



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

### BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Sorrie 4236 species of animals were recognised by Linnaeus in his book

A. Systema Naturae

B. Systema Philosophie

C. Systema Plantarum

D. Species Plantarum

**Answer: A**



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2. It is estimated that the extinct species of animals may outnumber the living species of animals by:

1. 50-100 times

2. 10 times

3. 20 times

4. 10-20 times

A. 50-100 times

B. 10 times

C. 20 times

D. 10-20 times

**Answer: A**



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3. The first person who used structural likeness as basis of classification and made systematics as a scientific discipline was:

1. John Ray

2. Lamarck

3. Carl von Linnaeus

4. Theophrastus

A. John Ray

B. Lamarck

C. Carl von Linnaeus

D. Theophrastus

**Answer: A**



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**4. Phylogeny refers to**

- A. taxonomy of organisms
- B. evolutionary classification
- C. evolutionary history
- D. modern classification

**Answer: C**



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5. Who divided animals into Anaima (animals with no red blood e.g., invertebrates) and Enaima (animals with red blood e.g., vertebrates) ?

A. Aristotle

B. Linnaeus

C. Lamarck

D. John Ray

**Answer: A**



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**6.** The foundation of modern classification was laid in a book of Linnaeus entitled

A. Genera Plantarum

B. Species Plantarum

C. Systema Naturae

## D. Philosophica Botanica

**Answer: C**



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7. Linnaeus sexual system of classification of plants on the basis of number and arrangement of stamens and carpels/morphology of floral parts is

A. artificial



B. natural

C. phylogentic

D. partly natural and partly artificial

**Answer: A**



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**8.** Phylogenetic evidence can not be given by

A. morphology

B. biogeography

C. physiology

D. Embryology

**Answer: A**



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**9.** First phylogenetic system of plant classification was given by :-

A. Eichler

B. Whittaker

C. Takhtajan

D. Engler and Prantl

**Answer: D**



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10. Two kingdom system of classification/artificial sexual system of classification was proposed by a Swedish Biologist

A. 1.Linnaeus

B. 2.Pliny the elder

C. 3.Leeuwenhoek

D. 4.Aristotle

**Answer: A**



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**11. Decomposers belong to kingdom**

A. 1.Monera and Protista

B. 2.Protista and Fungi (Mycota)

C. 3.Monera, Protista and Fungi

D. 4.Protista, Fungi and Animalia

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Three kingdom system of classification was proposed by

A. 1.Haeckel

B. 2.Linnaeus

C. 3.Stanier

D. 4.Copeland

**Answer: A**



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**13.** Four kingdom system of classification was given by

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Copeland

D. Whittaker

**Answer: C**



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**14.** Engler and Prantl published a phylogenetic system in monograph

A. *Species plantarum*

B. Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien (The Natural Plant Families)

C. Origin of species

D. Historia Plantarum

**Answer: B**



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**15.** In Whittaker's five kingdom system of classification, eukaryotes are placed in



A. three kingdoms

B. two kingdoms

C. four kingdoms

D. all the five kingdoms

**Answer: C**



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**16.** In which year, Robert H. Whittaker an American taxonomist, proposed his five kingdom system of classification ?

A. 1965

B. 1969

C. 1972

D. 1989

**Answer: B**



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**17.** The entities not included in any of the five kingdoms of Whittaker, are

A. viruses and virusoids

B. bacteriophages

C. viroids and prions

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**18.** To which kingdom of Whittaker, producers belong ?

A. Protista only

B. Protista and Plantae both

C. Protista and Monera and Plantae

D. All the five kingdoms.

**Answer: C**



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**19. Multicellular producers belong to kingdom**

A. Protista

B. Protista and Plantae

C. Plantae

D. Plantae and Mycota

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Haeckel kept Bacteria, Algae, Fungi and Protozoans in kingdom

A. Plantae

B. Protista

C. Protista and plantae

D. Animalia

**Answer: B**



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21. Copeland and Stanier (1956) in their four kingdom system, placed prokaryotes in kingdom

A. Monera (Mycota)

B. Protoctista (Protista)

C. Metaphyta

D. Metazoa

**Answer: A**



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**22.** An ideal evolutionary classification is not possible because:

1. an organism shows both advanced and

primitive characters

2. evolution occurs in many directions

3. fossil ancestry is not fully explored

4. all of the above.

