



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

KINGDOM FUNGI (KINGDOM MYCOTA)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Fungi differ Algae in having

- A. mainly cellulosic cell wall
- B. mainly cell wall of chitin

C. unicellular nonjacketed sex organs

D. starch as reserve food

Answer: B



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2. The fungus which is commonly associated in ectomycorrhiza belongs to

A. zygomycetes

B. oomycetes

C. deuteromycetes

D. basidiomycetes

Answer: D



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3. Thread like structures constituting the body mycelium of the fungus are known as

A. thallus

B. paraphyses

C. hyphae

D. rhizines

Answer: C



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4. Mycology (Mycetology) is a branch which deals with the study of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Viruses

D. Bacteria

Answer: B



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5. 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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6. In fungi, food is mainly stored in the form of

- A. glycogen

B. glucose

C. starch

D. chitin

Answer: A



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7. In endomycorrhiza, the fungus is commonly

A. zygomycetes

B. oomycetes

C. deutermycetes

D. basidiomycetes

Answer: A



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8. What is unique in the cell wall of fungi ?

A. N-Muramic acid

B. N-Acetyl glucosamine

C. cellulose

D. Diaminopimelic acid

Answer: B

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9. The mode of nutrition in all fungi is always

A. autotrophic

B. saprophytic

C. parasitic

D. heterotrophic

Answer: D

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10. Part of fungal hyphae known to occur inside cortical cells is

A. endomycorrhiza

B. ectomyycorrhiza

C. lichen

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: A



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11. VAM contains

A. saprophytic bacteria

B. saprophytic fungi

C. symbiotic fungi

D. symbiotic bacteria

Answer: C



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12. Mycorrhiza is

A. symbiotic association of a soil fungus and roots
of higher plants

B. parasite association between a fungus and roots of seeded plants

C. saprophytic association between a fungus and roots of seeded plants

D. symbiotic association between an algae and fungi

Answer: A



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13. Mycorrhizae are symbiotic association of fungi with roots of higher plants. These are useful for plants due

to their following at tribute

- A. fixing atmospheric nitrogen
- B. enhancing absorption of nutrients like P, Cu, B, K, Zn from soil
- C. killing atmospheric nitrogen in nearby area
- D. providing resistance against abiotic stress

Answer: B



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14. Fungi and algae show similarity in

A. presence of sexual reproduction

B. paramylon as food reserve

C. constitution of cell wall

D. having similar chlorophylls

Answer: A



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15. Blue green mould is known as

A. Rhizopus

B. Mucor

C. Penicillium

D. Agaricus

Answer: C



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16. Heterothallism refers to

A. fusion is not accompanied with zygote

formation

B. fusion between morphologically similar strains

C. fusion between the strains of structurally similar and physiologically different

D. all of the above.

Answer: C



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17. Heterothallism is a device to prevent

A. outbreeding

B. crossing over

C. inbreeding

D. none of these

Answer: C



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18. Technically homothallic mycelium is described as

A. self compatible

B. self sterile

C. unisexual

D. all of these

Answer: A

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19. In Sac fungi (ascomycetes) the ascospores occur in sac like body known as

- A. asucs
- B. basidium
- C. ascocarp
- D. basidiocarp

Answer: A

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20. The name Club fungi is given to basidiomycetes due to the presence of

A. club shaped basidia

B. club shaped basidiospores

C. hymenium of basidia

D. water droplet mechanism for dehiscence of basidiospores

Answer: A



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21. A sporophyte which can also become a parasite is known as

- A. facultative saprophyte
- B. facultative parasite
- C. obligate saprophyte
- D. obligate parasite

Answer: B



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22. An obligate parasite is one which

A. always requires a living host

B. is normally a parasite but can become a saprophyte

C. always requires dead organic matter to live on

D. is usually a saprophyte but can become a parasite

Answer: A



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23. Pencillium and yeast belong to class

A. Ascomycetes

B. Phycomycetes

C. Schizomycetes

D. Zygomycetes

Answer: A



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24. A multicellular mass of filaments that spreads through the organic matter being used by fungi is called

A. mycelium

B. hyphae

C. ascocarp

D. fruiting body

Answer: A



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25. All members of fungi imperfecti (Deuteromycetes) group lack

