



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION

DIVERSITY OF LIVING ORGANISMS

Question Bank

1. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by

A. John Ray

B. Hooker

C. Gaspard Bauhin

D. Benthan

Answer: C



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2. Binomial nomenclature is

A. two names, local and specific of an
organism

B. two words in the name of an organism

C. two names related one each to family
and class

D. two phases in life cycle of organism

Answer: B



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3. Thermococcus, Methanococcus and
Methanobacterium exemplify:

- A. archaeobacteria that contain protein homologous to eukaryotic core histones
- B. archaeobacteria that lack any histones resembling those found in eukaryotes, but whose DNA is negatively supercolled
- C. bacteria whose DNA is positively supercolld but which have a cytoskeieton as well as mitochondria
- D. bacteria that contain a cytoskeleton and ribosomes

Answer: A



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4. Select true statements from the following and choose the right answer from the options given below.

I. Human's scientific name is *Homo sapiens*.

II. Taxonomic group of any rank is taxon.

III. Genus is group of closely related species.

IV. The term 'species' was coined by de Candolle.

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. I, II and III

D. All of these

Answer: C



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5. The bacterium (Clostridium botulinum) that causes botulism is

A. a facultative anaerobe

B. an obligate anaerobe

C. a facultative aerobe

D. an obligate aerobe

Answer: B



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6. Which statements is correct for bacterial transduction ?

A. transfer to some genes from one bacteria to another bacteria through virus

B. transfer of genes from one bacteria to another bacteria by conjugation

C. Bacteria obtained DNA directly

D. Bacteria obtained DNA from other external source

Answer: A



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7. State whether the given statements are true or false.

I. Bacteria show both autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition.

II. Some of the bacteria are autotrophic. They may be photosynthetic autotrophic or chemosynthetic autotrophic. III. Heterotrophic nutrition involves obtaining of readymade organic food from outside source.

A. Only I is true

B. I and II are true

C. I is true, II and III are false

D. All are true

Answer: D



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

A. transfer gens from one plant to another

B. decompose a variety of organic compounds

C. fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil

D. produce a wide variety of antibiotics

Answer: B



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9. Study the following statements and identify the correct option given below.

I. Viruses that infect plants have single

stranded RNA and viruses that infect animals have either single or double stranded RNA or double stranded DNA.

II. Bacterial viruses or bacteriophages are usually single stranded RNA viruses.

A. I is true, but II is false

B. I is false, but II is true

C. I and II are true

D. I and II are false

Answer: A



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

A. *Tolypothrix*

B. *Chlorella*

C. *Nostoc*

D. *Anabaena*

Answer: D



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11. Mycoplasmas differ from viruses in that they are sensitive to

A. penicillin

B. tetracyclines

C. sugars

D. amino acids

Answer: B



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12. Which of the following statements are correct to describe viruses?

I. Simple and unicellular organisms.

II. Contain DNA or RNA and enclosed by protein coat.

III. Possess own metabolic system and respond to stimuli.

IV. Maintain genetic continuity and undergo mutations.

The correct combination is

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. II and III

D. I and III

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following organisms completely lack cell wall, they are the smallest

living cells known and can survive without oxygen ?

A. Virus

B. Archaeobacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Eubacteria

Answer: C



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14. Consider the following statements.

Kingdom – Protista form a link between monerans and the other organisms like plants, animals and fungi.

II. Protists reproduce asexually and sexually by a process involving cell fusion and zygote formation.

III. Being eukaryotes, the protistan cell body contains a well defined nucleus and other membrane bound organelles.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: D



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15. Which of the following statement is incorrect about viruses ?

- A. In addition to proteins, virus also contain genetic material that could be either DNA or RNA
- B. No virus contains both RNA and DNA
- C. A virus is a nucleoprotein and genetic material is infectious
- D. the protein coat called capsid is made up of small subunits called capsomeres

Answer: D



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16. A single stranded DNA is present in-

A. TMV

B. Mycobacterium

C. $\phi \times 174$

D. All viruses

Answer: C



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17. Double stranded RNA is found in

A. Reoviruses

B. TMV

C. T_2 - bacteriophages

D. T_4 - bacteriophages

Answer: A



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

- A. these are all unicellular protists
- B. they have flagella
- C. they produce spores
- D. these are all parasites