A. an organism shows both advanced and  
primitive characters

B. evolution occurs in many directions

C. fossil ancestry is not fully explored

D. all of the above.

**Answer: D**







**23.** The five kingdoms of Whittaker arranged in evolutionary manner are

A. Monera - Protista - Animalia - Plantae -

Mycota

B. Monera - Protista - Fungi - Animalia -

Plantae

C. Monera - Protista - Plantae - Fungi -

Animalia

D. Monera - Mycota - Protista - Plantae -

Animalia

**Answer: C**



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**24.** ICZN/ICBN does not apply to

A. viruses

B. plants

C. animals

D. bacteria

**Answer: A**



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**25.** Natural systems of classification are good for practical purposes. Who did propose natural classification of plants ?

A. Linnaeus

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Engler and Prantl

D. Oswald Tippo

**Answer: B**



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**26.** Classification based on maximum morphological characters and form relationships (similarities and dissimilarities) is called

A. phylogenetic

B. natural

C. artificial

D. ancient

**Answer: B**



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**27. Artificial system is based on**

A. one or two morphological characters

B. few characters

C. several characters

D. synthetic characters

**Answer: A**



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**28.** Carl Woese (1990) divided these six kingdoms into three domains on the basis of sequence of

A. r-RNA genes

B. m-RNA genes

C. nitrogen bases in DNA

D. amino acids in protein

**Answer: A**



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**29.** A taxonomic group comprised of members of similar kingdoms is called

A. Domain

B. Division

C. Grade

D. Deme

**Answer: A**



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**30.** What is true in the latest classification of biological kingdoms proposed by Whittaker ?



A. Eukaryotes are assigned to four of the five kingdoms.

B. Fungi are multicellular eukaryotic osmotrophs

C. Viruses are not assigned to any kingdoms

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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31. The book written by Theophrastus is

A. 1. *Historium Plantarum*

B. 2. *Historia Botane*

C. 3. *Botane*

D. 4. *Systema Naturae*

**Answer: A**



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**32.** Which of the following shows maximum diversity?

A. Plantae

B. Animalia

C. Monerans

D. Protistans

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Term Systematics was coined by Linnaeus for his book *Systema Naturae*. It includes

- A. diversity of organisms
- B. taxonomy and phylogeny
- C. both (1) and (2)
- D. none of the above

**Answer: C**



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**34.** Interchangeable terms are:

1. Taxon and Category
2. Taxonomy and Systematics
3. Species and Subspecies
4. Genus and Species

A. Taxon and Category

B. Taxonomy and Systematics

C. Species and Subspecies

D. Genus and Species

**Answer: B**



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**35.** Who wrote 'Historia Generalis Plantarum' that has 3 volumes and description of 18600 plants?

- A. John Ray, an English Naturalist
- B. Hutchinson, an English Taxonomist
- C. Ernst Haeckel, a German Naturalist
- D. Linnaeus, a Swedish Biologist

**Answer: A**



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**36.** To which kingdom of Whittaker, producers belong ?

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Mycota

**Answer: B**



37. Super kingdom is

A. obligate category

B. taxon

C. intermediate category

D. category

**Answer: C**





**38.** Term new systematics was introduced by

A. Julian Huxley

B. de Candolle

C. Lamarck

D. Carolus Linnaeus

**Answer: A**



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39. New systematics based on genetic interrelationship is

A. 1.Chemotaxonomy

B. 2.Cytotaxonomy

C. 3.Numerical Taxonomy

D. 4.Experimental Taxonomy

**Answer: D**



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**40.** Term Systematics was coined by Linnaeus for his book *Systema Naturae*. It includes

- A. 1. Identification, Nomenclature, Classification
- B. 2. Relationships among organisms
- C. 3. Diversity of organisms
- D. 4. All of the above.

**Answer: D**



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**41.** What is the name of the book written by Aristotle?