A. sexual reproduction

B. spores

C. asexual reproduction

D. hyphae

Answer: A



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26. Fungi producing 2 to 4 meiospores on the tip of a club shaped structure belong to

- A. asomycetes
- B. phycomycetes
- C. basidiomycetes
- D. deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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27. The sexual reproduction whereby vegetative cells come in contact and sexual apparatus is altogether absent is known as

- A. parthenogenesis
- B. somatogamy
- C. plasmogamy
- D. hologamy

Answer: B



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28. Dikaryophase/ Dikaryon formation is particularly a characteristic feature of

- A. all fungi
- B. oomycetes and ascomycetes
- C. ascomycetes and basidiomycetes
- D. only basidiomycetes

Answer: C



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29. Which is the "perfect stage" of the fungus?

- A. When it reproduces sexually
- B. When it reproduces asexually.
- C. When it form perfect resting spores.
- D. When the fungus is perfectly healthy

Answer: A



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30. The term 'Black mould' indicates the presence of

- A. black coloured hyphae in Rhizopus

B. black coloured pigments in hyphae

C. black pin head like structures present on the mycelium

D. black coloured rhizoidal hyphae

Answer: C



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31. Which of the following is not pathogenic?

A. Yeast

B. Albugo

C. Alternaria

D. Ustilago

Answer: A



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32. Binucleate spores of *Puccinia graminis* released from *Barberis* (Barberry) leaf and responsible for initial infection in a wheat plant are called as

A. pycnospores

B. aeciospores

C. uredospores

D. teleutospores

Answer: B



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33. The fungus growing frequently on stale bread is known as

- A. *Rhizopus stolonifer*
- B. *Penicillium notatum*
- C. *Agaricus campestris*
- D. *Aspergillus fumigatus*

Answer: A



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34. Coenocytic, aseptate hyphae are a characteristic feature of

A. Penicillium

B. Agaricus

C. Yeast

D. Rhizopus

Answer: D



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35. As regards the mode of nutrition is concerned,
Bread mould is considered to be a

- A. parasite
- B. saprophyte
- C. shows mutualism
- D. epiphyte

Answer: B



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36. One of the following units helps the Rhizopus for perennation

A. chlamydospores

B. ascospore

C. sporangiospores

D. oidia

Answer: A



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37. The life cycle of moulds/ Rhizopus/ Mucor is

A. isomorphic

B. haplontic

C. diplontic

D. heteromorphic

Answer: B



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38. In Rhizopus species, the sexual reproduction takes place between two gametangia containing coenogamete by the process of

A. oogamy

B. somatogamy

C. gemetangial copulation

D. gametangial contact

Answer: C



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39. Zygosporos formed by the conjugation of coenogametangia are

A. thin walled and blue green

B. thick walled and black

C. thick walled and green

D. thin walled and bluish.

Answer: B



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40. Uninucleated and pigmented conidia are a characteristics features of

A. Rhizopus

B. Penicillium

C. Agaricus

D. Yeast

Answer: B



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41. What is wrong for Basidiomycetes ?

A. Dolipora septum

B. Clamp connections

C. Sex organs absent but all stages of sexual reproduction present

D. Mycelium is aseptate and unbranched

Answer: D



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42. Dikaryotization ($n+n$) in *Agaricus* is brought about by

A. clamp connections

B. somatogamy between two hyphae of different strains

C. both correct

D. basidiospores

Answer: B

43. A fungus contains cells with two nuclei from different genomes. The nuclei do not fuse but divide independently and simultaneously as new cells are formed. It belongs to

A. phycomycetes

B. zygomycetes

C. deutermycetes

D. basidiomycetes

Answer: D



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44. Dolipore septa are found in

- A. Basidiomycetes
- B. Ascomycetes
- C. Deutermycetes
- D. Oomycetes

Answer: A



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45. Asexual spores in ascomycetes are mainly

- A. ascospores

B. conidia

C. zoospores

D. sporangiospores

Answer: B



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46. Where does meiosis occur in mushroom?

