BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

KINGDOM PROTISTA (UNICELLULAR EUKARYOTES)

Multiple Choice Questions

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

A. (a) John Ray

B. (b) Robert Grant

C. (c) Ernst Haeckel

D. (d) Leuckart

Answer: C

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

A. Binary fission

B. Contractile vacuole

C. Holozoic nutrition

D. Multiple fission

Answer: A

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

A. (a) slime moulds

B. (b) simple algae

C. (c) simple animals

D. (d) all organisms not placed in other groups

Answer: D

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

A. (a) plants

B. (b) fungi

C. (c) animals

D. (d) all of the above

Answer: D

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5. Which of the following is a slime mould

A. Thiobacillus

B. Anabaena

C. Rhizopus

D. Physarum

Answer: D

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6. Diatoms are

A. Euglenoids

B. Chrysophytes

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Pyrrophytes

Answer: B

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

A. (a) Ceratium

B. (b) Gonyaulax

C. (c) Gymnodinium

D. (d) both option b and c

Answer: D

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8. Most green euglenoids store their carbohydrates as

A. (a) starch

B. (b) glycogen

C. (c) cellulose

D. (d) paramylon starch

Answer: D

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

A. haploid

B. diploid

C. both (1) & (2)

D. none of these

Answer: B

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

A. (a) Protozoans

B. (b) Plankton

C. (c) Fish

D. (d) Aquatic insects

Answer: B

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11. Chrysophytes store food as

A. starch

B. protein

C. oil

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: C

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

A. poisoned with neurotoxin

B. rich in proteins

C. dead

D. rich in minerals.

Answer: A

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13. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in

(a) Amoeba

(b) Navicula

(c) Plasmodium

(d) Euglena

A. Amoeba

B. Navicula

C. Plasmodium

D. Euglena

Answer: D

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14. Protists having noncontractile vacuole are

A. ciliates

B. dinoflagellates

C. sporozoans

D. euglenoids

Answer: B

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15. Which colourless protistan shows bioluminescence?

A. Navicula

B. Noctiluca

C. Dictyostelium

D. Phacus

Answer: B

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

A. Euglena

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Paramecium

Answer: A

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

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Zooflagellates

D. Sporozoans

Answer: B

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18. Golden Brown Protists are

A. dinophyceae

B. bacillariophyceae

C. euglenophyceae

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

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19. Longitudinal binary fission is found in

A. (a) Amoeba

B. (b) Paramecium

C. (c) Euglena

D. (d) None

Answer: C

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20. The cell wall is absent in

A. (a) dinoflagellates

B. (b) diatoms

C. (c) euglenoids

D. (d) none of these

Answer: C

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21. Trichocysts are found in

A. a number of dinoflagellates and Paramecium

B. all dinoflagellates

C. Paramecium

D. protozoans

Answer: A

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

A. Diatoms

B. Dinoflagellate

C. Volvox

D. Fucus

Answer: A

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23. Diatoms resemble dinoflagellates in having

A. contractile vacuoles

B. flagella

C. fucoxanthin

D. lipids

Answer: C

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

A. P. vivax

B. P. ovale

C. P. malariae

D. P. falciparum

Answer: C

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25. Diatomaceous earth is often accompanied by

(a) reserved carbohydrates

(b) deposits of stones

(c) petroleum fields

(d) deposits of coal

A. reserved carbohydrates

B. deposits of stones

C. petroleum fields

D. deposits of coal

Answer: C

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26. G-6-P dehydrogenase deficiency is associated with heamolysis of :

A. Lymphocytes

B. RBCs

C. Platelets

D. Leucocytes

Answer: B

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

(a) Dinoflagellates

(b) Radiolarians

(c) Sponges

(d) Diatoms

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Radiolarians

C. Sponge

D. Diatoms

Answer: D

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28. Fossil protists often associated with petroleum bearing rocks are

A. radiolarians

B. ciliates

C. foraminiferan shells

D. cellular slime moulds

Answer: C

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29. Mosquito Day is celebrated on

A. 20th August

B. 29th August

C. 30th November

D. 14th November

Answer: A

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30. In bioluminescence, chemical energy is changed into

