



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

### BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

#### Exercise

1. Name the criteria used by R.H. Whittaker for five-kingdom classification.



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2. Write about the contributions of John Ray, J.D. Hooker and J.K. Maheshwari.



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3. Name the books written by Carl Linnæus.



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4. Write one example each of five kingdoms proposed by R.H. Whittaker.



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5. What are the basis of modern classification?



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6. What does kingdom monera include?



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7. What kinds of organisms are grouped under Protista ?



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8. Name some viral diseases.



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9. Name some symptoms of viral diseases.



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**10.** Write any three drawbacks of kingdom protista.



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**11.** How lytic cycle differs from Lysogenic cycle?



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**12.** What are viroids?



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**13.** Name the kingdom of multicellular consumers.



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**14.** Name the kingdom of prokaryotes.



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**15.** Name the Smallest animal virus



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**16.** Name the largest animal virus.



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**17.** Name the Smallest plant virus



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Name the largest plant virus.



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**19.** All eukaryotic unicellular organisms belong to

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi



D. Bacteria

**Answer:**



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**20.** Five kingdom classification was given by:

A. R.H. Whittaker

B. C. Linnaeus

C. A Roxberg

D. Virchow

**Answer:**



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**21. Organisms living in salty areas are called as**

- A. Methanogens
- B. Halophiles
- C. Heliophytes
- D. Thermoacidophiles

**Answer:**



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22. Naked cytoplasm, multinucleated and saprophytic are the characteristics of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Slime molds.

**Answer:**



23. An association between roots of higher plants and fungi is called

- A. Lichen
- B. Fern
- C. Mycorrhiza
- D. BGA

**Answer:**



24. A dikaryon is formed when

A. Meiosis is arrested

B. The two haploid cells do not fuse immediately

C. Cytoplasm does not fuse

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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25. Contagium vivum fluidum was proposed by

A. D.J. Ivanowsky

B. M.W. Beijerinck

C. Stanley

D. Robert Hook

**Answer:**



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**26.** Mycobiont and Phycobiont are found in

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Root

C. Lichens

D. BGA

**Answer:**



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27. Difference between Virus and Viroid is

A. Absence of protein coat in viroid but present in virus

B. Presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus but absent in viroid

C. Both a and b

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**28.** With respect to fungal sexual cycle, choose the correct sequence of events:

- A. Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis
- B. Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy
- C. Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis
- D. Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy

**Answer:**



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29. Which of the following cell do not respire?

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**30.** Members of phycomycetes are found in

A. Aquatic habitats

B. On decaying wood

C. Moist and damp places

D. As obligate parasites on plants

**Answer:**



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**31.** Who coined the term species?



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**32.** Who observed bacteria for the first time?



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**33.** Name the rain forest in India, which was recently saved from destruction.



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**34.** In a traditional system followed so far, in how many kingdoms the living world was grouped?



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**35.** Who made the earliest attempt to classify living beings?



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**36.** Species Plantarum and Systema Naturae were written by:



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**37.** What is prokaryote?



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** Who coined the term bacteria?



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** What is monera?



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** What are halophiles?



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** Which bacterium yields tetracycline?



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** What is denitirifiation?



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** Name a bacterium which yields insecticide.



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** What is transduction?



**Watch Video Solution**



**45.** Expand PSP.



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**46.** Name a colourless dinoflagellate



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**47.** Name the three groups of protistan algae



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**48.** Which type of organisms are included in Kingdom Protista.



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**49.** Why the cyst is formed?



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**50.** The vector of kala-azar s





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51. Name the vector of elephantiasis and trypanosomiasis.



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52. What is backpackers disease?



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**53.** What is diatomite?



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**54.** Which fungus was used to kill Roman Emperor Caesar?



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**55.** Name the symbiotic associations in which fungi are participants.



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56. Name a fungus which is found both in unicellular and mycelial states.



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57. Define dolipore septum.



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**58.** Which fungus causes early blight of potato?



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**59.** Name the causal organism of black stem rust of wheat.



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**60.** What is morel?



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**61.** Give names of 5 kingdoms proposed by Whittaker.



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**62.** What are producers?



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**63.** Into how many kingdoms, systematics has been divided from time to time?



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**64.** What are lichens and mycorrhiza?



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**65.** What are bacteriophages?



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**66.** Write the names of kingdoms that include unicellular organisms and which comprise multicellular heterophic organisms.



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**67.** What is progenote?



