



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BETOPPERS

LIFE UNDER A MICROSCOPE (MICROOGANISMS)

Formative Worksheet

1. Robert Hooke was the first scientist who coined the term 'cell'. Which cell did he

observe under the microscope?

A. Fiber

B. Cork

C. Root

D. Leaf

Answer:



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2. The range of size of bacteria is

A. 0.2 to 100 microns

B. 0.2 to 100 mm

C. 0.2 to 100 cm

D. 0.2 to 100 m

Answer:



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3. Which of the following bacteria is rod shaped?

A. Micrococcus

B. Streptococcus

C. Sarcina

D. Lactobacillus

Answer:



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4. Which of the following bacteria is ball shaped?

A. Micrococcus

B. Streptococcus

C. Sarcina

D. Lactobacillus

Answer:



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5. Which of the following is absent in a bacterial cell?

A. nuclear material

B. membrane bound cell organelles

C. Cell wall

D. All

Answer:



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6. The nutrition in bacterial

A. autotrophic

B. heterotrophic

C. chemotrophic

D. All

Answer:



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7. Bacteria are

A. aerobes

B. anaerobes

C. both

D. None

Answer:



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8. Reproduction in bacteria by

A. Fragmentation

B. Spore formation

C. binary fission

D. multiple fission

Answer:



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9. Which one of the following disease is not caused by bacteria?

A. Cholera

B. tuberculosis

C. AIDS

D. tetanus

Answer:



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10. Which of the following examples represents a symbiotic relationship between two organisms?

A. Fungi growing on leather

B. Lice present on human head

C. Cuscuta intertwined on a tree

D. Rhizobium present in the root of gram

Answer:



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11. Decomposers decompose matter present in dead plants and animals to ammonia. This ammonia is converted into nitrates which are absorbed by plant roots. This process is called

nitrification. Ammonia is converted into nitrates with the help of

- A. bacteria
- B. fungus
- C. protists
- D. viruses

Answer:



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12. ____ i ____ which are present in the root nodules of a pea plant follow ____ ii ____ mode of nutrition. The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

- A. i-Cuscuta, ii - saprotrophic
- B. i-Rhizobium, ii saprotrophic
- C. i-Rhizobium, ii -symbiotic
- D. i - Cuscuta, ii - symbiotic

Answer:



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13. Which of the following microorganisms is capable of fixing atmospheric nitrogen and converting it into some usable nitrogenous compounds?

A. Fungi

B. Virus

C. Bacteria

D. Protozoa

Answer:



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14. Lactobacillus is a ____ i ____ that promotes the formation of ____ ii ____ The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

- A. i-bacterium, ii - curd
- B. i-bacterium, ii - alcohol
- C. i-fungus, ii - curd

D. i- fungus, ii - alcohol

Answer:



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15. Rhizobium bacteria are present in the root nodules of leguminous plants such as gram pea. The Rhizobium bacteria present in leguminous plants help in the fixation of

A. carbon

B. oxygen

C. phosphorus

D. nitrogen

Answer:



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16. Which of the following is a fungus?

A. Acetobacter

B. Salmonella

C. Lactobacillus

D. Aspergillus

Answer:



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17. Fungi are

A. unicellular

B. multicellular

C. both

D. none

Answer:



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18. Mushroom is a type of fungi. Which mode of nutrition is exhibited by mushroom?

A. Autotrophic

B. Insectivorous

C. Saprotrophic

D. Parasitic

Answer:



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19. Which of the following organisms exhibits saprotrophic mode of nutrition?

A. Mushroom

B. Rhizobium

C. Algae

D. Wheat

Answer:



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20. Organisms that obtain their food from dead and decaying matter are called saprotrophs. Which of the following organisms has a saprotrophic mode of nutrition?

A. Mushroom

B. Rhizobium

C. Cuscuta

D. Rose

Answer:



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21. Potato blight is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozoa

Answer:



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22. Asexual reproduction in fungi takes place
by

A. binary fission

B. budding

C. fragmentation

D. all

Answer:



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23. Mode of reproduction in Yeast

A. binary fission

B. budding

C. fragmentation

D. spore formation

Answer:



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24. Bread mould reproduces by

A. binary fission

B. budding

C. fragmentation

D. spore formation

Answer:



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25. Which of the following cause diseases in crops?

