BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

KINGDOM MONERA (THE PROKARYOTES)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. If by successive division of a bacterium every minute, a small test tube is filled up in one hour. Then lower half of the test tube will be filled up in how much time ?

A. 30 min.

B. 32 min.

C. 29 min.

D. 59 min.

Answer: D

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2. Blue green algae used in rice fields to increase fertility is

A. Rivularia

B. Nostoc

C. Aulosira

D. Anabaena.

Answer: C

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3. Extra nuclear DNA in E. coli is termed as

A. F^+ factor

B. Sex factor

C. Episome

D. All of above

Answer: D

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4. Smallest cell // organism is that of

A. Vibrio

B. Bacillus

C. Mycoplasma

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: C

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5. Bacteria which retain purple colour after staining with Gram stain is

A. Gram +ve

B. Gram - ve

C. Trichous

D. Spirillum.

Answer: A

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6. Blue green algea cultivated in water tanks as protein rich animal food are

A. Spirillum

B. Spirulina

C. Oscillatoria

D. Nostoc.

Answer: B

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7. The common mode of reproduction in bacteria is

A. Fission

B. Budding

C. Sexual reproduction

D. Sporulation.

Answer: A

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8. Typhoid is caused by

A. Xanthomonas typhosus

B. Bacillus dysenteriae

C. Salmonella typhi

D. Bacillus diplococcus.

Answer: C

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9. Griffith performed experiments on bacteria

A. Bacillus pneumoniae

B. Diplococcus pneumoniae

C. Salmonella pneumoniae

D. Xanthomonas pneumoniae.

Answer: B

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10. Bacteria cannot survive in a highly salted pickle because

A. Salts inhibit reproduction

B. Bacteria do not get enough light for photosynthesis

C. They become plasmolysed and consequ- ently killed

D. The pickle does not contain nutrients necessary for bacteria to live.

Answer: C

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11. Griffith discovered the process of

A. Transformation in bacteria

B. Conjugation in bacteria

C. Asexuality in bacteria

D. Transduction in bacteria.

Answer: A

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12. Pasteurization means

A. Vaccination for a baby against small pox

B. Sterilization in steam cooker at 100° C for 10 mintues

C. Heating milk or other liquids to 60° C to 70° C for short duration

D. A technique of curing people bitten by mad dogs.

Answer: C

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13. Bacteria differ from plants in that they do not have

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Cell wall

D. A well defined nucleus.

Answer: D

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14. Bacteria having a tuft of flagella at one end are called

A. Peritrichous

B. Monotrichous

C. Lophtrichous

D. Amphitrichous.

Answer: C

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15. Bacteria having a tuft of flagella at both ends are called

A. Peritrichous

B. Bitrichous

C. Amphitrichous

D. Atrichous.

Answer: C

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16. Bacteria were regarded to be plants because

A. Some of them are green

B. They are present every where

C. Some of them cannot move

D. They have a rigid cell wall.

Answer: D

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17. It is important to boil surgical instruments before using them in an operation . It is done

A. To kill all the pathogen which may be infecting the instruments

B. To facilitate the handling of the instruments by the doctor

C. To enable the patient feel warm and comfortable at the time of opration

D. To kill all the pathogens present at the place of operation of the patient.

Answer: A

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18. The fixation of free nitrogen from the air in the nodules of roots of leguminous plants is done by symbiotic bacteria

A. Azotobacter

B. Rhizobium

C. Bacillus

D. Micrococcus.

Answer: B

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19. Formation of vinegar from alcohol is caused by

A. Acetobacter aceti

B. Bacillus aceti

C. B. subtilis Diplococcus.

D. Diplococcus

Answer: A

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20. Streptococcus lactis is responsible for

A. Conversion of molasses into alcohol

B. Conversion of milk into curd

C. Tanning of leather

D. Flavouring the leaves of tea and tobacco.

Answer: B

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21. Cholera is caused by a

A. Bacillus mycobacterium

B. Vibro cholerae

C. Pseudomonas citri

D. Streptococcus cholerae.

Answer: B

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22. The preparation and flavouring of leaves of tea and tobacco is due to the activities of

A. Streptococcus lactis

B. Bacillus megatherium

C. Acetobacter

D. Bacillus radicicola.

Answer: B

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23. Biogas is produced by

A. Eubacteria

B. Archaebacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Cyanobacteria.

Answer: B

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24. Bacillus ramosus and Bacillus vulgaris are examples of

A. Ammonifying bacteria

B. Nitrate bacteria

C. Nitrite bacteria

D. Symbiotic bacteria.

Answer: A

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25. The fixation of free nitrogen by bacteria in the soil is done by

A. Azotobacter

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Nitrobacter

D. Thiobacillus.

Answer: A

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26. Bacillus subtilis are

A. Hay bacteria

B. Nitrifying bacteria

C. Ammonifying bacteria

D. Intestinal bacteria.

Answer: A

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27. Nitrifying bacteria

A. Nitrates into nitrites

B. Nitrites into nitrates

C. Ammonium salts into nitrates

D. Ammonium salts into amino acids.

Answer: C

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28. The bacterial genome is called

A. Nucleus

B. Nucleolus

C. Nucleoid

D. None.

Answer: C

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29. Escherichia coil is a bacterium which is common inhabitant of

A. Human intestine

B. Soil

C. Milk

D. Water

Answer: A

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30. The cells of cyanobactoria and bacteria exhibit similarity in having

A. Plastids

B. Nuclei

C. Centrosome

D. Naked DNA.

Answer: D

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31. Chemosynthetic bacteria do not need sunlight to grow because

A. They prepare their food without the help of light

B. They do not like sunlight brightness

C. Due to absence of chlorophyll they are incapable of manufacturing their own food

D. They use other kinds of light for manufacturing their own food.

Answer: A

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32. Clostridium butylicum has been used in the synthesis of

A. Vitamin B_2

B. Vitamin A

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D.

Answer: A

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33. Organisms which participate most actively in nitrogen cycle in nature are

Saprophytic angiosperms

Parasitic fungi

Bacteria

Cereals.

A. Saprophytic angiosperms

B. Parasitic fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Cereals.

Answer: C

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34. Antibiotics are mostly obtained from

A. Bacteria

B. Viruses

C. Angiosperms

D. Fungi.

Answer: A

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35. Bacteria producing T. B .and Leprosy (Mycobacterium species) belong to

A. Archaebacteria

B. Actinomycetes

C. Eubacteria

D. Rickettsiae.

Answer: B

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36. Bacteria are classified on the basis of

A. Nucleus

B. Cell wall

C. Gram +ve and Gram -ve

D. cytoplasm

Answer: C

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37. A compound produced by an orgainsm which inhibits the growth of another organism is

A. Antiseptic

B. Anticoagulant

C. Antibiotic

D. Antiallergic.

Answer: C

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38. Sex pilli are present in

A. Male Escheriahia coli

B. Female Escherichia coli

C. Diplococcus

D. All bacteria

Answer: A

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39. Syphilis causing Treponema pallliadum belongs to the group

A. Rickettsiae

B. Bacillus

C. Actinomycetes

D. Spirillum.

Answer: D

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40. Bacteria resemble

A. Nostoc species

B. Mitochondria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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41. Bacteria have incipient nucleus (nucleoid) and hence they are placed in

A. Prokaryota

B. Eukaryota

C. Fungi

D. Protista.

Answer: A

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42. Bacteria responsible for fermentation of diary milk are

A. Lactobacillus

B. Hay Bacillus

C. Acetobacter

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: A

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43. Marsh gas is produced by

A. Mycoplasma

B. Myxobacteria

C. Methanogens

D. Halophiles.

Answer: C

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44. We can keep food for longer duration in cold storage then in ordinary cupboard because

A. Insects cannot cause infection

B. Bacteria multiplication is completeiy prevented

C. Bacterial multiplicatin is greatly reduced

D. Low temperature causes plasmolysis.

Answer: C

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45. The hydrogen donor in bacterial photosynthesis is usually

A. Water

B. Hydrogen sulphide

C. Sulphuric acid

D. Ammonia.

Answer: B

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46. Halophiles can comfortably live in

A. Dead Sea

B. Dal Lake

C. Arabian sea

D. Godavari

Answer: A

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47. Monerans devoid of a wall are

A. Actinomycetes

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Eubacteria.

Answer: C

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48. The process in which viruses are involved in sexual reproduction of bacteria is called

Or

The transfer of genetic material from one bacterial cell to another through a vector is

A. Transduction

B. Transcription

C. Transformation

D. Translation.

Answer: A

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49. Bacteria bearing flagella all over the body are called

A. Peritrichous

B. Atrichous

C. Monotrichous

D. Cephalotrichous.

Answer: A

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50. Waksman got the Noble Prize for the discovery of

A. Penicillin

B. Chloromycetin

C. Streptomycin

D. Neomycin.

Answer: C

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51. Among the following which one is recently discovered non - legume nitrogen fixing bacterium

A. Azotobacter paspali

B. Rhizobium

C. Nitrosomonas

D. Spirillum.

Answer: A

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52. The group of bacteria devoid of peptidoglycan in its wall is

A. Archaebacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Eubacteria

D. Nostocales

Answer: A

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53. The bacteria which can trap solar energy for synthesizing ATP but can not utilize it for making food are

A. Methanogens

B. Thermoacidophiles

C. Halophiles

D. Cyanochloronta.

Answer: C

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54. Botulism is a

A. Type of food poisoning due to saprohytic bacterium

B. Disease in man due to parasitic bacterium

C. Disease in various organism

D. Disease of plants due to viruses.

Answer: A

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55. Plasmids are

A. Viruses

B. New type of microorganisms

C. Extra chromosomal genetic element of bacteria

D. Genetic element of bacteria

Answer: C

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56. A free living anaerobic bacterium capable of fixing nitrogen is

A. Azotobacter

B. Rhizobium

C. Clostridium

D. Streptococcus.

Answer: C

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57. Streptomycin is obtained from

A. Streptomyces griseus

B. Streptomyces acoleus

C. Streptomyces fradiae

D. Streptomyces venezuelae.

Answer: A

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58. All bacteria have the following organelle

A. Mesosome

B. Golgi bodies

C. Mitochondria

D. Chloroplast.

Answer: A

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59. Rickettsiae is a group of

A. Viruses

B. microorganisms

C. Bacteria

D. PPLO.

Answer: C

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60. Common mode of multiplication in cyanobacteria is

Heterocyst

Exospore

Hormogone

Trichome.

A. Heterocyst

B. Exospore

C. Hormogone

D. Trichome.

Answer: C

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61. For production of methane , methanogens

A. Oxidise carbon dioxide

B. Reduce carbon dioxide

C. dioxide

D. Reduce alcohol

Answer: B

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62. Cyanobacterial cells which are specialised for nitrogen fixation are

A. Phycobilisomes

B. Heterocysts

C. Hormogonia

D. Trichomes.

Answer: B

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63. The disease caused by bacteria is

A. Amoebic dysentery

B. Arthritis

C. Beri- beri

D. Diphtheria.

Answer: D

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64. Some bacteria have a capsule outside cell wall , It is made of

A. Protein

B. Cellulose

C. Fat

D. Mucopolysaccharide.

Answer: D

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65. Branched chain lipids occur in the cell membranes of

A. Acetinomycetes

B. Spirochaetes

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaebacteria.

Answer: D

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66. The Bacillus haemophilus causes

A. Influenza

B. Pneumonia

C. A form of meningitis in young children

D. Whooping cough.

Answer: A

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67. Leguminous plants are important in agriculture because

A. They are disease resistant

B. They have high amounts of proteins

C. They require less nitrogen for growth

D. Nitrogen fixing bacteria are symbiotically associated in them.

Answer: D

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68. Tetanus disease is caused by

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Fungus

D. Insect.

Answer: B

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69. Which of the following is not true of Escherichia coil?

A. Gene recombination can occur through transformation, transduction and conjugation

B. It occurs in human intestine

C. It lacks true nucleus

D. It is diploid.

Answer: D

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70. Bacterial reproduction is

A. Only asexual

B. Only sexual

C. Mostly asexual

D. Mostly sexual.

Answer: C

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71. Which statement is correct ?

A. All bacteria are autotrophic

B. All bacteria are heterotrophic

C. All bacteria are photosynthetic

D. Mostly bacteria are heterotrophic but some are autotrophic.

Answer: D

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72. Bacteria are considered primitive organisms because they

A. Are small, microscopic plants, which cannot be seen by naked eye

B. Cause serious diseases in human beings, domesticated animals and crop plants

C. Produce endospores which are very resistant to adverse conditions

D.

Answer: D

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73. Which is not a bacterial action?