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**68.** What are the main criteria of the five kingdom system of classification?



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**69.** What are chemoautotrophs?



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**70.** What is transformation of bacteria?



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71. What is lamellosome?



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72. Which types of flagella are found in dinoflagellates?



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**73.** What are the symptoms of amoeboid dysentery?



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**74.** What are trichocysts?



**Watch Video Solution**

**75.** What are sarcodines?



**Watch Video Solution**

**76. Define capillitium?**



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**77. What is rhizomorph?**



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**78. Define heterothallism?**



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**79.** Why some fungi are placed in fungi imperfect?



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**80.** What do you understand by holocarpic and eucarpic fungi?



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**81.** What are the inadequacies of two kingdoms?



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**82.** Write the identifying traits of Monera.



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**83.** What are the distinguishing characters of kingdom fungi?



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**84.** Discuss the drawbacks of two-kingdom system of classification.



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**85.** Write briefly on mode of life in Protista



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**86.** Write briefly on nutrition in fungi.



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**87.** List the distinguishing features of algae.



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**88.** Describe the important characters of kingdom plantae.



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** Compare the salient features of Monera with Protista.



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**90.** Write salient features of viruses.



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**91.** Draw well labelled diagram of :

Bacterial cell



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**92.** Draw well labelled diagrams of Euglena.



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**93.** Differentiate ascomycetes and basidiomycetes.



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**94.** Draw well labelled diagram of  
Bacteriophage



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**95.** Draw well labelled diagram of  
Nostoc



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**96.** Draw well labelled diagram of TMV.



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**97.** Discuss the locomotion of protists by different structures.



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**98.** What are the characteristic features of Euglenoids?





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**99.** Write the characteristics of archaebacteria?



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**100.** What is mycorrhiza? How this association affects the organism.



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**101.** Write any three differences between phycomycetes and ascomycetes.



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**102.** What are the criteria used to classify fungi?



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**103.** Make an outline of the five-kingdom classification. What are the advantage and disadvantages of this classification?



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**104.** What kinds of organisms are grouped under Protista ?



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**105.** Give an account of early work in taxonomy.



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**106.** Discuss the natural system of classification. Also give the advantages of this system.



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**107.** Compare the salient features of Monera with Protista.



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**108.** What are the different types of fruiting bodies in fungi?



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**109.** Discuss briefly characteristics of kingdom Plantae and Animalia.



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**110.** Describe briefly the four major groups of Protozoa.



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**111.** Discuss the structure of a typical bacteria cell.



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**112.** Differentiate between ascocarp and basidiocarp.



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**113.** Discuss reproduction in fungi .



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**114.** What are heterocysts? Where these structures are present? Which characteristics make it possible for nitrogen fixation?



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**115.** Differentiate between monera and protista.



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**116.** Common names have not been given to all the plants and animals. A common name may include several organisms. No Scientific basis lies for selecting a common name. What are the advatages of biological names?



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**117.** What are the main types of vacuoles?



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**118.** The prokaryotic cells are characterised by:

A. The presence of distinct nuclear membrane

B. Absence of chromatic materials

C. The presence of distinct chromosome

D. Absence of nuclear membrane.

**Answer:**



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**119.** Cell wall of bacteria and blue green algae is composed of

A. Muramic acid

B. Chitin

C. Lipoprotein

D. Phospholipid

**Answer:**



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**120.** Which one of the following is a anionic detergent ?

A. Glomus

B. Azotobacter

C. Frankia

D. Azolla

**Answer:**



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121. What is the ultimate phase of life?

- A. Diatoms
- B. Slime molds
- C. Dnoflagellates
- D. Water molds.

**Answer:**



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**122.** In which of the following patterns of viral replication, viruses enter a cell, replicate and then cause the cell to burst releasing new viruses?

A. Lytic

B. Lysogenic

C. Reprogenic

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer:**



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**123.** Caroulus Linnaeus is associated with

- A. Inheritance of acquired characters
- B. Binomial nomenclature
- C. Law of independent assortment
- D. Law of limiting factors

**Answer:**



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**124.** Which of the followings is not a correct hierarchical order?

A. Class, family, genus

B. Phylum, order, family

C. class, order, family

D. Family, order, class

**Answer:**



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**125.** In the five kingdom system of Whittakar, how many kingdoms are eukaryotes?