A. radiant energy

B. biological energy

C. mechanical energy

D. chemical energy

Answer: A

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31. Phagotrophic nutrition is present in

A. dinoflagellates

B. euglenoids

C. slime molds

D. diatoms

Answer: C

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32. Slime moulds in the division Myxomycota (true slime moulds) have

A. pseudoplasmodia

B. spores that develop into free-living amoeboid cells

C. spores that develop into flagellated gametes

D. feeding stages consisting of solitary individual cells.

Answer: C

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33. The mass of streaming protoplasm (wallless mass of multinucleate protoplasm) in

plasmodial (acellular) slime moulds like Physarum is called the

A. sporocytes

B. sporangia

C. plasmodium

D. pseudoplasmodium

Answer: C

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34. Most phases of the life cycles of plasmodial slime moulds are

A. haploid

B. diploid

C. both (1) & (2)

D. polyploid

Answer: B

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35. Example of Multinucleate decomposer organism is

A. (a) Pelomyxa

B. (b) Physarum

C. (c) Dictyostelium

D. (d) Arcella

Answer: B

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36. Branched veins with flowing protoplasm occur in

A. (a) acellular slime moulds

B. (b) cellular slime moulds

C. (c) euglenoids

D. (d) dinoflagellates

Answer: A

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

A. plasmodium

B. pseudoplasmodium

C. sporangium

D. sporocyte

Answer: B

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38. Slime moulds resemble fungi in

A. (a) somatic structure

B. (b) fruiting body

C. (c) mode of nutrition

D. (d) all of these

Answer: B

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

A. Euglena and slime moulds

B. Euglena and Chlamydomonas

C. Paramecium a_nd Amoeba

D. Bacteria and viruses.

Answer: A

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

A. pseudopodia

B. sporangia

C. anisogametes

D. flagellated cells .

Answer: D

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41. Which is found in slime moulds but not in fungi ?

A. (a) Nonmotile spores

B. (b) Amoeboid adult

C. (c) Zygote formation

D. (d) Photosynthesis

Answer: B

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42. Cellulose digestion in termites is carried out by

A. Monocystis

B. Trichonympa

C. Trichomonas

D. Lophomonas

Answer: B

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43. Contractile vacuoles present in protozoa serves the purpose of

A. water circulation

B. digestion

C. osmoregulation

D. excretion

Answer: C

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44. Trichomonas is found in the

A. (a) genital tract of female rabbit

B. (b) genital tract of male frog

C. (c) genital tract of man

D. (d) genital tract of woman where it causes leucorrhea and irritation.

Answer: D

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

A. Giardia

B. Trypanosona

C. Leishmania donovani

D. Trichonympha

Answer: C

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

A. (a) uninucleate

B. (b) binucleate

C. (c) multinucleate

D. (d) none of these

Answer: C

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47. Egyptian pyramids are made of rocks formed from

A. (a) nasal deposits of sea birds

B. (b) silica deposits of radiolarians

C. (c) limestone deposits of foraminiferan shells

D. (d) diatomaceous earth

Answer: C

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48. Contractile vacuol of Amoeba is analogous to vertebrate

A. uriniferous tubules

B. pulsating heart

C. sweat glands

D. rectum

Answer: A

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

A. works slowly

B. works faste

C. disappears

D. divides

Answer: B

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

A. bursts

B. disappears

C. multiplies

D. enlarges

Answer: B

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51. In Amoeba nitrogenous wastes are expelled out through

A. pseudopodia

B. hyaline cap

C. plasmalemma

D. contractile vacoule

Answer: D

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52. A food vacuole of Amoeba is analogous to

A. sweat gland of mammals

B. typhlosole of earthworms

C. gastrovascular cavity of Hydra

D. nephrons of frog

Answer: C

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53. In Amoeba pseudopodia is formed due to

A. increase of osrmiotic tension

B. intake of excess water

C. excess of ATP in the system

D. sol-gel transformation of cytoplasm

Answer: D

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

A. it remains static

B. it bursts

C. it shrinks

D. it enlarges but shrinks again.

Answer: D

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55. Pattern of reactions of Amoeba to light variations is

A. negative to bright and positive to dim light.

B. positive to bright light

C. negative to dim light

D. negative to both bright and dim lights

Answer: A

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

A. circumfluence

B. circumvellation

C. ingestion

D. pinocytosis

Answer: D

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57. Amoeba can digest

A. protein, starch, fat

B. protein only

C. starch and fat only

D. protein and fat only.

Answer: A

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

A. circumfluence

B. circumvellation

C. import

D. all of these

Answer: B

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59. Contractile vacuole of Amoeba is found surrounded by

A. many mitochondria

B. few ribosomes

C. few lysosomes

D. many ribosomes and lysosomes.

Answer: A

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60. Which animalcule is immortal ?

