



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - JBD PUBLICATION

BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

Exercise

1. Brown Algae belongs to which of the following class:

A. 1. Chlorophyceae

B. 2. Phaeophyceae

C. 3. Rhodophyceae

D. 4. None of these.

Answer:



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2. In which phylum nephridia are present?

A. 1. Annelida

B. 2. Arthropoda

C. 3. Hemichordata

D. 4. Chordata

Answer:



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3. In R.H. Whittaker's five kingdom system classification Protista comprises?

A. 1. all eukaryotes

B. 2. all prokaryotes

C. 3. unicellular eukaryotes

D. 4. both unicellular and multicellular eukaryotes.

Answer:



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4. Smallest taxon is:

A. class

B. order

C. species

D. genus

Answer:



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5. Branch of biology dealing with classification

is

A. ecology

B. biogeography

C. taxonomy

D. eugenics.

Answer:



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6. A unicellular organism, often considered a connecting link between plants and animals is

A. 1. Paramecium

B. 2. Entamoeba

C. 3. Monocystis

D. 4. Euglena.

Answer:



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7. On the basis of nucleus, viruses should be included in:

A. prokaryotes

B. eukaryotes

C. both (A) and (B)

D. none of these

Answer:



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8. Organism having characters of both animals and plants is:

A. 1. Bacterium

B. 2. Paraemcium

C. 3. Mycoplasma

D. 4. Euglena.

Answer:



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9. Viral genome incorporated and integrated with bacterial is referred to as:

A. prophage

B. RNA

C. DNA

D. both (B) and (C)

Answer:



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10. Five kingdom classification was given by:

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Copeland

D. Whittaker

Answer:



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11. Five kingdom classification was given by:

A. complexity of cell structure

B. complexity of organism's body

C. mode of nutrition

D. all the above.

Answer:



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12. Evolutionary histor of an organism is known as:

A. palaeontology

B. ontogeny

C. phylogeny

D. ancestry.

Answer:



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13. A bacteriophage is a:

A. 1. tiny bacterium

B. 2. unusually large bacterium

C. 3. bacterium with a lysed membrane

D. 4. virus infecting a bacterium.

Answer:



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14. Viruses are:

- A. complete saprophytes
- B. partial parasites
- C. partial saprophytes
- D. complete (total) parasites.

Answer:



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15. Which one is the smallest among the following?

A. 1. TMV

B. 2. E.coli

C. 3. Bacteriophage

D. 4. Neurospora.

Answer:



16. Viruses are placed in kingdom:

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. none of these.

Answer:



17. Outer covering of virus made up of protein is:

A. capsid

B. coat

C. virion

D. viriod

Answer:



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18. If by radiation all nitrogenase enzymes are inactivated, then there will be no:

A. conversion from ammonium to nitrate in soil

B. fixation of nitrogen in legumes

C. fixation of atmospheric nitrogen

D. conversion from nitrate to nitrite in legumes.

Answer:



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19. A major component of gobar gas is:

A. butane

B. ammonia

C. methane

D. ethane

Answer:



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20. A free living nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium which can also form symbiotic association with the water fern Azolla is:

- A. Anabaena
- B. Tolypothrix
- C. Chlorella
- D. Nostoc.

Answer:



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21. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- A. Rhizobium-Biofertilizer
- B. Streptomyces-Antibiotic
- C. Serratia-Drug addiction
- D. Spirulina-single cell protein.

Answer:



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22. Which one of the following categories of organisms do not evolve oxygen during photosynthesis?

A. Red algae

B. Photosynthetic bacteria

C. C_4 plants with Kranz anatomy.

D. Blue green algae

Answer:



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23. The bacteria *Pseudomonas* is useful because of its ability to

A. 1. transfer genes from one plant to another

B. 2. decomposed a variety of organic compounds

C. 3. fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil

D. 4. produce a wide variety of antibiotics.

Answer:





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24. Mycoplasma is:

- A. eukaryotic and unicellular
- B. eukaryotic and multicellular
- C. prokaryotic and unicellular
- D. prokaryotic and multicellular.

Answer:



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25. The most primitive in the following are:

A. cyanobacteria

B. bryophytes

C. gymnosperms

D. monocots.

Answer:



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26. Comma shaped bacteria are known as:

A. coccus

B. spiral

C. lophotrichus

D. vibrio.

Answer:



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27. Most appropriate word for protozans is:

A. 1. cellular

B. 2. unicellular

C. 3. acellular

D. 4. multicellular.

Answer:



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28. What is common about Trypanosoma, Noctiluca, Monocystis and Giardia?

- A. 1. They produce spores
- B. 2. These are all parasites
- C. 3. These are unicellular protists
- D. 4. They have flagella.

Answer:



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29. In malaria, the fever reoccurs due to

A. 1. release of merozoites in R.B.C.

B. 2. bursting of R.B.C.

C. 3. formation of sporozites

D. 4. discharge of excretory products and waste from sporozoites.

Answer:



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30. *Entamoeba histolytica* differs from *Amoeba* in absence of:

- A. pseudopodia
- B. contractile vacuole
- C. nucleus
- D. ectoplasm

Answer:



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31. Erythrocytic schizogony passes through following stages:

- A. young trophozoite and signet ring stage
- B. ookinetic stage
- C. formation of crytomerzoites
- D. formation of sporozoites.

Answer:



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Example

1. Fill in the blanks:

Branching in Marchantia is..... .