A. In basidiocap

B. In basidium

C. paraphysis

D. Gills

Answer: B



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47. The umbrella shaped structure of the basidiocarp of *Agaricus* is known as

A. stipe

B. gill

C. hymenium

D. pileus

Answer: D



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48. In *Rhizopus*, sexual fusion takes place between

- A. two coenogametangia
- B. two gametes
- C. two hyphae
- D. two sporangia

Answer: A



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49. In yeast, meiosis occurs in

A. Ascospores

B. Metulae

C. Ascus

D. Dikaryon

Answer: C



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50. An example in which reproductive structures lack a layer of sterile vegetative cells surrounding the egg is

A. Funaria

B. Yeast

C. Riccia

D. Cycas

Answer: B



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51. The characters related to ascomycetes are

A. separate branched mycelium

B. mitospores produced exogenously in chains

C. 4-8 ascospores inside a sac like ascus

D. all of the above.

Answer: D



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52. Yeast are

A. aerobic and prokaryotic

B. anaerobic and prokaryotic

C. facultative aerobic and eukaryotic

D. facultative anaerobic and eukaryotic

Answer: C



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53. Yeasts grow abundantly on

- A. cow Dung and Cow urine
- B. organic matter rich in sugar
- C. organic matter rich in fats
- D. nectar

Answer: B



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54. Yeasts differ from bacteria in being

- A. unicellular
- B. eukaryotic
- C. prokaryotic
- D. akaryotic

Answer: B



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55. The nonmycelial unicellular ascomycetes having no fruiting bodies are known as

A. Yeasts

B. Blue moulds

C. Lichens

D. Mushrooms

Answer: A



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56. Mostly the yeasts are

A. parasites

B. saprophytes

C. epihytes

D. symbionts

Answer: B



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57. The common example of budding yeasts is

A. Schizosaccharomyces

B. Saccharomyces

C. Saccharomycoides

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: B



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58. The principal agent of industrial fermentation and bread making is

- A. *Schizosaccharomyces octosporus*
- B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- C. *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*
- D. none of the above.

Answer: B



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59. Pseudomycelium in yeasts is produced at the time of

- A. budding
- B. fission
- C. sexual reproduction
- D. never formed

Answer: A



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60. The yeasts differ from *Penicillium* in being

- A. unicellular
- B. multicellular
- C. parasitic
- D. saprophytic

Answer: A



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61. Bread becomes porous due to release of CO_2 by the action of

A. yeast

B. bacteria

C. virus

D. protozoans

Answer: A



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62. Lichen is a symbiotic association of

A. an alga and a fungus

B. alga and bacteria

C. fungus and bacteriophages

D. bacteria

Answer: A



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63. What is correct for isidia in lichens ?

A. They help in nitrogen fixation

B. They increase photosynthesis

C. They are detachable and help in sexual reproduction

D. All of the above.

Answer: B



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64. A lichen able to fix nitrogen also is called

A. azotodesmic lichen

B. corticolus lichen

C. lignocolus lichen

D. saxicolous lichen

Answer: A

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65. Most of the lichens consist of

- A. blue green algae and ascomycetes
- B. green algae and ascomycetes
- C. green alage and basidiomycetes
- D. blue green alage and basidiomycetes

Answer: B

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66. The lichens can be used

- A. as antibiotic and litmus
- B. in perfumes and scent sticks
- C. as food by man and reindeers
- D. all of those

Answer: D



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67. Lichens multiply by

- A. conidia

B. oidia

C. ascospores

D. soredia

Answer: D



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68. Which is not a lichen?

A. Reindeer moss

B. Rock flowers

C. Stone mushroom

D. Puff balls

Answer: D



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69. Reinder moss is a lichen used as food by man. This belongs to the genus

A. Cetraria

B. Lobaria

C. Usnea

D. Cladonia

Answer: D



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70. Lichen are ecologically important as they

A. are source of some medicines

B. are pioneers of succession on barren rocks

(Lithosere)

C. are symbionts of algae and fungi

D. are associated with mycorrhizal roots

Answer: B



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71. Lichens growing on rocks are called

A. corticolous

B. coprophilous

C. terricolous

D. saxicolous

Answer: D

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72. In lichens, the nonstalked, noncorticated, detachable powdery masses containing few algal cells and closely covered by fungal hyphae are called

- A. A) soredia
- B. B) gonidia
- C. C) sporangiophore
- D. D) metulae

Answer: A



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73. Lichens are

- A. commensal
- B. dual/composite organism
- C. saprophyte
- D. all the above

Answer: B



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74. *Aspergillus* species are important in industries as they produce