- A. Puccinia
- B. Microsporum
- C. Arthroderma
- D. Dactylella

Answer:



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26. Which of the following contains a poison that is deadly to human beings?

A. Puccinia

B. Amanita

C. Arthrobotrys

D. Dactylella

Answer:



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27. Yeast is commercially used for the preparation of alcohol and __i__ by the process of ____ii____. The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-wine, ii fermentation

B. i-antibiotics, ii-fermentation

C. i-wine, ii - acrobic respiration

D. i - antibiotics, ii - aerobic respiration

Answer:



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28. The addition of yeast is responsible for the presence of small holes in bread after it is baked. These holes appear because of the evolution of ___ I ___ during ___ II ___ Which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-Carbon dioxide, ii - Fermentation

B. i - Oxygen, ii - Fermentation

C. i-Carbon dioxide, ii - Photosynthesis

D. i- Oxygen, ii - Photosynthesis

Answer:



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29. Vaccines are not available for which of the following diseases?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Hepatitis

C. Cholera

D. Malaria

Answer:



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30. Penicillin is an antibiotic which inhibits the growth of bacteria by inhibiting the synthesis of cell wall in them. Penicillin does not have any effect on humans. Which of the following

statements is incorrect regarding the given observation?

A. Penicillin is effective only against bacteria.

B. Antibiotics target specific biochemical pathways.

C. Large doses of penicillin will have an effect on humans also.

D. Humans lack the biochemical pathway in which penicillin acts.

Answer:



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31. ___ i ___ are weakened or dead microorganisms which, when injected into the body of a healthy person, protect the person from disease-causing microorganisms by initiating the production of ___ ii ___ The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-Vaccines, ii - antibodies

B. i - Vaccines, ii - antigens

C. i - Antibiotics, ii - antibodies

D. i - Antibiotics, ii-antigens

Answer:



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32. ___i___ and ___ii___ are examples of antibiotics that are derived from bacteria and

fungi. The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

- A. i-Glucose, ii - alcohol
- B. i-Alcohol, ii - streptomycin
- C. i-Streptomycin, ii-tetracycline
- D. i-Tetracycline, ii - glucose

Answer:



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33. ____ i ____ prepare their own food by the process of photosynthesis. Therefore, they are known as ____ ii ____ . The information in which alternative completes the given statements?

- A. i-Fungi, ii - autotrophs
- B. i Fungi, ii - saprotrophs
- C. i - Algae, ii - autotrophs
- D. i-Algae, ii - saprotrophs

Answer:



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34. Which of the following organisms exhibits symbiotic relationship?

- A. Mushroom
- B. Lichen
- C. Pitcher plant
- D. Soyabean

Answer:



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35. Lichens exhibit symbiotic relationship between ____ i ____ and ____ ii ____ The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

- A. i - fungus, ii - alga
- B. i-alga, ii - Rhizobium
- C. i- Rhizobium, ii - soyabean
- D. i-soyabean, ii - fungus

Answer:



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36. Which of the following statements regarding the symbiotic relationship between algae and fungi is correct?

- A. Fungi contain chlorophyll.
- B. Algae manufacture food
- C. Fungi provide food.
- D. Algae provide water.

Answer:



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37. Blue-green algae increase the fertility of soil. Which plant nutrient is added to soil by bluegreen algae?

A. Phosphorus

B. Potassium

C. Nitrogen

D. Calcium

Answer:



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38. Biological nitrogen fixation is the process of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen into the soil by the action of microorganisms. Examples of biological nitrogen fixers include ___ i ___ and ___ ii ___ The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-viruses, ii-fungi

B. i-fungi, ii - blue-green algae

C. i-blue-green algae, ii - bacteria

D. i-bacteria, ii - viruses

Answer:



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39. Which of the following statements about a symbiotic relationship is correct?