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2. Fill in the blanks:

Protonema stage is found in.....



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3. Fill in the blanks:

.....is a leafy liverwort.



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4. Fill in the blanks:

.....is an insectivorous plant.



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5. Fill in the blanks:

Pollination in Pinus is..... .



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6. Fill in the blanks:

Endosperm in gymnosperms is..... .



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7. Fill in the blanks:

.....is a gymnosperm where vessels are present.



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8. Fill in the blanks:

Biggest male cone in gymnosperms is found
in.....



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9. Fill in the blanks:

Fruiting body in Agaricus is called



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10. Fill in the blanks:

.....help in sucking food material from host cells.



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11. Fill in the blanks:

Septal pores in mycelium are partially plugged by..... .



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12. Fill in the blanks:

.....is the asexual fruiting body in
collectortrichum.



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13. Fill in the blanks:

.....causes powdery mildew disease in
pea.



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14. One word

Name a unicellular fungus.



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15. What are producers?



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16. One word

What are decomposers?





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17. One word

Euglena is kept in which kingdom?



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18. One word

Name the two types of Eubacteria.



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19. One word

Name the scientist who gave the term 'bacteria'.



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20. One word

What is the chemical substances present in bacterial cell wall?



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21. One word

What is the common name of rod shaped bacteria?



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22. One word

Who devised Gram staining technique?



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23. One word

Name the bacterium by which leprosy is caused.



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24. One word

Expand PPLO.



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25. Name the three major groups of protists.



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26. One word

Name the dinoflagellate which causes 'red tide' in sea.



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27. Which organism was earlier placed in plants as well as animal kingdom and why?



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28. What do you mean by naked DNA?



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29. How are viroids different from viruses?



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30. What are differences between virus and viroid?



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31. What does kingdom monera include?



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32. What is the mode of nutrition in bacteria?



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33. Why virus are not included in five kingdom classification?



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34. What are lichens ?



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35. Name the bacteria which cause following diseases:

Typhoid.



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36. Name the bacteria which cause following diseases:

tetanus.



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37. Name the bacteria which cause following diseases:
cholera.



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38. What are water blooms?



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39. Name the organism responsible for red colour of red sea.



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40. What are the major mechanisms of locomotion in protista?



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41. State the differences between cilia and flagella.



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42. What are cysts? When and how they are formed in protists?



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43. What is nuclear dimorphism? In which protists they are found? What is their importance?



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44. Describe the function of pseudopodia in Amoeba.



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45. Name the pathogen which causes Amoebic dysentery.



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



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47. What are Algal blooms?



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48. Give the scientific name of algae which causes a diseases in tea plants.



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49. Give the scientific name of algae which is edible.



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50. Give the scientific name of algae which grows in polar region.



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51. Why are bryophytes called as amphibians of plant kingdom?



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52. What is double fertilization?



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53. Why are rhizoids not called roots?



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54. What is living fossil? Name any living fossils.



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55. Differentiate dicot and monocot embryos.



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56. Write three characters of Algae. Give examples.



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57. Differentiate algae and fungi.



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58. Differentiate zygospore and zoospore.



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59. Write a note on Brown algae.



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60. Describe economic importance of red algae.



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61. Write the distinct characters of fungi.



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



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63. Give reason why fungi should not be included in plant kingdom?



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64. Differentiate ascomycetes and basidiomycetes.



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65. Describe the characters of ascomycetes.



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66. What are the important characters of protists?



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67. Explain the structure of euglena.



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68. Give main characters of dinoflagellates.



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69. Give general characters of diatoms.



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70. What are animal and fungi like characters of slime mould?



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71. What are the differences between bacteria and cyanobacteria?



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72. Draw well labelled diagram of :
Bacterial cell



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73. What are the differences between facultative aerobes and facultative anaerobes?



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74. What are the differences between chemosynthesis and photosynthesis?



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75. What are antibiotics? Give four examples of bacteria producing antibiotics.



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76. Differentiate gram positive and gram negative bacteria.



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77. Describe the important characters of kingdom plantae.



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78. Write salient features of viruses.



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79. What is two kingdom classification? Why is it inadequate?



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80. Explain reproduction in protists.



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81. What are characteristics of phylum Sarcomastix. Give its types.



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82. How are viroids different from viruses?



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83. State two economically important uses of:
heterotrophic bacteria



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84. State two economically important uses of:
archaeobacteria



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



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



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87. What do the terms phycobiont and mycobiont signify?



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88. What is the basis of classification of algae?



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89. When and where does reduction division take place in the life cycle of a liverwort, a

moss, a fern, a gymnosperm and an angiosperm?



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90. Mention the ploidy of the following:
protonemal cell of a moss: primary endosperm nucleus in dicot, leaf cell of a moss, prothallus cell of a fern: gemma cell in Marchantia, meristem cell of monocot, ovum of a liverwort, and zygote of a fern.



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91. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear seeds, then why are they classified separately?



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92. How would you distinguish from dicots?



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93. Match the following column I with Column

II

Column I

(a) *Chlamydomonas*

(b) *Cycas*

(c) *Selaginella*

(d) *Sphagnum*

Column II

(i) Moss

(ii) Pteridophyte

(iii) Algae

(iv) Gymnosperm.



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94. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.



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95. Differentiate between the following: red algae and brown algae



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96. Differentiate between the following liverworts and moss



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