A. A]acitric acids, gluconic acid and oxalic acid

B. B]Ergot

C. C]Litmus

D. D]all of the above.

Answer: A



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75. Primary host of *Puccinia graminis tritici* causing rust in

A. a]Rice

B. b]Wheat

C. c]Grass

D. d]Bamboo

Answer: B



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76. The primary infection in stem rust of wheat is caused by

A. A]basidiospores

B. B]uredospores

C. C]aeciospores

D. D]teleutospores

Answer: C



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77. White Rust of Crucifers is due to

A. *Albugo candida* (=Cystopus candidus)

B. *Cercospora personata*

C. *Colletorichum falcatum*

D. *Pythium debaryanum*

Answer: A



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78. Late blight of Potato is due to

A. A]Phytophthora

B. B]Alternaria

C. C]Phythium

D. D]Colletotrichum falcatum

Answer: B



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79. Rice crop was destroyed by a fungus which resulted in Bengal famine (1942-43). It was due to

A. A]Xanthomons malvacearum

B. B]Pyricularia oryzae

C. C]Helminthosporium oryzae

D. D]Puccinia graminis

Answer: C



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80. A fungus whose extract of sclerotia can be chemically altered to produce powerful hallucinogenic drug (LSD) is

A. A]Claviceps purpurea

B. B]Aspergillus flavus

C. C]Amanita caesarea

D. D]Psilocybe mexicana

Answer: A



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81. The species of Penicillium used in ripening/maturation of cheese other than P camturmberti is

A. P. notatum

B. P. chrysogenum

C. *P. roqueforti*

D. *P. vermiculatum*

Answer: C



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82. A carcinogen present in the mould *Aspergillus flavus* which grows in ground nuts and storage grains is

A. Phenacetin

B. vinyl chloride

C. Aflatoxin

D. Benzidine

Answer: C



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83. Red rot of sugarcane is a serious epiphytotic disease of sugar cane. It is caused by

- A. a] *Alfernaria solani*
- B. B] *Colletotrichum falcatum*
- C. C] *Gibberella fuji kuroi*
- D. D] *Fusarium oxysporum*

Answer: B



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84. Fungi resemble to

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Tracheophytes

Answer: A



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85. Sexual reproduction in fungi in which flagel-lated gametes differentiate and fuse is known as

- A. spermatogamy
- B. planogametic copulation
- C. gametangial copulation
- D. gametangial contact

Answer: B



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86. Fusion between two morphologically similar but physiologically and genetically different thali of opposite strains in fungus is known as

A. homothallism

B. anisogamous

C. heterothallism

D. isogamous

Answer: C



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87. A unicellular fungus is

A. Penicillium

B. Mucor

C. Saccharomyces

D. Puccinia

Answer: C



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88. In Mycorrhizae, the association between fungus and host root is

- A. highly specific
- B. competitive
- C. parasitic
- D. not very specific

Answer: D



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89. Mycorrhiza works as

- A. A]modified shoot
- B. B]a root hair in adverse condition

C. C]an organism for propagation

D. D]mechanical tissus for support

Answer: B



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90. Meiosis occurs in the life cycle of Rhizopus during

A. formation of gemetangium

B. germination of zygospor

C. formation of germ sporangium

D. formation of aplanospores

Answer: B



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91. Ascus in ascomycetes contains 8 ascospores. These are formed as a result of

- A. A] Two meiosis
- B. B] one meiosis and one mitosis
- C. C] four mitosis
- D. D] one meiosis and two mitosis

Answer: B



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92. The dikaryon in basidiomycetes is indicative of

- A. karyogamy
- B. plasmogamy
- C. isogamy
- D. syngamy

Answer: B



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93. In which fungus is the dikaryotic stage long lasting ?

- A. Club fungi
- B. Imperfect fungi
- C. Sca fungi
- D. Zygosporangium fungi

Answer: A



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94. Which one is not related to perfect stage of fungus

A. 1]Zygosporos

B. 2]Meiosporos

C. 3]Ascospores

D. 4]Mitospores

Answer: D



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95. Number of spore stages in Puccinia is

A. five

B. four

C. three

D. two

Answer: A



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96. Poisonous mushrooms are popularly called

A. a]Puff Balls

B. b]Toad Stools

C. c]Bracket fungi

D. d]Sponge Mushrooms

Answer: B



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97. Part of the mushroom visible above ground is

