



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

LIVING WORLD

Example

1. Which one of the following statement about virus is correct?

A. Possess their own metabolic system

B. They are facultative parasites

C. They contain DNA or RNA

D. Enzymes are present

Answer:



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2. Identify the incorrect statement about the Gram positive bacteria

A. Teichoic acid absent

B. High percentage of peptidoglycan is found in cell wall

C. Cell wall is single layered

D. Lipopolysaccharide is present in cell wall

Answer:



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3. Identify the Archaeobacterium

A. Acetobacter

B. Erwinia

C. Treponema

D. Methanobacterium

Answer:



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4. The correct statement regarding Blue green algae is

- A. lack of motile structures
- B. presence of cellulose in cell wall
- C. absence of mucilage around the thallus
- D. presence of floridian starch

Answer:



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5. Identify the correctly matched pair



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6. Prokaryotic animals are included in the kingdom

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

Answer:



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7. Viruses are

A. Unicellular

B. Multi cellular

C. Acellular

D. Bicellular

Answer:



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8. Viruses are considered as non-living organisms because of

- A. Crystalline nature
- B. Presence of chitin.
- C. Absence of chloroplasts
- D. Absence of polysaccharides.

Answer:



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9. Euglena and Amoeba belong to

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Plantae

Answer:



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10. Kingdom animalia includes

A. Unicellular organisms

B. Multicellular organisms

C. Microorganisms

D. Invertebrates.

Answer:



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11. Mycoorrhiza is correctly described as

- A. Parasitic association between roots and some fungi
- B. Relation of fungi with stem of trees
- C. Symbiosis of algae and fungi
- D. Symbiosis of fungi and roots of higher plants.

Answer:



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12. Bacteria without flagella are known as

A. Monotrichous

B. Lophotrichous

C. Peritrichous d. Atrichous

D.

Answer:



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13. A fully formed infectious viral particle is called as

A. Viroid

B. Virusoid

C. Virion

D. Prion

Answer:



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14. The protein coat of virus is called

- A. Nucleoid
- B. Capsid
- C. Capsomere
- D. Envelope

Answer:



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15. Tobacco mosaic virus is

A. Spherical shaped

B. Rod shaped

C. Cuboidal shaped

D. Oval shaped.

Answer:



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16. Infectious RNA particles without protein coat

A. Viroid

B. Virion

C. Virusoid

D. Prion

Answer:



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17. Which of the following plant virus has DNA in it?

A. Tobacco mosaic virus

B. Potato mosaic virus

C. Tomato mosaic virus

D. Cauliflower mosaic virus.

Answer:



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18. Which of the following pair of diseases is caused by virus?

A. Rabies, Measles

B. Typhoid, Tetanus

C. Cholera, Tuberculosis

D. AIDS, Syphilis

Answer:



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19. Which of the following has a complex symmetry?

A. TMV

B. Bacteriophage

C. Adenovirus

D. Influenza virus

Answer:



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20. Who is known as father of botany?



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21. Bacteria cell wall is made up of

A. Chitin

B. Cellulose

C. Dextran

D. Peptidoglycan

Answer:



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22. Membranous infolding in bacteria that initiate DNA replication is

- A. Mesosomes
- B. Carboxysome
- C. Magnetosome
- D. Nucleosome.

Answer:



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23. Which of the following group is considered as a link between bacteria and virus? [A]

Mycoplasma

[B]Spirochaetes

[C]Actinomycetese [D]Rickettsia

A. Myxoplasmas

B. Spirochaetes

C. Actinomycetese

D. Vibrios

Answer:



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24. Surface appendage of bacteria meant for cell-cell attachment during conjugation is

A. Flagella

B. Pili

C. Spine

D. Cilia

Answer:



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25. Extra chromosomal, circular, double stranded self-replicating DNA molecule in bacteria is called

A. Cosmid

B. Phagemid

C. Plasmid

D. Phasmid

Answer:



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26. A cluster of polar flagella is called

A. Lophotrichous

B. Amphitrichous

C. Monotrichous

D. Peritrichous

Answer:



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27. The cocci which form a bunch and irregular pattern are

- A. Diplococci
- B. Streptococci
- C. Staphylococci
- D. Sarcina

Answer:



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28. The common word for bacteria which are straight rod in shape is

A. Cocci

B. Bacilli

C. Spirilla

D. Vibrio

Answer:



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29. The transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another via virus is called

A. Transformation

B. Conjugation

C. Recombination

D. Transduction

Answer:



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30. Mycology is a branch which deals with the study of

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Virus

Answer:



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31. The cell wall of fungi is made up of

A. Chitin

B. Cellulose

C. Pectin

D. Suberin

Answer:



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32. The fungus that may cause disease in human beings is

A. Puccinia

B. Aspergillus

C. Albugo

D. Colletotrichum

Answer:



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33. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of ascomycetes?