Answer: A



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19. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. DJ Ivanowsky (1892)	1. Viroids
B. MW Beijerinck (1889)	2. First crystallised TMV
C. WM Stanley (1935)	3. <i>Contagium vivum fluidum</i>
D. To Diener (1971)	4. Mosaic disease of tobacco

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: C



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20. Slime moulds in the division Myxomycota (true slime moulds) have

A. pseudoplasmodia

B. spores that develop into free living amoeboid cells

C. spores that develop into flagellated gametes

D. feeding stages consisting of solitary individual cells

Answer: C



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

A. Anabaena

B. Gonyaulax

C. Mycoplasma

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: B



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22. The slime moulds and multicellular algae are presently included in the kingdom protista because

- A. they appear to be more closely related to unicellular eukaryotes
- B. they lack important characteristics of the fungi and plants
- C. kingdom protista includes eukyotic organisms that do not clearly belong in the other three kingdoms
- D. All of the aabove

Answer: D



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23. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Amoeboid protozoan – Amoeba

B. Flagellated protozoan – Trypanosoma

C. Sporozoan – Anopheles

D. Ciliated protozoan – Paramecium

Answer: C



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24. Man in the life cycle of Plasmodium is

- A. primary host
- B. secondary host
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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25. Which is not locomotory organ of protozoa

A. Cilia

B. Flagella

C. Parapodia

D. Pseudopodia

Answer: C



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26. Golden Brown Protists are

A. Chrysophytes

B. Euglenoids

C. Dinoflagellates

D. Diatoms

Answer: C



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27. Protists having transverse and longitudinal groove in their theca are

A. foraminiferans

B. radiolarians

C. diatoms

D. dinoflagellates

Answer: D



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28. Nuclear dimorphism occurs in group

A. zooflagellate

B. ciliata

C. sporozoa

D. sarcodina

Answer: B



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29. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Chief producer in the oceans	1. Slime moulds
B. Red tide	2. Dinoflagellates
C. Connecting link between plants and animals	3. Euglenoids
D. Fungus animals	4. Diatoms

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

B. 

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

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

Answer: B



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30. In fungi, food is manily stored in the form of

A. starch

B. glucose

C. sucrose

D. glycogen

Answer: D



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31. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Amoeboid protozoans	1. <i>Plasmodium</i>
B. Flagellated protozoans	2. <i>Paramecium</i>
C. Ciliated protozoans	3. <i>Trypanosoma</i>
D. Sporozoans	4. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>

Codes

A B C D
(1) 1 2 3 4
(3) 3 2 1 4

A B C D
(2) 4 3 2 1
(4) 2 1 4 3

A.

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

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

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

Answer: B



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32. Members of phycomycetes are found in

(i). Aquatic habitats

(ii). On decaying wood

(iii). Moist and damp places

(iv). As obligate parasites on plants

Choose from the following options

A. I and IV

B. II and III

C. I, II , III and IV

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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33. Which one of the following shows heterothallism?

A. Rhizopus

B. Bacteri

C. Cycas

D. Ricinus

Answer: A



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34. Analyse the following statements about class – Ascomycetes.

I. Mycelium is branched and septate.

II. The asexual spores are conidia, produced on the special mycelium called conidiophores.

III. Sexual spores are called ascospores, which are produced in sac- like asci.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: D



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35. Consider the following statements.

I. Kingdom Plantae includes eukaryotic, autotrophic, chlorophyll containing organisms.

II. It includes algae bryophytes, pteridophytes,

gymnosperms, but not angiosperms.

III. Plants show alternation of generation [between haploid gametophytic (n) phase and diploid sporophytic ($2n$) phase].

Which of the statement given above are correct?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: B



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36. Holdfast, stipe and frond constitutes the plant body in case of

- A. Rhodophyceae
- B. Chlorophyceae
- C. Phaeophyceae
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



37. Floridian starch is the stored food material
in

- A. Chlorophyceae
- B. Phaeophyceae
- C. Rhodophyceae
- D. Blue – green algae

Answer: C



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38. Which class of algae have chlorophyll – a, d, phycoerythrin and lacks flagella?

A. Cyanophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae

Answer: B



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39. Match the following columns.

Column I (Types of Chloroplast)	Column II (Algae)
A. Cup-shaped	1. <i>Ulothrix</i>
B. Girdle-shaped	2. <i>Oedogonium</i>
C. Stellate	3. <i>Chlamydomonas</i>
D. Reticulate	4. <i>Zygnema</i>

Codes

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (1) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (2) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (3) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (4) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

A.