A. Protista

B. Monera

C. Planate

D. Fungi

**Answer:**



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**126.** The basic unit of classification is

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Family

D. Phylum.

**Answer:**



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**127.** The term taxonomy is introduced by

A. De Candolle

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Linnaeus

D. Huxley.

**Answer:**



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**128.** The framework system of classification in which various taxonomic categories are arranged in order of logical sequence is called



A. Systematics

B. Classification

C. Hierarchy

D. Taxon

**Answer:**



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

A. Morphology

B. Anatomy

C. Taxonomy

D. Systematics.

**Answer:**



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**130.** According to five kingdom classification bacteria belong to

A. Protista

B. Monera

C. Plantae

D. Archaea

**Answer:**



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**131.** A virus differs from bacterium, as it contains

A. A cell wall

B. Cytosal

C. DNA as genetic material

D. DNA and RNA as genetic material with  
no ribosome

**Answer:**



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**132.** Select the incorrect statement.

A. Lower the taxon, more are the characteristics that the members within the taxon share

B. Order is the assemblage of genera which exhibit a few similar characters

C. Cat and dog are included in the same family Felidae

D. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by Carolus Linnaeus

**Answer:**



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**133.** Black rot of crucifers is caused by a

A. Fungus

B. Bacterium

C. Virus

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**134.** Pusa Komal variety of cowpea is resistant to which of the following disease?

- A. Hill bunt
- B. White rust
- C. Leaf curl
- D. Bacterial blight

**Answer:**



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**135.** Due to which of the following organisms, yield of rice is increased?

A. *Sesbania*

B. *Bacillus popilliae*

C. *Anabaena*

D. *Bacillus subtilis*

**Answer:**



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**136.** Which of the following kingdoms includes unicellular eukaryotes?

A. Monera

B. Fungi

C. Protista

D. Plantae

**Answer:**



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**137.** Trichoderma is an example of which of the following?

- A. Phycomycetes
- B. Zygomycetes
- C. Deutermycetes
- D. Basidimycetes

**Answer:**



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**138.** Lichen is an association between

- A. Fungi and bryophyte
- B. Fngi and algae
- C. Algae and pteriodophyte
- D. Algae and bacteria

**Answer:**



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**139.** Which class of fungi is called Fungi imperfecti?

A. Ascomycetes

B. Deuteromycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Zygomycetes

**Answer:**



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**140.** Which of the following is a pioneer in xerarch succession?

A. Phytoplanktons

B. Lichens

C. Bryophytes

D. Sedges

**Answer:**



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**141.** Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity?

A. Lichens

B. Fungi

C. Mosses and ferns

D. Algae

**Answer:**



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**142.** Which group of animals belong to the same phylum?

A. Earthworm, Pinworm, Tapeworm

B. Prawn, Scorpion, Locusta

C. Sponge, Sea anemone, Starfish

D. Malarial parasite, Amoeba, Mosquito

**Answer:**



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**143.** The motile asexual reproductive unit is called

A. Zoospore

B. Aplanospore

C. Zygospor

D. Microspore

**Answer:**



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**144.** Select the wrong statement:

A. Isogametes are similar in structure,  
function and behaviour

B. Anisogametes differ either in structure,  
function or behaviour

C. In Oomycetes female gamete is smaller  
and motile, while male gamete is larger  
and non-motile

D. Chlamydomonas exhibits both isogamy and anisogamy and Fucus shows oogamy

**Answer:**



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

- A. Presence of absence of a well defined nucleus
- B. Mode of nutrition
- C. Cell shape
- D. Mode of reproduction

**Answer:**



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**146.** The motile bacteria are able to move by:

A. Fimbriae

B. Flagella

C. Cilia

D. Pili

**Answer:**



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**147.** Viruses have

A. DNA enclosed in a protein coat

B. Prokaryotic nucleus

C. Single chromosome

D. Both DNA and RNA

**Answer:**



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**148.** Vrius was first crystallised by

A. Beijerink

B. Stanely

C. Ivanowasky

D. Leeuwenhoek

**Answer:**



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**149.** Correct the sequence of events in viral replication

A. Eclipse

B. Maturation

C. Adsopriton

D. Assembly

**Answer:**



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**150.** Which originated first

A. Prokaryotic cell

B. Eukaryotic cell

C. Green algae

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**151.** A virus can be considered living as it

A. Respire

B. Responds to touch

C. Reproduces inside host

D. Can cause disease



**Answer:**



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**152.** Choose the wrong statement

A. Morels and truffles are poisonous mushrooms

B. Yeast is unicellular and useful in fermentation

C. Penicillium is multicellular and produces antibiotics

D. Neurospora is used in the study of biochemical genetics.

**Answer:**



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**153.** Chitin is a/an

A. Amino acid

B. Polysaccharide

C. Protein

D. Oligosaccharide

**Answer:**



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**154.** It employs both intracellular and extracellular digestion

A. Hydra

B. Aurelia

C. Amoeba

D. Planaria

**Answer:**



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**155.** Which part of the cell contains N-acetylglucosamine?