A. Hyphae

B. Spores

C. Zoospores

D. Ascospores

Answer:



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34. Citric acid is produced by

A. *Aspergillus niger*

B. *Candida*

C. *Penicillium notatum*

D. *Acetobacter xylinm*

Answer:



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35. Which of the following is an edible fungi?

A. Mucor

B. Rhizopus

C. Agaricus

D. Penicillium

Answer:



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36. Which is not true for fungi?

- A. They can be saprophytic
- B. They can be multicellular
- C. They can be photosynthetic
- D. They can be anaerobic

Answer:



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37. Which pair of the following belongs to basidiomycetes?

- A. Puffballs and claviceps
- B. Prezzia and stinkhorns
- C. Morchella and mushroom
- D. Birds nest fungi and puffballs

Answer:



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38. The bread mold *Rhizopus* belongs to which of the following fungal divisions?

A. Ascomycetes

B. Zygomycetes

C. Deuteromycetes

D. Oomycetes

Answer:



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39. Which of the following is a fungal disease?

A. Dermatitis

B. Cholera

C. Jaundice

D. Indigofera

Answer:



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40. Match the following and choose the correct option

Column I	Column I
A- Athlete's foot	1. Viral disease
B- Diphtheria	2. Protozoic disease
C- Rabies	3. Bacterial disease
D- Amoebic dysentery	4. Fungal disease



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41. The symbiotic association between algae and fungi is called

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Lichen

C. Ascomycetes

D. Mycoplasma

Answer:



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42. The fungal partner in lichen is called mycobiont whereas algal partner is called

A. Algobiont

B. Algal partner

C. Phycobiont

D. Lycobiont

Answer:



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43. Lichens growing on rocks are called

A. Corticolours

B. Saxicolous

C. Terricolous

D. Lignicolous

Answer:



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44. Foliose lichens are

A. Crust like

B. Shrub like

C. Leaf like

D. Scale like

Answer:



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45. Usnic acid is obtained from

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Algae

D. Lichen

Answer:



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46. Which of the following lichen is called as the reindeer moss?

- A. *Cetraria islandica*
- B. *Cladonia rangiferina*
- C. *Evernia*
- D. *Rhizoctonia*

Answer:



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47. Which of the following organism is pollution indicator?

A. Bacteria

B. Lichens

C. Fungi

D. Algae

Answer:



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48. Seven kingdom classification was proposed
by

- A. Carl Woese
- B. Thomas Cavalier
- C. Ruggiero
- D. R.H. Whittaker

Answer:



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49. Prions were discovered by

A. T.O. Diner

B. Stanley B. Prusiner

C. J.W Randles

D. Iwanowski

Answer:



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50. Identify the odd one

A. Chikungunya

B. Measles

C. Mumps

D. Tetanus

Answer:



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51. The term bacterium was coined by

A. G. Ehrenberg

B. Robert Koch

C. Christian Gram

D. David H. Bergy

Answer:



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52. Transformation was demonstrated by

A. Lederberg and Tatum

B. Frederick Griffith

C. Anton van Leeuwenhoek

D. Christian Gram

Answer:



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53. Which of the following causes food spoilage?

A. Mucor

B. Agaricus

C. Saccharmyces

D. Aspergillus

Answer:



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54. Ergot is produced from

A. Acremonium

B. Claviceps

C. Aspergillus

D. Penicillium

Answer:



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55. SARS is a

A. Viral disease

B. Bacterial disease

C. Fungal disease

D. Lichen disease

Answer:



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Exercise

1. Differentiate homoiomerous and heteromerous lichens.



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2. Write the distinguishing features of monera.



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3. Briefly discuss on five kingdom classification.