Codes

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (1) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (2) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (3) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (4) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

B.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	3	1
(2)	3	1	4	2
(3)	3	4	2	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

C.

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	3	1
(2)	3	1	4	2
(3)	3	4	2	1
(4)	4	3	1	2

D.

Answer: B



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40. Which of the following is a flagellated algae?

A. Laminaria

B. Chlorella

C. Sargassum

D. Acetabularia

Answer: A



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41. Sea lettuce is

A. Laminaria

B. Chlorella

C. Sargassum

D. Ulva

Answer: D



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42. Consider the following statements.

I. In red algae vegetation reproduction takes place by fragmentation.

II. In red algae the food is stored as floridean

starch, which is very similar to amylopectin
glycogen in structure.

III. Cell wall of red algae consists of above are
correct

Which of the statement given above are
correct?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: A



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43. Sea weeds are important source of

A. chlorine

B. fluorine

C. bromine

D. Iodine

Answer: D



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44. Fungi resemble with algae except

A. presence of unicellular sex organs

B. presence of thalloid plant body

C. reserve food material | glycogen

D. there is no embryo formation after
gametic union

Answer: B



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45. Bryophytes resemble algae in the following aspects

A. differentiation of the plant body into root stem and heterotrophic mode of nutrition

B. thalium- like plant body lack of vascular tissue absence of root and autotrophic mode of nutrition

C. thallus- like plant body presence of
nutrition

D. filamentous body presence of vascular
tissue and autotrophic mode of
nutrition

Answer: B



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46. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Algin	1. <i>Cephaleuros</i>
B. Carrageenin	2. <i>Gelidium</i>
C. Agar	3. <i>Chondrus</i>
D. Parasitic algae	4. <i>Laminaria</i>

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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47. What type of spores are in bryophytes?

- A. Triploid in nature
- B. Tetraploid in nature
- C. Haploid in nature
- D. Diploid in nature

Answer: C



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48. Dominant generation in bryophytes is

A. capsule

B. sporophyte

C. seta

D. gametophyte

Answer: D



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49. Plant body is gametophytic and bears haploid gametes in

A. Riccia

B. Lycopodium

C. Equisetum

D. Pinus

Answer: A



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50. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Red algae	1. <i>Marchantia</i>
B. Liverwort	2. <i>Pinus</i>
C. Walking fern	3. <i>Polysiphonia</i>
D. Gymnosperm	4. <i>Adiantum</i>

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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51. Which of the following plants are similar in requirement of water for fertilisation ?

A. Funaria, Gnetum and wheat

B. Lycopodium, selaginella and equistum

C. Welwitschia, Ephedra and Gnetum

D. Oak, mosses and liverworts

Answer: B



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52. Which of the following is correct about heterospory?

A. Selaginella and salvinia are

heterosporous

B. heteroporous pteridophytes have mcro

(large) and micro (small) spores

C. The development of zygote within

female gametophyte is the precursor to

the seed habit

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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53. Mosses and ferns are found in moist and shady place because both

A. require presence of water for fertilisation

B. do not need sunlight for photosynthesis

C. depend for their nutrition on
microorganism, which can survive only
at low temperature

D. cannot compete with sun – loving plants

Answer: A



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54. Moss peat is used as a packing material for sending flowers and live plants to distant places because

- A. it is easily available
- B. it is hygroscopic
- C. it reduces transpiration
- D. it serves as a disinfectant

Answer: B



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55. Club moss belongs to

- A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bryophyta

D. Pteridophyta

Answer: D



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56. Consider the following statements regarding the major pigments and stored food in the different groups of algae and select the correct options given

(A) In chlorophyceae the stored food material is starch and the major pigments are chlorophyll-a and d

(B) In phaeophyceae, laminarin is the stored food and major pigments are chlorophyll-a and b

(C) In rhodophyceae, floridean starch is the stored food and the major pigments are chlorophyll-a, d and phycoeythrin.