A. Nitrogen fixation

B. Emulsification of fat

C. Sewage disposal

D. Ripening of cream.

Answer: B

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74. The uniqueness of bacterial photosynthesis is because it can occer

A. Without CO_2

B. Without photosynthetic pigment

C. Without light

D. without evolution of oxygen.

Answer: D

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75. Cyanobacteria are

A. Saprotrophs

B. Photoautophs

C. Photoautotrophs

D. Chemoautotrophs

Answer: c

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76. Gram positive bacteria differ from Gram negative bacteria in the structure of their

A. Nucleoid// genophore

B. Cytoplasm

C. Cell wall

D. Ribosomes.

Answer: C

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77. Terramycin is obtained from

A. Streptomyces rimosus

B. Streptomyces griseus

C. Streptomyces venezuelae

D. Streptomyces aureofaciens.

Answer: A

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78. Transduction in bacteria was discovered by

A. Zinder and Lederberg

B. Wollman and Jacob

C. Herelle and Twort

D. Lederberg and Tatum.

Answer: A

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79. The bacterium which reduces the fertility of soil is

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Bacillus denitrificans

C. Azotobacter sp.

D. Nitrobacter.

Answer: B

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80. The movement of a gene from one linkage group to another is called

A. Endogenote

B. Dysgenic

C. Exogenote

D. None of these.

Answer: A

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81. When a reaction is carried out in a closed vessel

A. Episome

B. Microsome

C. Ribosome

D. Cell membrane//Mesosome

Answer: D

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82. In unfavourable adverse conditions bacteria produce resting spores called

A. Exospores

B. Chlamydospores

C. Oidia

D. Endospores.

Answer: D

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83. In poultry, coccidiosis is caused by

A. Clostridium botulinum

B. Salmonella typhi

C. Clostridium tetani

D. None of these.

Answer: A

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84. The frequency of oscillation of current in the indcutor is

A. Cellulose of the cell walls of the fibres

B. Lignin of the secondary wall

C. Living contents of the cells

D. Pectin substances that bind the cells together.

Answer: D

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85. Bacteria which can also live in the abence of oxygen are

A. Obligate aerobes

B. Facultative aerobes

C. Obligate anaerobes

D. Facultative anaerobes.

Answer: D

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86. An example of axile placentation is

A. Lactobacillus

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Escherichia coli

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: B

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87. All of the following statements concerning the actinomycetes filamentous soil bacterium Frankia are correct except that Frankia :

A. Carbohydrate

B. Lipid

C. Protein

D. Amide.

Answer: C

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88. During bacteria conjugation there is usually

A. Mutual and complete exchange of genetic material between two conjugants

B. Complete transfer of genetic material from one conjugant to the other

C. Only a partial transfer of genetic material from one conjugant to the other

D. A partial but material exchange of genetic material between the conjugants.

Answer: C

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89. A red pigment present in the root nodules of leguminous plants is known as

A. Phycoerythrin

B. Bacteriochlorophyll

C. Leghaemoglobin

D. Bacterioviridin.

Answer: C

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90. Chromoplasm refers to

A. Cytoplasm rich in chloroplasts

B. Cytoplasm having photosynthetic pigments

C. Peripheral thylakoid rich part of cyanobacteria

D. Inner thylakoid rich part of cyanobacterial cell.

Answer: C

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91. Root nodules are founds in

A. Some leguminous plants only

B. In all plants

C. Some leguminous plants and some other plants also

D. All leguminous plants but never in other plants.

Answer: C

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92. Bacteria and yeast are sinilar in all the following features except that

A. Both are unicellular

B. Both are prokaryotes

C. Both are capable of causing fermentation

D. Both produce spores.

Answer: B

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93. The chemotherapeutic substance derived from living organismas that has an inhibitory effect on parasitic organisms is known as

A. Exotoxin

B. Bactericide

C. Antibody

D. Antibiotic

Answer: D

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94. The similarity between cyanobacterum and bacterum is

A. Presence of flagella

B. Presence of 80 S ribosomes

C. Presence of nucleoid

D. None of these.

Answer: C

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95. The genetic material of bacteria is known as

A. Gene

B. Chromosome

C. Genophore

D. Nucleohistone.

Answer: C

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96. A cell wall material present only in blue green algea and bacteria is

A. Muramic acid Cellulose

B. Cellulose

C. Chitin

D. Pectin

Answer: A

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97. Blue colour of blue -green algae is due to

A. Phycocyanin and allophycocyanin

B. Phycoerythrin

C. Anthocyanin

D. Anthoxanthin.

Answer: A

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98. Clostrdium botulinum is

A. Obligate aerobe

B. Facultative aerobes

C. Facultative anaerobe

D. Obligate anaerobe.

Answer: D

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99. One of the following is less resistant or more susceptible to antibiotics

A. Gram positive bacteria

B. Gram negative bacteria

C. Escherichia coli

D. None of these.

Answer: A

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100. Putrefying bacteria act upon

A. Fats

B. Carbohydrates

C. Proteins

D. Starch.

Answer: C

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101. Red sea is named after the abundant occurrence of

A. Red coloured planktonic cyanobacterium Trichodesmium erythraeum

B. Red coloured hypnospores of Chlamy- domonas nivalis

C. Dinoflagella Gonyaulax species

D. Red alga Rhodymenia.

Answer: A

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102. A membranous coiled semicircular structure attached to plasma membrane and found in blue -green algae is called

A. Lamellasome

B. Lomasome

C. Mesosome

D. Microsome.

Answer: A

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103. which of the following is an autotrophic bacterium?

A. Rhizobium

B. Azotobacter

C. Nitrobacter

D. Clostridium.

Answer: C

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104. In transformation

A. DNA segment of a dead relative enters a living cell and replaces homologous section

B. Chromosomal mutation takes place

C. DNA is duplicated

D. RNA is duplicated.

Answer: A

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105. Dehydrated thick -walled bacterial cells having dipicolinic acid are

A. Endospores

B. Conidia

C. Exospores

D. Oidia.

Answer: A

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106. Grape- like aggregates of coccus bacteria constitute

A. Sarcina

B. Staphylococcus

C. Streptococcus

D. Diplococcus.

Answer: B

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107. Chloramphenicol and erythormycin (broad spectrum antibiotics) are produced by

A. Rhizobium

B. Streptomyces

C. Penicillium

D. Nitrobacter.

Answer: B

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108. Comma-shaped bacteria are

A. Vibrio

B. Spirillum

C. Spirochaete

D. Coccus.

Answer: A

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109. Surface appendages or hairy structures present in some bacteria for attaching to one another are

A. Pili

B. Flagella

C. Cilia

D. Mesosome.

Answer: A

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110. Monerans bearing conidia for reproduction belong to

A. Eubacteria

B. Archaebacteria

C. Actinomycetes

D. Mycoplasma.

Answer: C

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111. Archaebacteria found in salt pans and salt marshes are

A. Methanogens

B. Theromoacidophiles

C. Ruminant symbionts

D. Halophiles.

Answer: D

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112. A biodegradable plastic can be obtained from

A. Rhodococcus equi

B. Pseudomonas species

C. Ochrobacterum species

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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113. Cellulose present in the food of grazing animals is

A. Digested by intestinal bacteria

B. Digested by animals itself

C. Digested partly by the animals and partly by bacteria

D. Passed out undigested.

Answer: A

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Revision Questions From Cpmpetitive Exams

1. Photosynthetic bacteria include

A. Nitrobacter and Nitrosomonas

B. Chlorobium and Rhodospirillum

C. Streptococcus

D. Chlorobium and Clostridium.

Answer: B

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2. Cyanobacteria is the moder name of

A. Myxomycetes

B. Myxophyceae

C. Schizomycetes

D. Mycoplasma.

Answer: B

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3. Food poisoning and gas forming rod- shaped bacterium is

A. Shigella

B. Salmonella

C. Clostridium

D. Escherichia coli.

Answer: C

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4. The bacteria that commonly live in animal and human intestine is

A. Vibrio cholerae

B. Bacillus anthracis

C. Corynebacterium

D. Escherichia coli.

Answer: D

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5. Which one of the following sets includes bacterial diseases ?

A. Cholera, typhoid, mumps

B. Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Measles

C. Malaria , Mumps, Poliomyelitis

D. Diphtheria, Leprosy , Plague.

Answer: D

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6. Streptomyces rimosus is the source of the antibiotic

A. Chloromycetin

B. Erythromycin

C. Aureomycin

D. Terramycin.

Answer: D

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7. The infoldings of plasma membrane in a bacterial cell form

A. Episomes

B. Mesosomes

C. Spherosomes

D. Acrosomes.

Answer: B

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8. The site of respirration in bacteria is

A. Cell membrane

B. Cytoplasm

C. Mitochondria

D. Ribosomes.

Answer: A

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9. T.B is produced by

A. Mycobacterium species

B. Aspergillus species

C. Clostridium species

D. Vibrio species.

Answer: A

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10. Nitrosomonas and Nitrobacter convert

A. Carbon dioxide to carbohydrates

B. Ammonium ion into nitrate

C. Nitrate ion into nitrogen molecule

D. Nitrogen into nitrate.

Answer: B

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11. Transfer of genetic material with the help of a virus is called

A. Transference

B. Transformation

C. Transduction

D. Transcription.

Answer: C

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12. When milk is heated at 62°C for 30 minutes and then cooled, the process is called

A. Sterilization

B. Pasteurisation

C. Nitrification

D. Freezing.

Answer: B

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13. Wine turns sour because of

A. On exposure to light

B. Contamination by aerobic bacteria Acetobacter aceti

C. Contamination by anaerobic bacteria

D. On heating.

Answer: B

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14. Staphylococcus has

A. Cubical colony

B. Bunch -like irregular colony

C. Chain like colony

D. Plate like colony.

Answer: B

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15. Tetanus disease is caused by

A. Bacterium

B. Virus

C. Fungus

D. Mycoplasma.

Answer: A

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16. The stored food in blue-green algae is

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Cellulose

D. Related to glycogen.

Answer: D

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17. Which one converts nitrite to nitrate?

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Nitrobacter

C. Azotobacter

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: B

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18. Diaminopimelic acid and muramic acid occur in the wall of

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Brown algae

D. Higher plants.

Answer: A

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19. Symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria belong to

A. Xanthomonas

B. Acetobacteria

C. Pseudomonas

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: D

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20. In the bacterical photosynthesis, hydrogen donor is

A. H_2S

B. H_2O

C. NH_3

D. H_2SO_3.

Answer: A

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21. Maximum number of antibiotics got from any group is

A. Actinomycetes

B. Fungi

C. Eubacteria

D. Viruses.

Answer: C

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22. Plasmids are

A. Small extrachromosomal circular self replicating DNA that can carry genes into host organism

B. Bacteriophage

C. DNA found in mitochondria

D. DNA incorporated in bacterial chromosome.

Answer: A

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23. Vibro cholerae is like

A. Spring

B. Comma

C. Sphere

D. Rod.

Answer: B

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24. Nitrosomonas changes

A. Nitrite to nitrate

B. Nitrogen to ammonia

C. Ammonia to nitrogen

D. Ammonia to nitrite.

Answer: D

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25. In photosynthetic bacteria, the pigments occur in

Chloroplasts

Chromatoplasts

Chromatophores

Leucoplasts.

A. Chloroplasts

B. Chromatoplasts

C. Chromatophores

D. Leucoplasts.

Answer: C

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26. Pasteurisation free food stuffs of

A. All bacteria

B. All living organisms

C. Vegetative forms of bacteria

D. Vegetative form of all pathogenic bacteria.

Answer: D

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27. Nitrogen fixing organism which can be free as well as symbiotic is

A. Anabaena

B. Azotobacter

C. Liverworts

D. Mossess.

Answer: B

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28. Becteria were first discovered by

A. Robert Koch

B. Robert Hooke

C. A.V Leeuwenhoek

D. Louis Pasteur.

Answer: C

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29. Transformation in Diplococcus by heat- killed extract was discovered by

A. Brown

B. Griffith

C. Fleming

D. McLeod.

Answer: B

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30. Which among the following are the smallest living cells, known without a definite cell wall, pathogenic to plants as well as animals and

can survive without oxygen?

A. Bacteria

B. Viruses

C. Mycoplasma

D. Actinomycetes.

Answer: C

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31. Which one of following can fix nitrogen?

(a) Mycoplasma

(b) Azotobacter

(c) Anabaena

(d) Both b and c

A. Mycoplasma

B. Azotobacter

C. Anabaena

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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32. Conjugation in bacteria was discovered by

Or

The sexuality in bacteria was established by

A. Lederberg and Tatum

B. Zinder and Lederberg

C. Watson and Crick

D. Hershey and chase.

Answer: A

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33. Bacteria that convert nitrates into free nitrogen are

A. Ammonifying

B. Nitrifying

C. Denitrifying

D. Nitrogen fixing bacteria.

Answer: C

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34. A bacterial disease is

A. Measles

B. Tuberculosis

C. Rabies

D. Small pox.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

35. Chloromycetin is obtained from

A. Streptomyces rimosus

B. Streptomyces venezuelae

C. Streptomyces griseus

D. Streptomyces scoleus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

36. Heterocysts present in Nostoc are specialsed for

A. Fragmentation

B. Nitrogen fixation

C. Storage

D. Photosynthesis.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

37. Which one belongs to the Monera?

A. Amoeba

B. Escherichia

C. Gelidium

D. Spirogyra.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

38. A protein rich organism is

A. Spirulina// Nostoc

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Ulothrix// Spirogyra

D. Oedogonium.

Answer: A

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39. Heterocysts specialised for nitrogen fixation, occur in certain

A. Red algae (Batrochospemmum)

B. Green algae (Spirogyra)

C. Blue-green algae (Anabaena)

D. Brown algae (Laminaria)

Answer: C

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40. Bacteria whose cell has only a curve/comma is

A. Bacilli

B. Cocci

C. Vibrio

D. Spirilla.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

41. A non -photosynthetic aerobic nitrogen fixing soil bacterium is

A. Rhizobium

B. Clostridium

C. Azotobacter

D. Klebsiella.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

42. A bacterial disease is

A. Amoebic dysentery

B. Beri-beri

C. Leprosy

D. Arthritis.

Answer: C

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43. The main difference in Gram(+)ve and Gram (-)ve bacteria resides in their

A. Cell wall

B. Cell membrane

C. Cytoplasm

D. Flagella.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

44. The germ theory of disease' was postulated by:

A. De Bary

B. Lister

C. Pasteur

D. Koch.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

45. Pilli are employed by bacteria for

A. Locomotion

B. Sexual contact

C. Asexual reproduction

D. Location of prey.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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46. Bacteria bearing flagella all over body are called

A. Amphitrichous

B. Lophotrichous

C. Cephalotrichous

D. Peritichous.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

47. In bacteria the site for respiratory activity is found in

A. Plasmid

B. Episome

C. Mesosome

D. Nucleoid.

Answer: C

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48. Bacteria are included in which of the following kingdoms

A. Thallophyta

B. Mycota

C. Monera

D. Protista.

Answer: C

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49. Cyanophyceae or blue-green algae possess

A. Definite nucleus but no plastid

B. Definite plastid but no definite nucleus

C. Definite nucleus and plastid

D. Neither definite nucleus nor definite plastid.

Answer: D

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50. Which one of the following can fix nitrogen?