Add a note on merits and demerits.



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4. What are prokaryotes?



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5. What are eukaryotes?



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6. What do you mean by irritability?



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7. What is metabolism?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Define Anabolism.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Define Catabolism.





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10. What is cytoplasmic streaming?



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11. What are the three main symmetry of viruses?



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12. What are the two types of multiplication of phages?



Watch Video Solution

13. What is the end result of lytic cycle of multiplication?



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14. What is landing?



Watch Video Solution

15. What is pinning?



Watch Video Solution

16. What is transfection?



Watch Video Solution

17. What do you mean by 'ghost' in lytic cycle of phage?



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18. What is a virion?



Watch Video Solution

19. What does cyanophages mean? Who reported it?



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20. What are Mycophages?



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21. How did Theophrastus classify plants?



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22. How did Aristotle classify animals based on the presence or absence of red blood?



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23. How did Carl Linnaeus classify living world?



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24. What are the drawbacks of Linnaeus classification?



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25. Write a short note on Carl Woese's classification?



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26. How did Ernst Haeckel classify the living world?



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27. How did Copeland classify the living world?



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28. How is genetic recombination achieved in bacteria?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. What are obligate aerobes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

30. What is anaerobic respiration?



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31. What are capnophilic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

32. What are autotrophic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

33. What are photolithotrophs?



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34. What are photoorganotrophs?



Watch Video Solution

35. What are chemoautotrophic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

36. What are chemolithotrophs? Give examples



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37. What are chemoorganotrophs? Give examples.



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38. Reason: It reproduces asexually by fragmentation whereas the others reproduce a sexually by Budding



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39. Who demonstrated transformation first?



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40. What is transduction? Mention the types.



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41. What is generalised transduction?



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42. What is specialised transduction?



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43. Discuss the role of bacteria in soil fertility.



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44. What is ammonification?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. What is nitrification?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. What is nitrogen fixation.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. What is the importance of streptomycin.



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48. What is the use of Aureomycin?



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49. How is Bacitracin useful?



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50. What is the use of polymyxin?



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51. How is vinegar produced?



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52. What is the role of bacterium in alcohol and acetone preparation?



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53. What is retting of fibres?



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54. Give an account on the vitamin production.



Watch Video Solution

55. What is the role of bacteria in production of Tea?



Watch Video Solution

56. What are probiotics? Give examples



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57. What are conidia?



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58. Why was Alexander Fleming awarded Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1945?



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59. What are zoospores?



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60. What are the different types of sexual reproduction in fungi?



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61. What is planogametic copulation?



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62. Describe gametangial contact?



Watch Video Solution

63. What is somatogamy?



Watch Video Solution

64. What is spermatization?



Watch Video Solution

65. What is a pycnidium?



Watch Video Solution

66. Name the structure in which conidia are produced.



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67. Give examples of edible mushroom.



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68. Baking and brewing industry is dependent on fungi especially yeast. Explain.



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69. Describe the use of fungi in the production of enzymes.



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70. What is the use of Rennet?



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71. What are dermatophytes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. How are lichens classified on the basis of the distribution of algal cells?



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73. How are lichens classified based on the type of fungal partner?



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74. What are the different types of asexual reproduction in living organisms.?



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75. Differentiate between extrinsic and intrinsic growth patterns.



Watch Video Solution

76. Differentiate between anabolism and catabolism



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77. What do you mean by 'consciousness'?



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78. Why are viruses considered to be a biologist's puzzle?



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79. What are the features based on which David Baltimore classified viruses?



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80. Write a short note on the symptoms of Tobacco Mosaic Disease.



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81. What are Bacteriophages?



Watch Video Solution

82. What happens to the phage DNA in the lysogenic cycle of multiplication?





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83. What is a prophage?



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84. What are virusoids?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

85. What is a viroid?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

86. Define prions.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

87. Differentiate between lytic cycle and lysogenic cycle.



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88. What is the need for classification?



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89. How did Thomas Cavalier - Smith classify the living world?



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90. Are bacteria friends or foes? Justify



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91. Write short notes on cytoplasm of bacteria



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92. What are mesosomes?