A. Cell envelope

B. Cell wall

C. Nucleus

D. Ribosomes

**Answer:**



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**156.** Which one is a holophytic protazon?

A. Euglena

B. Amoeba

C. Monocystis

D. Giardia

**Answer:**



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**157.** What is the range of length of sponges?

A. 1 mm-10 mm

B. 1 cm - 1 metre

C. 1 mm - 100 mm

D. 1 metre - 10 metre

**Answer:**



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**158.** Poterion is an example of

A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Cnidaria

D. Ctenophora

**Answer:**



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**159.** This is not a cnidarian

A. Obelia

B. Jelly fish

C. Sea anemone

D. Beroe

**Answer:**





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160. The group of fungi the are called fungi imperfecti are

A. Ascomycetes

B. Zygomycetes

C. Deutermycetes

D. Basidiomycetes

**Answer:**



**161.** 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 algal fungi

**Answer:**



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**162.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion

and Reason are false.

Assertion: Plants manufacture food only during the day time. Reason: During day time, metabolism is high.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**163.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Bacteriophages are a type of bacteria. Reason. Bacteria are unicellular, eukaryotic organisms.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**164.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Bacteriophages are a type of

bacteria. Reason. Bacteria are unicellular, eukaryotic organisms.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**165.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: LSD and marijuana are clinically

used as analgesics. Reason. Both these drugs suppress brain function.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**166.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: The photosynthetic, floating

protists are collectively called phytoplanktons.

Reason. The free floating. holozoic protozoans are collectively termed zooplanktons.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**167.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Ernst Haeckel has classified living

beings into three kingdoms. Reason. The three kingdoms are Protista, Plantae and Animalia.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**168.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: The fungi are widespread in

distribution and they even live on inside other plants and animals. Reason. Fungi are able to grow anywhere on land, water or other organisms because they have a variety of pigments including chlorophyll, carotenoids, fucoxanthin and phycoerythrin.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**





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**169.** The system of classification which employs numerical method to evaluate the similarities and differences between the species is known as

- A. Bio-systematics
- B. Cyto-taxonomy
- C. Phentics
- D. Chemotaxonomy

**Answer:**



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**170.** Define disease and health ?

A. Bacteria whose DNA is relaxed or positively supercoiled but which have cytoskeleton as well as mitochondria

B. Bacteria that contains a cytoskeleton and ribosomes

C. Archaeobacteria that contain protein

homologous to eukaryotic core histones

D. Archaeobacteria that lack my histones

resembling those found in eukaryotes

but whose DNA is negatively supercoiled

**Answer:**



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**171.** New Systematics introduced by Sir Julian Huxley is also called:

- A. Phenetics
- B. Caldistics
- C. Biosystematics
- D. Numerical taxonomy

**Answer:**



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**172.** Which of the following is an edible fungi?

A. Mucor

B. Penicillium

C. Agaricus

D. Rhizopus

**Answer:**



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**173.** Bacteria are considered plant, because

A. Are green in colour

B. Have rigid cell wall

C. Have chlorophyll

D. Have stomata

**Answer:**



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**174.** Viruses possess

A. DNA only

B. Nucleic acid, DNA or RNA

C. Protein only

D. Nucleic acid and protein

**Answer:**



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**175.** The thalloid body of a slime mould (Myxomycetes) is known as

A. Protonema

B. Plasmodium

C. Fruiting body

D. Mycelium

**Answer:**



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**176.** Huxley is father of:

A. Classical taxonomy

B. Artifical taxonomy



C. Neo-taxonomy

D. Adaneonian taxonomy

**Answer:**



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**177.** Systema Naturae was written by:

A. Linnaeus

B. Aristotle

C. Hippocrates

D. Darwin

**Answer:**



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**178.** Binomial nomenclature was issued in:

- A. Systema Naturae
- B. Genera Plantarium
- C. Genera Animalium
- D. Historia Plantarium

**Answer:**



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**179.** The term bacteria was coined by

A. Leeuwenhock

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Robert Koch

D. Ehrenberg

**Answer:**



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**180.** The non-living characteristics of viruses is

- A. Ability to multiply only in the host
- B. Ability to undergo mutation
- C. Ability to cause disease in the host
- D. Ability to be crystallised

**Answer:**



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**181.** The kingdom of prokaryotes is

A. Protista

B. Monera

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

**Answer:**



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**182.** Systematic botany means:

A. system analysis

B. systematic study of plants dealing with  
identification

C. Systematic arrangement of organs of  
plants

D. Naming and classification study of  
plants in garden

**Answer:**

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**183.** Which of the following statements is false?

- A. TMV has double stranded RNA molecule
- B.
- C. Most plant viruses are RNA viruses
- D. Most animal viruses are DNA viruses

**Answer:**



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**184.** A kingdom common to unicellular animals and plants is

A. Monera

B. Plantae

C. Fungi

D. Protista

**Answer:**



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**185.** An example of symbiotic bacteria

A. *Erwinia amylovora*

B. *Xanthomonas campestris*

C. *Rhizobium leguminosarium*

D. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

**Answer:**



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**186.** Which one of the following are intracellular obligate parasites?

A. Bacteria

B. Slime moulds

C. Viruses

D. Blue green algae

**Answer:**



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**187.** Phylum protozoa is classified on the basis of

- A. Mode of reproduction
- B. Locomotory organelles
- C. Mode of nutrition
- D. None of these

**Answer:**



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**188.** Natural system of classification was given by

A. Carolus Linnaeus

B. Hutchinson

C. George Bentham and Joseph Dalton  
Hooker

D. Ernest Haeckel

**Answer:**



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**189.** Are chemosynthetic bacteria autotrophic or heterotrophic ?



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**190.** How the saprophytic basidiomycetes are able to decompose plant matter?



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**191.** What is dolipore septum?



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**192.** What are bracket fungi?



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**193.** What is locomotion?



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**194.** Why Trypanosoma has been placed in Kingdom Protista?



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**195.** What are chrysophytes? Why they are considered as the chief producers in the ocean?



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**196.** What is capsid? How it is useful for viruses?



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**197.** Name the fungus which is in biological control of other fungi. How it is harmful to humans?



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**198.** Name the causal organism of Filariasis.

A. Early blight

B. Red rot of sugarcane

C. Wilt

D. Brown leaf spot of rice

**Answer:**



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**199.** Explain the structure of bacteriophage



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**200.** Discuss reproduction in fungi .



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**201.** Discuss how classification systems have undergone several changes over a period of time?



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**202.** Why the taxonomy felt the need of modern taxonomy over old taxonomy?



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**203.** Justify the statement "Euglena is a taxonomic puzzle".



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**204.** Give a brief account of viruses with respect to their structure and nature of genetic material. Also name four common viral diseases.



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## Example

**1.** Discuss how classification systems have undergone several changes over a period of time?



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**2. State two economically important uses of:  
heterotrophic bacteria**



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**3. State two economically important uses of:  
archaeobacteria.**



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4. What is the nature of cell-walls in diatoms?



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5. Find out what do the terms 'algal bloom' and 'red-tides' signify.



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6. How are viroids different from viruses?



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7. Describe briefly the four major groups of Protozoa.



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8. Plants are autotrophic. Can you think of some plants that are partially heterotrophic?



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9. What do the terms phycobiont and mycobiont signify?



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10. Give a comparative account of the classes of Kingdom Fungi under the following: mode of nutrition



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**11.** Give a comparative account of the classes of Kingdom Fungi under the following: mode of reproduction



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**12.** What are the characteristic features of Euglenoids?



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**13.** Give a brief account of viruses with respect to their structure and nature of genetic material. Also name four common viral diseases.



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**14.** Organise a discussion in your class on the topic - Are viruses living or non-living?



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**15.** What is the principle underlying the use of cyanobacteria in agricultural fields for crop improvement?



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**16.** Suppose you accidentally find an old preserved permanent slide without a label. In your effort to identify it, you place the slide under microscope and observe the following features :

Unicellular. What would you identify it as ? Can you name the kingdom it belongs to ?