A. I is correct, but II and III are incorrect

B. I and II aare correct, but III is incorrect

C. I and III is correct, but II is incorrect

D. III is correct, but I and II are incorrect

Answer: D



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57. Adiantum is called walking fern because

A. It is walks by itself

B. It is dispersed by walking animals

C. of its walking spores

D. it grows vegetatively by its leaf tip touching the soil

Answer: D



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58. Green stem with nodes and internodes occurs in

A. Lycopodium

B. Selaginella

C. Equisetum

D. Pteridium

Answer: C



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59. A prothallus is

A. a structure in pteridophytes formed before the thallus develops

B. a sporophytic free living structure

formed in pteriophytes

C. a gametophyte free living structure

formed in pteridophytes

D. a primitive structure formed after

fertilisation in pteridophytes

Answer: C



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60. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Haplontic life cycle	1. Bryophytes and pteridophytes
B. Diplontic life cycle	2. Gymnosperms and angiosperms
C. Haplo-diplontic life cycle	3. <i>Volvox</i> , <i>Spirogyra</i> and <i>Chlamydononas</i>

- Codes**
- | A | B | C | A | B | C |
|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| (1) 3 | 1 | 2 | (2) 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (3) 2 | 3 | 1 | (4) 3 | 2 | 1 |
- A.

- Codes**
- | A | B | C | A | B | C |
|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| (1) 3 | 1 | 2 | (2) 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (3) 2 | 3 | 1 | (4) 3 | 2 | 1 |
- B.

- Codes**
- | A | B | C | A | B | C |
|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| (1) 3 | 1 | 2 | (2) 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (3) 2 | 3 | 1 | (4) 3 | 2 | 1 |
- C.

- Codes**
- | A | B | C | A | B | C |
|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| (1) 3 | 1 | 2 | (2) 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (3) 2 | 3 | 1 | (4) 3 | 2 | 1 |
- D.

Answer: D



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61. On germination a moss spore produces

- A. protonema
- B. leafy gametophyte
- C. sporogonium
- D. sporophyte

Answer: A



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62. Cycas is a gymnosperm because of

- A. vessels present in xylem
- B. living fossil
- C. naked seed without fruit
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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63. In Pinus/Cycas/gymnosperms, the endosperm is

A. triploid

B. haploid

C. diploid

D. tetraploid

Answer: B



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64. Consider the following statements regarding gymnosperms and choose the correct option

I. In gymnosperms, the male and female gametophytes have an independent existence

II. The multicellular female gametophyte is retained within the megasporangium

III. All gymnosperms are heterosporous.

Of these statements :

A. I and II are true, but III is false

B. I and III are true, but II is false

C. II and III are false, but I is true

D. II and III are true, but I is false

Answer: D



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65. Neck canal cell is absent in the archegonium of

A. Funaria

B. Cycas

C. Dryopteris

D. All pteridophytes

Answer: B



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66. As tracheophytes, ferns and seed plants have one thing in common

A. nourishing embryo from endosperm

B. having phloem in vascular bundles

C. producing eggs in ovaries

D. produce pollen grains

Answer: B



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67. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Anthocerotae	1. Plants with naked seeds
B. Gymnosperms	2. <i>Dryopteris</i>
C. Club mosses	3. <i>Eucalyptus</i>
D. Fern	4. Hornworts
	5. <i>Lycopodium</i>

Codes
A B C D A B C D
(1) 4 1 5 2 (2) 2 1 3 4
(3) 5 4 1 2 (4) 1 4 5 2

A.

Codes
A B C D A B C D
(1) 4 1 5 2 (2) 2 1 3 4
(3) 5 4 1 2 (4) 1 4 5 2

B.

Codes
A B C D A B C D
(1) 4 1 5 2 (2) 2 1 3 4
(3) 5 4 1 2 (4) 1 4 5 2

C.

Codes
A B C D A B C D
(1) 4 1 5 2 (2) 2 1 3 4
(3) 5 4 1 2 (4) 1 4 5 2

D.

Answer: A



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68. If the diploid number of a flowering plant is 36. what would be the chromosome number in its endosperm

A. 36

B. 18

C. 54

D. 72

Answer: C



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69. Angiospermic plants are characterised by the presence of

I. Double fertilisation

II. Triploid endosperm

III. Diploid endosperm

Choose the correct option with correct statements

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: A



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70. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Monocots	1. Coniferous
B. Dicots	2. Living fossils
C. <i>Pinus</i>	3. Sunflower, pea and rose
D. <i>Ginkgo</i> and <i>Cycas</i>	4. Sagopalm
	5. Maize, grass and banana

- A. Codes
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (1) 1 2 3 4 | (2) 5 2 3 1 |
| (3) 5 3 1 2 | (4) 1 4 5 2 |

- B. Codes
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (1) 1 2 3 4 | (2) 5 2 3 1 |
| (3) 5 3 1 2 | (4) 1 4 5 2 |

- C. Codes
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (1) 1 2 3 4 | (2) 5 2 3 1 |
| (3) 5 3 1 2 | (4) 1 4 5 2 |

Codes

A B C D

(1) 1 2 3 4

(3) 5 3 1 2

A B C D

(2) 5 2 3 1

(4) 1 4 5 2

D.