A. It involves a relationship where one organism grows as a parasite on the body of another organism.

B. It involves a relationship where the two organisms live together and share nutrients.

C. It is a mode of nutrition where an organism feeds on dead and decaying matter.

D. It is a mode of nutrition where an organism traps and feeds on insects.

Answer:



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40. The golden-brown microscopic algae, rich in marine places are

A. Chlamydomonas

B. Oscillatoria

C. Laminaria

D. Diatoms

Answer:



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41. The 'jewels of the plant world' are

A. yeasts

B. bacteria

C. fungi

D. Diatoms

Answer:



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42. Which of the following are generally considered to be a great nuisance by many people?

A. yeasts

B. bacteria

C. fungi

D. Algae

Answer:



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43. Which of the following are algae are generally used in making glass, toothpaste, filters and for polishing?

A. Diatoms

B. Red algae

C. Brown algae

D. Blue green algae

Answer:



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44. Which of the following are algae is rich in iodine?

A. Diatoms

B. Red algae

C. Brown algae

D. Blue green algae

Answer:



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45. Protozoa are included in

A. plant kingdom

B. animal kingdom

C. both

D. none

Answer:



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46. Locomotion in protozoans is by

A. Pseudopodia

B. Cilia

C. Flagella

D. All

Answer:



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47. Which of the following are harmful?

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Entamoeba histolytica

D. All

Answer:



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48. Sleeping sickness is caused by

A. Trypanosoma

B. Paramecium

C. *Entamoeba histolytica*

D. Plasmodium

Answer:



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49. Choose the correct statement

A. Protozoa form an important link in aquatic food chains.

B. Protozoa decompose organic matter and thereby help in converting organic wastes into simpler useful soil nutrients.

C. Protozoa also exist in symbiotic association with other organisms

D. All

Answer:



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50. Which of the following is almost closer to a non living being?

A. Protozoa

B. bacteria

C. virus

D. Fungi

Answer:



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51. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?

A. chickenpox

B. small pox

C. typhoid

D. rabies

Answer:



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52. Ring worm is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozoa

Answer:



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53. Which of the following is caused by protozoans?

A. Malaria

B. Dysentery

C. sleeping sickness

D. All

Answer:



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54. Anthrax disease in cattle is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. Protozoa

Answer:



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Conceptive Worksheet

1. Robert Hooke coined the term cell.

Which part of a plant did Robert Hooke use to observe a cell using a microscope?

A. Cork

B. Leaf

C. Root

D. Flower

Answer:



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2. Which of the following bacteria is spiral shaped?

A. Vibrio

B. Triponema

C. Camphilovector

D. All

Answer:



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3. Which of the following is present in disease producing bacteria?

A. nuclear material

B. capsule

C. Cell wall

D. All

Answer:



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4. Bacteria can be included in

A. plants

B. animals

C. both

D. None

Answer:



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5. Severe digestive diseases are caused due to

A. Acetobacter

B. Salmonella

C. Lactobacillus

D. All

Answer:



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6. Which of the following nutrients will not be enriched in a soil lacking the presence of bacteria and fungi?

A. Oxygen

B. Nitrogen

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Sulphur dioxide

Answer:



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7. Which of the following processes occur during the manufacture of wine by microorganism?

- A. Respiration
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Fermentation
- D. Digestion

Answer:



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8. Plants are incapable of taking up nitrogen directly from the atmosphere." Which of the following organisms converts atmospheric nitrogen and makes it available to plants into the soluble form?

A. Protozoa

B. Bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Virus

Answer:



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9. Lactobacillus, which is a friendly microorganism, is used in the preparation of which of the following substances?

A. Curd

B. Wine

C. Bread

D. Alcohol

Answer:



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10. Nitrogen cycle helps in the movement of nitrogen within biosphere. In nitrogen cycle, soil nitrifying bacteria help in the