A. Wuchereria

B. Spirogyra

C. Nostoc

D. Ectocarpus.

Answer: C

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51. An obligate anaerobe is

A. Ulothrix

B. Spirogyra

C. Methane bacteria

D. Onion.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

52. Bacteria lack alternation of generation because there is

A. Neither syngamy nor reduction division

B. Distinct chromosomes are absent

C. No conjugation

D. No exchange of genetic material.

Answer: A

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53. Gram stain represents

A. A technique for staining bacteria and developed by Gram

B. A stain got from Gram

C. A cytochemical technique for diffferenti-ation of mitochondria.

D. A trade name.

Answer: A

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54. Some chemosynthetic bacteria use energy obtained from oxidising

A. N_2

B. H_2S

C. Phosphorus

D. CO_2.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

55. Bacterial size is

A. $2 - 10\mu m$

B. $10 - 15\mu m$

C. $100 - 200\mu m$

D. $15 - 50\mu m$

Answer: A

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56. Bacteria and other Monera do not possess

A. Ribosomes

B. Mitochondria

C. Plasma membrane

D. Nucleoid.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

57. Streptomyces griseus produces antibiotic

A. Chloromycetin

B. Terramycin

C. Aureomycin

D. Streptomycin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

58. All life on earth derive its energy directly or indirectly from sun except

A. Chemosyntheic bacteria

B. Pathogenic bacteria

C. Symbiotic bacteria

D. Mould

Answer: A

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59. Nitrosomonas is a

A. Photoautotroph

B. Chemoautotroph

C. Chemoheterotroph

D. Photoheterotroph.

Answer: B

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60. Inbacteria, sex is determined by presence of

A. Pili

B. Episome

C. Mesosome

D. Flagella.

Answer: A

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61. From which microorganism is streptomycin prepared

A. Streptomyces scoleus

B. Streptomyces fradiae

C. Streptomyces venezuellae

D. Streptomyces griseus.

Answer: D

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62. Which is not true of bacterial cell wall ?

A. Not antigenic

B. Provides shape to bacterium

C. stainable with simple dyes

D. Made of mucopeptide.

Answer: A

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63. Botulism is a

A. Human disease due to parasitic bacteria

B. Disease of various organisms

C. A type of food poisoning

D. A viral disease.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

64. A gram (+Ve) bacteria differs from a Gram (–ve) bacteria because of

A. Thick wall

B. Complex wall

C. Simple wall

D. Absence of wall lipids.

Answer: A

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65. Bordetella pertussis causes

A. Whooping cough

B. Meningitis

C. Influenza

D. Pneumonia.

Answer: A

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66. Vinegar is produced by

A. Two step process first fermentation of suger by Yeast, second fermentation of ethyl alcohol by acetic acid bacteria

B. Fermentation of suger by Lactobacillus

C. Fermentation of suger by Aspergillus

D. Fermentation of suger by Saccharomycs cerevisiae.

Answer: A

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67. A free living anaerobic bacterium capable of fixing nitrogen is

A. Rhizobia

B. Streptococcus

C. Azotobacter

D. Clostridium.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

68. Fertility of paddy fields is improved by addition of

A. Rhizobia

B. Gypsum

C. Sodium sulphate

D. Blue- Green Algae

Answer: D

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69. Nitrogen fixing aerobic photosynthetic and Gram (-) bacteria are

A. Archaebacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Chlorobacteria

D. Rickettsiae.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

70. Which changes proteins into ammonia ?

A. Rhizobium

B. Nitrobacter

C. Azotobacteria

D. Bacteria of decay

Answer: D

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71. Bacteria cell wall is composed of

A. Lipid

B. Cellulose

C. Chitin

D. Mucopeptide// Peptidoglycan.

Answer: D

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72. Largest population of organisms of any type on earth is of

A. Insects cannot cause infection

B. Algae

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

73. Osmotrophs are

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Both A and B

D. Algae.

Answer: C

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74. The bacteria which lacks flagella and moves by gliding are included in

A. Rickettsiae

B. Eubacteria

C. Spirochaete

D. Myxobacteria.

Answer: D

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75. Milk is fermented or curdled by

A. Rhizobium

B. Lactobacillus

C. Azotobacter

D. Clostridium.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

76. An antibiotic is

A. Chloramphenicol

B. Ethephon

C. Phosphon-D

D. AMO-1618.

Answer: A

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77. Mycoplasma differs from becteria in the absence of

A. DNA

B. Ribosome

C. Cell membrane

D. Cell wall.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

78. Little leaf of brinjal is caused by

A. Alga

B. Fungus

C. Mycoplasma

D. Bacterium.

Answer: C

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79. In unfavourable adverse conditions bacteria produce resting spores called

A. Exospores

B. Endospores

C. Aplanospores

D. Chlamydospores.

Answer: B

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80. Escherichia coli is used extensively in biological research, because it is

A. Easily cultured

B. Easily available

C. Easy to handle

D. Easily multiplied in host.

Answer: A

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81. Genophore bacterial genome or nucleoid is made of

A. Histones and non -histines

B. RNA and histones

C. A single double stranded DNA

D. A single stranded DNA.

Answer: C

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82. Sterlisation by autoclaving is carried out to

A. Kill bacteria and other pathogens

B. Kill viruses

C. Kill bacteria and enzymes

D. Inactivate enzymes

Answer: A

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83. Bacteria differ from viruses in

A. Pathogenic nature

B. Genetic material

C. Having well defined cytoplasm

D. Lacking proper nucleus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

84. In Cyanobacteria, reproduction is

A. Vegetative

B. Asexual and vegetative

C. Asexual and sexual

D. Sexual.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

85. Which one of the following is not an antibiotic?

A. Citric acid

B. Streptomycin

C. Cephalosporin

D. Griseofulvin.

Answer: A

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86. During rainy seasons, the ground becomes slippery due to dense growth of

A. Moss

B. Brown Algae

C. Green Algae

D. Blue- Green Algae

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

87. Nitrifying bacteria

A. Photoautotrophic

B. Chemosynthetic

C. Saprpphytic

D. Parasitic.

Answer: B

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88. Nuclear material without nuclear membrane is observed in

A. Mycoplasma and Green Algae

B. Bacteria and Green Algae

C. Bacteria and cyanobacteria

D. Cyanobacteria and Red Alae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

89. Cell division in blue-green type is more or less similar to that in:

A. Bacteria

B. Green algae

C. Brown algae

D. Red algae.

Answer: A

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90. The smallest known prokaryotes which lack a cell wall are called.

A. Mycoplasma

B. Viroids

C. Blue-green algea

D. Bacteria.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

91. Mitochondria are absent in

A. Green Algae

B. Brown Algae

C. Blue-Green Algae

D. Red Algae.

Answer: C

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92. Bacteria living in human large intestine feeding on undigested food without harming the host show :

A. Predators

B. Commensals

C. Symbionts

D. Parasities

Answer: B

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93. Prokaryotic cells are characterised by :

A. Absence of nuclear envelope

B. Presence of nuclear envelope

C. Presence of distinct chromosome

D. Absence of chromation material.

Answer: A

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94. The 'endospores' are formed in the following genera

A. Mucor and Bacilllus

B. Saccharomyces and Clostridium

C. Bacillus and Clostridium.

D.

Answer: D

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95. Peptidoglycan' is a characteristic constituent of the cell wall of

A. Archaebacteria and Eucaryotes

B. Eubacteria and unicellular Eucaryotes

C. Bacteria and Cyanobacteria

D. Monera and Protista.

Answer: C

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96. Temprerature tolerance of thermal blue-green algae is due to

A. Cell wall structure

B. Cell organisation

C. Mitochondrial structure

D. Homopolar bonds in their proteins.

Answer: D

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97. Which of the following is a non-symbiotic nitrogen fixing prokaryote?

A. Azotobacter

B. Pseudomonas

C. Soil Fungi

D. Blue- Green Algae.

Answer: A

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98. Rickettsiae are said to be connecting link between

A. Bacteria

B. Viruses

C. Independent group between bacteria and viruses

D. Fungi.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

99. Symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria belong to

A. Mosses

B. Bacteria

C. Green Algae

D. Soil Fungi.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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100. Cell wall of bacteria// cyanobacteria possesses

A. Chitin

B. Murein//Mucopeptide

C. Peptidoglycan and amino sugars

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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101. According to five kingdom system blue green algae belongs to :

A. Plantae

B. Protista

C. Monera

D. Metaphyta.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

102. The Non- nucleated unicellular organisms of whittaker's (1969) Classification are included in the kingdom

A. Plantae

B. Monera

C. Protista

D. Animalia.

Answer: B

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103. Monerans comprise

A. Bacteria

B. Nitrogen fixing organisms

C. Cyanophyceae

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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104. A bacterial genome refers to the total number of genes located on

A. Single chromosomes

B. Haploid set of chromosome

C. Diploid set of Chromosomes

D. Tetraploid set of chromosomes.

Answer: A

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105. An organism having cytoplasm DNA and RNA but no cell wall is

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Mycoplasma

D. Cyanobacterium.

Answer: C

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106. The smallest organisms which cause diseases among plants are

A. Viruses

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Mycoplasma.

Answer: D

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107. The main function of elementary bodies in Mycoplasma / some primitive bacteria is

(a) Reproduction

(b) Respiration

(c) Secretion

(d) Food storage

A. Reproduction

B. Respiration

C. Secretion

D. Food storage.

Answer: A

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108. Which of the following bacteria has potential for nitrogen fixation?

A. Nitrosococcus

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Nitrobacter

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: D

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109. Black death' is related with

A. Cancer

B. Plague

C. AIDS

D. Gonorrhoea.

Answer: B

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110. Prokaryotic flagellum consists of

A. Fibre enclosed by protein membrane

B. Fibre enclosed by unit membrane

C. Helically arranged protein molecules

D. Membrane enclosed 9+2 microtubular structure.

Answer: C

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111. A number of organic compounds can be decomposed by

A. Pseudomonas

B. Mycoplasma

C. Chemolithotrophs

D. Azotobacter.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

112. Yersina pestis causes

A. Syphilis

B. Leprosy

C. Whooping cough

D. Plague.

Answer: D

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113. Which one is present in prokaryotes ?

(a) Nucleus

(b) Golgi apparatus

(c) Mitochondria

(d) None of the above.

A. Nucleus

B. Golgi apparatus

C. Mitochondria

D. None of the above.

Answer: D

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114. Leprosy is caused by:

(a) Spirillum

(b) Mycobacterium

(c) Pseudomonas

(d) Vibro

A. Spirillum

B. Mycobacterium

C. Pseudomonas

D. Vibro.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

115. 'Crown gall" is caused by

A. Agrobacterium

B. Mycobacterium

C. Clostridium

D. Erwinia.

Answer: A

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116. Ray fungi are

A. Phycomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Actinomycetes

D. Basidiomycetes.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

117. Which is absent in prokaryotes ?

A. Nuclear envelope

B. Golgi apparatus

C. Mitochondria

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

118. Which one is included under prokaryotes?

A. Amoeba

B. Algae

C. Ulothrix

D. Mycoplasma and Blue- Green Algae.

Answer: D

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119. A completely free living organism which takes part in nitrogen fixation is

A. Anabaena

B. Bacillus

C. Azotobacter

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: C

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120. Which one is found in alimentary canal of humans ?

A. Pseudomonas

B. Rhizobium

C. Bacillus

D. Escherichia coli.

Answer: D

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121. An organism without true nucleus is

A. Bacterium

B. Archaebacterium

C. Cyanobacterium

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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122. Many bacteria possess hairy appendages on their cell walls. They are

A. Hairs

B. Flagella

C. Cilia

D. Fimbriae.

Answer: D

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123. Bacteria which directly convert atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compounds are called

(a) Nitrogen fixing bacteria

(b) Nitrifying bacteria

(c) Putrefying bacteria

(d) Denitrifying bacteria

A. Nitrogen fixing bacteria

B. Nitrifying bacteria

C. Putrefying bacteria

D. Denitrifying bacteria.

Answer: A

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124. Azotobacter and Bacillus polymyxa are

(a) Decomposers

(b) Non- symbiotic nitrogen fixer

(c) Symbiotic nitrogen fixer

(d) Pathogenic bacteria

A. Decomposers

B. Non- symbiotic nitrogen fixer

C. Symbiotic nitrogen fixer

D. Pathogenic bacteria.

Answer: B

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125. BGA are included amongst

A. Prokaryotes

B. Fungi

C. Bryophytes

D. Protista.

Answer: A

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126. Which of the following is produced by genetically engineered bacteria:

(a) Adrenaline

(b) Thyroxine

(c) Insulin

(d) Testosterone

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. Insulin

D. Testosterone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

127. Example of prokaryotic cell is

(a) Green algae

(b) Fungi

(c) Bacteria

(d) Bryophyte

A. Green algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Bryophyte.

Answer: C

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128. In Nostoc// bacteria//procaryotes the ribosomes are

A. 50 S

B. 80 S

C. 70 S

D. 30 S.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

129. Which of the following cell is prokaryote ?

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Both A and B

D. Fungus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

130. Citrus canker is caused by

A. Bacterium

B. Virus

C. Fungus

D. Alga.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

131. Transfer of DNA fragments from a donor to receptor bacterial cell through the medium is

A. Translation

B. Transcription

C. Transduction

D. Transformation.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

132. The characteristic pigment of Cyanobacteria is

A. Chlorophyll

B. Fucoxanthin

C. Phycocyanin

D. Anthocyanin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

133. Nitrogen fixation by Nostoc /Anabaena takes place in

(a) Heterocysts

(b) Akinetes

(c) Hormogones

(d) Vegetative cells.

A. Heterocysts

B. Akinetes

C. Hormogones

D. Vegetative cells.

Answer: A

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134. Broad spectrum antibiotic is that which

A. Acts on a variety of pathogenic microbes

B. Is effective in very small amount

C. Acts on both pathogen and host

D. Is effective against all bacteria and viruses.

Answer: A

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135. In bacterial/tissue culture, glassware and nutrients are streilised through

A. Water bath at 200° C

B. Dry air oven at $200^\circ C$

C. Dehumidifier

D. Autoclave at 200° C

Answer: D

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136. Antibiotics are

A. Pesticides

B. Bactericides

C. Herbicides

D. Macrobiocides.

Answer: B

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137. Sex factor in bacteria is

A. RNA

B. Sex pili

C. F- factor

D. Chromosome replicon.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

138. Blue-green alga that causes red bloom is

A. Anabaena

B. Gleocapsa

C. Trichodesmium

D. Nostoc.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

139. Chain of rod shaped bacteria is

(a) Streptococcus

(b) Streptobacillus

(c) Staphylococcus

(d) Staphylobacillus

A. Streptococcus

B. Streptobacillus

C. Staphylococcus

D. Staphylobacillus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

140. Food poisoning is caused by

A. Clostridium botulinum

B. Salmonella typhi

C. Escherichia coli

D. Bacillus megatherium.

Answer: A

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141. Which is not correct about antibiotics?