1. Historia Animalium
2. Systema Naturae
3. Philosophie Zoologique
4. Historia Naturelle

- A. Historia Animalium
- B. Systema Naturae
- C. Philosophie Zoologique
- D. Historia Naturelle

**Answer: A**



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**42. Which taxon has suffix -ales ?**

A. Family

B. Class

C. Genus

D. Order

**Answer: D**



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**43.** On the basis of nucleoid/karyon, viruses should be included in

- A. Prokaryotes
- B. Progenote
- C. Protovirus
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



44. The book *Genera plantarum* was written by

A. Bessey

B. Engler and Prantl

C. Carolus linnaeus

D. Hutchinson

**Answer: C**



**45.** The scientific name of dog is correctly written as

A. canis tamiliaris

B. canis familiaris

C. Canis familiaris

D. Canis Familiaris

**Answer: D**



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**46.** The outlook of classical systematics is embodied in

- A. Typological species concept
- B. Biological species concept
- C. Cladistics Species concept
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**47. Father of Indian systematic botany**

A. Father H. Santapau

B. Birbal Sahni

C. S.R. Kashyap

D. M.S. Swaminathan

**Answer: A**



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**48.** Which of the following is a domain ?

1. Archaea

2. Bacteria

3. Eukarya

4. All of these

A. Archaea

B. Bacteria

C. Eukarya

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**49.** The Suffix, - phyta indicates

A. family

B. class

C. order

D. division

**Answer: D**



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50. In Whittaker's five kingdom classification, unicellular, eukaryotic, aquatic organisms constitute

A. 1.Monera

B. 2.Protista

C. 3.Animalia

D. 4.Plantae

**Answer: B**



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**51. Thallophyta includes**

1. Algae, Fungi, Bacteria and Lichens

2. Algae and Fungi

3. Fungi and Bacteria

4. Algae, Fungi and Lichens

A. Algae, Fungi, Bacteria and Lichens

B. Algae and Fungi

C. Fungi and Bacteria

D. Algae, Fungi and Lichens

**Answer: A**



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**52.** One angiosperm species is becoming extinct every day in India is the concept of

1. Whittaker
2. Bentham and Hooker
3. Hutchinson
4. Swaminathan

**A. Whittaker**

B. Bentham and Hooker

C. Hutchinson

D. Swaminathan

**Answer: D**



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**53.** In Whittaker's phylogenetic classification, slime moulds belong to

1. Fungi

2. Protista



3. Monera

4. Animalia

A. Fungi

B. Protista

C. Monera

D. Animalia

**Answer: B**



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54. All are taxonomists except

A. 1.Linnaeus

B. 2.Duthie

C. 3.Swaminathan

D. 4.Father Santapau

**Answer: C**



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55. In five kingdom system the main basis of classification is

A. 1.structure of nucleus

B. 2.mode of nutrition

C. 3.structure of cell wall

D. 4.asexual reproduction

**Answer: B**



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56. When using a cladistic approach to systematics, which of the following is considered most important for classification

- A. shared primitive characters
- B. analogous primitive characters
- C. the degree of evolutionary divergence
- D. shared derived characters

**Answer: D**



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57. In five-kingdom classification system, the kingdom that includes, the blue-green algae, nitrogen-fixing bacteria and methanogenic archaeobacteria is

1. Plantae

2. Fungi

3. Protista

4. Monera

A. Plantae

B. Fungi

C. Protista

D. Monera

**Answer: D**



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**58.** Which one the following is common to both prokaryotes and eukaryotes

1. Mitotic apparatus
2. Histones
3. Mitochondria
4. Genetic code

A. Mitotic apparatus

B. Histones

C. Mitochondria

D. Genetic code

**Answer: D**



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

1. morphology

2. anatomy

3. taxonomy

4. systematics

A. morphology

B. anatomy

C. taxonomy

D. systematics

**Answer: D**



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**60.** Inter-breeding animals belong to the same

A. genus

B. family

C. species

D. order

**Answer: C**



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**61.** Family is placed between

- A. 1. order and genus
- B. 2. genus and species
- C. 3. class and order
- D. 4. phylum and class

**Answer: A**



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**62.** Which one of the following is not a correct statement?