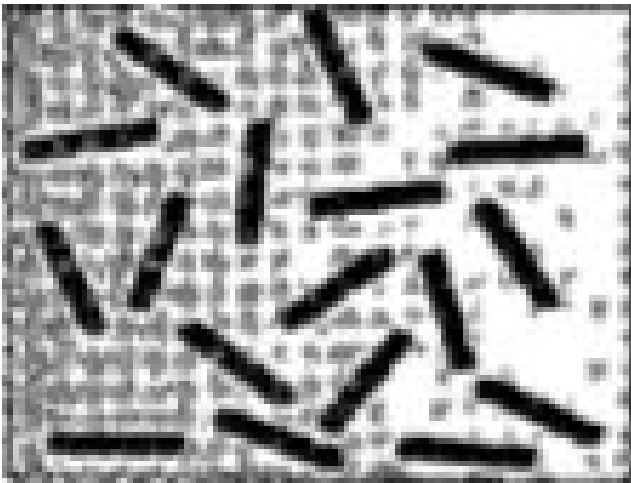
- A. formation of nitrates
- B. formation of nitrogen
- C. absorption of nitrates by plants
- D. absorption of nitrates by animals

Answer:



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11. Amit took a bit of a substance X, mounted it on a slide, and viewed it under the microscope. He observed the given organism. Which of the following substances did Amit observe?



A. Milk

B. Vinegar

C. Fruit juice

D. Buttermilk

Answer:



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12. Which of the following statements about nitrogen cycle is incorrect?

A. Plants can directly absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere.

B. Nitrogen enters the animal world when they feed on plants.

C. Nitrogen returns to the atmosphere by the action of certain bacteria

D. Animal waste is converted into nitrogenous compounds by certain bacteria.

Answer:



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13. Mushroom included under

A. bacteria

B. fungus

C. protozoa

D. virus

Answer:



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14. Bread moulds consist of thread like structures called

A. pseudopodia

B. tentacles

C. hyphae

D. clitellum

Answer:



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15. Mushroom is a type of fungi. Which of the following statements about fungi is incorrect?

A. They grow in nutrient-deficient soil.

B. They consume food in the solution form

C. They obtain food from dead and decaying matter.

D. They secrete digestive juices on dead and decaying matter.

Answer:





16. While having a walk in a garden, Sonia observed numerous mushrooms growing on a piece of wood lying on the ground.

Mushrooms obtain nutrition by

A. manufacturing their own food

B. trapping and feeding on insects

C. growing as a parasite on the body of
plant

D. feeding on dead and decaying organic matter

Answer:



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17. The nitrogenous wastes produced by the dead remains of plants and animals are reconverted into nitrogen compounds, which can again be used by plants. Which two

organisms convert nitrogenous wastes into nitrogen compounds?

- A. Bacteria and fungi
- B. Fungi and algae
- C. Algae and virus
- D. Virus and bacteria

Answer:



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18. Fungi are called as

A. autotrophic

B. saprophytic

C. parasitic

D. All

Answer:



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19. Wheat rust is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozoa

Answer:



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20. The common method of reproduction in fungi is

- A. binary fission
- B. budding
- C. fragmentation
- D. spore formation

Answer:



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21. Microsporium causes disease in

A. crops

B. humans

C. animals

D. none

Answer:



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22. Yeast is not used in the preparation of which of the following substances?

A. Curd

B. Wine

C. Bread

D. Alcohol

Answer:



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23. Which of the following processes uses yeast to make wines, beers, cakes and breads?

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Fermentation
- C. Decomposition
- D. Chemosynthesis

Answer:



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24. Microorganisms are used for producing medicines called antibiotics, which reduce the growth or kill other microorganisms. Which two microorganisms are used in the preparation of antibiotics?

- A. Bacteria and fungi
- B. Fungi and protozoa
- C. Protozoa and viruses
- D. Viruses and bacteria

Answer:



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25. Use of unicellular fungi, yeast in production of ___i___ and ___ii___ The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i - vinegar, ii - alcohol

B. i-alcohol, ii-oil

C. i-oil, ii - glucose

D. i-glucose, ii-vinegar

Answer:



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26. ___i___ are substances produced by certain microbes, which inhibit the growth of other microbes while ___ii___ are substances which are produced by our body to fight against a disease. The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-antibodies, ii - antibiotics

B. i-toxins, ii - antibodies

C. i-antibiotics, ii-toxins

D. i-antibiotics, ii - antibodies

Answer:



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27. Lichens are organisms which are formed as a result of a symbiotic relationship between two organisms. Which two organisms form a symbiotic relationship in lichens?