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17. Suppose you accidentally find an old preserved permanent slide without a label. In your effort to identify it. You place the slide under microscope and observe the following features:

Unicellular

Well defined nucleus

Biflagellate -one flagellum lying longitudinally and the other transversely.

What would you identify it as ? Can you name the kingdom it belongs to ?



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**18.** Suppose you accidentally find an old preserved permanent slide without a label. In your effort to identify it. You place the slide under microscope and observe the following features:

Unicellular

Well defined nucleus

Biflagellate -one flagellum lying longitudinally and the other transversely.

What would you identify it as ? Can you name the kingdom it belongs to ?



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**19.** How is five-kingdom classification advantageous over the two kingdom classification?



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20. Polluted water bodies have usually very high abundance of plants like Nostoc and Oscillatoria. Give reasons.



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21. Are chemosynthetic bacteria autotrophic or heterotrophic ?



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**22.** The common name of pea is simpler than its botanical (scientific) name *Pisum sativum*, Why then is the simpler common name not used instead of the complex scientific / botanical name in biology?



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**23.** A virus is considered as a living organism and an obligate parasite when inside a host cell. But virus is not classified along with



bacteria or fungi. What are the characters of virus that are similar to non-living objects.



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**24.** In the five kingdom system of Whittaker, How many kingdoms are eukaryotes?



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**25.** Diatoms are called pearls of ocean? Why? What is diatomaceous earth?



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**26.** There is a myth that immediately after heavy rains in forests, mushrooms appear in large number and make a very large ring or circle, which may be several metres in diameter. These are called as 'Fairy rings'. Can you explain this myth of fairy rings in biological terms?



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**27.** Neurospora ascomyces fungus has been used as a biological tool to understand the mechanism of plant genetics much in the same way as Drosophila has been used to study animal genetics. What makes Neurospora so important as a genetic tool?



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**28.** Cyanobacteria and hetero-trophic bacteria have been clubbed together in Eubacteria of kingdom Monera as per the "Five Kingdom

Classification" even though the two are vastly different from each other. Is this grouping of the two types of taxa in the same kingdom justified? If so, why?



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**29.** At a stage of their cycle, ascomycetes fungi produce the fruiting bodies like apothecium, perithecium or cleistothecium. How are these three types of fruiting bodies different from each other ?



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**30.** What observable features in Trypanosoma would make you classify it under kingdom Protista?



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**31.** fungi are cosmopolitan. Write the role of fungi in your daily life.



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**32.** Algae are known to reproduce asexually by variety of spores under different environmental conditions. Name these spores and the conditions under which they are produced.



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**33.** Apart from chlorophyll, algae have several other pigments in their chloroplast. What pigments are found in blue-green, red and

brown algae that are responsible for their characteristic colours?



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**34.** Make a list of algae and fungi that have commercial value as source of food, chemicals, medicines and fodder.



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**35.** Biological classification is a dynamic and ever evolving phenomenon which keeps changing with our understanding of life forms. Justify the statement taking any two examples.



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**36.** In which kingdom of five kingdom classification, nuclear membrane is not present?



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**37.** Name the kingdoms of three kingdom system classification.



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**38.** Who proposed the term Protista?



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**39.** Who gave the two kingdom system of classification?



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**40.** Which Methanogen is present in rumen of cattle?



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**41.** name the anticoagulant present in bacterial endospore.



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**42.** Which bacteria are responsible for diseases: Cholera



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**43.** Which bacteria are responsible for diseases:

Tetanus



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**44.** What are auxospores?



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**45.** What is the alternative name of decomposer protists?



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**46.** Name the grooves present in dinoflagellates.



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**47.** Define coenocytic mycelium.



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**48.** Write the name of an aquatic fungus.



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**49.** What is ascocarp?



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**50.** What is puffball?



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**51.** What is torsion? What is its effect?



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**52.** Name the fungus on rolling orange as green blue mould.



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**53.** What do you understand by terms lignicolous and corticolous?



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**54.** What is basidiocarp?



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**55.** What is sclerotium?



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**56.** Define myxamoeba.





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**57. What is bioluminescence?**



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**58. What do you understand by isochronic movement of cilia?**



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**59.** Who proposed the five kingdom system of classification. Write the name of five kingdoms.



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**60.** What are characteristics of trees found in mountain areas? How are animals adapted to hilly area conditions ?



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**61.** Why the members of class Deuteromycetes are considered the fungi imperfecti?



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**62.** Discuss the living features of viruses.