A. ascus

B. ascocarp

C. basidiocarp

D. assimilative part

Answer: C



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98. The meiospores of yeast are nonmotile and called

A. Ascospores

B. Basidiospores

C. Zygospores

D. Microspores

Answer: C



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99. Leavening of bread is brought about by

A. *Saccharomyces*

B. yeast

C. Bacteria

D. Rhizopus

Answer: B



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100. Saccharomyces is used in

A. pasteurization

B. preservation

C. Tanning

D. bakery and wine

Answer: D



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101. Oidia resemble yeast in

- A. fermentation
- B. sexual reproduction
- C. being diploid
- D. all of these

Answer: A

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102. Which one of the following is popularly called eukaryotic E. coli ?

A. Neurospora

B. Rhizopus

C. Saccharomyces

D. Eubacteria

Answer: C

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103. Powdery mildew of crops is caused by

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

Answer: A



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104. The first antibiotic penicillin was isolated from

- A. *Penicillium notatum*

B. *P. chrysogenum*

C. *P. roqueforti*

D. *P. vermiculatum*

Answer: A



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105. What does *Claviceps* cause ?

A. Rust

B. Smut

C. Ergotism

D. Angina

Answer: C



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106. Chitin is chemically

- A. N-acetyl glucosamine
- B. N-acetyl muramic acid
- C. N-acetyl gluconic acid
- D. α -derivative of cellulose

Answer: A

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107. An asomycetous fungus is

A. Yeast

B. Phytophthora

C. Puccinia

D. Agaricus

Answer: A

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108. Yeasts are unicellular but placed in Fungi because

- A. yeasts are acellular
- B. yeasts reproduce by fungal methods
- C. yeasts have cellulosic cell wall
- D. yeasts have pectin

Answer: B



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109. Fungi and bacteria are

- A. producers

B. consumers

C. reducers/decomposers

D. none of these

Answer: C



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110. Clamp connections occur in

A. Haplomycetes

B. Saccharomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Ascomycetes

Answer: C



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111. Which of the following environment conditions are essential for optimum growth of *Mucor* on a piece of bread

- A. Temperature of about $25^{\circ}C$
- B. Temperature of about $5^{\circ}C$
- C. Relative humidity of about 5%
- D. Relative humidity of about 95%
- E. A shady place

F. A brightly illuminated place

Choose the answer from the following options

A. B, D and E only

B. B, C and F only

C. A, C and E only

D. A, D and E only

Answer: D



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112. Fruiting body formed from a filamentous heterotrophic organism which is known for its

nutritive value for humans is

A. Crernocarp

B. Acervulus

C. Basidiocarp

D. Akinete

Answer: C



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113. Find the incorrect match

A. Phytophthora infestans- Late blight of potato

B. *Sclerospora graminicola* - Downy mildews

C. *Candida albicans* - Oral thrush

D. *Claviceps* - Powdery mildews

Answer: D



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114. Mycelium of *Mucor/Rhizopus* is

A. septate and unicellular

B. septate and multicellular

C. aseptate and uninucleate

D. coenocytic

Answer: D



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115. A fungus, which is commonly called 'Honey mushroom' is

A. Morchella

B. Geaster

C. Armillaria

D. Claviceps

Answer: C



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116. Find the correct match

Name	Feature	Class
(1) Aspergillus	Aseptate mycelium	Ascomycetes
(2) Trichoderma	Imperfect fungi	Phycomycetes
(3) Rhizopus	Coenocytic mycelium	Deuteromycetes
(4) Puccinia	Branched and septate mycelium	Basidiomycetes



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117. Which one of the following is a wood-rotting fungus ?

A. Agaricus

B. Lycoperdon

C. Morchella

D. Polyporus

Answer: D



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118. Match the columns

(A) Early Blight of Potato	(i) <i>Puccinia graminis</i>
(B) Late Blight of Potato	(ii) <i>Ustilago tritici</i>
(C) Smut of Wheat	(iii) <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>
(D) Rust of Wheat	(iv) <i>Alternaria solani</i>

A. (A)-(i), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(iv)

B. (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)

C. (A)-(ii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)

D. (A)-(iv), (B)-(ii), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)

Answer: B



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119. Find the correct match

- A. *Phytophthora infestans* - Early blight of potato
- B. *Albugo candida* - white rust of crucifers
- C. *Puccinia graminis* - Loose smut of wheat
- D. all of the above.