A. Algae and bacteria

B. Bacteria and plants

C. Plants and fungi

D. Fungi and algae

Answer:



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28. Which of the following statements about a symbiotic relationship is correct?

A. It involves a relationship where one organism grows as a parasite on the body of another organism.

B. It involves a relationship where the two organisms live together and share nutrients.

C. It is a mode of nutrition where an organism feeds on dead and decaying matter.

D. It is a mode of nutrition where an organism traps and feeds on insects.

Answer:



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29. Heterotrophs are organisms which are dependent on plants and other animals for food, Which of the following organism is not a heterotroph?

A. Algae

B. Cuscuta

C. Mushroom

D. Earthworm

Answer:



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30. Identify which of the following statements about nitrogen cycle is correct?

A. Animals obtain nitrogen directly from the soil.

B. Plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere through stomata.

C. Rhizobium converts nitrogen compounds into free nitrogen

D. Blue-green algae help in the fixation of free atmospheric nitrogen

Answer:



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31. Organisms 'X' and 'Y' live in close association with each other. 'X' depends on 'Y' for support and 'Y' depends on 'X' for its food. Which of the following pairs represents organisms 'X' and 'Y'?

A. *Cuscuta* and Peepal tree

B. Pitcher plant and insect

C. Fungi and bacteria

D. Fungi and algae

Answer:



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32. Diatoms are

- A. unicellular
- B. colonial
- C. filamentous
- D. All

Answer:



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33. Which of the following can fix atmospheric nitrogen into the soil ?

- A. Diatoms
- B. Red algae
- C. Brown algae
- D. Blue green algae

Answer:



34. Which of the following are algae are used as food?

- A. Chlorella
- B. Porphyra
- C. blue green algae
- D. All

Answer:



35. Plasmodium lacks

A. cell wall

B. chlorophyll

C. mitochondria

D. ribosomes

Answer:



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36. Which of the following protozoan causes malaria

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Entamoeba histolytica

D. Plasmodium

Answer:



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37. Which of the following conditions are favourable for bacterial growth?

A. moist

B. warm

C. dry

D. hot

Answer:



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38. Measles is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozoa

Answer:



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39. Malaria is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozon

Answer:



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40. Foot - and - mouth disease in cattle is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozoa

Answer:



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41. Tobacco mosaic in tobacco is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozoa

Answer:



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42. Rusts in plants is caused by

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. virus

D. protozoa

Answer:



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Summative Worksheet Multiple Choice Question

1. Bacilli bacteria are

A. Rod-shaped

B. Spiral in shape

C. Ball-shaped

D. Variable in shape

Answer:



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2. Bacteria, on the basis of nutrition, may be

A. Autotrophic

B. Both autotrophic and heterotrophic

C. Heterotrophic

D. Saprophytic

Answer:



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3. Fungi, on the basis of nutrition are

A. Saprophytic

B. Parasitic

C. Autotrophic

D. Saprophytic and Parasitic

Answer:



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4. Algae are found

A. In water

B. On tree branches

C. On land

D. On mountains

Answer:



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5. Heterocyst is found in

A. Algae

B. Brown algae

C. Blue-green algae

D. Diatoms

Answer:



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6. Causative agent of Sleeping sickness is

A. Protozoan

B. Fungus

C. Alga

D. Bacterium

Answer:



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7. Non-cellular microbes are

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Viruses

D. Diatoms

Answer:



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8. Yeast helps in the production of

A. Sugar

B. Alcohol

C. Oxygen

D. Agar

Answer:



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9. Pasteurisation of milk destroys its

A. Vitamins

B. Fat content

C. Bacteria

D. None of the above

Answer:



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10. Rise in bread or dosa dough occurs due to the action of

- A. Heat
- B. Growth of yeast cells
- C. Kneading or grinding
- D. All the above

Answer:



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11. Salting the food helps to preserve it by

A. Extracting water from the cells

B. Lowering its temperature

C. Increasing its acidity

D. None of the above

Answer:



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12. Algae are an important part of the aquatic food chain because they are

- A. Decomposers
- B. Producers
- C. Consumers
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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Summative Worksheet Fill In The Blanks

1. Micro-organisms can be seen with the help of a _____



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2. Algae can prepare their own food because they possess _____



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3. Iodine is obtained from _____ .



