



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Sorrie 4236 species of animals were recognised by Linnaeus in his book

A. Systema Naturae

B. Systema Philosophie

C. Systema Plantarum

D. Species Plantarum

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

2. It is estimated that the extinct species of animals may outnumber the living species of animals by

A. 50-100 times

B. 10 times

C. 20 times

D. 10-20 times

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. The first person who used structural likeness as basis of classification and made systematics as a scientific discipline was

A. John Ray

B. Lamarck

C. Carl von Linnaeus

D. Theophrastus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. Phylogeny refers to

A. taxonomy of organisms

B. evolutionary classification

C. evolutionary history

D. modern classification

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Who divided animals into Anaima (animals with no red blood e.g., invertebrates) and Enaima (animals with red blood e.g., vertebrates) ?

A. Aristotle

B. Linnaeus

C. Lamarck

D. John Ray

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. The foundation of modern classification was laid in a book of Linnaeus entitled

A. Genera Plantarum

B. Species Plantarum

C. Systema Naturae

D. Philosophica Botanica

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

7. First phylogenetic system of plant classification was given by :-

A. Hutchinson

B. Whittaker

C. Takhtajan

D. Engler and Prantl

Answer: D



View Text Solution

8. Two kingdom system of
classification/artificial sexual system of

classification was proposed by a Swedish
Biologist

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Pliny the elder
- C. Leeuwenhoek
- D. Aristotle

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

9. Decomposers belong to kingdom

A. Monera and Protista

B. Protista and Fungi (Mycota)

C. Monera, Protista and Fungi

D. Protista, Fungi and Animalia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

10. Three kingdom system of classification was proposed by

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Stanier

D. Copeland

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

11. Four kingdom system of classification was given by

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Copeland

D. Whittaker

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

12. Engler and Prantl published a phylogenetic system in monograph

A. Species plantarum

B. Taxonomic system

C. Origin of species

D. Phylogeny of flowering Plants

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

13. In Whittaker's five kingdom system of classification, eukaryotes are placed in

- A. three kingdoms
- B. two kingdoms
- C. four kingdoms
- D. all the five kingdoms

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

14. In which year, Robert H. Whittaker an American taxonomist, proposed his five kingdom system of classification ?

A. 1965

B. 1969

C. 1972

D. 1989

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

15. The entities not included in any of the five kingdoms of Whittaker, are

A. viruses and virusoids

B. bacteriophages

C. viroids and prions

D. all of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

16. To which kingdom of Whittaker, producers belong ?

A. Protista only

B. Protista and Plantae both

C. Protista and Monera and Plantae

D. All the five kingdoms.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

17. Multicellular producers belong to kingdom

A. Protista

B. Protista and Plantae

C. Plantae

D. Plantae and Mycota

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. Haeckel kept Bacteria, Algae, Fungi and Protozoans in kingdom

A. Plantae

B. Protista

C. Protista and plantae

D. Animalia

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Copeland and Stanier (1956) in their four kingdom system, placed prokaryotes in kingdom

- A. Monera (Mycota)
- B. Prototista (Protista)
- C. Metaphyta
- D. Metazoa

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

20. An ideal evolutionary classification is not possible because

- A. an organism shows both advanced and primitive characters
- B. evolution occurs in many directions
- C. fossil ancestry is not fully explored
- D. all of the above.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

21. The five kingdoms of Whittaker arranged in evolutionary manner are

A. Monera - Protista - Animalia - Plantae -

Mycota

B. Monera - Protista - Fungi - Animalia -

Plantae

C. Monera - Protista - Plantae - Fungi -

Animalia

D. Monera - Mycota - Protista - Plantae -

Animalia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

22. ICZN/ICBN does not apply to

A. viruses

B. plants

C. animals

D. bacteria

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

23. Natural systems of classification are good for practical purposes. Who did propose natural classification of plants ?