A. Paramecium

B. Plasmodium

C. Amoeba

D. Euglena

Answer: C

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61. Fresh water Amoeba and intestinal Amoeba are alike in

A. possession of single contractile vacuole

B. absence of cilia

C. structure of cyst

D. mechanism of dispersal.

Answer: B

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62. Amoeba is capable of regeneration. This is possible only from

A. a nucleated bit of Amoeba

B. an enucleate bit of Amoeba

C. a young Amoeba

D. an old Amoeba

Answer: A

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

A. rheotaxis

B. geotaxis

C. thigmotaxis

D. galvanotaxis

Answer: A

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64. If pond of water becomes dry, Amoeba will

A. enter in soil

B. enter in body of vertebrates

C. attach with gills of fishes

D. undergo encystment.

Answer: D

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

A. Pantin

B. Hymen

C. Mast

D. Taylor

Answer: C

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66. Entamoeba histolytica is an intestinal parasite found m human

A. colon/upper part of large intestine

B. duodenum

C. ileum

D. rectum

Answer: A

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67. Entamoeba histolytica differs from Amoeba with absence of

A. Nucleus

B. Contractile vacuole

C. Endosome (Karyosome)

D. Food vacuole

Answer: B

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68. If kept in fresh water Entamoeba histolytica will

A. shrink

B. multiply

C. form cyst

D. expand and burst

Answer: D

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69. Which spreads the cysts of Entamoeba histolytica ?

A. Mosquito

B. Bedbug

C. Mouse

D. House fly

Answer: D

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70. Trophozoite of Entamoeba reproduces by

A. binary fission

B. multiple fission

C. budding

D. all

Answer: A

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71. Pathogenic nature of Entamoeba was discovered by

A. Pasteur

B. Koch

C. Jenner

D. Losch

Answer: D

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72. Which of the following has only one host ?

A. P. vivax

B. Trypanosoma gambiense

C. Taenia solium

D. Entamoeba histolytica.

Answer: D

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73. How many young· amoebae hatch out from single cyst of Entamoeba histolytica?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 1

D. 2

Answer: C

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74. Entamoeba histolytica was discovered by

A. Losch

B. Lancisi

C. Ronald Ross

D. Lambie

Answer: A

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75. Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) is a disease transmitted by

A. Tse tse fly

B. Fire fly

C. May fly

D. Louse

Answer: A

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76. African sleeping sickness is due to

A. Trypanosoma Jewzi and transmitted by bed bug

B. Trypanosoma gambiense, transmitted by Glossina palpalis

C. Entamoeba gingivalis, transmitted by house fly

D. Plasmodium vivax, transmitted by Tse tse fly

Answer: B

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77. Trypanosoma gambiense is

A. digenetic

B. monogenetic

C. polygenetic

D. none of these

Answer: A

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78. Trypanosoma gambiense is found in

A. large intestine

B. liver

C. blood

D. blood and cerebrospinal fluid

Answer: D

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79. Infective stage of Plasmodium is

A. schizont

B. trophozoite

C. sporozoite

D. gametocyte

Answer: C

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80. Life history of malarial parasite in Anopheles was described by

A. Ronald Ross

B. Grassi

C. Celli

D. Laveran

Answer: B

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81. Sexual phase of life cycle in Plasmodium occurs in

A. blood of man

B. gut of female Anopheles mosquito

C. salivary glands of Anopheles mosquito

D. body cavity of male Anopheles mosquito.

Answer: B

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82. Exoerythrocytic phase of life cycle in malarial parasite occurs in