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4. Agar is obtained from _____ .



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5. The plant body in multicellular fungi is made up of _____ .



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6. Viruses are _____ in size than bacteria.



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7. The fungus that grows on bread is known as _____ .



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8. Bacteria generally reproduce by _____ .



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9. The virus which attacks bacteria is called _____.



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10. Cell walls of diatoms are a rich source of _____.



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11. The disease causing micro-organisms are called _____



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Summative Worksheet

1. Name the following :

A bacterium that helps in the curdling of milk.



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2. Name the following :

A fungus used in the preparation of antibiotics.



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3. Name the following :

A fungus used in bread industry.



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4. Name the following :

The specialised cell found in blue-green algae.



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5. Name the following :

A micro-organism used in the production of alcohol.



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6. Name the following :

Two diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, protozoa and viruses.



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7. Name the following :

Two diseases each caused by mycoplasma.



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8. Name the following :

The scientist who discovered penicillin.



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9. Name the following :

Two food items prepared using yeast.

A nitrogen-fixing bacterium.



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10. Name the following :

Malaria causing micro-organism.



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11. Name the following :

Five protozoans.



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12. Name the following :

Two bacteria causing food poisoning.



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13. Name the following :

Two fungi causing food poisoning.



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14. Find the odd one out. Give reasons in support of your answer.

Algae, fungi, protozoa, flowering plants



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15. Find the odd one out. Give reasons in support of your answer.

Chlorella, Chlamydomonas, yeast, bread mould



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16. Find the odd one out. Give reasons in support of your answer.

Chlorella, Spirogyra, diatoms, mushroom



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17. Match the statements in Column A with those in Column B.

Column A

1. Phycology
2. Spirilla
3. Chlorella
4. Measles
5. Bacteria

Column B

- (a) An alga
- (b) A disease
- (c) Study of algae
- (d) Curd making
- (e) A kind of bacterium



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18. Make diagrams of the Mushroom



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19. Make diagrams of the Yeast



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20. Make diagrams of the Amoeba



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21. Make diagrams of the Bacteriophage



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22. What are micro-organisms? Mention the different kinds of micro-organisms.



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23. How do microbes survive in adverse environmental conditions?



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24. Mention the different habitats in which micro-organisms are found.



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25. How are bacteria classified on basis of their shapes ?



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26. Describe nutrition in bacteria.



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27. Mention some beneficial effects of bacteria.



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28. Describe reproduction in bacteria.



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29. What are the three groups of organisms in fungi?



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30. Mention two important uses of fungi.



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31. Why does the milk spoil quickly during summer?





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32. What beneficial role do micro-organisms play in the life of human beings?



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33. State two ways in which the following microorganisms are harmful to mankind: bacteria, protozoa, viruses.



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34. How are viruses different from other microbes?



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35. Why do farmers cultivate plants of pea family?



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36. Draw a diagrammatic sketch of root nodules as found in leguminous plants.



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37. Mention the role of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in soil.



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38. Name the causal organisms of the Amoebic dysentery disease



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39. Name the causal organisms of the Sleeping sickness disease



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40. Name the causal organisms of the Measles diseases



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41. Name the causal organisms of the Common cold disease .



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42. Mention the contributions of the Louis Pasteur



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43. Mention the contributions of the Leeuwenhoek



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44. Describe the role of blue green algae in the fertility of soil.



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45. Mention some advantages of food preservation.



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46. Define pasteurization.



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47. State the different methods used to prevent the spoilage of food.



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Summative Worksheet True Or False

1. Malaria is caused by a virus.



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2. Germ theory of disease was given by Leeuwenhoek.



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3. Study of fungi is called mycology.



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4. Plague is caused by the bite of infected fleas.



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5. Agar is obtained from blue-green algae.



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6. Study of algae is called psychology.



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7. Moulds are a type of fungi.



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8. Milk is preserved by pasteurization.



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