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**63.** Differentiate between ascocarp and basidiocarp.



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**64.** Justify the five -kingdom system of classification.



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**65.** Give main characters of dinoflagellates.



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**66.** Which of the organisms are called jewels of plant world? Elaborate your answer.



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**67.** Differentiate between monera and protista.



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**68.** Say True or False:

Charka was the first to make a serious attempt

to classify living things.



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**69.** True or False

Prokaryotes are organisms without a nucleus.



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**70.** True or False

Leeuwenhoek was the first to observe bacteria.



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**71. True or False**

Actinomyces belong to Monera.



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**72. All autotrophs are Monerans.**



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**73. True or False**

In geological history complex organisms come after the simple ones.



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**74. Complete the missing links:**

..... egg is the largest eukaryotic cell.



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75. Whittaker's five kingdoms are Monera....., Fungi, Plantae and.....



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76. Prokaryotes are without definite.....



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77. Yeasts are ..... Celled.



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**78.** Nepenthes is an ..... Plant.



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**79.** The organisms which cannot manufacture their food due to absence of chlorophyll are called.....



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** Chlamydomans is an unicellular green.....



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** Plants possess chlorophyll, hence are.....



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**82.** Plants and animals both avoid.....



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**83.** Choose the correct alternative:

Cell wall is made up of peptidoglycan in monera/protista.



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**84.** Choose the correct alternative:

Heterocysts are present in bacteria/cyanobacteria.





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**85.** Choose the correct alternative:

*Puccinia graminis tritici* causes black stem rust of wheat/loose smut of wheat.



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**86.** Choose the correct alternative:

Lichens growing on soil, are called as saxicolours/terricolous.



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**87.** Choose the correct alternative:

Basidiomycetes/Deuteromycetes grow only by asexual spores.



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**88.** Suitable words:

Bacteria: Prokaryote:: Paramecium: .....



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**89.** Suitable words:

Algae: Autotrophic :: Fungi: .....



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**90.** Suitable words:

Multicellular producers : Plants :: Multicellular  
decomposers: .....



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**91. Suitable words:**

Bacteria: Nucleoid :: Yeast: .....



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**92. One word answer**

Remains of an organism of a former geological age.



**Watch Video Solution**



**93.** One word answer

Science of classification of organisms.



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** One word answer

Evolutionary history of a group of organisms.



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** One word answer

Organisms which synthesize their own food using chemical energy.



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** Reasoning Type questions: Plants are large organisms.



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**97.** Reasoning Type questions: Bacteria and blue-green algae are prokaryotes.



**Watch Video Solution**

**98.** Reasoning Type questions: Fungi are heterotrophic.



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**99.** Reasoning Type questions: Lichens are symbiotic.



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**100.** Why are green plants called producers?



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**101.** Differentiate between monera and protista based upon the following characters:

## Chemical nature of cell wall



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**102.** Differentiate between monera and protista based upon the following characters:

Location of respiratory apparatus



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**103.** Differentiate between monera and protista based upon the following characters:

## Types of cytoplasmic ribosome



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**104.** Differentiate between monera and protista based upon the following characters:

Genetic material



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**105.** Differentiate between monera and protista based upon the following characters:

Location of extrachromosomal DNA.



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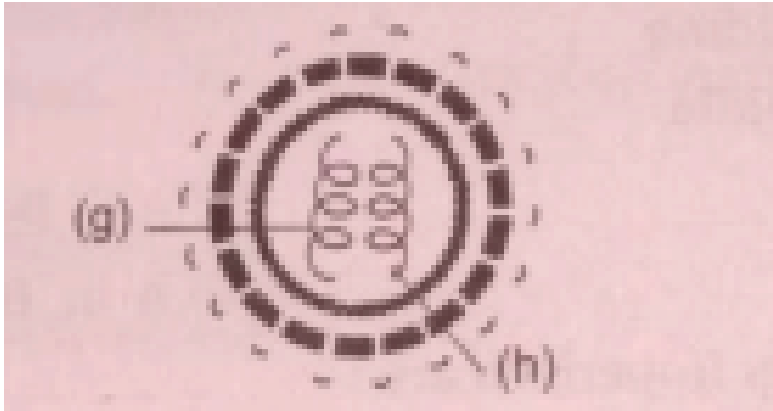
**106.** Differentiate between slime mould and fungi.



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**107.** Identify the given diagram and also write down its two methods of transmission and

label (g) or (h) also.



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