Answer: C



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71. Angiosperms have dominated the land flora primarily by their

A. power of adaptability in diverse habitat

B. property of producing large number of seeds

C. nature of some pollination

D. domestication by man

Answer: A



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72. Stomata do not occur in

A. algae

B. liverwortss

C. mosses

D. ferns

Answer: A



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73. Dicotyledons are characterised by presence of

A. tap root

B. adventitious roots

C. fibrous roots

D. epiphytic roots

Answer: A



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74. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Peritrichous flagella	1. <i>Ginkgo</i>
B. Living fossil	2. <i>Macrocystis</i>
C. Rhizophore	3. <i>E. coli</i>
D. Smallest flowering plant	4. <i>Selaginella</i>
E. Largest perennial alga	5. <i>Wolffia</i>

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| (2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (3) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| A. (4) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| (2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (3) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| B. (4) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| (2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (3) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| C. (4) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| (2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (3) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| D. (4) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

Answer: A



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75. Select the incorrect statement.

A. Anisogametes differ either in structure, function or behaviour

B. in oomycetes, female gamete is smaller and motile, while male gamete is large and non-motile

C. Chlamydomonas exhibits both isogamy and anisogamy and fucus shows oogamy

D. isogametes are similar in structure,
function and behaviour

Answer: B



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76. Which of the following is not correct?

A. sponges have tissue level of
organisation

B. organ level of organisation is founded in
platyelmintes

C. in annelids, arthropod, molluscs,
echinoderms and chordates organ
system level of organisation is found

D. coelenterates, ctenophores and
echinoderms have radial symmetry

Answer: A



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77. Biradial symmetry and lack of cnidoblasts are the characteristics of

A. Starfish and sea anemone

B. Ctenoplana and Ascaris

C. Aurelia and paramecium

D. Hydra and sarfish

Answer: B



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78. Which of the following statements are true?

I. Molluscs possess cellular level of organisation.

II. Arthropods are true coelomates.

III. Platyhelminthes are pseudocoelomates.

IV. Ctenophores have bilateral symmetry.

Choose the correct option.

A. I and II

B. Only II

C. I and IV

D. II, III, and IV

Answer: B



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79. Incomplete digestive system is found in

A. Porifera, Coelenterata and Chordata

B. Coelenterata, porifera and
platyhelminthes

C. Aschelminthes, Annelida and Arthropoda

D. Annelida, Mollusca and chordata

Answer: B



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80. Precious Red Coral is//Coral used in ornaments is

A. *Astraea*

B. *Fungi*

C. *Corallium*

D. Tubipora

Answer: C



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81. Some of the statements are given below

- I. Porifera to Echinodermata lack a notochord.
- II. Platyhelminthes display tissue level organisation.
- III. Mesoglea is present in coelenterates during development.

IV. Aschelminthes are coelomates.

Choose the correct option for true statement.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I, III and IV

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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82. Acoelomate, triploblastic body with bilateral symmetry is characteristic of

A. flatworms

B. roundworms

C. segmented worms

D. mollusc

Answer: A



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83. In contrast to annelids the Platyhelminthes show

- A. radial symmetry
- B. presence of pseudocoel
- C. bilateral symmetry
- D. the absence of body cavity

Answer: D



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84. Excretory organs of flatworms/*Taenia* are

A. flame cells

B. nephridia

C. Malpghian tubules

D. green glands

Answer: A



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85. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Ancylostoma</i>	1. Hookworm
B. <i>Wuchereria</i>	2. Filaria worm
C. <i>Ascaris</i>	3. Roundworm
D. <i>Fasciola</i>	4. Liver fluke
	5. Flatworms

Codes
 A B C D A B C D
 (1) 1 4 3 5 (2) 2 5 1 3
 (3) 4 1 5 3 (4) 1 2 3 4

A.