A. Fleming discovered the first commercial antibiotic

B. Waksman coined the term antibiotic in 1942

C. Allergy may develop against an antibiotic

D. An antibiotic is effective against one specific pathogen.

Answer: D

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142. Nuclear material of bacterial cell is known as

A. Nucleus

B. Nucleolus

C. Plasmid

D. Nucleoid.

Answer: D

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143. Organisms without any specific shape are

A. Viruses

B. Mycoplasma

C. Bacteria

D. Cyanobacteria.

Answer: B

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144. Unicellular cyanobacteria reproduce asexually by

(a) Binary fission

(b) Fragmentation

(c) Hormogones

(d) Conjugation

A. Binary fission

B. Fragmentation

C. Hormogones

D. Conjugation.

Answer: A

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145. Hereditary cyanobacteria reproduce asexually by

(a) Single stranded DNA

(b) Double stranded DNA

(c) Single stranded RNA

(d) Double stranded RNA

A. Single stranded DNA

B. Double stranded DNA

C. Single stranded RNA

D. Double stranded RNA.

Answer: B

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146. Bacteria plasmid contains

(a) RNA

(b) RNA +Protein

(c) DNA

(d) Photosynthetic structures

A. RNA

B. RNA +Protein

C. DNA

D. Photosynthetic structures .

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

147. Heterocysts specialised for nitrogen fixation, occur in certain

A. Nostoc

B. Polysiophonia

C. Fucus

D. Ulothrix.

Answer: A

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148. Which one is a bacterial disease ?

A. Rust of Tea

B. Red rot of Sugarcane

C. Citrus canker

D. Late blight of Potato.

Answer: C

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149. Pili are appendages of

(a) Mycoplasma

(b) Bacteria

(c) Viruses

(d) Algae

A. Mycoplasma

B. Bacteria

C. Viruses

D. Algae.

Answer: B

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150. The condition of having a single flagellum at one end of a bacterium is

(a) Peritrichous

(b) Amphitrichous

(c) Lophotrichous

(d) Monotrichous

A. Peritrichous

B. Amphitrichous

C. Lophotrichous

D. Monotrichous.

Answer: D

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151. Food material can be preserved at

(a) High temperature

(b) Low temperature

(c) Osmotic temperature

(d) All the above.

A. High temperature

B. Low temperature

C. Osmotic temperature

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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152. Chemoautotrophs do not need

A. H_2S

B. Nitrite

C. Ammonium compounds

D. Sunlight.

Answer: D

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153. Genes are packaged into a bacterial chromo- some by

A. Acid proteins

B. Histones

C. Basic proteins

D. Actin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

154. Bacterial protoplasm is granular to

A. Golgisomes

B. Lysosomes

C. Ribosomes

D. Endoplamic reticulum.

Answer: C

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155. Gram (+) and Gram (-) forms of bacteria are differentible through staining with

A. Saffranin + Gentian Violet

B. Saffranin + Iodine

C. Acetocarmine + Iodine

D. Crystal Violet + Iodine.

Answer: D

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156. Plasmids is

A. Circular dsRNA

B. Circular dsDNA

C. Linear dsDNA

D. Linear dsRNA.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

157. Diphtheria is caused by

A. Poison released by living bacteria

B. Poison released by deal bacteria

C. poison released by virus

D. Excessive immune response.

Answer: A

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158. Which is a prokaryote ?

A. Rhizopus

B. Spirogyra

C. Nostoc

D. Saccharomyces.

Answer: C

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159. Two bacteria found to be very useful in genetic engineering experiments are

A. Rhizobium and Diplococcus

B. Escherichia and Agrobacterium

C. Nitrobacter and Azotobacter

D. Nitrosomonas and Klebsiella.

Answer: B

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160. A bacterium divides every 35 minutes. If a culture containing 10^5 cells/ml is grown for 175 minutes. What will be the cell concentration / ml after 175 minutes

A. 175×10^5

B. 35×10^5

C. 5×10^5

D. 32×10^5

Answer: D

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161. A few organisms are known to grow and multiply at temperatures of 100-105*C.

A. Thermophilic sulphuphur bacteria

B. Thermophilic subaerial fungi

C. Hot spring biue- green algae

D. Marine archaebacteria.

Answer: C

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162. Transfer of genetic information through transduction involves

A. Conjugation

B. Bacteriophage released from donor cell

C. Another bacterium

D. Physical contact between donor and recipient strains.

Answer: B

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163. DNA of Escherichia coli is

A. ss and circular

B. ss and linear

C. ds and linear

D. ds and circular.

Answer: D

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164. Botulism caused by Clostridium botulinum affects the

A. Spleen

B. Intestine

C. Neuromuscular junctions

D. Lymph glands.

Answer: C

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165. Nostoc has a characteristic

(a) Non-cellulosic cell wall

(b) Uniflagellate zoospore

(c) Chlorophyll e

(d) Sexual reproduction

A. Non-cellulosi cell wall

B. Uniflagellate zoospore

C. Chlorophyll e

D. Sexual reproduction.

Answer: A

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166. One of the useful activities of several bacteria is

(a) Nitrification

(b) Biogeochemical cycles

(c) Nitrogen fixation

(d) Sulphurification

A. Nitrification

B. Biogeochemical cycles

C. Nitrogen fixation

D. Sulphurification.

Answer: B

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167. Water of river Ganges remains 'pure' due to presence of

A. Bacteriophages

B. Cyanophages

C. Bacteria

D. Hydrophytes.

Answer: C

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168. Bacterial DNA is

A. Straight

B. Helical

C. Membrane bound

D. Circular and free

Answer: D

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169. Fruit, meat and milk are preserved at room temperature through the process of

(a) Pasteurisation

(b) Fridge

(c) Dehydration

(d) Vernalisation

A. Pasteurisation

B. Fridge

C. Dehydration

D. Vernalisation.

Answer: C

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170. Streptomycin is effentive against bacteria

A. Gram (+)

B. Gram (-)

C. Gram netral

D. Both Gram (+) and Gram(-).

Answer: D

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171. Bacteria can prepare food from

A. NO_3

B. N_2

C. O_2

D. Glycogen.

Answer: D

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172. Chemoautotrophs derive their energy from

A. Sun

B. Inorganic chemicals

C. Dead organisms

D. Living organisms

Answer: B

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173. The murein found in bacterial cell is

A. Protein

B. Fat

C. Organic acid

D. Sugar

Answer: D

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174. Agrobacterium tumefaciens causes

A. Wilt

B. Damping off

C. Rust

D. Crown gall.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

175. A bacterium which has been genetically modified tocontrol pollution is

A. Pseudomonas

B. Rhizobium

C. Nitrobacter

D. Nitrosomonas.

Answer: A

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176. Which is not a method of genetic recombi-nation in bacteria?

A. Transformation

B. Transduction

C. Translation

D. Conjugation.

Answer: C

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177. Single filament of Nostoc without mucilage sheath is known as

A. Mycelium

B. Trichome

C. Hypha

D. Colony.

Answer: B

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178. A bacterium having one flagella each on the opposite ends is

A. Monotrichous

B. Lophotrichous

C. Amphitrichous

D. Peritrichous.

Answer: C

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179. During conjugation, bacteria attach by means of

A. Flagella

B. Pili

C. Cilia

D. Hair.

Answer: B

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180. The 'Witches broom' of legumes is caused by a

A. Mycoplasma

B. Bacteria

C. Viruses

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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181. A parasite which becomes saprophytic in the absence of host is called

A. Obligate parasite

B. Facultative parasite

C. Obligate saprophyte

D. Facultative saprophyte.

Answer: D

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182. Bacterial cells can be stained with

A. Mercuric chloride

B. Crystal violet

C. Crystal violet+ iodine

D. Safranin.

Answer: B

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183. Nostoc is a

A. Bacteriophage

B. Beaded bacterium

C. Cyanobacterium

D. Parasite.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

184. Mucopeptide in cell wall is more in

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Gram(+) bacteria

C. Gram(-) bacteria

D. Bacteriophage.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

185. Iron bacterium is

A. Beggiotoa

B. Geobacillus

C. Thiobacillus

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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186. Bacteria obtaining energy from oxidation of inorganic substances are called

A. Chemolithotrophs

B. Chemoautotrophs

C. Photolithotrophs

D. Photo- organotrophs.

Answer: A

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187. Which one does not evolve oxygen

A. Photosynthetic bacteria

B. Blue Green algae

C. Green algae

D. Autotrophic plants.

Answer: A

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188. Peritrichous bacteria have flagella

A. At two ends

B. At one end

C. All over

D. None.

Answer: A

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189. Procaryotic genetic material is

A. Linear DNA+ histones

B. Circular DNA +histones

C. Linear DNA without histones

D. Circular DNA without histones.

Answer: D

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190. Bacterial photosynthesis differs from photosynthesis of others in

A. First product

B. Number of phases

C. Type of reductant

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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191. Halophiles grow in concentrated salt solution due to

A. Bacteriorhodopsin

B. Branched hydrocarbon chain in phospholipids

C. Active absorption

D. Accumulation of KCl.

Answer: D

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192. Plague is caused by

A. Xanthomonas

B. Yersinia//Pasteurella pestis

C. Varicell virus

D. Pseudomonas.

Answer: B

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193. Blue-green algae are

A. Eubacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Actinomycetes

D. Archaebacteria.

Answer: B

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194. Which of the following is correct about legumes?

A. They are incapable of fixing nitrogen

B. They fix nitrogen with the help of bacteria that live in their leaves

C. They fix nitrogen with the help of bacteria that live in their root

D. They fix nitrogen independent of bacteria.

Answer: C

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195. Nitrogen fixation is performed by

A. Green algae and fungi

B. Ferns and cycads

C. Legumes and cereals

D. Blue-green algae and bacteria.

Answer: D

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196. Match items of column I with thoses of column II and choose the correct combinations

	Column I		ColumnII
a	Pneumonia	(p)	Vibro cholerae
b	Citrus Canker	(q)	Mycobacterium leprae
c	Cholera	(r)	Yersinia pestis
d	Leprosy	(s)	Xanthomonas citri
		(t)	Diplococcus pneumoniae

A. a-t,b-s,c-p,d-q

B. a-t,b-q,c-s,d-q

C. a-t,b-s,c-q,d-p

D. a-t,b-q,c-p,d-s

Answer: A

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197. All bacteria have the following organelle

A. Gogi bodies

B. Mesosomes

C. Mitochondria

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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198. Common-shaped bacteria are

A. Bacilli

B. Spirilla

C. Vibros

D. Cocci

Answer: C

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

A. Obligate aerobe

B. Facultative aerobe

C. Facultative anaerobe

D. Obligate anaerobe.

Answer: D

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200. Bacterium associated with legume roots is

A. Rhizobium

B. Nostoc

C. Spirogyra

D. Clostridium.

Answer: A

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201. The most primitive of monerans are

A. Rickettsiae

B. Actinomycetes

C. Progenote

D. Archaebacteria.

Answer: D

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202. Prokaryotes possess

A. Nucleus

B. Nulcleoid

C. Nucleolus

D. Nucellus.

Answer: B

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203. Cry genes or Bt genes are obtained from:

A. Bacaillus thuringiesis

B. Escherichia coli

C. Agyrobacterium tumefaciens

D. Rhizobium leguminosarum.

Answer: A

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204. A non -legume , symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacterium is

A. Rhizobium

B. Azotobacter

C. Frankia

D. Clostridium.

Answer: C

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205. Flagella are absent in

A. Chlorophyta

B. Cyanophyta

C. Phaeophyta

D. Euglenophyta.

Answer: B

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206. Mitotic apparatus is absent in

A. Green algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Higher plants.

Answer: C

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207. Teichoic acid is present in cell wall of

A. Bacteriophage

B. Mycoplasma

C. Nostoc

D. Pneumococcus.

Answer: D

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208. Disease pneumonia is due to

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Cyanobacterium

D. Protozoan.

Answer: B

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209. Mycoplasmas are not sensitive to

A. Penicillin

B. Streptomycin

C. Erythromycin

D. Neomycin.

Answer: A

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210. In which bacterial reproduction phage is required

A. Conjugation

B. Transformation

C. Binary fission

D. Transsduction.

Answer: D

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211. Find out the correct match

A. AIDS-Bacillus anthracis

B. Syphilis -Treponema pallidum

C. Gonorrhoea-Leishmania donovanii

D. Urethritis - Entamoeba gingivalis.

Answer: B

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212. Monerans devoid of a wall are

A. Bacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Actinomycetes.

Answer: C

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213. Which one of the following vitamin can be synthesised by bacteria inside the gut?

A. A

B. C

C. D

D. K

Answer: D

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214. Multicellular fragment of a blue green alga capable of growth into new plant is

A. Hormocyst

B. Trichome

C. Trichogyne

D. Hormogonium.

Answer: D

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215. Bacteria have cell membrane made of

A. Chitin

B. Cellulose

C. Proteins and phospholipds

D. Fats.

Answer: C

216. Assertion.Cyanobacteria are photosynthetic blue-green algae with procaryotic structure.

Reason. They are green due to presence of chloroplasts.

A. both true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both wrong

Answer: C

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217. Assertion.Plasmids are single stranded extra- Chromosomal DNA

Reason. Plasmids are possessed by eukaryotic cells.

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Answer: B

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218. Bacteria that survive high salt concentration and temperatuer are

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Archaebactera

C. Eubacteria

D. Actinomycetes.

Answer: B

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219. Sambar Lake is found in

A. Gujarat

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Rajasthan

Answer: D

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220. True nucleus and mitochondria are absent in

A. Cyanophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Myxomycetes

D. Azolla.

Answer: A

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221. Procaryotic algae are

A. Phycomyceae

B. Myxophyceae

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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222. Inner wall of Gram (-) bacteria is formed of

A. Lipoprotein

B. Mucopeptide

C. Chromoprotein

D. Glycoprotein.

Answer: B

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223. Organisms found in extreme temperatures are

A. Fungi

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaebacteria.