A. Linnaeus

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Engler and Prantl

D. Oswald Tippo

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. Classification based on maximum morphological characters and form relationships (similarities and dissimilarities) is called

A. phylogenetic

B. natural

C. artificial

D. ancient

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

25. Artificial system is based on

A. one or two morphological characters

B. few characters

C. several characters

D. synthetic characters

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

26. Six kingdom classification was suggested by Gray and Doolittle (1982) and Carl Woese (1990) divided these six kingdoms into three domains on the basis of sequence of

A. r-RNA genes

B. m-RNA genes

C. nitrogen bases in DNA

D. amino acids in protein

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

27. A taxonomic group comprised of members of similar kingdoms is called

A. Domain

B. Division

C. Grade

D. Deme

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. What is true in the latest classification of biological kingdoms proposed by Whittaker ?

A. Eukaryotes are assigned to four of the five kingdoms.

B. Fungi are multicellular eukaryotic osmotrophs

C. Viruses are not assigned to any kingdoms

D. All of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

29. The book written by Theophrastus is

A. *Historium Plantarum*

B. *Historia Botane*

C. *Botane*

D. *Systema Naturae*

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

30. Which of the following shows maximum diversity?

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Monerans

D. Protistans

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

31. Term systematics was used by Linnaeus. It includes

- A. diversity of organisms
- B. taxonomy and phylogeny
- C. both (1) and (2)
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

32. Interchangeable terms are

A. Taxon and Category

B. Taxonomy and Systematics

C. Species and Subspecies

D. Genus and Species

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. Who wrote 'Historia Generalis Plantarum' that has 3 volumes and description of 18600 plants?

- A. John Ray, an English Naturalist
- B. Hutchinson, an English Taxonomist
- C. Ernst Haeckel, a German Naturalist
- D. Linnaeus, a Swedish Biologist

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

34. In Whittaker's classification, which kingdom is main producer ?

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Mycota

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

35. Super kingdom is

A. obligate category

B. taxon

C. intermediate category

D. category

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

36. Term new systematics was introduced by

A. Julian Huxley

B. de Candolle

C. Lamarck

D. Carolus Linnaeus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

37. New systematics based on genetic interrelationship is

A. Chemotaxonomy

B. Cytotaxonomy

C. Numerical Taxonomy

D. Experimental Taxonomy

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

38. Term Systematics was coined by Linnaeus for his book *Systema Naturae*. It includes

A. Identification,

Nomenclature,

Classification

B. Relationships among organisms

C. Diversity of organisms

D. All of the above.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

39. What is the name of the book written by Aristotle ?

- A. Historia Animalium
- B. Systema Naturae
- C. Philosophie Zoologique
- D. Historia Naturelle

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

40. Which taxon has suffix -ales ?

A. Family

B. Class

C. Genus

D. Order

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

41. On the basis of nucleoid/karyon, viruses should be included in

A. Prokaryotes

B. Progenote

C. Protovirus

D. None of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

42. The book *Genera plantarum* was written by

A. a) Bessey

B. b) Engler and Prantl

C. c) Carolus linnaeus

D. d) Hutchinson

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

43. The scientific name of dog is correctly written as

- A. a) canis tamiliaris
- B. b) can is familiaris
- C. c) Canis familiaris
- D. d) Canis Familiaris

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

44. The outlook of classical systematics is embodied in

- A. (a) Typological concept
- B. (b) Biological concept
- C. (c) Species concept
- D. (d) None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

45. Father of Indian systematic botany

A. Father H. Santapau

B. Birbal Sahni

C. S.R. Kashyap

D. M.S. Swaminathan

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

46. Which of the following is a domain ?

A. Archaea

B. Bacteria

C. Eukarya

D. All of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

47. The Suffix, - phyta indicates

A. family

B. class

C. order

D. division

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

48. In Whittaker's five kingdom classification, unicellular eukaryotes, primarily aquatic and various cell organelles constitute

