



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - AAKASH SERIES

BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

Exercise I Introduction

1. The major drawback of the two-kingdom classification system was that it did not distinguish between

- A. Unicellular chlamydomonas is kept along with multicellular forms like spirogyra.
- B. Photosynthetic Algae is placed along with non photosynthetic fungi.
- C. Prokaryotic bacteria is placed along with Eukaryotic plants
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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2. Whittaker's five kingdom classification is based on

A. Complexity of cell structure and body structure

B. Mode of nutrition

C. Ecological status and Phylogenetic relationship

D. All the above

Answer: D





3. Pick the correct statements.

A. Absence of tissue grade-Monera and protista

B. Absence of cell wall-Protista (few) and Animalia

C. Heterotrophic nutrition - Fungi and Animalia

D. All the above

Answer: D



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4. Kingdom monera members do not contain

A. Cell wall

B. Nucleus

C. Chloroplast

D. Ribosomes

Answer: C



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5. Tissue grade of organization is present in

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Animalia

D. 1 & 2

Answer: C



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6. The ratio of domains and kingdoms in Woese's classification to

A. 1:4 and 2;4

B. 2 : 3 and 2:1

C. 3:2 and 1:1

D. 4: 1 and 2:1

Answer: A



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7. A single cell performing all physiological activities is observed in

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Yeast (fungi)

D. All the above

Answer: D



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8. Whittaker's five kingdom classification do not include

A. Viruses

B. Viroids and prions

C. Lichens

D. All the above

Answer: D



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9. Physical contact between donor and recipient bacteria occur during

A. Conjugation

B. Transformation

C. Transduction

D. 2 & 3

Answer: A



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10. The ratio of domains and kingdoms in Woese's classification to

A. 1 : 2

B. 1 : 3

C. 3 : 1

D. 2 : 3

Answer: A



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11. Chlorella, Chlamydomonas, Amoeba, Paramecium are kept under this kingdom by Whittaker

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Protista

D. 1 and 2

Answer: C



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12. Earliest to attempt a scientific basis for classification is made by

A. Linnaeus

B. Whittaker

C. Aristotle

D. Theophrastus

Answer: C



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13. Two kingdom classification was given by

A. Whittaker

B. Linnaeus

C. Copeland

D. Aristotle

Answer: B



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14. Five kingdom system of classification is mainly based on

- A. Mode of nutrition
- B. Complexity of body organisation
- C. Ecological role
- D. Complexity of cell structures

Answer: D



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15. In Whittaker's classification Archaeobacteria and nitrogen fixing algae are placed under

A. Plantae

B. Fungi

C. Monera

D. Protista

Answer: C



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16. In Whittaker's five kingdom classification, eukaryotes were assigned to

- A. all the five kingdoms
- B. two of the five kingdoms
- C. four of the five kingdoms
- D. Only one of the five kingdoms

Answer: C



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17. Two kingdom figuring in all biological classification are

- A. Monera and Plantae
- B. Plantae and Animalia
- C. Protista and Monera
- D. Animalia and Fungi

Answer: B



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18. Bacteria are placed under Monera along with

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. All the above

Answer: D



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19. Algae were grouped into how many kingdoms according to Whittaker?

A. 2

B. 4

C. 3

D. 1

Answer: C



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

A. plants

B. fungi

C. animals

D. plants, fungi and animals

Answer: D



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21. Haeckel's protista included

A. Bacteria

B. Protozoa

C. Algae and Fungi

D. All the above

Answer: D



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22. Whittaker's protista excludes

A. Some unicellular algae and fungi

B. No unicellular organisms

C. Only unicellular prokaryotes

D. All the above

Answer: A



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23. Organisation found in protista is

- A. Cellular level
- B. Tissue level
- C. Protoplasmic level
- D. Organ level

Answer: A



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24. Eukaryotes possess

- A. One envelope system
- B. Double envelope system
- C. Triple envelope system
- D. No envelope system

Answer: B



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1. Motility is always with the help of flagella in

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

Answer: A



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2. 9 + 2 arrangement of microtubules is absent in flagella of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

Answer: A



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3. Streaming movements of cytoplasm is absent in

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

Answer: A



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4. Nitrogen is present in cell walls of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. 1 & 3

Answer: D



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5. Monera that live in harsh alkaline habitats are

- A. Methanogens
- B. Thermoacidophiles
- C. Halophiles
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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6. Choose the correct statement about methane producing bacteria

A. Cell wall has pseudomurein

B. Cell membrane contains branched chain lipids

C. They live in the gut of cows of buffaloes and also help in anaerobic fermentation of dung

D. All the above

Answer: D



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7. Bacteria are

- A. Autotrophic
- B. Parasitic
- C. Saprophytic or symbiotic
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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8. Kingdom Monera does not include

A. Archae bacteria

B. Mycoplasma and Actinomycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Bluegreen alga

Answer: C



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9. Monerans with chlorophyll 'a' and oxygenic photosynthesis are

A. Actinomycetes

B. Mycoplasma

C. Bacteria

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: D



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10. Thickwall spores produced by eubacteria

A. Endospores

B. Zygosporos

C. Akinetes

D. Conidia

Answer: A



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11. Protoplasm of the cell is differentiated into centropiasm and chromoplasm-in

A. Bacteria

B. Algae

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: C



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12. Cyanobacteria do not possess following structure or character

A. Atmospheric nitrogen fixing ability

B. Hormogonia

C. Trichomes

D. sexual reproduction

Answer: D



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13. Moneran group that includes only autotrophic members is

A. Bacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Actinomycetes

Answer: C



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14. The source of carbon is atmospheric CO_2 in

- A. Photoautotrophs
- B. Chemoautotrophs
- C. Photoheterotrophs
- D. 1 & 2

Answer: D



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15. The source of carbon is external source for

A. Photoheterotrophs

B. Chemoautotrophs

C. Chemoheterotrophs

D. 1 & 3

Answer: D



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16. Majority of bacteria are

- A. Photoautotrophs
- B. Chemoautotrophs
- C. Photoheterotrophs
- D. Chemoheterotrophs

Answer: D



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17. The death of donor bacteria occur during

Conjugation

Transformation

Transduction

2 & 3

A. Conjugation

B. Transformation

C. Transduction

D. 2 & 3

Answer: D



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18. Archaeobacteria can survive harsh environments due to the presence of