Answer: B

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120. Which one of the following is endogenously produced ?

A. Ascospores

B. Basidiospores

C. Conidiospores

D. All of the above.

Answer: A



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121. Match List-I (Fungal class) with List-II (Organism) and select the correct answer using the codes given

below the lists

List-I (Fungal class)	List-II (Organism)
A. Ascomycetes	1. <i>Agaricus</i>
B. Basidiomycetes	2. <i>Trichoderma</i>
C. Deuteromycetes	3. <i>Rhizopus</i>
D. Zygomycetes	4. <i>Saccharomyces</i>

A. Codes: A B C D
(1) 4 2 1 3

B. Codes: A B C D
(2) 2 1 3 4

C. Codes: A B C D
(3) 4 1 2 3

D. Codes: A B C D
(4) 2 3 1 4

Answer: C



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122. The staple crop in Ireland was completely destroyed in 1844-1846, by a fungal disease resulting in a great famine. The causal organism in this case was

- A. *Puccinia graminis*
- B. *Ustilago tritici*
- C. *Phytophthora infestans*
- D. *Claviceps purpurea*

Answer: C



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123. Consider the following stages

1. Spermogonial 2. Aecial

3. Uredial 4. Telial

5. Basidial

The correct sequence of these stages in the life-cycle of *Puccinia graminis tritici* is

A. 2,1,4,3,5

B. 1,2,4,5,3

C. 1,2,3,4,5

D. 2,1,4,5,3

Answer: C



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124. Mycorrhizal association controls root affecting pathogens in plants because

- A. Mycorrhizal fungi colonize the roots and act as a barrier during infection
- B. Mycorrhizal fungi help phosphorus uptake
- C. Mycorrhizal fungi help during stress and shock
- D. Mycorrhizal fungi produce toxins against pathogens

Answer: D



125. Which of the following information can be used to distinguish yeast from bacterial cells?

- A. Fungi are more significant animal pathogens than bacteria
- B. Unlike fungi, bacterial species contain rigid cell walls
- C. Yeast are much larger than bacterial cells
- D. Fungi species lack internal cell structures

Answer: C



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126. Saprophyte is an organism that depends on dead plant or animal tissue for a source of nutrition and metabolic energy. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of a fungus?

- A. Eukaryotic multicellular heterotroph
- B. Parasitic, eukaryotic plant
- C. Saprophytic plants
- D. Saprophytic heterotroph

Answer: D



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127. All of following are characteristic of fungi EXCEPT

- A. Fungal diseases are responsive to antibiotic therapy
- B. Fungi are usually present in a haploid state
- C. Fungi are possess chitin cell walls
- D. Fungi can reproduce sexually and asexually

Answer: A



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128. Ergot of rye is caused by a species of

- A. Ustilago
- B. Claviceps
- C. Erysiphe
- D. Phytophthora

Answer: B



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129. Mycorrhiza is found in

- A. oligotrophic soil

B. eutrophic soil

C. both (1) and (2)

D. none

Answer: A



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130. Which pair belongs to basidiomycetes?