A. liver of man

B. reticulo-endothelium of man

C. brain of man

D. stomach of mosquito

Answer: A

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83. Sporogony in the life of Plasmodium occurs in

A. RBC of man

B. liver of man

C. salivary glands of mosquito

D. stomach wall of mosquito.

Answer: D

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84. Quinine used in malarial disease is extracted from

A. Leaves of Ocimum

B. Bark of Cinchona

C. Bark of Cinnamon

D. Stem of Hevea

Answer: B

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85. Malaria fever is characterised by release of

A. cryptomerozoites

B. merozoites

C. schizont

D. trophozoite

Answer: B

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86. Gametocytes and erythrocytic cycle of malarial parasite occur in

A. RBC/blood of man

B. salivary glands of Anopheles

C. stomach of female Anopheles

D. stomach of male Anopheles.

Answer: A

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87. Schuffner s granues (dots) are found in malaria patient in the cells of

A. liver

B. RBC

C. signet ring trophozoite

D. gametocytes of Plasmodium.

Answer: B

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88. Sir Ronald Ross discovered that

A. malaria is caused by protozoans parasite

B. malaria is caused by foul air

C. four species of Plasmodium cause malaria

D. malaria is transmitted by female Anopheles.

Answer: D

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

A. Edward Jenner

B. Ronald Ross

C. Laveran

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer: C

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90. Malarial parasite can be best obtained from the patient

A. five hours after temperature becomes normal

B. when temperature rises with vigour

C. one hour before rise of temperature

D. any time.

Answer: B

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91. The motile zygote after fertilization in Plasmodium is called

A. a) oocyst

B. b) ookinete

C. c) gamont

D. d) trophozoites

Answer: B

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92. Malignant tertian malaria is caused by

A. Plasmodium ovale

B. Plasmodium falciparum

C. Plasmodium vivax

D. Plasmodium malariae

Answer: B

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93. Shivering characteristic of malaria is caused when

A. schizonts act on reticulo-endothelial cells

B. schizonts enter the RBC

C. signet ring is formed

D. merozoites are liberated with toxin from RBC

Answer: D

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

A. Liver

B. Plasmodium

C. Spleen

D. WBC

Answer: C

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95. Schizont stages of Plasmodium vivax in man are found in

A. erythrocytes only

B. erythrocytes and liver cells

C. liver cells only

D. erythrocytes, liver cells and spleen.

Answer: B

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

A. Gametocytes

B. Trophozoites

C. Merozoites

D. Sporozoites

Answer: A

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97. Quartan malaria is caused by Plasmodium

A. ovale

B. falciparum

C. malariae

D. vivax

Answer: C

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98. Cyst around the ookinete is

A. partly secreted by the stomach wall

B. wholly secreted by the stomach wall

C. wholly secreted by the ookinete itself

D. partly secreted by stomach wall and partly by the ookinete itself.

Answer: D

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99. Sporogony is performed in mosquito because

A. sporogony requires less (lower) ternperature.

B. human blood has become over crowded.

C. human blood kills Plasmodium gametes.

D. of unknown reasons

Answer: A

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100. Signet ring stage is the characteristic of

A. pre-erythrocytic schizogony

B. exo-erythrocytic schizogony

C. post-erythrocytic schizogony

D. erythrocytic schizogony

Answer: D

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101. Point out the correct sequence of events of sporogony.

A. Zygote, ookinete, oocyst, sporozoite

B. Zygote, oocyst, ookinete, sporozoite

C. Ookinete, sporozoite, oocyst, sporoblast

D. Zygote, sporozoite, ookinete, oocyst.

Answer: A

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102. If gametocytes are not sucked by mosquito they

A. degenerate and die out

B. remain permanently inactive till death of the host

C. transform into active schizont

D. none of the above.

Answer: A

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103. Fertilization of male gamete and female gamete of Plasmodium takes place in

A. stomach of the mosquito

B. blood of Anopheles

C. salivary gland of Anopheles

D. blood stream of man.

Answer: A

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

A. cycle of Golgi

B. incubation period

C. sporogony

D. erythrocyte cycle.

Answer: B

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

A. Haematin

B. Haemozoin

C. Schuffner's granules

D. Hematocrit

Answer: B

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

A. only white blood corpuscles

B. white and red blood corpuscles

C. only red corpuscles

D. coagulated blood

Answer: B

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

A. 72 hours

B. 48 hours

C. 24 hours

D. 12 hours

Answer: B

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108. Fish that feeds upon mosquito larvae in ponds is