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Animalia

D. Plantae

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

49. Thallophyta includes

A. Algae, Fungi, Bacteria and Lichens

B. Algae and Fungi

C. Fungi and Bacteria

D. Algae, Fungi and Lichens

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

50. One angiosperm species is becoming extinct every day in India

is the concept of

A. (a) Whittaker

B. (b) Bentham and Hooker

C. (c) Hutchinson

D. (d) Swaminathan

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

51. In Whittaker's phylogenetic classification, slime moulds belong to

A. (a) Fungi

B. (b) Protista

C. (c) Monera

D. (d) Animalia

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

52. All are taxonomists except

A. (a) Linnaeus

B. (b) Duthie

C. (c) Swaminathan

D. (d) Father Santapau

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

53. In five kingdom system the main basis of classification is

- A. structure of nucleus
- B. mode of nutrition
- C. structure of cell wall
- D. asexual reproduction

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

54. When using a cladistic approach to systematics, which of the following is considered most important for classification

- A. shared primitive characters
- B. analogous primitive characters
- C. the degree of evolutionary divergence
- D. shared derived characters

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

55. In five-kingdom classification system, the kingdom that includes, the blue-green algae, nitrogen-fixing bacteria and methanogenic archaeobacteria is

A. Plantae

B. Fungi

C. Protista

D. Monera

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

56. Which one of the following is common to both prokaryotes and eukaryotes

A. Mitotic apparatus

B. Histones

C. Mitochondria

D. Genetic code

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

57. Scientific study of diversity of organisms and their evolutionary relationships is called

A. morphology

B. anatomy

C. taxonomy

D. systematics

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

58. Inter-breeding animals belong to the same

A. (a) genus

B. (b) family

C. (c) species

D. (d) order

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

59. Family is placed between

A. order and genus

B. genus and species

C. class and order

D. phylum and class

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

60. Which one of the following is not a correct statement?

- A. A museum has collection of photographs of plants and animals
- B. Key is a taxonomic aid for identification of specimens
- C. Herbarium houses dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens
- D. Botanical gardens have collection of living plants for reference

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

61. Nomenclature is governed by certain universal rules. Which one of the following is contrary to the rules of nomenclature

A. The first word in a biological name represents the genus name, and the second is a specific epithet

B. The names are generally in Latin and written in italics

C. When written by hand, the names are to be underlined

D. Biological names can be written in any language

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

62. The smallest free living organism is

A. Virus

B. Viroid

C. Mycoplasma

D. Prions

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

63. Structurally a complete mature virus particle outside the host is called

A. Vira

B. Virus

C. Virion

D. Viroid

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

64. TMV (Tobacco Mosaic Virus) has

A. (a) dsDNA + Protein

B. (b) ssRNA + Protein

C. (c) ssDNA + Protein

D. (d) dsRNA + Protein

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

65. Chemically viruses are

A. carbohydrates

B. glycoproteins

C. lipopolysaccharides

D. nucleoproteins

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

66. All viruses are entirely

A. (a) obligate parasites

B. (b) obligate saprophyte

C. (c) facultative parasites

D. (d) non living

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

67. TMV was first virus to be purified and crystallised by an american microbiologist in 1935 for which Nobel Prize was awarded to him in 1946. He was