- A. Cell wall
- B. Plasma membrane
- C. Mesosomes
- D. Nucleoid

Answer: A



19. Bacteria that live in most harsh habitats are

- A. Eubacteria
- B. Cyano bacteria
- C. Mycoplasma
- D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: D



20. Smallest living moneran cells that lack a cell wall are

A. 1)Cyanobacteria

B. 2)Protozoa

C. 3)Mycoplasma

D. 4)Bacteria

Answer: C



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21. Nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium is

A. 1) Rhizobium

B. 2) Nostoc

C. 3) Chlorella

D. 4) Methanogens

Answer: B



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22. Cyanobacteria are

A. 1)Producers

B. 2)Decomposers

C. 3)Consumers

D. 4)All the above

Answer: A



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23. Halophiles are

- A. Chemoautotrophs
- B. Photoautotrophs
- C. Chemo heterotrophs
- D. hoto heterotrophs

Answer: C



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24. Monerans possess

A. Nucleosomes

B. Dictyosomes

C. Mesosomes

D. Microsomes

Answer: C



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25. Nitrogen fixing heterocysts occur in

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: D



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26. Organisms that often bloom in polluted water bodies

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Eubacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: D



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27. Monera evolved from

A. Progenote

B. Protista

C. Viruses

D. All the above

Answer: A



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28. Monerans that cause anaerobic fermentation and release biogas are

- A. Methanogens
- B. Archaeobacteria
- C. Mycoplasma
- D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: A



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29. Primitive type of DNA transfer occurs during sexual reproduction in

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Slime moulds

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: A



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30. Identify a bacterial disease from the following

A. Polio

B. Mumps

C. Cholera

D. Small pox

Answer: C



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31. Which is the most common method of reproduction in bacteria?

- A. Endospores
- B. Fragmentation
- C. Binary fission
- D. Conjugation

Answer: C



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32. Archaeobacteria that live in marshy areas are

A. Halophiles

B. Methanogens

C. Acidophiles

D. Cryophiles

Answer: B



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33. Function of heterocysts in cyanobacterium

- A. Perennation
- B. Assimilation
- C. Spore production
- D. Nitrogen fixation

Answer: D



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34. Citrus canker disease is caused by

A. Virus

B. Fungus

C. Bacteria

D. Mycoplasm

Answer: C



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35. Cyanobacteria are

A. Producers

B. Primary consumers

C. Decomposers

D. All the above

Answer: A



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36. Actinomycetes or ray fungi belong to

A. Kingdom Fungi

B. Kingdom Protista

C. Kingdom Monera

D. Progenote

Answer: C



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37. An ammonifying bacterium is

A. *Bacillus mycoides*

B. *Nitrocystis*

C. *Nitrosomonas*

D. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Answer: A



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38. Nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium present in fern *Azolla* is

A. *Nostoc*

B. *Trichodesmium*

C. *Anabaena*

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: C



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39. Cyanophycin granules are granules of

A. Reserve carbohydrate

B. Reserve lipids

C. RuBP carboxylase

D. Reserve protein

Answer: A



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40. Pseudomurein occurs in

- A. Bacteria
- B. Archaeobacteria
- C. Mycoplasmas
- D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: B



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41. Heterocysts are specialised in

A. Nitrogen fixation under aerobic conditions

B. Nitrogen fixation under anaerobic conditions

C. Formation of internal hormones

D. Saprotrophism

Answer: B



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42. Unicellular organisms that divide by binary fission are:

A. Viruses

B. An independent group between viruses and bacteria

C. Fungi

D. Bacteria

Answer: D



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43. When bacteria are rod-shaped, they are called :

- (a) cocci
- (b) bacilli
- (c) vibrio
- (d) spirilla

A. Bacilli

B. Cocci

C. Spirilla

D. Vibrios

Answer: A



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44. A cubical packet of 8 cocci is called

A. Sarcina

B. Spirillum

C. Staphylococcus

D. Vibrio

Answer: A



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45. The major part of cell wall of monerans (Bacteria and Cyanobacteria) is made up of a polymer called

A. Peptidoglycan

B. Mucopeptide

C. Glycopeptide or murein

D. All the above

Answer: D



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46. Axenic culture is

- A. A culture of microbe having multiple copies of a single kind of microbe
- B. A culture without any contamination
- C. both 1 and 2
- D. None

Answer: B



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47. Bacteria continue to live under conditions which resemble the conditions that prevailed on primitive earth, are

A. PPLO

B. Archaeobacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Prokaryotic bacteria

Answer: B



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48. Archaeobacteria are

- A. heterotrophic and anaerobic
- B. chemotrophic
- C. decomposers and mineralisers
- D. all of the above

Answer: A



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49. Red sea is red due to

A. red tides by Protistans

B. red alga like Sargassum

C. blue green alga like Trichodesmium

D. iron salts in Gonyaulax

Answer: C



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50. Photosynthetic bacteria have pigments in

A. chromatophores

B. leucoplast

C. chromoplast

D. chloroplast

Answer: A



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51. Bacterial cell membrane has

A. Chitin

B. Cellulose

C. proteins and phospholipids

D. Acetyl glucosamine and muramic acid

Answer: C



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52. Bacteria lack

- A. Cell wall
- B. Cell membrane
- C. Ribosomes
- D. Mitochondria

Answer: D



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53. One of the reasons to include cyanophyceae (cyanobacteria) in prokaryote is

- A. presence of mucilage sheath
- B. Absence of nuclear membrane
- C. presence of sexuality
- D. absence of flagellation

Answer: B



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54. The cyanobacteria that is cultivated in the tanks as a protein-rich food is

A. Spirillum

B. Spirulina

C. Nostoc

D. Chlorella

Answer: B



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55. Cyanobacteria are characterised by

A. ability to perform oxygenic photosynthesis and absence of Nitrogenase

B. ability to perform oxygenic photosynthesis and presence of Nitrogenase

C. have chlorophyll in chloroplast

D. ability to perform anoxygenic
photosynthesis and presence of
Nitrogenase

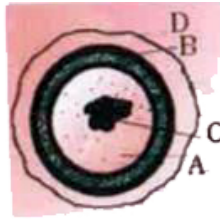
Answer: B



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56. Observe the following diagram and choose the correct match in relation to the parts

labelled



- | A | B | C | D |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1) Exosporium | Spore coat | Nucleoid | Cytoplasm |
| 2) Spore coat | Spore wall | Plasma membrane | Nucleoid |
| 3) Spore coat | Cortex | Sporewall | Exo-sporium |
| (4) Cytoplasm | Spore coat | Nucleoid | Exo-sporium |



