctiluca

C. Physarum

D. None of these

Answer: A



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51. Single - celled uninucleate form of slime moulds is

- A. Myxamoebae
- B. Plasmodium
- C. Pseudoplasmodium
- D. Swarm cell

Answer: A



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52. Mucilage propulsion occurs in

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Euglenoids

D. Slime moulds

Answer: B



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53. Macrocyst formation occurs in cellular slime moulds during

- A. Unfavourable conditions
- B. Asexual reproduction
- C. Sexual reproduction
- D. Formation of pseudopodium

Answer: C



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54. Carriers of *Entamoeba histolytica* are

A. Mosquito of genus anopheles

B. Cattle

C. *Musca domestica* (housefly)

D. Healthy human host

Answer: D



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55. Exflagellation in the life cycle of plasmodium occurs in

- A. Trophozoite
- B. Microgametocytes
- C. Macrogametocytes
- D. Merozoites

Answer: B



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56. Mode of feeding in free living protozoans is

A. Holozoic

B. Saprozoic

C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer: A



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57. Transverse binary fission occurs in

A. Paramecium

B. Amoeba

C. Hydra

D. Euglena

Answer: A



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