Watch Video Solution

93. Write short notes on polyribosomes.



Watch Video Solution

94. What is Gram staining method?



Watch Video Solution

95. What are facultative anaerobes?



Watch Video Solution

96. What are photoautotrophic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

97. Differentiate between green sulphur bacteria and purple sulphur bacteria.



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98. What are heterotrophic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

99. What are Endospores?



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100. Write notes on the sexual reproduction of bacteria.



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101. Give the names of five antibiotics.



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102. Give an account of the industrial uses of bacteria.



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103. Give a detailed account of the dairy uses of bacteria.



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104. What are stromatolites?



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105. What are the different methods of reproduction in cyanobacteria?



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106. Explain the general characteristic features of Actinomycetes.



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107. Write short notes on Frankia



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108. Write short notes on Streptomyces.



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109. What are the different types of asexual reproduction?



Watch Video Solution

110. What are oidia?



Watch Video Solution

111. What is budding?



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112. What are chlamydospores?



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113. How are the fruits classified based on the formation?



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114. How did Constantine J.Alexopoulos and Chalres W.Mims classify fungi?



Watch Video Solution

115. Can bacteria reproduce sexually. Justify.



Watch Video Solution

116. What are the salient features of Oomyceetes?



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117. How are fungi used as food?



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118. Give an account of the medicinal uses of fungi.



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119. How are fungi used in industries?



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120. Give an account of the harmful activities of fungi?



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121. Give an account of the contribution of E.J. Butler.



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122. What is dolipore septum?



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123. Write a note on the significance of mycorrhizae.



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124. How are lichens classified based on the habitat?



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125. How are lichens classified on the basis of the morphology of the thallus?



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126. Write notes on growth



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127. Describe homeostasis.



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128. What are the charactersitics features of viruses?



Watch Video Solution

129. Draw the levels of organization and integration in living organisms.



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130. Viruses connect the living and non-living world. Justify.



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131. What are the milestones in virology?



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132. Write short notes on the nucleic acids present in viruses.



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133. Write short notes on Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV).



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134. Describe the structure of T_4 phage.



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135. What is the end result of lytic cycle of multiplication?



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136. New phages are not formed in lysogenic cycle. Explain.



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137. Name two viral diseases affecting Humans.



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138. Write short notes on Ruggiero's classification.



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139. List out the milestones in Bacteriology.



Watch Video Solution

140. Give an account of the general characteristic features of bacteria.



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141. What are the parts of a bacterial cell?



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142. Write short notes on capsule.



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143. Give a short account of the cell wall of bacteria.



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144. Describe plasma membrane of a bacterium.



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145. What are plasmids?



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146. Write short notes on flagella of a bacterium.



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147. Write short notes on pili.



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148. How are bacteria classified on the basis of shape?



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149. How are bacteria classified base on the number and position of flagella?



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150. How are cocci classified based on arrangement?



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151. What is the cause of the different results in the Gram staining?



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152. A Danish Physician, Christian Gram developed a staining procedure to differentiate bacteria. List the various steps involved in that procedure.



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153. Differentiate Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria.



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154. Describe the structure of cell wall of Gram positive bacteria.



Watch Video Solution

155. Describe the structure of the cell wall of Gram negative bacteria.



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156. Define Conjugation.





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157. What is binary fission?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

158. What is aerobic respiration?



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159. What is generalised transduction?





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160. What is specialised transduction?



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161. Draw a flow chart about the bacterial nutrition.



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162. Explain transformation in bacteria as experimented by Griffith.



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163. Write down the characteristics features of Archaeobacteria.



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164. Write notes on mycoplasma?



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165. List out the salient features of Cyanobacteria.



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166. What is the cause for the 'earthy odor' after rain?



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167. What are the characteristics features of fungi (=Kingdom Myceteae)?



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168. Describe gametangial copulation.



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169. Give the salient features of the class Zygomycetes.





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170. Write down the salient features of Ascomycetes.



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171. Give an account of the development of Ascus.



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172. Describe the sexual reproduction in Basidiomycetes.



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173. Give an account of Fungi Deuteromycetes.



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174. Discuss the economic importance of fungi.



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175. How is funig useful in agriculture?



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176. Describe mycorrhizae?