Answer: D

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224. Organism useful in degrading organic pollutants is

A. Pseudomonas

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Chlamydia

D. Actinomycetes.

Answer: A

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225. In mycoplasma (PPLO) the plasmalemma is rich in

A. Cholesterol

B. Glycogen

C. Mycosin

D. Myosin

Answer: A

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226. Respiratory enzymes of aerobic bacteria are mainly located in

A. Mitochondra

B. Chondrioids

C. Sphearosomes

D. Phagosomes

Answer: B

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227. Some Gram-ve bacteria have peptidoglycan and an extra layer of

A. Protein

B. Lipoprotein

C. Lipoplysaccharide

D. Lipid.

Answer: C

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228. Which of the following is non-pathogenic bacteria of colon ?

A. Balantidium coli

B. Entamoeba coli

C. Enterobium vermicularis

D. Escherichia coli.

Answer: D

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229. Shape of Staphylococcus bacteria is

A. Circular

B. Oval

C. Elongated

D. Cubical.

Answer: A

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230. Genes for antibiotic resistance as found in bacteria are located on

A. Nucleiod

B. Plasmid

C. Chondrioid

D. Plastid.

Answer: B

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231. Thermal bacteria survive in

A. Hot water near 100° C

B. Hot water near 85° C

C. Hot sulphur spring near 70° C

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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232. Witches Broom of Potato Tree is caused by

A. Mycoplasma

B. Bacterium

C. Fungue

D. Virus.

Answer: A

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233. Plasmids are founds naturally in

A. Viruses

B. Chloroplasts

C. Chromosomes

D. Bacteria.

Answer: D

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234. Rod- shaped bacteria are called

A. Coccus

B. Spirillum

C. Bacillus

D. Actinomycetes.

Answer: C

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235. In which of the following will you look for Escherichia coli

A. Water

B. Soil

C. Milk

D. Human intestine.

Answer: D

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236. Salmonellla causes

A. Polio

B. T.B.

C. Tetanus

D. Typhoid

Answer: D

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237. A bacterial disease is

A. Tetanus

B. Polio

C. Filaria

D. Malaria

Answer: A

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238. Maximum number of bases in plasmids discovered so far:

A. 50 kilobase

B. 500 kilobase

C. 5000 kilobase

D. 50,000 kilobase.

Answer: B

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239. What is true for archaebacteria?

A. All photosynthetic

B. All fossils

C. All halophiles

D. Oldest living beings.

Answer: D

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240. Cyanobacteria are// Nostoc is

A. Oxygenic with nitrogenase

B. Oxygenic without nitrogenase

C. Non- oxygenic with nitrogenase

D. Non-oxygenic without nitrogenase

Answer: A

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241. Nitrogenase is found in Nostoc in the

A. Vegetative cells

B. Heterocysts

C. Both A and B

D. Only in hormogones.

Answer: B

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242. Mycoplasma causes a disease

A. Tobacco

B. Citrus canker

C. Apple fireblight

D. Little leaf disease.

Answer: D

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243. Extrachromosomal DNA of bacteria is

A. Mesosome

B. Microsome

C. Plasmid

D. Chromosome.

Answer: C

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244. R- gene present on plasmid is meant for

A. Drug resistance

B. Nitrogen fixation

C. Locomotion

D. Exchange of genetic material.

Answer: A

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245. Bacteria found in hot acidic aerobic aonditions are

A. Halophiles

B. Thermoacidophiles

C. Methanogens

D. Rickettsiae.

Answer: B

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246. Kingdom monera includes

A. Procaryotes only

B. Eucaryotes only

C. Both A and B

D. Mesocaryotes only.

Answer: A

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247. Which one is useful in prokaryotic replication ?

A. Mesosome

B. Plasmid

C. Ribosome

D. Mitochodria

Answer: A

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248. Prokaryotes differ from eukaryotes in absence of

A. DNA

B. Basic proteins

C. Histones

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

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249. Select the correct match

$A.$	Nitrosomonas	–	Nitrite to nitrate
$B.$	Thiobacillus	–	Denitrification
$C.$	Nostoc	–	Free-living nitrogen-fixer
$D.$	Azotobacter	–	Anaerobic nitrogen-fixer

A. (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv),(c)-(iii),(d)-(i)

B. (a)-(iii),(b)-(iv),(c)-(ii),(d)-(i)

C. (a)-(iv),(b)-(ii),(c)-(i),(d)-(iii)

D. (a)-(i),(b)-(ii),(c)-(iii),(d)-(iv)

Answer: B

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250. Anthrax is due to a

A. Virus

B. Bacterium

C. Fungus

D. Protozoan.

Answer: B

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251. The outermost limiting layer of a typical cell of mycoplasma is a

A. Slime

B. Mucilage

C. Cell wall

D. Cell membrane.

Answer: D

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252. Number of endospores usally produced by one bacterial cell is

A. Numerous

B. Three to four

C. Two

D. One.

Answer: D

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253. Smallest bacterium is

A. Dialister

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Bacillus

D. Spirillum.

Answer: A

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254. The prokaryotic genetic system contains :

(a) either DNA or histones

(b) neither DNA nor histones

(c) DNA and histones

(d) DNA but no histones

A. DNA and histone

B. DNA but no histone

C. Histones but no DNA

D. Neither DNA nor histones.

Answer: B

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255. Xanthomonas citri contains

A. Single polar flagellum

B. Bipolar flagella

C. Tuft of flagella

D. No flagella.

Answer: A

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256. Genetic recombination through transduction was first discovered in bacterium

A. Agrobacterum tumefaciens

B. Escherichia coli

C. Salmonella typhimurium

D. Diplococcus pneumoniae.

Answer: C

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257. What is the photosynthetic product in blue-green algae

A. Glycerophosphate

B. Glycogen like

C. Glucoside

D. Globulin.

Answer: B

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258. Which one is a prokaryotic?

A. Oscillatoria// bacteria

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Volvox

D. Chlorella

Answer: A

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259. PPLO is

A. Virus

B. Viroid

C. Mycoplasma

D. Bacteria.

Answer: C

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260. Which one is alga

A. Rhodospirillum

B. Cynobacteria

C. Purple bacteria

D. Green bacteria.

Answer: B

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261. Antony Van Leeuwenhoek was first discovered bacteria. He belongs to which country

A. France

B. Holland

C. Sweden

D. Britain.

Answer: B

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262. Which one is peritrichous?

A. vibrio

B. Bacillus typhosus

C. Spirillium

D. Nitrosomonas

Answer: B

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263. Xanthomonas citri is related to

A. Disease in Xanthium

B. Xanthophyceae

C. A virus

D. Citrus canker.

Answer: D

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264. Biogas formation is

A. Methanogens

B. Halophiles

C. Vibrio

D. Thermoacidophiles

Answer: A

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265. Antibiotics are

A. Drugs to kill viruses

B. Toxins produced by bacteria

C. Products of bacteria metabolism

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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266. Cyanobacteria of great nutritive value is

A. Gloeocapsa

B. Scytonema

C. Stigonema

D. Spirulina

Answer: D

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267. Transfer of DNA from one bacteria to another by contact is known as

A. Transformation

B. Transduction

C. Conjugation

D. Transcription.

Answer: C

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268. Heat killed S- cells alongwith live R- cells of Diplococcus pneumoniae were injected in mice

A. Mice survived and had live S- cells

B. Mice survived and had dead R-cells

C. Mice died and showed live S- cells

D. Mice died and showed live R- cells.

Answer: D

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269. Escherichia coli present in human colon is

A. Parasite

B. Commensal

C. Symbionts

D. Saprophyte.

Answer: B

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270. Peritrichous bacteria have flagella

A. At one end

B. At both ends

C. All over the body

D. Absent.

Answer: C

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271. Some blue green algae are used as biofertilisers because they can

A. Are photosynthetic

B. Have mucilage

C. Grow everywhere

D. Fix nitrogen.

Answer: D

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272. Assertion : Plasmids are single stranded extra chromosomal DNA.

Reason: Plasmids are found in Eukaryotic cells.

A. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct exaplanation

B. both true but reason not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both wrong

Answer: D

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273. Organisms which obtain energy by the oxidation of reduced inorganic compounds are called

A. Photoautotrophs

B. Saprotrophs

C. Coproheterotrophs

D. Chemoautotrophs

Answer: D

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274. Transformation experiment was first performed on which bacteria : -

A. Escherichia coli

B. Salmonlla typhimurium

C. Diplococcus pneumoniae

D. Pasteurella pestis.

Answer: B

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275. In bacteria, plasmid is

A. Extrachromosomal material

B. Main DNA

C. Non -functional DNA

D. Repetitive gene.

Answer: A

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276. Mycoplasma is

A. Unicellular eukaryote

B. Unicellular prokaryote

C. Multicellular prokaryote

D. Multicellular eukaryote.

Answer: B

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277. Type of genetic material found in bacteria is

A. RNA bound to protein

B. DNA bound to protein

C. DNA not bound to protein

D. RNA not bound to protein.

Answer: C

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278. The poisonous substances comonly produced by bacteria are known as

A. Antibiotics

B. Toxins

C. Antigens

D. Allergens.

Answer: B

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279. Antibiotics are obtained from

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Plants.

Answer: C

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280. In which kingdom would you classify the archaea and nitrogen-fixing organism, if the five-kingdom system of classification is used :

A. Plantae

B. Fungi

C. Protista

D. Monera.

Answer: D

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281. What is the disease Tetanus also known as

A. Gangrene

B. Shingles

C. Lockjaw

D. Whooping cough.

Answer: C

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282. Trachoma is caused by

A. Spirochaete

B. Chlamydia

C. Trichonympha

D. Paramaecium

Answer: B

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283. Plasmid is

A. Single stranded DNA

B. Double stranded circular DNA

C. Extrachromosomal linear DNA

D. RNA.

Answer: B

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284. Bacterial resistance to antibiotic ampicillin can be due to presence of

A. Penicillinase

B. Ampicillinase

C. Lactamase

D. Phosphotransferase.

Answer: C

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285. Heating food and water will check diseases except

A. Salmonella infection

B. Cholera

C. Hepatitis -B

D. Botulism.

Answer: C

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286. By all of the following ways bacteria become resistant to antibiotic excpet

A. Making enzyme for drug degradation

B. Developing impermeability to drug

C. Modification of drug

D. Moving away from drug.

Answer: D

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287. Bacterial endotoxin is

A. Lipopolysaccharide over the surface

B. Protein inside the cell

C. An excreted protein

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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288. Which is absent in bacteria

A. Cell wall

B. Mesosomes

C. Mitochondria

D. RNA.

Answer: C

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289. The amino acid found only in bacterial and blue - green algae is

A. Muramic acid

B. Methionine

C. Glutamic acid

D. Diaminopimelic acid

Answer: D

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290. In blue green algae, Photosynthesis occurs in

A. Cytoplasm

B. Grana

C. Nucleoid

D. Membranous lamelle.

Answer: D

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291. Bacterial pili are involved in

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Saprophytic nutrition

D. Antibiotic resistance

Answer: B

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292. Which do not give out O_2

A. Green algae

B. Blue Green algae

C. Green plants

D. Photosynthetic bacteria

Answer: D

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293. Cyanobacteria are

A. Bacteria using cyanide for nutrition

B. Coloured fungi

C. Algae having blue-green cells

D. Viruses affecting bacterial growth.

Answer: C

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294. Streptococcus is used in preparation of

A. Wine

B. Idli

C. Cheese

D. Bread.

Answer: C

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295. Which one is not matched

A. Streptomyces- Antibiotic

B. Serratia- Drug addiction

C. Rhizobium -Biofertilizer

D. Spirulina-Single cell protein.

Answer: B

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

A. Chlorella

B. Anabaena

C. Nostoc

D. Tolypotheix

Answer: B

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297. The most thoroughly studied of the known bacteria-plant interactions is the :-

A. Cyanobacterial symbiosis with some aquatic ferns

B. Nodulation in Sesbania stem

C. Gall formation by Agrobacterium

D. Growth stimulation by Phosphate bacteria.

Answer: C

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298. Iron chelating substance is produced by a growth promoting rhizobacterium

A. Rhizobium japonicum

B. Azospirillium

C. Pseudomonas putida

D. Aspergillus.

Answer: B

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299. Match the columns and find out the correct combination

	Column I		ColumnII
a	Treponema	(i)	Plague
b	Yersinia pestis	(ii)	Anthrax
c	Bacillus anthracis	(iii)	Syphilis
d	Vibro	(iv)	Cholera

A. (a)-(i),(b)-(iii),(c)-(ii),(d)-(iv)

B. (a)-(iii),(b)-(i),(c)-(ii)-,(d)-(iv)

C. (a)-(iv),(b)-(iii),(c)-(i),(d)-(ii)

D. (a)-(ii),(b)-(iii),(c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

Answer: B

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300. Bacterium Pseudomonas is useful as it can

A. Transfer genes from one plant to an other

B. Fix atmospheric nitrogen

C. Produce several antibiotics

D. Decompose a variety of organic compounds.

Answer: D

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301. Assertion: Nitrogen-fixing bacteria of legume nodules live in O_2 depleted cells.

Reason: Leghaemoglobin completely removes O_2 from the nodule cells.