A. Peziza and stink horns

B. Morchella and mushrooms

C. Puff balls and Amanita sp.

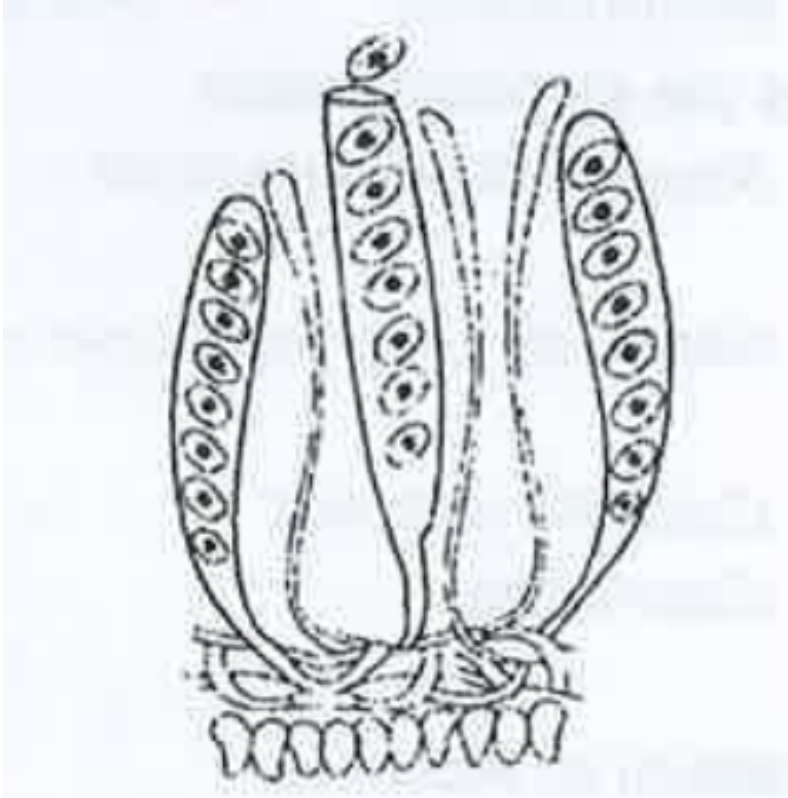
D. Puff balls and Claviceps

Answer: C



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131. The reproductive structure shown in the figure is characteristic of which class of fungi ?



A. Zygomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: B



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132. Which one of the following option gives the correct matching of a disease with its causative organism.

- A. Loose smut of wheat - *Ustilago nuda*
- B. Root - knot of vegetables - *Meloidogyne* sp.
- C. Late blight of potato - *Alternaria solani*
- D. Black rust of wheat - *Puccinia graminis*

Answer: C



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133. Edible part of mushroom is

- A. basidiocarp
- B. primary mycelium
- C. fungal hyphae
- D. basidiospores

Answer: A



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134. Match column I with column II and select the correct option.

Column I (Kingdom)	Column II (Class)
(A) Morels	1. Deuteromycetes
(B) Smut	2. Ascomycetes
(C) Bread mould	3. Basidiomycetes
(D) Imperfect fungi	4. Phycomycetes

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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135. Which one single organism or the pair of organisms is correctly group?

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

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

C. Nostoc and Anabaena are examples of Protista

D. Paramecium and plasmodium belong to the same kingdom as that of Penicillium

Answer: B



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136. Sexual reproductive structures in lichens are produced by

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Both algae and fungi

D. Lichens remain vegetative and do not reproduce

Answer: B



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137. Wonder drug is extracted from

A. Aspergillum

B. Claviceps

C. Penicillium

D. Albugo

Answer: C



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138. Coenocytic mycelium is characteristic feature of

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Dueteromycetes

Answer: A



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139. Which of the organism is used as food ?

A. Bracket fungi

B. Agaricus

C. Claviceps

D. Moulds

Answer: B



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140. Lichens are composite organisms consisting of an alga and _____

A. Mosses

B. Fungus

C. Protozoa

D. Bacterium

Answer: B



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141. Which of the following fungi contains hallucinogens

- A. *Ustilago* sp.
- B. *Morchella esculenta*
- C. *Amanita muscaria*
- D. *Neurospora* sp.

Answer: C



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142. Which one of the following matches is correct ?

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



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143. The imperfect fungi which are decomposers of litter and help in mineral cycling belong to:

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Basidiomycetes

C. Phycomycetes

D. Ascomycetes

Answer: A



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144. Choose the wrong statement

A. Penicillium is multicellular and produces antibiotics

B. Neurospora is used in the study of biochemical genetics

C. Morels and truffles are poisonous mushrooms

D. Yeast is unicellular and useful in fermentation

Answer: C



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145. Which the following are most suitable indicators of SO_2 pollution in the environment ?

A. Lichens

B. Conifers

C. Algae

D. Fungi

Answer: A



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

A. Peptidoglycan

B. Cellulose

C. Hemicellulose

D. Chitin

Answer: D



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147. Which one of the following is wrong for fungi

- A. They are eukaryotic
- B. All fungi possess a purely cellulosic cell wall.
- C. They are heterotrophic.
- D. They are both unicellular and multicellular

Answer: B



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148. Mycorrhizae are the example of

A. Fungistasis

B. Amensalism

C. Antibiosis

D. Mutualism

Answer: D



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149. After karyogamy followed by meiosis, spores are produced exogenously in

A. Saccharomyces

B. Agaricus

C. Alternaria

D. Neurospora

Answer: B



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