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Exercise I Kingdom Protista

1. Both autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition is observed in

A. 1)Animalia

B. 2)Protista

C. 3)Fungi

D. 4)Plantae

Answer: B



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2. Motility is by flagella (or) Cilia in

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

Answer: B



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3. Silicon is present in cell walls of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

Answer: B



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4. Holozoic nutrition even though seen in all members of animalia, some members of this kingdom also ingest solid food particles

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

Answer: B



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5. The so called red tide is due to the characteristic red colour imparted by dinoflagellates belonging to genus

A. Euglena

B. Gonyaulax

C. Gymnodinium

D. 1 and 2

Answer: B



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6. Number of flagella in diatoms

Dinoflagellates and euglenoids are

A. 0, 2, 2

B. 1, 2, 2

C. 2, 2, 1

D. 1, 1, 1

Answer: A



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7. The pigments present in Rhodophyceae are

A. Chl-a and Chl- b

B. Chl-a ,Chl-c, fucoxanthin

C. Chl-a ,Chl-d , phycoerythrin

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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8. Pellicle in Euglena is made up of

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Lipids

D. All

Answer: B



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9. Mouth and gullet of Euglena are referred respectively as

A. Cytostome and cytopharynx

B. Exostome and cytopharynx

C. Cytopharynx and cytostome

D. Cytopharynx and exostome

Answer: A



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10. Under favourable conditions euglena reproduces by

A. Transverse binary fission

B. Longitudinal binary fission

C. Palmella stage

D. None

Answer: B



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11. Characters of plasmodium of slime moulds

A. Unicellular

B. Multinucleate

C. Diploid

D. All the above

Answer: D



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12. Animal like protists are

A. Slime moulds

B. Protozoans

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Diatoms

Answer: B



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13. Match the following.

Column-I

A) Spore like stage

B) Silica shells

C) Sleeping sickness

D) Gullet

Column-II

I) Paramecium and Euglena

II) Trypanosoma

III) Entamoeba

IV) Plasmodium

A. 1) $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ I & II & III & IV \end{matrix}$

B. 2) $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ IV & III & II & I \end{matrix}$

C. 3) $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ III & II & I & IV \end{matrix}$

D. 4) $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ III & I & III & IV \end{matrix}$

Answer: B



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14. The photosynthetic protists are

Euglenoids, diatoms and dinoflagellates

Ciliates, zooflagellates and dinoflagellates

sarcodines, dinoflagellates and slime moulds

sarcodines, dinoflagellates and Euglenoids

A. Euglenoids, diatoms and dinoflagellates

B. Ciliates, zooflagellates and
dinoflagellates

C. sarcodines, dinoflagellates and slime
moulds

D. sarcodines, dinoflagellates and
Euglenoids

Answer: A



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15. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in

(a) Amoeba

(b) Navicula

(c) Plasmodium

(d) Euglena

A. Diatoms

B. Paramecium

C. Euglena

D. Amoeba

Answer: C



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16. Chief producers in the ocean are

A. slime moulds

B. Bacteria

C. Green algae

D. Diatoms

Answer: D



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17. Diatomaceous earth is indestructible due to cell walls embedded by

A. Calcium

B. Silica

C. Zinc

D. Phosphorus

Answer: B



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18. Diatomaceous earth is used in

A. Polishing

B. Filtration of liquids

C. Purification of uranium

D. 1 and 2

Answer: D



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19. Slime moulds are ecologically

A. Producers

B. Consumer decomposers

C. Decomposers

D. carnivores

Answer: B



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20. African sleeping sickness is caused by

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

Answer: C



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21. Plasmodium is

Captures the prey by pseudopodia

Freeliving protozoan

Parasitic protozoan

Ciliated protozoan

A. Captures the prey by pseudopodia

B. Freeliving protozoan

C. Parasitic protozoan

D. Ciliated protozoan

Answer: C



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22. Amoeba moves with the help of

A. Flagella

B. Pseudoplasmodia

C. Cilia

D. Pseudopodia

Answer: D



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23. A dinoflagellate that emit light at night

A. 1)Desmid

B. 2)Noctiluca

C. 3)Euglena

D. 4)Diatom

Answer: B



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24. Coenocytic mycelium is found in

- A. Phycomycetes
- B. Deuteromycetes
- C. Ascomycetes
- D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: A



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25. Which one possesses characters of both plants and animals ?

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Euglena

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: C



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26. Protists that form plasmodium are

- A. Euglenoids
- B. Slime moulds
- C. Protozoans
- D. Diatoms

Answer: B



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27. Protists are connecting link between

A. Fungi and animals

B. Plants and animals

C. Monerans and kingdoms of multicellular organisms

D. Bacteria and plants

Answer: C



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28. Decomposer protists are :-

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Protozoans

C. Chrysophytes

D. Slime moulds

Answer: D



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29. Heterotrophic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms lacking a cell wall are included in the kingdom.

A. Monera

B. Fungi

C. Animalia

D. Protista

Answer: C



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30. Protoplast does not include

A. Photosynthetic algae

B. Blue green algae

C. Slime moulds

D. Chrysophytes

Answer: B



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31. Major photosynthetic planktons are

A. Chrysophytes

B. Dinoflagellates

C. Green algae

D. 1 and 2

Answer: D



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32. Euglenoids have _____ instead of cell wall

A. Siliceous frustule

B. Pellicle

C. Capsule

D. Cell membrane

Answer: B



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33. Cell wall has stiff cellulose plates on the surface of cells in

A. Gonyaulax

B. Euglena

C. Diatoms

D. Slime moulds

Answer: A



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34. Chief producers in the ocean are

A. Green algae

B. Diatoms

C. Euglenoids

D. Blue green algae

Answer: B



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35. Saprophytic protists that form plasmodium are

A. Fungi

B. Slime moulds

C. Sporozoans

D. Ciliates

Answer: B



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36. Locomotory structures of Amoeba are

A. Flagella

B. Cilia

C. Pseudopodia

D. Mucilage

Answer: C



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37. Malarial parasite plasmodium is included in this kingdom

A. Fungi

B. Monera

C. Protista

D. Animalia

Answer: C



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38. _____ protistan possess true walls in its spore only

A. Plasmodium

B. Virus

C. Slime moulds

D. Fungus

Answer: C



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39. Soap box-like overlapping shells are found in the cell walls of

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Protozoan protists
- C. Diatoms
- D. Euglenoids