A. Given below are assertion and reason point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. and both wrong

Answer: C

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302. Match the type of bacteria listed in column I with their activity given in column II. Choose the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns

	Column-I (Types of bacterial)		Column-II (Activity)
$A.$	Steptomyces	$p.$	Food poisoning
$B.$	Rhizobium	$q.$	Source of antibiotics
$C.$	Nitrosomonas	$r.$	Nirogen fixation
$D.$	Acetobacter	$s.$	Nitrification
		$t.$	Vinegar synthesis

A. a - s, b-t, c- p,d-r

B. a- t, b- p, c-r,d-s

C. a-q, b-r, c-p, d-t

D. a-q,b-r,c-s,d-t.

Answer: D

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303. What is true

A. Diatoms produce basidiospores

B. Heterocysts occur in Nostoc

C. Fronds develop in bryophytes

D. Multiciliate sperms occur in angiosperms.

Answer: B

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304. Murein is not found in the cell wall of

A. Diatoms

B. Nostoc

C. Eubacteria

D. Blue green algae.

Answer: A

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305. A non -photosynthetic aerobic nitrogen fixing soil bacterium is

A. Anabaena

B. Clostridium

C. Azotobacter

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: C

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306. Prokaryotes are characterised by

A. Absence of internal compartmentalisation

B. Absence of nucleus

C. 70S ribosomes

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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307. Bacteria involved in two -step conversion of ammonia into nitrate are

A. Azotobacter and Nitrosomonas

B. Pseudomonas and Nitrobacter

C. Azotobacter and Achromobacter

D. None

Answer: D

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308. Colourless, unicellular, cell wall bound, spherical or rod-shaped microorganism and lacking organised nucleus is called

A. Bacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Viruses.

Answer: A

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309. Nif' gene for nitrogen fixation in cereal crops like wheat jowar etc., is introduced by cloning

A. Penicillium

B. Rhizobium

C. Aspergillus

D. Streptococcus.

Answer: B

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310. Blue green algae are

A. Actinomycetes

B. Eukaryotes

C. Prokaryotes

D. Acellular.

Answer: C

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311. Antibiotics are

A. Medicines

B. Toxins

C. Plants

D. Syrups.

Answer: A

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312. Bacterial flagella is made up of

A. Amines

B. Proteins

C. Lipids

D. Carbohydrates.

Answer: B

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313. A chain of spherical bacteria is called streptococci. When spherical cocci are found in grape like irregular aggregates, they are called

A. Staphylococcus

B. Monococcus

C. Diplococcus

D. Streptococcus.

Answer: D

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314. Cyanobacteria are

A. (Autotrophs

B. Heterotrophs

C. Saprotrophs

D. Parasites.

Answer: A

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315. Match the following pairs correctly and choose the right combination

	Column-I		Column-II
A.	Escherichia coil	1.	'nif' gene
B.	Rhizobium melilotae	2.	Digests hydrocarbon of crude oil
C.	Bacillus thurigiensis	3.	Production of human insulin
D.	Pseudomonas putida	4.	Biological control of fungal disease
		5.	Bio-decomposed inserctiside

A. (a)-(iii),(b)-(i),(c)-(v),(d)-(iv)

B. (a)-(i),(b)-(ii),(c)-(iii),(d)-(iv)

C. (a)-(iii),(b)-(i),(c)-(v),(d)-(ii)

D. (a)-(ii),(b)-(i),(c)-(iii),(d)-(iv)

Answer: C

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316. The pigments phycocyanin and phycoerythrin are present in

A. Bacillariophyceae

B. Archaebacteria

C. Eubacteria

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: D

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317. Which of the following gene clusters in bacteria is responsible for nitrogen fixation ?

A. Nod,Nif,Nfx

B. Nod,Nif,Fix

C. Nod,Ndf,Nfx

D. Ndx,Nif.Fix

Answer: B

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318. Match the columns and bring out correct option of inhibitor and its effect

	Column I		ColumnII
a	Chloramphenicol	p	inhibits binding of aatRNA to ribosome
b	Erthromycin	q	inhibits interaction between tRNA and mRNA
c	Neomycin	r	Inhibits initia-tion of translation
d	Streptomycin	s	Inhibits peptidyl transferase activity
e	Tetracycline	t	Inhibits translocation of mRNA over ribosome

A. a-p,b-q,c-r,d-t,e-s

B. a-r,b-p,c-t,d-s,e-q

C. a-q,b-r,c-s,d-p,e-t

D. a-s,b-t,c-q,d-r,e-p

Answer: D

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319. Diphtheria is characterised by

A. Gum bleeding

B. Suffocation

C. Hydrophobia

D. Dehydration.

Answer: B

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320. Which of the following inhibits protein synthesis by binding to 50 S ribosome

A. Tetracycline

B. Streptomycin

C. Erythromycin

D. Penicillin.

Answer: C

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321. Nitrogen fixation is

A. $N_2 \rightarrow NH_3$

B. $N_2 \rightarrow No_3$

C. $N_2 \rightarrow$ Amino acid

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

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322. Which one does not have eukaryotic organisation ?

A. Green algae

B. Blue green algae

C. Red algae

D. Golden brown algae.

Answer: B

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323. Which one is used as a biofertiliser?

A. Nostoc

B. Funaria

C. Volvox

D. Rhizopus.

Answer: A

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324. Conversion of ammonia into nitrite and nitrate is

A. Ammonification

B. Denitrification

C. Nitrification

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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325. DNA is not associated with histones in

A. Prokaryotes

B. Eukaryotes

C. Fungi

D. Animals.

Answer: A

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326. Bacteria photosynthesis is characterised by

A. Evolution of O_2

B. Evolution of H_2

C. Evolution of CO_2

D. Non -evolution of O_2.

Answer: D

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327. What is correct about Escherichia coli and Rhizobium japonicum ?

A. E. coli Gram (-) and R. japonicun Gram (+)

B. Both Gram (+)

C. Both Gram (-)

D. E. coli Gram (+) and R. japonicun Gram (-)

Answer: C

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328. Which one protects bacteria from enzymes present in the external medium ?

A. Slime layer

B. S- layer

C. Flagella

D. Cell wall.

Answer: B

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329. Nostoc fixes nitrogen in the symbiotic association of the following

1. Alnus

2. Gunnera

3. Anthoceros

4. Casuarina.

The correct combination is

A. 1 and 2

B. 1 and 3

C. 1 and 4

D. 2 and 3.

Answer: D

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330. Which one is a nitrogen fixer?

A. Ulothrix

B. Anabaena

C. Ulva

D. Hydrodictyon.

Answer: B

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331. Which one is a bacteria disease

A. Anthrax

B. Tick fever

C. Coccidiosis

D. Rinderpest.

Answer: A

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332. Which of the following is essential for nitrogen fixation in legumes

A. Anthocyanin

B. Phycocyanin

C. Phycoerythrin

D. Leghaemoglobin.

Answer: D

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333. Prokarytes are placed in a group

A. Monera

B. Pteridophytes

C. Bryophyta

D. Angiosperms.

Answer: A

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334. Episomes (term by Jacob and Wollman) are

A. Extranuclear part of bacteria

B. Toxin producing bodies of bacteria

C. Plasmids with ability to intergrate with bacteria chromosome

D. Extranucler components with least number of genes.

Answer: C

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335. Photosynthetic pigments of bacteria are located in

A. Cytoplasm

B. Thylakoid membranes

C. Ribosomes

D. Chloroplast membrane.

Answer: B

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336. The most primitive in the following are

A. Bryophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Monocots

D. Cyanobacteria.

Answer: D

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337. Bacteria are considered as plants, because

A. Are green in colour

B. Have rigid cell wall

C. Have chlorophyll

D. Have stomata.

Answer: B

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338. Disease associated with secretion of toxin is

A. Tetanus

B. T.B.

C. Food poisoning

D. AIDS.

Answer: A

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339. Barophillic prokaryotes

A. Occur in water containing high concentration of barium hydroxide

B. Grow slowly in alkaline frozen lakes at high altitude

C. Grow and multiply in very deep marine sediments

D. Readily grow and divide in sea water enriched with soluble salt of barium.

Answer: C

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340. For retting of jute, the fermenting microbe is

A. Methanophilic bacteria

B. Butyric acid bacteria

C. Helicobacteria pylori

D. Streptococcus lactin.

Answer: B

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341. Statements regarding Frankia are correct except

A. Induction of root nodules in many plant species

B. Like Rhizobium, it infects host through root hair and induces proliferation of cortex

C. Form specialised vesicles in which nitrogenase is protected from oxygen by a chemical barrier involving triterpene hopanoids

D. Cannot fix nitrogen in free state.

Answer: D

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342. Crown gall disease in plants is caused by

A. Ti-plasmid

B. Pi-plasmid

C. Virus

D. Protozoan.

Answer: A

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343. All monerans:

A. Contain DNA and RNA

B. Are bacteria

C. Demonstrate a strand of DNA without a covering of nuclear membrane

D. All of these.

Answer: D

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344. Halophilic archaebacterium (Halobacterium salinarum) found in Great Salt Lake and Dead Sea cannot live in

A. Less then 3 M $NaCl$ concentration

B. Less than 5 M $NaCl$ concentration

C. More than 4 M `NaCl concenteation

D. More than 3 M $NaCl$ concentration.

Answer: A

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345. Curing of tea leaves is brought about by the activity of

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Viruses

D. Mycorrhiza.

Answer: B

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346. Photoautotrophic bacteria have

A. Chloroplasts

B. Grana

C. Viruses

D. Mycorrhiza.

Answer: C

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347. Which one is a prokaryote ?

A. Entamoeba

B. Saccharomyces

C. Paramecium

D. E. coli

Answer: D

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348. Assertion: Escherichia coli, Shigella sp and Salmonella sp are all responsible for diarrhoeal diseases.

Reason: Dehydration is common to all types of diarrhoeal diseases and adequate supply of fluids and electrolytes should be ensured.

A. Given below are assertion and rerason. Point out if both are ture with reason being correct eaplanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong.

Answer: B

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349. Assertion : Gram-negative bacteria do not retain the stain when washed with alcohol.

Reason : The outer face of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria contains lipopolysacharides, a part of which is integrated inot the membrane lipids.

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Answer: A

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350. In prokaryotes , chromatophores are

A. Specialised granules responsible for colouration of cells

B. Structures responsible for determining shape of the organism

C. Inclusion bodies lying free in the cells for carrying out various metabolic activites

D. Internal membrane system that may bacome extensive and complex in photosynthetic bacteria.

Answer: D

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351. When a bacterial cell possesses a flagellum on its anterior and posterior sides ,the condition is called

A. Peritrichous

B. Lophotrichous

C. Amphitrichous

D. Monotrichous.

Answer: C

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352. Alternation of generations is not found in bacterium E. coli due to lack of

A. Syngamy

B. Reduction division

C. Nucleus

D. Chromosomes.

Answer: B

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353. Cyanobacteria are useful biofertilisers in the fields of

A. Wheat

B. Maize

C. Rice

D. Sugarcane.

Answer: C

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354. Bacteria that are smallest in size are

A. Bacilli

B. Cocci

C. Spirilla

D. Vibrios.

Answer: B

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355. F- factor is related to

A. Plasmid

B. Cosmid

C. Golgi body

D. Cell wall.

Answer: A

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356. Penicillin has inhibitory effect over bacteria by

A. Destruction of nucleus

B. Inhibition of cell wall synthesis

C. Stopping entrance of antibody

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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357. Which bacterium is responsible for oxidation of nitrite to nitrate?

A. Nitrobacter

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Clostridium

D. Pseudomonas.

Answer: A

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358. Rod- shaped bacteria are called

A. Cocci

B. Bacilli

C. Spirilli

D. Vibrios

Answer: B

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359. Amphitrichous flagellation has

A. Flagella absent

B. Flagella at one end

C. Flagella at both the ends

D. Flagella all around.

Answer: C

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360. An aerobic nitrogen fixing bacterium is

A. Azotobacter

B. Chlorobium

C. Rhodospirillum

D. Clostridium.

Answer: D

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361. In bacteria cell division is

A. Amitotic

B. Mitotic

C. Meiotic

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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362. Which of the following causes abortion in ladies?

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. Chlamydia.

Answer: D

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363. During DNA replication in prokaryotes DNA is anchored

A. Chromosome

B. Ribosome

C. Nucleolus

D. Mesosome.

Answer: D

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364. Genophore term was coined by Hans Ris for

A. Genetic material of virus

B. Genetic material of fungus

C. Bacterial chromosome

D. Stalk supporting spores.

Answer: C

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365. Which of the following amino acid is present only in bacteria and BGA

A. Glycine

B. Tyrosine

C. Glutamic acid

D. Diaminopimelic acid

Answer: D

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366. A filamentous nitrogen fixing bacterium is present in root nodules of flowering plants.

A. Cicer arietinum

B. Casuarina equisetifolia

C. Cycas revoluta

D. Crotalaria juncea.

Answer: B

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367. Which one of the following statements about Mycoplasma is wrong?

A. They are called PPLO

B. They are pleomorphic

C. They are sensitive topenicillin

D. They cause diseaese in plants.

Answer: C

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368. Bacteria connected with acetogenesis is

A. Streptomonas

B. Clostridium

C. Bacillus

D. Citromonas.

Answer: D

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369. Spirulina belongs to kingdom

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Fungi.

Answer: A

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370. Cell wall of Gram (+) bacterium contains mucopolypeptide

A. $60-70\%$

B. $70-80\%$

C. $80-90\%$

D. $90-100\%$

Answer: B

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371. The incipient nucleus is present in

A. Myxophyceae

B. Chlorophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Rhodophyceae.

Answer: A

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372. A plasmid is

A. Cannot replicate

B. Shows independent assortment

C. Lies alongwith chromosome

D. Can replicate independently.

Answer: D

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373. Heterocysts occur in

A. Chlorophyceae

B. Phaeophyceae

C. Cyanophyceae//cyanobacteria//Nostoc

D. Rhodophyceae.

Answer: C

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374. Assertion . True nucleus is absent in E. coli and other prokaryotes. Reason. An undifferentiated , unorganised, fibrillar nucleus without any limiting membrane is found in prokaryotic cells.

A. both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong.

Answer: A

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375. Transduction in bacteria was discovered by

A. Lederberg and Tatum

B. Zinder and Lederberg

C. Wallace and jacob

D. Herelle and Twort.

Answer: B

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376. A compound produced by an orgainsm which inhibits the growth of another organism is

A. Antibody

B. Antiallergic

C. Affatoxin

D. Antibiotic.

Answer: D

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377. Golgi apparatus does not occur in

A. Yeast

B. Liver cells

C. Higher plants

D. Bacteria and blue green algae.

Answer: D

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378. Yield of Rice is enhanced by

A. Clostridium

B. Anabaena

C. Azolla

D. Nostoc.

Answer: C

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379. Select correct answer according to code

What is true for archaebacteria

Extreme halophiles ,extreme thermophiles, Methanogens , Occurrence of peptidoglycan in cell wall.

A. (A) 1 ,2, 3 are correct

B. (B) 1 , 2 are correct

C. (C) only one is correct

D. (D)all are correct

Answer: A

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380. Which one occurs in cell walls of Gram (+) bacteria only ?