Watch Video Solution

177. Give an account of the uses of lichens?



Watch Video Solution

178. Identify the incorrect statement about the Gram positive bacteria.

A. Teichoic acid absent

B. High percentage of peptidoglycan is found in cell wall

C. Cell wall is single layered

D. Lipopolysaccharide is present in cell wall

Answer:



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179. The correct statement regarding Blue green algae is

- A. lack of motile structures
- B. presence of cellulose in cell wall
- C. absence of mucilage around the thallus
- D. presence of floridean starch

Answer:



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180. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. Actinomycete- Late blight

B. Mycoplasma- Lumpy jaw

C. Bacteria - Crown gall

D. Gungi- Sandal spike

Answer:



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181. Citric acid is produced by

- A. *Aspergillus niger*
- B. *Candida*
- C. *Penicillium notatum*
- D. *Acetobacter xylinum*

Answer:



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182. Identify the odd one

A. Chikungunya

B. Measles

C. Mumps

D. Tetanus

Answer:



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183. Write the distinguishing features of monera.



Watch Video Solution

184. Differentiate homoimerous and heteromerous lichens.



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185. Mention the kingdoms included in Whittaker's classification.



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186. What are zoospores?



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187. What are the process by which bacteria increase soil fertility?



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188. Name the structure in which conidia are produced.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

189. Give a general account on lichens.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

190. Why do farmers plant leguminous crops in crop rotations/mixed cropping?



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191. Write any two demerits of Five Kingdom classification.



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192. What is the need for classification?



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193. Explain the general characteristic features of Actinomycetes.



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194. Write the salient features of kingdom Monera.



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195. What are chemolithotrophs? Give examples



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196. What is a plasmid?



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197. Explain binary fission in bacteria.



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Exercise

1. What are prokaryotes?



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2. What are eukaryotes?



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3. What do you mean by irritability?



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4. Define Anabolism.



Watch Video Solution

5. Define Catabolism.



Watch Video Solution

6. What is cytoplasmic streaming?



Watch Video Solution

7. What is landing?



Watch Video Solution

8. What is pinning?



Watch Video Solution

9. What is transfection?



Watch Video Solution

10. What is Virion? (or) Define Virion.



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11. What are cyanophages?



Watch Video Solution

12. What are Mycophages?



Watch Video Solution

13. What are obligate aerobes?



Watch Video Solution

14. What is anaerobic respiration?



Watch Video Solution

15. What are capnophilic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

16. What are autotrophic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

17. What are photolithotrophs?



Watch Video Solution

18. What are photoogantrophs?



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19. What are chemoautotrophic bacteria?



Watch Video Solution

20. What are chemolithotrops?



Watch Video Solution

21. What are chemoorganotrophs?



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22. Define transduction.



Watch Video Solution

23. What is generalised transduction?



Watch Video Solution

24. What is specialised transduction?



Watch Video Solution

25. What is ammonification?



Watch Video Solution

26. What is nitrification?



Watch Video Solution

27. What is nitrogen fixation?



Watch Video Solution

28. What is retting of fibres?



Watch Video Solution

29. What are probiotics? Give examples



Watch Video Solution

30. What are conidia?



Watch Video Solution

31. What are zoospores?



Watch Video Solution

32. What is planogametic copulation?



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33. What is somatogamy?



Watch Video Solution

34. What is spermatization?



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35. What is a pycnidium?



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36. What are dermatophytes?



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37. What do you mean by 'consciousness'?



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38. What is a prophage?



Watch Video Solution

39. What are virusoids?



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40. What is a viroid?



Watch Video Solution

41. Define prions.



Watch Video Solution

42. What are mesosomes?



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48. What are stromatolites?



Watch Video Solution

49. What are oidia?



Watch Video Solution

50. What is budding?



Watch Video Solution

51. What are chlamydospores?



Watch Video Solution

52. What is dolipore septum?



Watch Video Solution

53. What are plasmids?



Watch Video Solution

54. Differentiate homoiomorous and heteromorous lichens.



Watch Video Solution

55. Differentiate between extrinsic and intrinsic growth patterns.



Watch Video Solution

56. Tabulate the difference between anabolism and catabolism.



Watch Video Solution

57. Differentiate between lytic cycle and lysogenic cycle.



Watch Video Solution

58. Differentiate between green sulphur bacteria and purple sulphur bacteria.



Watch Video Solution

59. Differentiate Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria.



Watch Video Solution