Answer: C



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40. Mesokaryon is the name of

A. Chromatin

B. Bacterial nucleoid

C. Plasmid

D. Condensed chromosome even in

interphase

Answer: D



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41. Locomotory organelles in the protista are

A. Flagella

B. Cilia

C. Pseudopodia

D. All of these

Answer: D



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42. Protists which are diploid reproduce sexually by the process of -

- A. zygotic meiosis
- B. cyst formation
- C. binary fission
- D. gametic meiosis

Answer: D



43. Euglenoid species that have chlorophyll are

- A. obligate autotrophs
- B. facultative autotrophs
- C. facultative heterotrophs
- D. obligate heterotrophs

Answer: B



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

- A. Ceratium
- B. Gonyaulax
- C. Gymnodinium
- D. 2 and 3

Answer: D



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45. Most green euglenoids store their carbohydrates as

A. starch

B. glycogen

C. cellulose

D. paramylum

Answer: D



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

A. Protozoans

B. Plankton

C. Fish

D. Aquatic insects

Answer: B



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47. Shellfish 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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48. Protists having noncontractile pusule are
ciliates
dinoflagellates
sporozoans
euglenoids

A. ciliates

B. dinoflagellates

C. sporozoans

D. euglenoids

Answer: D





49. 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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50. Golden brown protists are

A. dinophyceae

B. bacillariophyceae

C. euglenophyceae

D. both 1 and 2

Answer: A



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51. Longitudinal binary fission is found in

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Euglena

D. None

Answer: C



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52. Paralytic shell fish poisoning is caused by

A. Vorticella

B. Ephidicum

C. Gonyaulax

D. Ceratium

Answer: C



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53. Photosensitivity of Euglena is due to

A. flagellum

B. paraflagellar body and stigma

C. chromatophores

D. metaboly

Answer: B



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

(a) Dinoflagellates

(b) Radiolarians

(c) Sponges

(d) Diatoms

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Radiolarinas

C. Sponge

D. Diatoms

Answer: D



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55. Which of the following are called Whirling whips

A. Desmids

B. Dinoflagellates

C. Nitzschia

D. 2 and 3

Answer: B



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

- A. plasmodium
- B. pseudoplasmodium
- C. sporangium
- D. macrocyst

Answer: B



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57. Which animalcule is immortal ?

A. Paramecium

B. Plasmodium

C. Euglena

D. Bacteria

Answer: D



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58. Animal characters in Euglena are

- A. presence of pellicle which is made up of proteins and not of cellulose
- B. presence of photosensitive structures and contractile vacuole
- C. presence of longitudinal binary fission
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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59. Leucosin (Chrysolaminarin) is a carbohydrate which is stored as reserve food in case of

A. Diatom

B. Euglena

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Paramecium

Answer: A



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60. Flagellation in Euglena is

- A. Uniflagellate and stichonematic
- B. Isokont and whiplash type
- C. Heterokont and whiplash type
- D. Heterokont and stichonematic

Answer: C



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61. Special type of red pigment present in the eye-spot of Euglena and Crustacea is called

A. Phycoerythrin

B. Astaxanthin

C. Carotene

D. Xanthophyll

Answer: B



62. Paraflagellar body of Euglena helps in

- A. Locomotion
- B. Photoreception
- C. Reproduction
- D. Osmoregulation

Answer: B



63. Myxamoeba are formed in the life cycle of

A. Physarum

B. Amoeba

C. Entamoeba

D. Diatoms

Answer: A



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64. The structure formed in the life cycle of cellular slime-mould due to chemotactic movement is

A. Pseudoplasmodium

B. Swarm cells

C. Macrocyt

D. Capillitia

Answer: B



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65. Life styles represented in protista are

A. Plant like

B. Animal like

C. Fungal

D. All the above

Answer: D



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66. Mucilage propulsion occurs in

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Euglenoids

D. Slime moulds

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

67. Metaboly occurs in

A. Amoebids

B. Foraminiferans

C. Radiolarians

D. Euglenoids

Answer: D



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68. What is gout and why does it happen?



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69. Dinoflagellates and diatoms are

- A. Yellow green
- B. Green
- C. Golden brown
- D. Brown

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

70. Theca or lorica is covering found in

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Euglenoids

D. Heliozoans

Answer: A



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71. Sulcus is

- A. Feeding apparatus of ciliates
- B. Longitudinal groove of dinoflagellates
- C. Transverse groove of dinoflagellates
- D. Tentacle of Noctiluca

Answer: B



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72. In frustule

- A. Epivalve is younger and larger
- B. Hypo valve is younger and larger
- C. Hypo valve is older and larger
- D. Hypo valve is younger and smaller

Answer: D



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73. Diatomaceous earth is used in

- A. Purification of uranium
- B. Filtration and purification of liquids
- C. Insulation and sound proofing
- D. Both 2 and 3

Answer: D



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74. Euglenoids have two photosensitive structures one is eye spot. The other is

A. 1)Pusule

B. 2)Basal granule

C. 3)Paraflagellar body

D. 4)Pyrenoid

Answer: C



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75. Anterior invagination is characteristic of

A. Sarcodines

B. Euglenoids

C. Diatoms

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

76. Single-celled uninucleate form of slime mould is called

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

Answer: A



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77. Which one of the following organisms is not an example of eukaryotic cells?

A. Amoeba proteus

B. Paramecium caudatum

C. E.coli

D. Euglena

Answer: C



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Exercise I Kingdom Fungi

1. Fungus in Association with A is called lichen and in association with B is called mycorrhiza and A & B respectively

A. 1) Algae & roots of vascular plants

B. 2) Bryophytes & roots of vascular plants

C. 3) Legumes & roots of vascular plants

D. 4) Pteridophytes & roots of vascular plants

Answer: A



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2. One of the following is not asexual spores produced in fungus

A. Conidiospores

B. Sporangiospores

C. Zoospores

D. Zygosporangium

Answer: D



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3. One of the following is not a sexual spores produced in fungus

A. Oospores

B. Ascospores

C. Basidiospores

D. Zoospore

Answer: D



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4. Sexual cycle in fungi involves

A. Plasmogamy

B. Karyogamy

C. Meiosis

D. All the above

Answer: D



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5. Large time gap exists between plasmogamy and Karyogamy in

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Zygomycetes

D. 1 and 2

Answer: D



6. Fruiting body in mushrooms is

- A. Haploid and dikaryotic, and parasite
- B. Diploid and dikaryotic and saprophytic
- C. Haploid dikaryotic, and saprophytic
- D. Diploid, monokaryotic, saprophytic