A. Gambusia

B. Utricularia

C. Rohu

D. Scoliodon

Answer: A

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109. Mepacrine and Paludrine are effective in the treatment of

A. Amoebic dysentery

B. Malaria

C. Tapeworm infection

D. Roundworm infestation

Answer: B

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110. Most Paramecia inhabit

A. fresh water

B. sea water

C. brackish water

D. land

Answer: A

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

A. Synthesis

B. Absorption

C. Regulation

D. Locomotion

Answer: D

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

A. coordination of various stimuli and responses

B. ciliary beating

C. control of osmoregulation

D. control of digestion.

Answer: B

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

A. Nematocyst

B. Oocyst

C. Trichocyst

D. Statocyst

Answer: C

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114. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Micronucleus is made of trophochromatin.

B. Macronucleus is made of trophochromatin.

C. Micronucleus is made of idiochromatin

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

Answer: D

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115. In Paramecium which process serves a func- tion similar to the circulation of blood in hu- mans?

A. Movement of the cilia

B. Cyclosis

C. Intracellular synthesis

D. Hydrolysis

Answer: B

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116. Function of macronucleus is

A. to control vegetative function

B. to control reproduction

C. both the above

D. none of the above.

Answer: A

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117. Animal rotates on its longitudinal axis. The reason behind it is

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

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

C. difference in length of cilia is not re-sponsible.

D. more than one of the foregoing.

Answer: A

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118. Contractile vacuoles in Paramecium are

A. 2 in number

B. 6 in number

C. 6 to 10 in number

D. 1 in number

Answer: A

119. Paramecium contains a dimorphic nucleus that has

A. two micronuclei

B. one macro & one or two micronuclei

C. two macronuclei

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

Answer: B

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120. Transverse binary fission occurs in

A. Euglena

B. Paramecium

C. Hydra

D. Amoeba

Answer: B

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121. Two mating types of a variety of a species of Paramecium are

A. morphologically different and physiologi- cally similar

B. morphologically similar and physiologically different

C. physiologically similar

D. physiologically different.

Answer: B

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

A. conjugation

B. binary fission

C. endomixis

D. encystment

Answer: A

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123. Which one is filter feeder ?

A. Spider

B. Euglena

C. Amoeba

D. Paramecium

Answer: D

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124. Which corresponds to parthenogenesis ?

(a) Autogamy

(b) Endomixis

(c) Cytogamy

(d) Amphimixis

A. Autogamy

B. Endomixis

C. Cytogamy

D. Amphimixis

Answer: B

125. Autogamy in Paramecium corresponds to

A. (a) cross fertilization

B. (b) self fertilization

C. (c) parthenogenesis

D. (d) mortality

Answer: B

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126. Kappa particles are present in the cytoplasm of

A. sensitive Paramecia

B. killer Paramecia

C. both sensitive and killer Paramecia

D. none of the above.

Answer: B

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127. Kappa particles are called plasmagenes and carry characters from parents to offspring. This is called

A. heredity

B. nuclear Inheritence

C. cytoplasmic inheritance

D. none of the above.

Answer: C

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128. Senility is unhealthy state of Paramecium in which overall activities of the animalcule become sluggish and Paramecium is likely to die. It is due to

A. repeated conjugation

B. repeated binary fission

C. repeated endomixis

D. repeated autogamy

Answer: B

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129. Which species of Paramecium contains three nuclei ?