A. Peptidoglycan

B. Lipopolysaccharide

C. Teichoic acid

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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381. Which is not characteristic of Gram (+) bacteria

A. Smooth cell wall

B. Outer membrane

C. Prominent mesosomes

D. Two rings in basal body of flagellum

Answer: B

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382. Pathogenecity of leprosy and tuberculosis is due to

A. Wax D

B. Prostaglandins

C. Cholesterol

D. Ergasterol

Answer: A

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383. Shorter generation time of E. coil compared to eukaryotes may be explained on the basis of

A. Absence of organelles

B. Presence of cell wall

C. Shape

D. Large surface// volume ratio.

Answer: D

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384. Antibiotics active against fungi are

A. Neomycin

B. Terramycin

C. Polyenes

D. Streptomycin.

Answer: C

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385. Mycoplasma is not inhibited by penicillin bacause it does not have

A. Sexual reproduction

B. Cell wall

C. Nucleus

D. Ribosomes.

Answer: B

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386. On the basis of rRNA genes, bacteria are divisible into

A. Cyanobacteria and mycoplasma

B. Actinomycetes and Mycoplasma

C. Bacteria and Archaebacteria

D. Gram (+) and Gram (-).

Answer: C

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387. Assing the following substances to cell wall, flagella, S -layer and pili of bacteria in proper sequence

(a) Glycoprotein , (b) Fimbrin//pilin

(c)Teichoic acid ,(d) Flagellin.

A. c,a,d,b

B. c,d,a,b

C. b,d,c,a

D. c,d,b,a.

Answer: B

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388. People recovering from long illness are often advised to include the alga Spirulina in their diet because it:

A. Restores intestinal microflora

B. Makes food easily digestible

C. Has antibiotic properties

D. Is rich in proteins.

Answer: D

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389. The eukaryotic flagella and bacterial flagella differ from each other in that

A. Location and functioning

B. Movement and placement

C. Microtubular organisation and functioning

D. Microtubular organisation and movement.

Answer: D

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390. Lung tuberculosis is caused by

A. Clostridium

B. Mycobacterium

C. Vibrio cholerae

D. Salmonella typhi.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

391. Which is not moneran ?

A. Mycoplasma

B. Slime Moulds

C. Archaebacteria

D. Eubacteria.

Answer: B

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392. Thermococcus, Methanococcus and Methanobacterium are

A. Bacteria whose DNA is relaxed or positively supercoiled but which has a cytoskeleton as well as motochondria

B. Bacteria that contain a cytoskeleton and ribosome

C. Archaebacteria that contain proteins homologous to eukaryotic core histones

D. Archaebacteria that lack any hisstones resembling those found in eukaryotes but whose DNA is negatively supercoiled.

Answer: D

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393. Which one is true about domain archaea?

A. They differ from both prokaryotes and eukaryotes

B. They completely differ from prokaryotes

C. They resemble eukarya in all aspects

D. They have some novel features absent in other prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

Answer: D

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394. Spirulina is rich source of

A. Minerals

B. Vitamins

C. Proteins

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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395. Bacterial cells are examples of:

A. Protistan cellls

B. Eukaryotic cells

C. Animals cells

D. Prokaryotic cells.

Answer: D

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396. Cyanobacteria are

A. Autotrophic prokaryotes with characteristic blue green pigments

B. Bacteria infecting the cyanophycean algae

C. Viruses infecting blue green algae

D. Cyanophycean members infecting bacteria.

Answer: A

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397. Symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria belong to

A. Erwinia amylovora

B. Rhizobium leguminosarum

C. Xanthomonas campestris

D. Agrobacterium tumefaciens.

Answer: B

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398. In root nodules, leghaemoglobin

A. Transports oxygen to root nodules

B. Acts as an oxygen scavanger

C. Acts as a catalyst in transamination

D. Provides energy to nitrogen fixing bacteria.

Answer: B

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399. A bacterium is capable of withstanding extreme heat dryness and toxic chemicals. This indicates that it is probably able to form

A. A thick peptidoglycan wall

B. Endospores

C. Endotoxins

D. Endogenous buds.

Answer: B

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400. Oxygenic photosynthesis occurs in

A. Chlorobium

B. Chromatium

C. Oscillatoria

D. Rhodospirillium.

Answer: C

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401. Plasmids are extrachromosomal genetic material found in :

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Algae

D. Amoeba

Answer: B

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402. Pasteurisation is carried out at

A. 30° C for 20 minutes

B. 40° C for 30 minutes

C. 30° C for 60 minutes

D. 62° C for 30 minutes.

Answer: D

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403. Teichoic acid is present in cell wall of

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Mycoplasma

C. Gram(+ve) bacteria

D. Gram(-ve) bacteria.

Answer: C

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404. In prokaryotes , mitochodria are absent Krebs cycle occurs over

A. Cytoplasm

B. Nucleoid

C. Ribosome

D. Plasma membrane.

Answer: D

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405. Which of the following statements is correct

A. All bacteria are heterotrophic

B. Bacteria are either heterophic or chemoautotrophic

C. Bacteria are either photoautrophic of chemoautrophic

D. Bacteria can also be photoautotrophic.

Answer: D

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406. Which one of the following processes results in the formation of clone of bacteria ?

A. Binary fission

B. Conjugation

C. Transduction

D. Transformation.

Answer: A

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407. Archaebacteria differ from eubacteria in

A. They have a rigid wall

B. Their cell wall lacks peptidoglycan component

C. They have 16 SRNA

D. They are very ancient.

Answer: B

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408. Botulism is due to contamination of food with

A. E. coli

B. Salmonella

C. Clostridium

D. Pseudomonas.

Answer: C

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409. One of the following is not characteristic feature of cyanobacteria

A. They form colonies

B. They are multicellular

C. They form blooms in water bodies

D. They can fix atmospheric nitrogen.

Answer: B

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410. Which of the following is not of fungal origin

A. Calvacin

B. Citric acid

C. Ergotamine

D. Tetracycline

Answer: D

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411. Which of the following is function nitrifying bacteria

A. Oxidise NH_3 to NO'_3

B. Oxidise NH_3 to NH_4^+

C. Convert NO'_3 to NH_3

D. Convert NO'_3 to N_2.

Answer: A

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412. ..... bacteria are those which use chemical energy for reduction of CO_2.

A. Photoautotrophs

B. Heterotrophs

C. Chemoautotrophs

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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413. Citrus canker is caused by

A. Xanthomonas

B. Diplococcus

C. Streptococcus

D. Micrococcus.

Answer: A

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414. What is not true of mycoplasma

A. They completely lack cell wall

B. They are the smallest living cells known

C. They can survive without oxygen

D. non pathogenic.

Answer: D

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415. Amitosis is shown by

A. Bacteria

B. Hydra

C. Euglana

D. Syllis.

Answer: A

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416. Spirulina is a

A. Fungus

B. Blue green algae

C. Pteridophyte

D. Bryophyte.

Answer: B

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417. Bacteria with group of flagella on both sides are

A. Amphitrichous

B. Cephalotrichous

C. Peritrichous

D. Lophotrichous.

Answer: A

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418. Bacteria involved in production of methane gas are

A. Actinomycetes

B. Methanogens

C. Methanotrophs

D. Cyanobacteria.

Answer: B

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419. Membrane bound organelles are absent in

A. Streptococcus

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Plasmodium

D. Saccharomyces.

Answer: A

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420. One of the free-living, anaerobic nitrogenfixer is

A. Rhodospirillum

B. Rhizobium

C. Azotobacteria

D. Beijerinckia.

Answer: A

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421. The common nitrogen-fixer in paddy fields is

A. Azospirillum

B. Oscillatoria

C. Frankia

D. Rhizobium.

Answer: A

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422. Some hyperthermophilic organisms that grow in highly acidic (pH 2) habitats belong to the two groups

A. Cyanobactria and diatoms

B. Protists and mosses

C. Liverworts and yeasts

D. Eubacteria and archaea.

Answer: D

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423. Select the correct combination of the state- ments (i-iv) regarding the characteristics of certain organisms

(1) Methanogens are Archaebacteria which produce methane in marshy areas

(ii) Nostoc is a filamentous blue-green alga which fixes atmospheric nitrogen

(iii) Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria synthesize cellulose from glucose

(iv) Mycoplasma lack a cell wall and can survive without oxygen

The correct statement are

A. b,c

B. a,b,c

C. b,c,d

D. a,b,d

Answer: D

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424. The infectious and contagious bacterial disease that affects cattle, buffaloes, horses, sheeps and goats is

A. Anthrax

B. Necrosis

C. Tick fever

D. Rinderpest.

Answer: A

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425. What is a genophore ?

A. DNA in prokaryotes

B. DNA and RNA in prokaryotes

C. DNA and proteins in prokaryotes

D. RNA in prokaryotes

Answer: B

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426. Milk bacterium is

A. Acetobacteria

B. Diplococcus

C. Lactobacillus

D. Streptobacillus.

Answer: C

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427. Which structures are found in mycoplasmas spirochaetes and rickettsias

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Ribosomes

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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428. A peculiar odour found in marshy areas and cow sheds is of gas produced by

A. Archaebacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Slime moulds

D. Mycoplasma.

Answer: A

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429. Metachromatic granules are

A. Chromatophores in skin

B. Products of insect metamorphosis

C. Inclusion bodies in bacteria

D. Found in metaphase.

Answer: C

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430. Gram(-) bacterium is

A. Streptomyces coelicolor

B. Escherichia coli

C. Ampycolatopsis orientalis

D. Bacillus subtilis.

Answer: B

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431. Select the correct match

(A) Nirosomonas - Nitrite to nitrate
(B) Thiobacillus - Denitrification
(C) Nostoc - Free-living nitrogen-fixer
(D) Azotobacter - Anaerobic nitrogen-fixer

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. a and c

D. c and d

Answer: B

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432. Mitotic stages are not observed in

A. Saccaharomyces

B. E. coli

C. Cosmarium

D. Chlorella.

Answer: B

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433. Archaebacteria live in harsh habitat like

A. Extreme salty area

B. Hot springs

C. Marshy areas

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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434. In eubacteria, a cellular component that re- sembles eukaryotic cell is

A. Ribosome

B. Cell wall

C. Plasma membrane

D. Nucleus.

Answer: C

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435. An organism used as a biofertilizer for raising soyabean crop is

A. Rhizobium

B. Notoc

C. Azotobacter

D. Azospirillum.

Answer: A

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436. Organisms called Methanogens are most abundant in a

A. Polluted stream

B. Cattle yard

C. Sulphur rock

D. Hot spring

Answer: B

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437. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group

A. Fungi

B. Monera

C. Plantae

D. Animalia.

Answer: B

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438. The shape of the cocci bacteria is

A. Rod -shaped

B. Comma -shaped

C. Spiral

D. Spherical

Answer: D

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439. Which of the following is the wall less and smallest living cell?

A. Algae

B. Bacteriophage

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycoplasma.

Answer: D

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440. Which of the following is not true for Nostoc

A. Autotrophic

B. Filamentous

C. Macroscopic

D. Prokaryotic.

Answer: C

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441. Sexual reproduction in eubacteria takes place by

A. Transformation

B. Transduction

C. Conjugation

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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442. The smallest free living organism is

A. Bacteria

B. PPLO

C. Prions

D. Viruses.

Answer: B

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443. An organism with non - cellulosic cell wall and autotrophic nutrition would belong to

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Animalia

D. Fungi.

Answer: A

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444. Blue - green algae are callled cyanobacteria because they

A. Are not green

B. Do not have nucleus

C. Do not produce gametes

D. Are as small as bacteria.(M.P.P.M.T.2012)

Answer: B

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445. Match the lists

I		II
(a)	Corynebacterium glutamicum	(1)Flexibility in shape
(b)	Halobacteium	(2)Mineralisation
(c)	Cristispira	(3)Lysine
(d)	Bacillus mycoides	(4)Gas vacuoles

A. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (A) & 5 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (B) & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (C) & 2 & 5 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (D) & 4 & 1 & 3 & 5. \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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446. Match the lists

I		II
(a)	Nitrosomonas	(1)Denitrifying bacteria
(b)	Nitrobacter	(2)Soil bacteria
(c)	Pseudomonas	(3)Nitrate bacteria
(d)	Azotobacter	(4)Nitrite bacteria

A. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (A) & 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (B) & 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (C) & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (D) & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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447. Match the lists

I		II
(a)	Syphilis	(1) Acetobacter
(b)	Pathogen of cattle	(iii) Agrobacterium
(c)	Crown gall of apple	(iii) Corynebacterium
(d)	Diphtheria	(iv) Mycobacterium

A. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (A) & iii & i & iv & ii \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (B) & v & iv & ii & iii \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} & a & b & c & d \\ (C) & v & iii & ii & i \end{matrix}$

D.
$$\begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \\ ii & iv & v & iii \end{array} (C)$$

Answer: B

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448. What is true about genetic material of a members of kingdom monera ?

A. Without histones

B. Associated with histones

C. Covered by membrane

D. It is RNA.

Answer: A

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449. Which one causes food poisoning

A. Azotobacter

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Nitrobacter

D. Clostridium botulinum.

Answer: D

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450. Blast of Rice is caused by

A. Xanthomonas

B. Pseudomonas

C. Phytophthora

D. Gibberella.

Answer: A

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451. Nucleoid is

A. Extrachromosomal genetic material

B. Nuclear material of Volvox

C. Nuclear material in bacteria

D. Extrachromosomal DNA in bacteria.

Answer: C

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452. Which specialised cell is the site for nitrogen fixation in Nostoc?

A. Hormogonia

B. Nodules

C. Akinetes

D. Heterocysts.

Answer: D

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453. The disease crown gall is caused by

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Virus

D. Bacteria

Answer: D

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454. Which of the following are likely to be present in deep sea water?