(a) W. M. Stanley

(b) Peyton Rous

(c) Sumner

(d) Andre Lwoff

A. W. M. Stanley

B. Peyton Rous

C. Sumner

D. Andre Lwoff

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

68. Mycoplasma differs from viruses in

A. lacking cell wall

B. occurring in nature

C. filterable through Chamberland's
bacteria proof filters

D. having both DNA and RNA

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

69. Which of the following parasites is nonliving outside the host but becomes living on entering it?

A. (a) Virus

B. (b) Bacteria

C. (c) PPLO

D. (d) None of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

70. Tobacco mosaic virus was the first virus discovered

by a Russian botanist in 1892. He was

A. (a) Dmitrii Ivanowski

B. (b) M. W. Beijerinck

C. (c) Charles Eeluse

D. (d) Adolf Mayer

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

71. The term virus was coined by

A. Pasteur

B. Beijerinck

C. Ee/use

D. Mayer

Answer: A



View Text Solution

72. What is absent in viruses

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Proteins and enzymes

D. Cytoplasm & membranes

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

73. Out of the following, which do not show tissue culture or do not grow invitro

A. (a) Viruses

B. (b) E. coli

C. (c) PPLO

D. (d) Bacteroids

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

74. According to Regression Hypothesis, viruses might have originated from

A. Algae

B. Bacteria

C. Blue green algae

D. Plasmids

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

75. The latest view about the origin of viruses is that viruses

A. arise from nucleic acid and proteins in sea water

B. arise from bacteria by loss of cell wall

C. arise from archaebacteria

D. arise from plasmid/episome as free genes.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

76. All viruses are essentially made up of

A. RNA + proteins

B. RNA or DNA+ proteins

C. RNA + non-histone proteins

D. nucleic acids and proteins

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

77. Which of the following is not a virus ?

A. (a) Cyanophage

B. (b) T-phage

C. (c) E. coli

D. (d) $\phi \times 174$

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

78. If a virus does not find its host, it

A. disintegrates

B. grows and divide

C. exists as inert particle for a longer period

D. it undergoes mutation for adaptation

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

79. Viruses cannot multiply of their own or be grown in vitro on artificial medium because they

A. are dead

B. do not have sex organs and gametes

C. lack genetic material

D. lack cellular machinery to use their own
genetic material

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

80. Choose the correct statement

A. (a) AIDS day is celebrated on 1 December

B. (b) Influenza virus has ssRNA

C. (c) ssDNA of $\phi \times 174$ is called plus strand

D. (d) All of the above.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

81. The protein coat of virus is called

A. prion

B. capsomere

C. capsid

D. mantle/envelope

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

82. An enzyme found at the tip of tail of bacteriophages is

A. protease

B. lysozyme

C. replicase

D. reverse transcriptase

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

83. The term bacteriophage was coined by

A. (a) de Herelle

B. (b) Twort

C. (c) Stanley

D. (d) Ivanowski

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

84. DNA in bacteriophages is double stranded

(ds) and linear and lies in

A. head

B. tail

C. head and tail both

D. tail tube

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

85. In agar plate medium having bacteriophages and bacteria, there are clear transparent areas around the growth of bacteria. These areas are called

A. holes

B. transparencies

C. plaques

D. hot spots

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

86. On the basis of host attacked viruses are classified into

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

87. The bacteriophages are alike (similar) to fungi in that

- A. both have DNA as genetic material
- B. both have RNA as genetic material
- C. both show same type of reproduction
- D. cell wall composition in both is same