A. P. caudatum

B. P. .polycarpum

C. P. multimicronucleatum

D. P. aurelia

Answer: D

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130. High temperature in malaria occurs after completion of

A. erythrocytic cycle

B. exo-erythrocytic cycle

C. pre-erythrocytic cycle

D. gametogony

Answer: A

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131. Leishmania tropica produces

A. sleeping sickness

B. dysentery

C. oriental sore/Delhi sore

D. kala-azar

Answer: C

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132. Pebrine disease in silkworm is caused by

A. Nosema

B. Eimeria

C. Opalina

D. Vorticella

Answer: A

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133. A poultry disease liver coccidiosis is caused by a protozoan

A. Nosema

B. Eimeria

C. Balantidium

D. Glardia

Answer: B

134. Polarity in Amoeba is determined by the location of

A. pseudopodia

B. uroid

C. hyaline cap

D. microridges

Answer: B

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135. Microridges on the surface of Amoeba help in

(a) adhesion

(b) respiration

(c) excretion

(d) osmoregulation

A. adhesion

B. respiration

C. excretion

D. osmoregulation

Answer: A

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136. In Amoeba , contractile vacuole is present

A. (a) near trailing end

B. (b) near advancing end

C. (c) at the middle of body

D. (d) any where inside the body

Answer: A

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137. Nuclear DNA of Amoeba is

A. single stranded

B. double helix

C. circular

D. like a clover leaf

Answer: B

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138. Grand old man of intestine is

A. Trypanosoma

B. Entamoeba

C. Giardia

D. E. coli

Answer: C

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

A. E. histolytica

B. Ascaris

C. T. gambiens

D. Entamoeba coli

Answer: A

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140. The active/trophozoite form of Entamoeba coli feeds upon

A. (a) blood

B. (b) mucosa and submucosa of colon

C. (c) RBC, mucosa and undigested food

D. (d) RBCs, tissue debris and bacteria

Answer: D

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

A. Amoeba

B. Plasmodium

C. Euglena

D. Trypanosoma

Answer: B

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142. Common malarial parasite in India is

A. P. falciparum

B. P. ovale

C. P. vivax

D. P. malariae

Answer: B

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143. In malarial parasite, exflagellation is related to

A. sporogony

B. schizogony

C. formation of male gametes

D. formation of female gamete

Answer: B

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144. Erythrocyte feeding stage of Plasmodium is

A. merozoite

B. sporozoite

C. metacryptomerozoite

D. trophozoite

Answer: D

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145. After how many days could a patient commonly feel malaria from the time of bitting of mosquito

A. 2-8 days

B. 8-1 0 days

C. 10- 14 days

D. 20-30 days

Answer: B

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146. No vaccine for malaria is developed because

A. Plasmodium produces no anti body or antitoxin in host

B. Plasmodium is too large to be acted by vaccine

C. Plasmodium has two hosts

D. none of the above.

Answer: A

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147. NMEP is

A. operative since 1953 as national programme to eradicate malaria

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

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

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: A

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148. Secondary host of Trypanosoma is

A. (a) Musca

B. (b) Glossina

C. (c) Phlebotomus

D. (d) Anopheles

Answer: B

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

A. (a) Amoeboids

B. (b) Radiolarians

C. (c) Heliozoans

D. (d) Foraminiferans

Answer: D

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

A. Trypanosoma cruzi

B. T. brucei

C. T. evansi

D. Leishmania tropica

Answer: A

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

A. Amoeba, Stentor, Opalina

B. Balantidium, Opalina

C. Entamoeba, Noctiluca

D. Balantidium, Opalina, Leishmania

Answer: B

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152. Which of the following zooflagellate is sym- biont ?

A. Trichomonas

B. Lophomonas

C. Giardia

D. Entamoeba coli

Answer: B

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153. Plasmodium falciparum causes malaria

A. quartan

B. benign tertian

C. pernicious tertian

D. pernicious quartan

Answer: C

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

A. (a) sporozoites

B. (b) gametocytes

C. (c) erythrocytes

D. (d) merozoites

Answer: B

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155. Maurer's dots occur in human RBCs infected by

A. Plasmodium falciparum

B. Plasmodium ovale

C. Plasmodium vivax

D. Plasmodium malariae

Answer: A

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156. Paramecium ingests food through

A. cytoproct

B. cytopyge

C. cytopharynx

D. cytostome

Answer: D

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157. Which of the following is not a locomotory organelle of protozoans

A. (a) Pseudopodia

B. (b) Cilia

C. (c) Flagella

D. (d) Parapodia

Answer: D

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158. Just as Xenopsylla is to Yersinia pestis, so is:

A. Glossina palpalis to Wuchereria bancrofti

B. Culex to Plasmodium talciparum

C. Homo sapiens to Taenia solium

D. Phlebotomus to Leishmania donovani

Answer: D

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159. Cysts of Entamoeba histolytica have

A. 1 nucleus

B. 2 nuclei

C. 4 nuclei

D. many nuclei

Answer: C

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

A. salt lakes

B. marine pelagic habitat

C. moist soil and swamps

D. deep coal mines

Answer: B

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

A. (a) London

B. (b) Hyderabad

C. (c) Lucknow

D. (d) Chennai

Answer: B

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162. Sexual mode of reproduction in protozoa is

A. schizogony

B. autogamy

C. plasmotomy

D. anisogamy

Answer: D

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163. Incubation period of Plasmodium falciparum is

A. 12 days

B. 15 days

C. 20 days

D. 30 days

Answer: A

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164. Man in the life cycle of Plasmodium is

A. primary host

B. secondary host

C. intermediate host

D. none of these

Answer: B

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165. Ookinete is

A. (a) rounded structure

B. (b) nonmotile

C. (c) motile

D. (d) egg like

Answer: C

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166. Match the following

A	*Leishmania donovani*	p.	Malaria
B	*Wuchereria bancrofti*	q.	Amoebiasis
C	*Trypanosoma gambiense*	r.	Kala azar
D	*Entamoeba histolytica*	s.	Sleeping sickness
		t.	Filariasis

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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167. The infection of Entamoeba takes place by

A. (a) trophozoites

B. (b) binucleate cyst

C. (c) precystic stage

D. (d) quadrinucleate cyst

Answer: D

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168. Entamoeba hystolitica is transmitted through

A. insect bite

B. bird dropping

C. improperly cooked pork meat.

D. food or water contaminated with cysts

Answer: D

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169. Phylum Protozoa is classified on the basis of

A. mode of reproduction

B. locomotory organelles

C. mode · of nutrition

D. none of these

Answer: B

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

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

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

C. The parasite after its rapid multiplication inside RBCs ruptures

them, releasng the stage to enter fresh RBCs

D. The microgametocytes and megagametocytes are being destroyed by the WBCs

Answer: C

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

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Ascomycetes

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: C

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

Column I (Kingdom)	Column II (Class)
A Plantae	1. Archaebacteria
B Fungi	2. Euglenoids
C Protista	3. Phycomycetes
D Monera	4. Algae

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

A. Saliva of infected female Anopheles mosquito

B. Red blood corpuscles of human suffering from malaria

C. Spleen of infected humans

D. Salivary glands of freshy moulted female Anopheles mosquito

Answer: A

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

A. Paramecium caudatum

B. Escherichia coli

C. Euglena viridis

D. Amoeba proteus

Answer: B

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175. The mode of asexual reproduction in Euglena is

A. (a) Transverse binary fission

B. (b) Longitudinal binary fission

C. (c) Multiple fission

D. (d) Irregular binary fission

Answer: B

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

A. (a) protista

B. (b) algae

C. (c) plantae

D. (d) monera

Answer: A

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

with one exception in it?

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

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178. The beautiful diatoms are placed under

A. chrysophytes

B. dinoflagellates

C. euglenoids

D. slime moulds

Answer: A

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

A. Musca domestica - The common house lizard, a reptile

B. Plasmodium falciparum - A protozoan pathogen causing the most serious type of malaria

C. Felis tigris - The Indian tiger, well protected in Gir forests

D. E. coli - Full name Entamoeba coli a commonly occurring bacterium in human intestine

Answer: B

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180. The unicellular eukaryotic organisms were placed in

A. Protista

B. Monera

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

Answer: A

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

A. (a) Chrysophytes

B. (b) Euglenoids

C. (c) Dinoflagellates

D. (d) Slime moulds

Answer: A

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182. 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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183. 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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184. Ciliates differ from all other protozoans in

A. (a) having two types of nuclei

B. (b) using pseudopodia for capturing prey

C. (c) having a contractile vacuole for remov- ing excess water

D. (d) using flagella for locomotion

Answer: A

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

A. Euglenoids

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: B

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