Answer: C



7. A double membrane cell organelle absent in fungi

A. 1) Plastids

B. 2) Mitochondria

C. 3) Nucleus

D. 4) 1 & 3

Answer: A



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8. Fungi are filamentous except

A. Yeast

B. Mould

C. Puff-balls

D. Mushrooms

Answer: A



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9. Vegetative reproduction in fungus is with the help of all except

A. Fragmentation

B. Fission

C. Budding

D. Bulbils

Answer: D



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10. The class of fungi which exhibit all three types of asexual reproduction

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: A



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11. The class of fungi in which asexual reproduction is generally absent

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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12. The class of fungi in which asexual spores are exogenous (conidia) and sexual spores are endogenous

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: B



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13. The class of fungi which produce exogenous sexual spores is

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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14. The class of fungi in which sexual reproduction is totally absent

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: D



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15. Plasmogamy is immediately followed by karyogamy in

- A. Ascomycetes
- B. Basidiomycetes
- C. Deuteromycetes
- D. Phycomycetes

Answer: D



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16. Neither plasmogamy and nor karyogamy occurs in

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Phycomycetes

Answer: C



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17. In the life cycle of ascomycetes and basidiomycetes cells are

A. Monokaryotic

B. Dikaryotic

C. both

D. None

Answer: C



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18. Toadstools are

- A. Edible fungi
- B. Parasitic fungi
- C. Poisonous mushrooms
- D. Beer producing fungi

Answer: C



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19. Fungus which form mycobionts in lichens are

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. 1 and 2

Answer: D



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20. Briefly explain Adrenal Cortex.



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21. Plasmogamy, karyogamy and meiosis are observed during sexual reproduction in

- A. Phycomycetes
- B. Ascomycetes
- C. Basidiomycetes
- D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: D



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22. Mycelium is septate and branched in

- A. 1)Ascomycetes
- B. 2)Basidiomycetes
- C. 3)Deuteromycetes
- D. 4)All the above

Answer: D



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23. Ascomycetes members are commonly called

A. Fission fungi

B. Club-fungi

C. Sac fungi

D. Bread mould

Answer: C



24. Multicellular decomposers are

- A. Saprophytic plants
- B. Saprophytic bacteria
- C. Fungi
- D. Monerans

Answer: C



25. _____ are very good pollution indicators

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Lichens

D. Golden Algae

Answer: C



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26. Dikaryophase is commonly seen in members of:

A. Ascomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. 1&3

Answer: D



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27. Plant body is Mycelium in this kingdom

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Monera

D. Plantae

Answer: A



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28. Chitinous cell wall and glycogen as reserve food are characteristic of this kingdom

A. Plantae

B. Eubacteria

C. Monera

D. Fungi

Answer: D



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29. Decomposers are under these kingdoms

- A. Fungi & plantae
- B. Monera & Fungi
- C. Protista & monera
- D. Protista & Plantae

Answer: B



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30. Algal component in a lichen

A. is called mycobiont

B. absorbs water from substratum

C. prepares food

D. lives as a parasite on fungus

Answer: C



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31. One of the following is a
Deuteromycetes.fungus

A. Aspergillus

B. Agaricus

C. Alternaria

D. Albugo

Answer: C



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32. Puccinia is

A. a fungus that produces antibiotic

B. a fungus of class Phycomycetes

C. fungus that causes rust disease

D. an imperfect fungus

Answer: C



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33. Fungus that is extensively used in biochemical & genetic work

A. Neurospora

B. Ustilago

C. Colletotrichum

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: A



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34. Majority of members are decomposers of litter and help in mineral recycling in this class of fungus

A. Ascomycetes

B. Deuteromycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: A



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35. Agaricus belongs to the class

A. Ascomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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36. In fungi, the cell wall is mainly composed of

A. Pectin

B. Cellulose

C. Hemicellulose

D. Chitin

Answer: D



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37. Kingdom fungi includes organisms that are

A. Achlorophyllous

B. Heterotrophs

C. Flower bearing

D. 1 & 2

Answer: D



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38. Lichens are

A. Parasites

B. Saprophytes

C. Symbionts

D. Chemotrophs

Answer: C



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39. Smut fungus is included in the class

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Ascomycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: D



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40. Fungal partner in lichens is called

A. Phycobiont

B. Mycorrhiza

C. Mycobiont

D. Host

Answer: C



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41. A fungus *Albugo* that lives as a parasite on mustard belongs to class

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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42. A unicellular ascomycetes member is

- A. Phytophthora
- B. Saccharomyces
- C. Sclerospora
- D. Rhizopus

Answer: B



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43. Morels and truffles belong to this class of fungi

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Ascomycetes

Answer: D



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44. Deuteromycetes reproduce only by

A. Gametes

B. Motile spores

C. Conidia

D. Somatogamy

Answer: C



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45. A dikaryophase is most commonly seen in the life history of these fungi

- A. Phycomycetes
- B. Deuteromycetes
- C. Basidiomycetes
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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46. Protein rich edible fruiting bodies are produced by

A. Puccinia

B. Saccharomyces

C. Agaricus

D. Penicillium

Answer: C



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47. A fungus that produce an antibiotic penicillin belongs to this class

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Phycomycetes

Answer: B



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48. Decomposers belong to

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Both 1 and 2

Answer: D



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49. White rust of Crucifer is caused by

A. Albugo

B. Sclerospora

C. Phytophthora

D. Pythium

Answer: A



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50. Coenocytic mycelium occurs in

A. Zygomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Both 1 & 2

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

51. Yeast belongs to

A. Club fungi

B. Sac fungi

C. Fungi imperfecti

D. Fission fungi

Answer: B



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52. Fungi differs from bacteria in

A. Mode of nutrition

B. Having NAG in cell wall

C. Flagella structure

D. Reserve food material as glycogen

Answer: C



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53. Penicillin is obtained from

A. *Penicillium griseofulvum*

B. *Penicillium chrysogenum*

C. *Penicillium camemberti*

D. *Penicillium roqueforti*

Answer: B



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54. Edible part of mushroom is

- A. Primary mycelium
- B. Secondary mycelium
- C. Rhizomorph
- D. Basidioearp

Answer: D



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55. Plastids are not found in

A. Fungi

B. Blue green algae

C. Bacteria

D. All of these

Answer: D



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56. Fruiting body in *Aspergillus* (or *Penicillium*)

is known as

A. Cleistothecium

B. Apothecium

C. Perithecium

D. Hysterothecium

Answer: A



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57. Multinucleate decomposer organism is

A. Pelomyxa

B. Physarum

C. Dictyostellium

D. Arcella

Answer: B



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58. Gametangial copulation (conjugation) is common in

A. Ascomycetes

B. Zygomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: B



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59. Motile spores and motile gametes are absent in

A. Rhizopus

B. Funaria

C. Fern

D. Cycas

Answer: A



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60. In which group of fungi, spores are flagellated?