Codes
 A B C D A B C D
 (1) 1 4 3 5 (2) 2 5 1 3
 (3) 4 1 5 3 (4) 1 2 3 4

B.

Codes
 A B C D A B C D
 (1) 1 4 3 5 (2) 2 5 1 3
 (3) 4 1 5 3 (4) 1 2 3 4

C.

Codes
 A B C D A B C D
 (1) 1 4 3 5 (2) 2 5 1 3
 (3) 4 1 5 3 (4) 1 2 3 4

D.

Answer: D



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86. Which is not a characteristic of Taenia ?

- A. Apolysis
- B. Proglottids
- C. Metamerism
- D. Strobila

Answer: C



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87. Elephantiasis is caused by a member of

- A. Aschelminthes
- B. platyhelminthes
- C. Annelida
- D. Arthropoda

Answer: A



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88. What is true about Nereis, scorpion, cockroach and silver fish ?

- A. they all have jointed paired appendages
- B. they all possess dorsal heart
- C. none of them is aquatic
- D. they all belong to the same phylum

Answer: C



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89. The arthropod, which is known as living fossil is

A. Bombyx (silkworm)

B. Locusta (locust)

C. Limulus (king crab)

D. Apis (honeybee)

Answer: B



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90. Match the following columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Choanocytes	1. Platyhelminthes
B. Cnidoblasts	2. Ctenophora
C. Flame cells	3. Porifera
D. Nephridia	4. Coelenterata
E. Comb plates	5. Annelida

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| (2) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| (3) | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| A. (4) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 |

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| (2) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| (3) | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| B. (4) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 |

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| (2) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| (3) | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| C. (4) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 |

Codes

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| (2) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| (3) | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| D. (4) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 |

Answer: D



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91. एक मछली के निम्न लक्षणों का अध्ययन कीजिए।

I. यह एक डिप्रोई मछली है।

II. यह दक्षिणी अमेरिका की नदी में पायी जाती है।

III. यह एस्टिवेशन दर्शाती है।

IV. यह यूरिकोटेलिक जन्तु है।

उपरोक्त में से कौन-सा 'नियोसिरेटोडस के लिए सत्य है।

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. I and III

D. I and IV

Answer: C



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92. Acorn worms are included in which of the following phylum?

- A. Cestoda
- B. Trematoda
- C. Hemichoradataa
- D. Echinodermata

Answer: C



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93. Larva of Balanoglossus is

A. muller's larva

B. tadpole

C. tornaria larva

D. kentrogen larva

Answer: C



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94. Ospharidium is meant for

A. excretion

B. nutrition

C. grinding of food

D. selection and rejection of food

Answer: D



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95. Heart to pump blood evolved for the first time in

A. annelids

B. arthropods

C. roundworms

D. flatworms

Answer: A



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96. Illicium is modified

A. dorsal

B. first dorsal spine

C. scales

D. caudal fin

Answer: B



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97. The common characters found in centipede, cockroach, and crab are

- A. compound eyes and anal cerci
- B. joined legs and chitinous exoskeleton
- C. green gland and tracheae
- D. book lungs and antennae

Answer: B



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98. Which one of the following sets of animals share a four chambered heart ?

A. Amphibian, reptiles, birds

B. Crocodiles, birds, mammals

C. Crocodiles, lizards, turtles

D. Lizards, mammals, birds

Answer: B



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99. Which one of the following is a matching set of a phylum and its three examples?

A. Chindaria Bonellia, Physalia and Aurelia

B. Platyhelminthes Planri, Schistosoma and
Enterobius

C. Mollusca, Loligo, Teredo and Octopus

D. Porifera Spongila, Euplectella and
penatulaa

Answer: C



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100. The animal with bilateral symmetry in young stage and radial pentamerous symmetry in the adult stage belong to the phylum

A. annelids

B. Mollusca

C. Cnidria

D. Echinodermata

Answer: D



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101. One of the followings is a very unique feature of the mammalian body

- A. homeothermy
- B. the presence of diaphragm
- C. four chambered heart
- D. rib cage

Answer: B



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102. Urinary bladder is absent in

A. amphibians

B. mammals

C. lizards

D. aves

Answer: A



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103. Limbless amphibians belong to the order

A. arura

B. urodela

C. gymnophiona

D. lissamphibia

Answer: C



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104. Adaptation to colour vision occurs in

A. Reptilia

B. Aves

C. Mammalia

D. All of these

Answer: D



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105. Pneumatic bones, four chambered heart and feathers occur in

A. Cyclostomata

B. Aves

C. Mammalia

D. Reptilia

Answer: B



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106. Why cockroach blood does not contain respiratory pigment?