A. Saprophytic fungi

B. Archeabacteria

C. Eubacteria

D. Blue- green algae.

Answer: B

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455. Pigment- containg membrance extensions in some cyanobacteria are

A. Chromatophores

B. Heterocysts

C. Basal bodies

D. Pneumatophores.

Answer: A

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456. A plant disease which is not caused by a fungus is

A. Red rot of Sugarcane

B. lete blight of Potato

C. Black rot of crucifers

D. Brown rust of wheat.

Answer: C

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457. I. Unicellular. Colonial, filamentous, marine or terrestrial forms

II. The colonial , filamentous, marine or terrestrial forms

III. Some can fix atmospheric nitrogen in specialised cells called heterocysts

IV. They often form blooms in water bodies.

these above characters are seen in

A. Archaebacteria

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Chrysophytes

D. Dinoflagellates

Answer: B

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458. Which among the following originated first

A. Prokaryotic cell

B. Eukaryotic cell

C. Green algae

D. None of these.

Answer: A

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459. The plasmids present in the bacterial cells are

A. Circular double helical RNA molecules

B. Circular double helical DNA molecules

C. Linear double helical DNA molecules

D. Linear double helical RNA molecules.

Answer: B

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460. Beggiatoa is a

A. Chemoautotroph

B. Photoautotroph

C. Photoheterotroph

D. Chemoheterotroph.

Answer: A

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461. Trichodesmium erythraeum which gives colour to Red Sea is

A. Green alga

B. Blue- green alga

C. Red alga

D. Brown alga.

Answer: B

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462. Phototrophs and chemotrophs are defined based on their

A. Energy source

B. Requirement of organic and inorganic substances

C. Metabolism

D. Structure.

Answer: A

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463. Anoxygenic photosynthesis is characteristic of

A. Spirogyra

B. Chlamydomonas

C. Ulva

D. Rhodospirillum.

Answer: D

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464. Archaebacteria differ from eubacteria in

A. Mode of nutrition

B. Cell shape

C. Mode of Reproduction Cell

D. Membrane structure.

Answer: D

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465. The motile bacteria are also to move by

A. Flagella

B. Cilia

C. Pili

D. Fimbriae.

Answer: A

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466. The structures that help some bacteria to attach to rocks and I or host tissues are (

A. Rhizoids

B. Fimbriae

C. Mesosome

D. Holdfast.

Answer: B

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467. The organisms which lack a cell wall and can live without oxygen are

A. Thermoacidophiles

B. Methanogens

C. Archaebacteria

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: D

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468. Of the following statements which are not relevant to archaebacteria

They live in some of the most horsh habitats ,They are present in the gut of several ruminant animals

they are characterised by the presence of a rigid cell wall , They include mycoplasma

They are also referred to as blue- green algae.

A. a , b and c

B. a , c and e

C. c , d and e

D. a c and d

Answer: C

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469. They help in respiration , They help in cell wall formation

They help in DNA replication , They increase surface area of plasma membrane. They are prokaryotic structures.

A. Chromosomes

B. Ribosomes

C. Mesosomes

D. Lysosomes.

Answer: C

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470. Which part of the cell can contain N- acetylglucosamine

A. Cell envelope

B. Cell wall

C. Nucleus

D. Ribosomes.

Answer: B

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471. They can be surrounded by single layer membrane

A. Sulphur granules

B. Glycogen granules

C. Phosphate granules

D. Cyanophycean granules.

Answer: A

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472. How many basal body rings are present in gram (+)ve cells

A. 3

B. 2

C. 4

D. 5.

Answer: B

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473. The filament in bacterial flagellum can rotate by

A. 360°

B. 60°

C. 120°

D. 80°

Answer: A

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474. Which is not correctly matched

A. Azotobacter- Nitrogen fixation

B. Streptococcus thermophilus- Yogurt

C. Chlorobium - Photosynthesis

D. Streptomyces rimosus -Chloromycetin.

Answer: D

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475. I - Statement. Cyanobacteria do nitrogen fixation.

II- Explanation. All cyanobacteria possess heterocyst.

A. I and II both correct

B. I and II both wrong

C. I is correct, II is wrong

D. I is wrong , II os correct.

Answer: C

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476. Peptidoglycan (mucopeptide is found in walls of

A. Only Gram+ve bacteria

B. Both Gram+ve and -ive bacteria

C. Gram+ve bacteria and fungi

D. Bacteria and green algae.

Answer: B

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477. What type of nutrition found in purple and green sulphur bacteria

A. Photoautotrophic

B. Chemoautotrophic

C. Photoheterotrophic

D. Saprotrophic

Answer: A

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478. Match and find the correct combination

`{:(,(a),HIV,i,Ghost),(,(b),"Pilus",(ii),"Prophage"),(,(c),"Virus",(iii),"Retro viridae"),(,(d),"Lysogeny",(iv),"Donor"):}

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(ii),(c)-(iii), (d)- (iv)

B. (a)-(v),(b)-(iv),(c)-(iii), (d) -(ii)

C. (a)-(v),(b)-(iii),(c) -(ii),(d)-(i)

D. (a)-(iii),(b)-(iv),(c)-(i),(d)-(ii).

Answer: D

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479. Which one of the following coci appear as bunch of grapes under microscope

A. Streptococci

B. Diplococci

C. Staphylococci

D. Pneumococci.

Answer: C

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480. The bacterium that help in breakdown of cellulose in the rumen of cattle is

A. Clostridium

B. Lactobacillus

C. Methanobacterium

D. Escherichia.

Answer: C

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481. Azotobacter and Beijerinckia are examples of

A. Symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria

B. Asymbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria

C. Photosynthetic

D. Disease causing bacteria.

Answer: B

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482. In which bacteria lipopolysaccharide is found as the main surface antigen

A. Gram negative bacteria

B. Gram positive bacteria

C. Cyonobacteria

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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483. Archaebacteria and eubacteria have been included under the kingdom

A. Monera

B. Plantea

C. Fungi

D. Protista

Answer: A

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484. Members of which algal class impart red colour to red sea

A. Cyanophyceae

B. Rhodophyceae

C. Phaeophyceae

D. Bacillariophyceae.

Answer: A

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485. Which of the following is not a feature of the plasmids?

A. Single stranded

B. Independent replication

C. Circular structure

D. Transferable.

Answer: A

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486. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

A. Phycomycetes are also called algal fungi

B. Cyanobacteria are also called blue -green algae

C. Golden algae are also called desmids

D. Eubacteria are also called false bacteria.

Answer: D

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487. The primitive prokaryotes responsible for t~e production of biogas from the dung of rumi- nant animals, include the

A. Eubacteria

B. Halophiles

C. Thermoacidophiles

D. Methanogens.

Answer: D

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488. The primary producers of the deep-sea hydrothermal vent ecosystem are

A. Coral reels

B. Green algae

C. Chemosynthetic bacteria

D. Blue -green algae.

Answer: C

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489. Methanogens belong to

A. Slime moulds

B. Eubacteria

C. Archaebacteria

D. Dinoflagellates.

Answer: C

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490. Which of the following asts of diseases are caused by bacteria

A. Herpes and influenza

B. Cholera and tetanus

C. Typhod and small pox

D. Tetanus and mumps.

Answer: B

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491. Blue - green algae can be upto

A. $10\mu m$ long

B. $50\mu m$ long

C. $25\mu m$ long

D. 0.5- 1 mu m long

Answer: D

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492. This is not a moneran

A. Spirulina

B. Nostoc

C. Oscillatoria

D. Euglena.

Answer: D

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493. Bacterial leaf blight of rice is caused by a species of

A. Xanthomonas oryzae

B. Pseudomonas oryzae

C. Erwinia oryzae

D. Corynebacterium oryzae.

Answer: A

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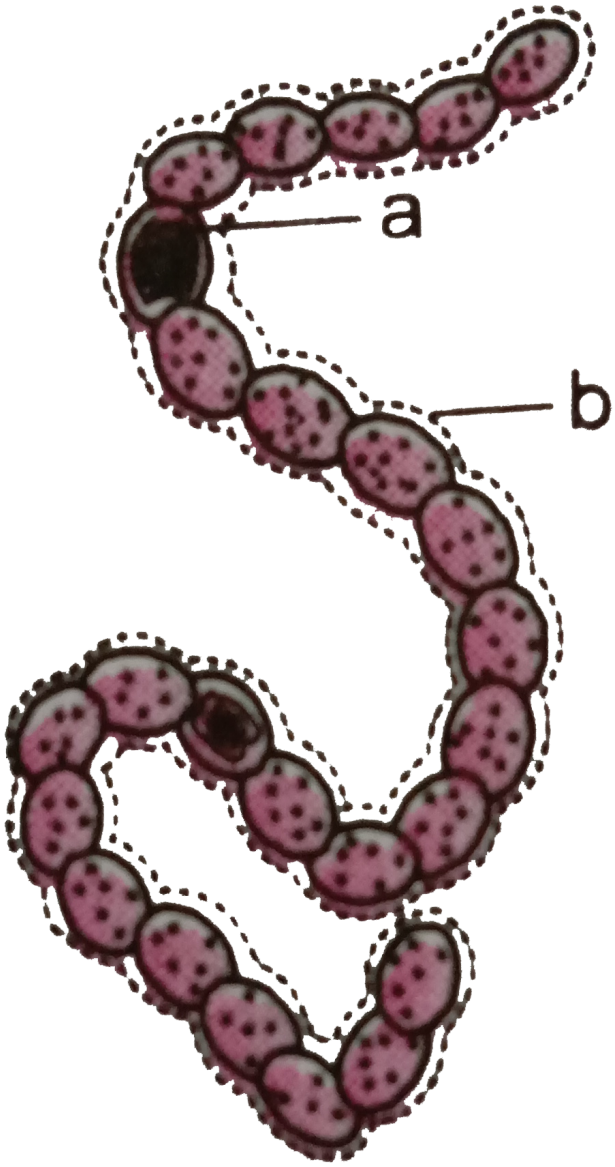
494. Identify the labelled part



A. a- heterocyst, b-mucilaginous sheath

B. a- mucilaginous sheath, b- heterocyst

C. a- heterocyst, capsid

D. a- pseudopodia, b - mucilaginous sheath.

Answer: A

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495. Assertion . Pili are tubular structures present in bacteria which help in conjugation

Reason. Formation of pili is controlled by F^+ or fertility factor.

A. both are true with reason and reason is correct explanation of assertion

B. both true but reason is but reason is not correct explanation of assertion

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B

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496. Identify the correct explanation of mesosome. It is

A. A specialised structure of prokaryotic cell formed by extension of plasma membrane into the cytoplasm

B. The middle layer of prokaryotic cell wall

C. The organelle of eukaryotic cell

D. The middle layer of eukaryotic cell wall.

Answer: A

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497. Which one is the smallest organism capable of autonomous growth and reproduction

Or

Which among the following are the smallest living cells, known without a definite cell wall, pathogenic to plants as well as animals and can survive without oxygen

A. Bacillus

B. Pseudomonas

C. Mycoplasma

D. Nostoc.

Answer: C

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498. Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions?

A. Archaebacteria

B. Eubacteria

C. Cyonobacteria

D. Mycobacteria.

Answer: A

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499. DNA replication in bacteria occurs

A. During S- phase

B. Within nucleolus

C. Prior to fission

D. Just before transcription.

Answer: C

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500. Which of the following components provides sticky character to the bacterial cell ?

A. Cell wall

B. Nuclear membrane

C. Plasma membrane

D. Glycocalyx.

Answer: D

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Check Your Grasp

1. Little leaf disease and plant yellow are caused by

A. Halobacterium

B. Mycoplasma

C. Bdellovibrios

D. Chlamydia.

Answer: B

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2. Methylobacterium causes conversion of

A. Organic matter into methane

B. Methane into methanol

C. Methane into protein

D. Methanol into protein.

Answer: a

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3. Ruminococcus is a

A. Eubacterium

B. Halophile

C. Chemolithotrophs

D. Methanogen

Answer:

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4. D- Amino acids are found in

A. Proteins

B. Glycoprpteins

C. Peptidoglycan

D. Amides.

Answer:

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5. Archaebacteria common in marshes and rice fields are

A. Methanogens

B. Halophiles

C. Thermoacidophiles

D. All the above.

Answer:

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6. Nitrite bacteria convert

A. Nitrogen to nitrite

B. Ammonia to nitrite

C. Nitrite to nitriate

D. Nitrate to nitrite

Answer: b

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7. Which is true

A. Tubulin and pilin moecules are helically arranged

B. Pilin and flagellin molecules are helically arranged

C. Tubulin , flagellin and pilin molecules are all helically arranged.

D.

Answer:

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8. Wall is two -layered in

A. Mycoplasma

B. Archaebacteria

C. Gram-(+) bacteria

D. Gram (-) bacteria.

Answer:

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9. Peptidoglycan forms many layers in the wall of

A. Gram (+) bacteria

B. Gram (-) bacteria

C. Gram neutral bacteria

D. All the above.

Answer:

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10. Porins are

A. Surface outgrowths for adhesion and conjugation

B. Cell inclusions

C. Peripheral mesosomes

D. Protein channels

Answer:

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11. Endospore resistance is due to

A. Dipicolinic acid

B. Impervious coat

C. Dehydrated protoplasm

D. All the above.

Answer:

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12. Normal conjugation frequency between F^+ and F^- Escherichia coli is

A. $1:1000$

B. $1:10,000$

C. $1:100,000$

D. $1:10.$

Answer:

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13. Gas gangrene is caused by

A. Streptococcus pyrogenes

B. Treponema pallidum

C. Clostridium perfringens

D. Salmonella dublin,

Answer:

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14. Cytophaga and Cellulomonas are involved in

A. Biogas production

B. Spoilage of textiles

C. Curing of Tea and Tobacco

D. Cheese manufacture.

Answer:

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15. Chromoplasm is part of protoplast in

A. Actinomycetes

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Myxobacteria

D. Eubacteria.

Answer:

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16. Mosquito larvae can be prevented to grow in ponds//rice fields by inoculating them with

A. Microcystis

B. Aphanizomenon

C. Oscillatoria

D. Aulosira.

Answer:

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17. α granules of cyanobacterial cell contains

A. Cyanophycean starch

B. Polyphosphate

C. Cyanophycin

D. Lipid globules.

Answer:

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18. Phycoerythrin// pfycocyanin present in blue- green algae are

A. A type of chlorophyll

B. Carotenoid

C. Phycobilin

D. Anthocyanin.

Answer:

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19. VFDF is produced by

A. Lingbya

B. Microcystis

C. Aulosira

D. Tolypothrix.

Answer:

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20. Nitrogen fixing organism in the nodules of Trifolium alexandrinum is

A. Oscillatoria

B. Lingbya

C. Aulosira

D. Nostoc.

Answer:

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