A. Ascomycetes

B. Zygomycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: C



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61. Fungi differ Algae in having

- A. Mainly cellulosic cell wall
- B. Mainly cell wall of chitin
- C. Unicellular nonjacketed sex organs
- D. Starch is reserve food

Answer: B



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62. Fungi differ from other kingdoms in being

- A. Unicellular decomposers
- B. Unicellular consumers
- C. Multicellular decomposers
- D. Multicellular consumers

Answer: C



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63. VAM represents

- A. Saprophytic bacteria

B. Saprophytic fungi

C. Symbiotic fungi

D. Symbiotic bacteria

Answer: C



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64. Parasites capable of living without a host are called

A. Obligate

B. Facultative

C. Permanent

D. None of these

Answer: B



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65. Blue green mould is known as

A. Rhizopus

B. Mucor

C. Penicillium

D. Agaricus

Answer: C



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66. Gill fungi are

A. Morels

B. Mushrooms

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Wood fungi

Answer: B



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67. Fungi lacking crosswalls in the mycelium belong to Class

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: B



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68. Technically homothallic mycelium is described as

A. Self compatible

B. Self fertile

C. Bisexual

D. All of these

Answer: A



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69. Cellulose is present in cell walls of

A. Plantae

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. 1 and 2

Answer: A



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70. Holophytic nutrition is observed in

A. Plantae

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

Answer: A



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71. Partially heterotrophic organisms like Bladder wort and venus fly trap is kept under kingdom

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Protista

D. Fungai

Answer: A



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72. Absorptive mode of nutrition is found in :-

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Monera

D. All

Answer: A



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Exercise I Kingdom Plantae And Kingdom Animalia

1. Virus help in transfer of bacterial genes during

A. Conjugation

B. Transformation

C. Transduction

D. 2 & 3

Answer: C



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2. Viroids have :

A. Nucleic acid & protein

B. DNA only

C. RNA only

D. DNA and RNA

Answer: C



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3. The name virus that means venom or poisonous fluid was given by"-

A. Beijerinck

B. Pasteur

C. Ivanowsky

D. W.M. Stanley

Answer: B



4. Plant viruses generally have

- A. Singlestranded DNA
- B. Double stranded RNA
- C. Singlestranded RNA
- D. Double stranded DNA

Answer: C



5. The protein coat of virus is called

A. Capsule

B. Capsomere

C. Capsid

D. Cypsela

Answer: C



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6. The viruses which infect prokaryotes are known as

- A. Zoophages
- B. Bacteriophages
- C. Cyanophages
- D. 2 & 3

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

7. TMV was crystallised by

A. Beijerinck

B. Pasteur

C. W.M. Stanley

D. Franklin

Answer: C



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8. Viroids differ from viruses in

A. In absence of RNA

B. In the presence of DNA

C. In the absence of a protein coat

D. In the presence of nucleic acid and
protein

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

9. Contagium vivum fluidum was proposed by

A. Beijerinck

B. Pasteur

C. Stanley

D. Ivanowsky

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. Viroids were discovered by

A. Prusiner

B. Diener

C. Pasteur

D. Felix d' Herelle

Answer: B



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11. Which of these are viral diseases?

A. Polio, mumps

B. Influenza, small pox

C. Chicken pox, measles

D. All

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

12. Genetic material of virus is

A. DNA

B. Protein

C. RNA

D. 1 or 3

Answer: D



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13. Genetic material in Animal virus is mostly

A. DNA

B. DNA or RNA

C. RNA

D. Always ds DNA

Answer: A



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14. _____ are very good pollution indicators and act as poineer community in ecological succession

A. Lichens

B. Bacteria

C. Algae

D. Mosses

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

15. Identify a viral disease in plants from the following

- A. White rust
- B. Stunted growth
- C. Blight
- D. Smut

Answer: B



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Exercise II

1. In prokaryotes , chromatophores are

A. Specialized granules responsible for colouration of cells

B. Structures responsible for organizing the shape of the organism

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

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

Answer: D



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2. Myxomycetes are

A. saprobes or parasites, having mycelia, asexual reproduction by fragmentation, sexual reproduction by fusion of gametes

B. slimy mass of multinucleate protoplasm, having pseudopodia-like structures for engulfing food,

reproduction through fragmentation or

zoospores

C. prokaryotic organisms, cellular or

acellular, saprobes or autotrophic,

reproduce by binary fission

D. eukaryotic, single-celled or filamentous,

saprobes or autotrophic, asexual

reproduction by fusion of two cells or

their nuclei

Answer: B



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3. It is the following table identify the correct matching of the crop. Its disease and the corresponding pathogen.



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4. Among rust, smut and mushroom all the three

A. are pathogens

B. are saprobes

C. bear ascocarps

D. bear basidiocarps

Answer: A



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5. Viroids have :

A. Single stranded RNA not enclosed by
protein coat

B. Single stranded DNA not enclosed by protein coat

C. Double stranded DNA enclosed by protein coat

D. Double stranded RNA enclosed by protein coat

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following structure helps in the respiration of lichens ?

A. soredia

B. isidia

C. cyphella

D. cephalodia

Answer: C



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7. Some Gram-ve bacteria have peptidoglycan and an extra layer of

A. lipo-polysaccharide

B. lipo-protein

C. protein

D. both 1 and 3

Answer: D



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8. In prokaryotes , genetic recombination can occur during

A. transduction

B. transformation

C. conjugation

D. all of these

Answer: D



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9. Sexual reproduction in which DNA of bacteria is transferred to another by the help of bacteriophage is

A. transformation

B. transduction

C. transcription

D. conjugation

Answer: B



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10. A bacterial cell divides once every minute and takes an hour to fill a cup. How much time will it take to fill half the cup ?