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

88. A phage is

- A. bacteria to be killed by a virus

B. virus which kills bacteria/fungi/algae

C. an association of copy DNA of retrovirus
with host chromosome

D. a stage of division of virus inside host
cell

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

89. Mycophages are

A. viruses of myxo bacteria

B. viruses attacking mycoplasma

C. viruses attacking algae

D. viruses killing fungi

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

90. Bacteriophage is

A. killer of virus

B. killer of bacteria

C. killer of monerans

D. eater of bacteria

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

91. Which one of these is a plant virus ?

A. (a) TMV

B. (b) HIV

C. (c) Retrovirus

D. (d) SV 40

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

92. Genes of TMV are

A. ds DNA

B. polydeoxyribonucleotides

C. ss RNA

D. polyribonucleotides

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

93. Viruses are haploid having only one genome. But Which group of viruses is diploid and have two genomes?

A. (a) retroviruses

B. (b) reoviruses

C. (c) riboviruses

D. (d) zoophages.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

94. Hershey and Chase used which virus to prove that DNA is genetic material and infective part of virus?

A. (a) T_2 phage

B. (b) *E. coli*

C. (c) TMV

D. (d) T_4 phage

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

95. A retrovirus on injecting its RNA into host cell starts synthesing a single (-)ve strand of DNA which is called

A. cDNA

B. sDNA (synthetic DNA)

C. r-DNA (reverse DNA)

D. reverse RNA

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

96. Double stranded DNA as genetic material is found in some plant viruses like

A. (a) Tobacco mosaic virus

B. (b) Potato virus X and Y

C. (c) Banana bunchy top virus

D. (d) Cauliflower and Dahlia mosaic virus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

97. Single stranded DNA was first reported by Fiers and Sinsheimer in

A. (a) coliphage $\phi \times 174$

B. (b) phage $\phi\beta$

C. (c) coliphage $\phi 6$

D. (d) Rous Sarcoma virus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

98. Who was awarded Nobel Prize in 1980 for determining the sequence of nucleotides of genes in a virus ?

A. Tonegawa

B. Bishop and Varmus

C. Gamow

D. Frederick Sanger

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

99. The most mutable virus is

A. HIV

B. Chicken Pox virus

C. Influenza virus

D. Dengue virus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

100. RNA containing viruses are called as

A. (a) ribocubica

B. (b) ribobinala

C. (c) ribovira

D. (d) deoxyvira

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

101. Genetic material in animal viruses like influenza virus, polio virus, measles virus and HIV is

A. (a) ssRNA

B. (b) ssDNA

C. (c) dsDNA

D. (d) dsRNA

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

102. Which of the following is a genetic vector?

A. plasmid

B. phage λ

C. cosmid

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

103. Bacteriophage T_2 contains

A. (a) ds DNA

B. (b) ss DNA

C. (c) ss RNA

D. (d) ds RNA

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

104. In Rous Sarcoma Virus (RSV), flow of information is

A. (a) central dogma

B. (b) RNA \rightarrow DNA \rightarrow RNA \rightarrow protein

C. (c) both (a) and (b) are correct.

D. (d) both (a) and (b) are wrong

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

105. Which of the following viruses is capable of synthesizing RNA over RNA

A. (a) HIV

B. (b) TMV

C. (c) $\phi \times 174$ phage

D. (d) tumour virus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

106. In retroviruses, genetic material is

A. RNA

B. DNA

C. DNA~ RNA

D. genes on nucleo protein complexes

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

107. Prions are viruses that have only

- A. protein coat and no nucleic acid
- B. core of nucleic acid
- C. lipoprotein coat
- D. few genes

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

108. The disease associated with prions

A. kuru (laughing death)

B. mad cow disease and scrapie of goat
and sheep

C. Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (CJD) of man

D. all of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

109. Prions are composed largely of

A. ssRNA

B. Prp-protein

C. ssDNA

D. Prp-lipoprotein

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

110. The Nobel Prize of 1997 went to ___ for the study of prions (the causal agents of scrapie and CJD).

A. Gajdusek

B. Prusiner

C. Dulbecco

D. Bishop & Varmus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

111. Viroids discovered by Diener (1971) are infectious agents and cause diseases in plants only. They differ from viruses in being

A. naked ssDNA molecules without protein coat

B. naked ssRNA molecule of 250-400 nucleotides without protein coat

C. naked DNA packaged with viral genome

D. satellite DNA packaged with viral genome

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

112. RNA particles causing symptoms like that of a viral disease are known as

A. virion

B. phages

C. viroids

D. viruses

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

113. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) disease is related to which human disease ?

- A. Kala azar
- B. Parkinson's-disease
- C. Cruetzfeldt-Jakob disease
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

114. Which of the following is plant viral disease?

- A. Tristeza (root rot) of Citrus
- B. Banana bunchy top
- C. Yellow vein mosaic of Bhindi
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

115. AIDS was first reported in

A. Russia

B. India

C. Bangla Desh

D. USA

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

116. Mumps (inflammation of parotid salivary gland) is a

- A. fungal disease
- B. autoimmune disorder
- C. viral disease
- D. no disease

Answer: C



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

117. Potato tuber spindle disease is caused by

A. virus

B. viroid

C. prion

D. satellite virus

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

118. All are neurotropic (involving central nervous system) viral diseases except

A. Rabies

B. poliomyelitis

C. Encephalitis

D. Herpes simplex

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

119. Common cold, the most contagious disease is due to

A. rhino and adeno viruses

B. rubella virus

C. varicella virus

D. SV 40 virus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

120. Which one is not a viral disease of animals

?