I. It does not respire.

II. It respire anaerobically.

III. Oxygen passes to all the tissue through diffusion.

IV. Oxygen reaches tissue through tracheoles.

Choose the correct options.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only IV

D. III and IV

Answer: D



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107. What is common in whale, bat and rat ?

A. the absence of neck

B. Muscular diaphragm between thorax
and abdomen

C. Extra abdominal testes to avoid high temperature of body

D. the presence of external ears

Answer: B



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108. Order primata contains

A. shrew and hedgehog

B. bats and vampires

C. monkey and man

D. horse and zebra

Answer: C



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109. Ostrich have one urinary bladder, whereas all other birds have

A. two urinary bladders

B. no urinary bladders

C. one pair urinary bladders

D. two pairs of urinary bladders

Answer: B



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110. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Acoelomates – Plathyelminthes

B. Acoelomates – Moliuscs

C. Pseudocoelomates – Ascheminthes

D. Coelomates – Arthropods

Answer: B



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111. The most primitive monerans are :-

A. Rickettsia

B. Actinomyces

C. prokaryote

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: D



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112. When a bacteriophage, in its lytic phase, carries some of the bacterium's partially digested chromosome with it to another host cell, the process is called

A. transformation

B. general transduction

C. restricted transduction

D. conjugation

Answer: B



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113. Nitrifying bacteria convert the

A. nitrates into nitrites

B. nitrites and nitrates

C. ammonium salt into nitrates

D. ammonium salt into amino acid

Answer: C



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114. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each questions has (1), (2), (3), and (4) out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Chordates have a pair of kidneys.

Reason (R) Non – chordates have also kidneys.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: C



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115. Assertion : Monera includes all prokaryotes.

Reason : Nuclei of monerans are not organised with nuclear membrane, nucleoplasm, chromatic fibres and nucleolus.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
and Reason is the correct explanation of
Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is
correct

Answer: A



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116. Assertion. In bacteria the chromosome is irregularly folded into a compact mass, the nucleoid or genophore of definite form.

Reason. In bacteria there is no organised nucleus.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is
correct

Answer: A



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117. Assertion : Eukaryotic cells have more DNA than prokaryotic cells.

Reason : Eukaryotes are more complex than prokaryotes genetically.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A



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118. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each questions has (1), (2), (3), and (4) out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Bryophytes are amongst Ind plants.

Reason (R) Fixaation occurs by means of rhizoids in bryophytes.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,

and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is
correct

Answer: B



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119. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each questions has (1), (2), (3), and (4) out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Bryophytes, pteridophytes and spermatophytes are also collectively called embryophyt.

Reason (R) All their members possess an embryonic stages

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is
correct

Answer: A



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120. Assertion (A) Thallus is non vascular somatic body.

Reason (R) It does not show differentiation of stem, leaves and roots.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct

Answer: A



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121. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each questions has (1), (2), (3), and (4) out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Green algae are ancestore of land plants.

Reason (R) This is because of similar chlorophyll – a and b, carotenoids, cellulose and pectin in cell wall, flagella in motile forms.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is
correct

Answer: A



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122. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each questions has (1), (2), (3), and (4) out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Female gametophyte in angiosperm is 8 nucleate and 7 celled.

Reason (R) Double fertilisation occurs in angiosperms.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is
correct

Answer: B



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123. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each questions has (1), (2), (3), and (4) out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Birds were called glorified reptiles by Huxley.

Reason (R) They are originated from reptiles.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,

and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
but Reason is not the correct
explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is
incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is
correct

Answer: A



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124. This section contains Assertion (A) and Reason (R) type questions. Each questions has (1), (2), (3), and (4) out of which only one is correct.

Assertion (A) Group Amniota comprises three classes of vertebrates, i.e. reptiles, birds and mammals

Reason (R) All of these contain a special membrane called amnion.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,
and Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct,

but Reason is not the correct

explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is correct, but Reason is

incorrect

D. Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is

correct

Answer: A



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