(a) 60 minutes

(b) 59 minutes

(c) 30 minutes

(d) 15 minutes

A. 30 minutes

B. 60 minutes

C. 29 minutes

D. 59 minutes

Answer: D



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11. The conidiophores of Penicillium are

- A. uninucleate and colourless
- B. uninucleate and pigmented
- C. binucleate and pigmented
- D. binucleate and colourless

Answer: B



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12. Causes of water bloom is :

- A. Green algae
- B. Blue green algae
- C. Bacteria
- D. Hydrilla

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Streptomyces is included in

A. Fungi

B. Actinomycetes

C. Eubacteriales

D. Virus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. Land becomes slippery -slippery during rains due to growth of

A. Fungi

B. Blue green algae

C. Bryophytes

D. Slime molds

Answer: B



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15. Pseudoplasmodium is characteristic of

- A. Protozoans
- B. Acellular slime molds
- C. Diatoms
- D. Cellular slime molds

Answer: D



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16. Armoured cell wall and biflagellated cells are characteristic of :-

A. Chrysophyta

B. Pyrrophyta

C. Euglenophyta

D. Cyanophyta

Answer: B



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17. Oils and Leucosine are characteristic stored food in :-

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Euglenoids

C. Diatoms

D. None

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. Armoured algae are :-

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Euglenoids

C. Red algae

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: A



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19. The most efficient locomotion in protists is through :-

A. Pseudopodia

B. Flagella

C. Cilia

D. Tentacles

Answer: C



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20. "Naked fungi" (Slime moulds) are naked :-

- A. When they are reproducing
- B. When they are not reproducing
- C. Always naked
- D. Never naked

Answer: B



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21. Protists which are diploid reproduce sexually by the process of -

- A. Zygotic meiosis
- B. Cyst formation
- C. Binary fission
- D. Gametic meiosis

Answer: D



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22. Which of the following secrete toxins during storage conditions of crop plants ?

A. Aspergillus

B. Penicillium

C. Fusarium

D. Colletotrichum

Answer: A



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23. The Fungi which grow on dung is called

- A. Epixylic
- B. Coprophilous
- C. Keratinophilic
- D. Xylophilous

Answer: B



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24. Edible part in mushroom is :-

A. Basidiospores

B. Mycelium

C. Pseudomycelium

D. Complete basidiocarp

Answer: D



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25. Fleming discovered Penicillin from

A. *P.Chrysogenum*

B. *P.notatum*

C. *Aspergillus flavua*

D. *A.Niger*

Answer: B



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26. The fungus without a mycelium is

A. Phytophthora

B. Rhizopus

C. Saccharomyces

D. Microsporum

Answer: C



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27. Indian scientist who worked on Puccinia :-

A. J.C Luthra

B. K.C. Mehta

C. C.V. subhramanian

D. K.G Mukherjt

Answer: B



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28. Pseudomycelium occurs in :-

A. Mushroom

B. Mucor

C. Bread mold

D. Yeast

Answer: D



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29. A dolipore septum is a characteristic feature of

- A. Myxomycetes
- B. Phycomycetes
- C. Deuteromycetes
- D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: D



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30. Aeciospores of Puccinia are produced on :-

- A. Berberis leaves
- B. Wheat leaves
- C. Mustard leaves
- D. Raphanus leaves

Answer: A



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31. Which of the following is called 'toad stools' ?

A. All mushrooms

B. Edible mushrooms

C. Poisonous mushrooms

D. None

Answer: C



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32. Ergot fungi belongs to :-

A. Ascomycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: A



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33. Alexander Flemming discovered penicillin in 1928 while working with :-

- A. Streptomyces
- B. Bacteria (Staphylococcus)
- C. Penicillium notatum
- D. P.Chrysogenum

Answer: B



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34. In fungi lump of hyphae is referred to as :-

A. Thallus

B. Haustorium

C. Mycelium

D. Carpogonium

Answer: C



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35. Which fungal disease spreads by seed and flowers?

- A. Loose smut of wheat
- B. Corn stunt
- C. Covered smut of Barley
- D. Soft rot of Potato

Answer: A



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36. Which pair of the following belongs to Basidiomycetes ?

A. Morchella and Mushrooms

B. Birds nest fungi and Puffballs

C. Puffballs and Stink horns

D. Peziza and Stink horns

Answer: B



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37. The main difference in Gram (+ve) and Gram (-ve) bacteria resides in their:

- (a) Cell wall
- (b) Cell membrane
- (c) Cytoplasm
- (d) Flagella

A. Cell wall

B. Cell membrane

C. Ribosome

D. Cytoplasm

Answer: A



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38. What is true for Archaeobacteria ?

- A. All Halophils
- B. All photosynthetic
- C. All fossils
- D. Oldest living beings

Answer: D



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39. Plant decomposers are

A. Monera and fungi

B. Fungi and plants

C. Protista and Animalia

D. Animalia and Monera

Answer: A



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40. What is true for cyano bacteria : -

- A. Oxygenic with nitrogenase
- B. Oxygenic without nitrogenase
- C. Non oxygenic with nitrogenase
- D. Non oxygenic without nitrogenase

Answer: A



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41. Which one of the following pairs of plants are not seed producers : -

- A. Fern and Funaria
- B. Funaria and Ficus
- C. Ficus and Chlamydomonas
- D. Punica and Pinus

Answer: A



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42. Barophilic prokaryotic

- A. Occur in water containing high concentrations of barium hydroxide
- B. Readily grow and divide in sea water enriched in any soluble salt of barium
- C. Grow and multiply in very deep marine sediments
- D. Grow slowly in highly alkaline frozen lakes at high altitudes

Answer: C



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43. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) strains have been used for designing novel

- A. Bio-metallurgical techniques
- B. Bioinsecticidal plants
- C. Bio-mineralization processes
- D. Biofertilizers

Answer: B



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Exercise Iii Previous Aipmt Neet Question

1. Which among the following are the smallest living cells, known without a definite cell wall, pathogenic to plants as well as animals and can survive without oxygen?

A. Bacillus

B. Pseudomonas

C. Mycoplasma

D. Nostoc

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions?

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Eubacteria

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycobacteria

Answer: A



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3. Viroids differ from viruses in having

A. DNA molecules with protein coat

B. DNA molecules without protein coat

C. RNA molecules with protein coat

D. RNA molecules without protein coat

Answer: D



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4. Spliceosomes are not found in cells of

A. Plants

B. Fungi

C. Animals

D. Bacteria

Answer: D



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5. DNA replication in bacteria occurs

A. During S phase

B. Within nucleolus

C. Prior to fission

D. Just before transcription

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following components provides sticky character to the bacterial cell ?