A. Ranikhet

B. Foot and mouth disease

C. Distemper

D. Psittacosis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

121. Who cultured the virus (Polio virus) for the first time in human cells

A. Enders

B. Stanley

C. Takahashi

D. Pasteur

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

122. Potato leaf roll and Papaya leaf curl are due to

A. mycoplasma

B. virus

C. bacteria

D. viroids

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

123. HIV/oncogenic viruses/retroviruses are dangerous and cause disorder in

A. multiplicative stage

B. single stranded cDNA stage

C. RNA state

D. Provirus state

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

124. The virus replicated in arthropod, which is its intermediate host and then goes to its permanent host, which is vertebrate, is called

A. Papova virus

B. Reo virus

C. Adenovirus

D. Parvovirus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

125. Retroviruses are implicated as a cause of cancer in man because they

A. carry genes for reverse transcriptase

B. carry ssRNA in their genomes

C. may carry protooncogenes in their genomes

D. may carry viral oncogenes in their genomes

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

126. Viruses are not affected by antibiotics because

- A. they have no metabolism of their own
- B. they have no cytoplasm and genetic material
- C. they are non living entities
- D. they are obligate superparasites

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

127. Name the group of viruses causing dengue fever and yellow fever.

- A. arboviruses
- B. adenoviruses
- C. flaviviruses
- D. both (1) and (3)

Answer: D



128. Dengue (the break-bone fever) is spread by

- A. Cu/ex mosquito
- B. Male Anopheles mosquito
- C. Anopheles
- D. Female Aedes mosquito

Answer: D



129. Which method is followed for virus elimination in plants

- A. Antibiotic spray
- B. Virucidal treatment
- C. Shoot tip culture
- D. Root apex culture

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

130. The immunological protein particles which restrict viral reinfection by not joining viral mRNA to ribosome of host cells, once animals have been infected by virus, is

A. aflatoxin

B. antibody

C. interferon

D. intron

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

131. If a person shows production of interferons in his body, the chances are that he has got an infection of

A. typhoid

B. measles

C. tetanus

D. malaria

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

132. Interferon is

- A. antiviral glycoprotein
- B. antibacterial glycoprotein
- C. antiviral lipoprotein
- D. antiviral lipopolysaccharide

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

133. Interferon (IFN) was discovered by Issacs and Lindemann. Their action

- A. is on host protein
- B. lacks specificity
- C. is only on specific virus
- D. is only on cancer cells

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

134. Which pair of the disease is viral ?

- A. Polio and measles
- B. Rabies and mumps
- C. AIDS and influenza
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

135. Vaccination against smallpox was developed by:

- A. Edward Jenner
- B. Louis Pasteur
- C. Alexander Flemming
- D. Robert Koch

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

136. Now-a-days Polio vaccine is delivered

A. orally

B. intravenously

C. intradermally

D. intramuscularly

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

137. Which of the following diseases caused by virus, is transmitted by mosquito ?

A. Typhus

B. Rocky mountain fever

C. Yellow fever

D. Filariasis

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

138. Viral diseases have no cure because

- A. viruses have no cell wall
- B. they multiply repeatedly in host cell
- C. they do not act as antigen
- D. they do not have cytoplasm

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

139. Which of the following viral diseases showed its deadly out burst in China in 2003 ?

- A. Severe acute respiratory syndrome.
- B. Severe combined immuno deficiency.
- C. Anthrax
- D. Hepatitis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

140. SARS

A. is infection of Asthma

B. caused by variant of common cold
corona virus

C. caused by variant of pneumonia bacteria

D. affects non vegetarians faster than
vegetarians

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

141. Vertical transmission of virus in human is through

- A. sperms of father
- B. placenta of mother
- C. both (1) & (2)
- D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

142. Dog distemper is a disease carried by a

A. bacterium

B. viroid

C. prion

D. virus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

143. A virus differs from a bacterium as its contains

A. (a) a cell wall

B. (b) cytosol

C. (c) DNA as genetic material

D. (d) DNA or RNA as genetic material with
no ribosome

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