- A. Cell wall
- B. Nuclear membrane
- C. Plasma membrane
- D. Glycocalyx

Answer: D



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7. Which one of the following is not true of organisms included in the kingdom Monera ?

(a) They reproduce by mitosis

(b) They originated at least 3.5 billion years ago

(c) They have prokaryotic cellular organisation

(d) Most have cell wall

A. They originated at least 3.5 billion years ago.

B. They have prokaryotic cellular organization.

C. They may be autotrophic or heterotrophic in nature.

D. They reproduce by mitosis.

Answer: D



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8. Reserve materials in prokaryotic cells are stored in the cytoplasm, related with_____.

A. Inclusion Bodies

B. Mesosome

C. Polysome

D. Basal body

Answer: A



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9. One of the major components of cell wall of most fungi is

A. Chitin

B. Peptidoglycan

C. Cellulose

D. Hemicellulose

Answer: A



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10. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

- A. Cyanobacteria are also called blue-green algae
- B. Golden algae are also called desmids
- C. Eubacteria are also called false bacteria
- D. Phycomycetes are also called algal fungi

Answer: C



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11. Chrysophytes, Euglenoids, . Dinoflagellates and Slime moulds are included in the kingdom

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Animalia

Answer: B



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12. Which one of the following matches is correct ?

(1)	<i>Agaricus</i>	Parasitic fungus	Basidiomycetes
(2)	<i>Phytophthora</i>	Aseptate mycelium	Basidiomycetes
(3)	<i>Alternaria</i>	Sexual reproduction absent	Deuteromycetes
(4)	<i>Mucor</i>	Reproduction by conjugation	Ascomycetes

A. *Agaricus* Parasitic fungus

Basidiomycetes

B. *Phytophthora* Aseptate mycelium

Basidiomycetes

C. Alternaria Sexual reproduction absent

Deuteromycetes

D. Mucor Reproduction by Conjugation

Ascomycetes

Answer: C



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13. Archaeobacteria differ from eubacteria in

A. Cell membrane structure

B. Mode of nutrition

C. Cell shape

D. Mode of reproduction

Answer: A



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14. Which one of the following is wrong about

Chara ?

- A. Upper oogonium and lower round antheridium
- B. Globule and nucleole present on the same plant
- C. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium
- D. Globule is male reproductive structure

Answer: C



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15. Viruses have

A. DNA enclosed in a protein coat

B. Prokaryotic nucleus

C. Single chromosome

D. Both DNA and RNA

Answer: A



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16. A location with luxuriant growth of lichens on the trees indicates that the

- A. Trees are very healthy
- B. Trees are heavily infested
- C. Location is not highly polluted
- D. Location is not polluted

Answer: D



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17. The motile bacteria are able to move by

A. Fimbriae

B. Flagella

C. Cilia

D. Pili

Answer: B



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18. Five kingdom system of classification suggested by R.H. Whittaker is not based on

A. Presence or absence of a well defined nucleus

B. Mode of reproduction

C. Mode of nutrition

D. Complexity of body organisation

Answer: A



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19. Which of the following fungi contains hallucinogens ?

A. *Morchella esculenta*

B. *Amanita muscaria*

C. *Neurospora* species

D. *Ustilago* species

Answer: B



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20. Besides paddy fields, cyanobacteria are also found inside vegetative part of

A. Pinus

B. Cycas

C. Equisetum

D. Psilotum

Answer: B



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

- A. Archaeobacteria
- B. Eubacteria
- C. Blue-green algae
- D. Saprophytic fungi

Answer: A



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22. Which one of the following organisms is scientifically correctly named, correctly printed according to the International Rules of Nomenclature and Correctly described ?

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Algae

D. Plantae

Answer: B



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24. Which one of the following does not differ in E . Coli and chlamydomonas ?

A. Ribosomes

B. Chromosomal organization

C. Cell wall

D. Cell membrane

Answer: D



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25. The cyanobacteria are also referred to as

A. Protists

B. Golden algae

C. Slime moulds

D. Blue green algae

Answer: D



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26. Which one of the following is wrong statement ?

A. Anabaena and Nostoc are capable of fixing nitrogen in free-living state also

B. Root nodule forming nitrogen fixers live as aerobes under free-living conditions

C. Phosphorous is a constituent of cell membranes, certain nucleic acids and all proteins

D. Nitrosomonas and Nitrobacter are chemoautotrophs

Answer: C



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27. Which statement is wrong for viruses?

A. All are parasites

B. All of them have helical symmetry

C. They have ability to synthesize nucleic acids and proteins

D. Antibiotics have no effect on them

Answer: B



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28. Which one of the following is common to multicellular fungi, filamentous algae and protonema of mosses?

A. Diplonitic life cycle

B. Members of kingdom plantae

C. Mode of nutrition

D. Multiplication by fragmentation

Answer: D



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

- A. Paramecium and plasmodium belong to the same kingdom
- B. Lichen is a composite organisms formed from the symbiotic association of an algae and a protozoan.
- C. Yeast used in making bread and beer is a fungus
- D. Nostoc and Anabaena are examples of protista

Answer: C



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30. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group

A. Fungi

B. Animalia

C. Monera

D. Plantae

Answer: C



31. In eubacteria, a cellular component that resembles eukaryotic cell is

A. Plasma membrane

B. Nucleus

C. Ribosomes

D. Cell wall

Answer: A



32. Organisms called Methanogens are most abundant in a

A. Sulphur rock

B. Cattle yard

C. Polluted stream

D. Hot spring

Answer: B



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33. Single-celled eukaryotes are included in:

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Archaea

D. Monera

Answer: A



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34. Ergot of rye is caused by a species of

A. Uncinula

B. Ustilago

C. Claviceps

D. Phytophthora

Answer: C



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35. Which one of the following is slime mould ?

A. Physarum

B. Thiobacillus

C. Anabaena

D. Rhizopus

Answer: A



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36. Which one is the wrong pairing for the disease and its causal organism?

A. black rust of wheat-*Puccinia graminis*

B. loose smut of wheat-*Ustilago nuda*

C. rootknot of vegetables-*Meloidogyne* sp

D. late blight of potato-*Alternaria solani*

Answer: D



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37. T.O. Diener discovered as

A. Free infectious DNA

B. Infectious protein

C. Bacteriophage

D. Free infectious RNA

Answer: D



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