- A. 1.A museum has collection of photographs of plants and animals
- B. 2.Key is a taxonomic aid for identification of specimens
- C. 3.Herbarium houses dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens
- D. 4.Botanical gardens have collection of living plants for reference

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Nomenclature is governed by certain universal rules. Which one of the following is contrary to the rules of nomenclature

A. The first word in a biological name represents the genus name, and the second is a specific epithet

B. The names are written in Latin and are italicised

C. When written by hand, the names are to be underlined

D. Biological names can be written in any language

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Smallest free living organism is

A. Virus

B. Viroid

C. Mycoplasma

D. Prions

**Answer: C**



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**65.** Structurally a complete mature virus particle outside the host is called

A. Vira

B. Virus

C. Virion

D. Viroid

**Answer: C**



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**66. TMV has**

A. dsDNA + Protein

B. ssRNA + Protein

C. ssDNA + Protein

D. dsRNA + Protein

**Answer: B**



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**67.** Chemically viruses are

A. carbohydrates

B. glycoproteins

C. lipopolysaccharides



D. nucleoproteins

**Answer: D**



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**68.** All viruses are entirely

A. obligate parasites

B. obligate saprophyte

C. facultative parasites

D. non livings

**Answer: A**



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**69.** TMV was first virus to be purified and crystallised by an american microbiologist in 1935 for which Nobel Prize was awarded to him in 1946. He was

A. W. M. Stanley

B. Peyton Rous

C. Sumner

D. Andre Lwoff

**Answer: A**



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**70. Mycoplasma differs from viruses in**

A. lacking cell wall

B. occurring in nature

C. filterable through Chamberland's

bacteria proof filters

D. having both DNA and RNA

**Answer: D**



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71. Which of the following parasites is nonliving outside the host but becomes living on entering it?

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. PPLO

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**72.** Virus was first discovered/the first virus  
TMV was discovered by a Russian botanist in  
1892. He was

A. 1.Dmitri Ivanovsky

B. 2.M. W. Beijerinck

C. 3.Charles

D. 4.Adolf Mayer

**Answer: A**



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**73.** The concept of Contagium vivum fluidum for viruses was given by

A. Ivanovsky

B. Pasteur

C. Beijerinck

D. Twort

**Answer: C**



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**74.** The term virus was coined by

A. Pasteur

B. Beijerinck

C. Ee/use

D. Mayer

**Answer: A**



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**75.** Who is considered to be the father of virology

A. Ivanowski

B. Stanley



C. Beijerinck

D. Pasteur

**Answer: B**



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**76. What is absent in viruses**

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Proteins and enzymes

## D. Cytoplasm & membranes

**Answer: D**



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**77.** Out of the following, which do not show tissue culture do not grow invitro

A. 1.Viruses

B. 2.E. coli

C. 3.PPLO

## D. 4.Bacteroids

**Answer: A**



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**78.** According to Regression Hypothesis, viruses might have originated from

A. Algae

B. Bacteria

C. Blue green algae

## D. Plasmids

**Answer: B**



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**79.** The latest view about the origin of viruses is that viruses

A. arise from nucleic acid and proteins in sea water

B. arise from bacteria by loss of cell wall

C. arise from archaeobacteria

D. arise from plasmid/episome as free genes.

**Answer: D**



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**80.** All viruses are essentially made up of

A. RNA + proteins

B. RNA or DNA+ proteins

C. RNA + non-histone proteins

D. nucleic acids and proteins

**Answer: B**



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**81. Which of the following is not a virus ?**

A. Cyanophage

B. T-phage

C. E. coli

D.  $\phi \times 174$

**Answer: C**



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**82.** If a virus does not find its host, it

A. disintegrates

B. grows and divide

C. exists as inert particle for a longer  
period

D. it undergoes mutation for adaptation

**Answer: C**



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**83.** Viruses cannot multiply of their own or be grown in vitro on artificial medium because they

A. are dead

B. donot have sex organs and gametes



C. lack genetic material

D. lack cellular machinery to use their own  
genetic material

**Answer: D**



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**84.** Choose the correct statement

A. 1. AIDS day is celebrated on 1 December

B. 2. Influenza virus has ssRNA

C. 3.ssDNA of  $\phi \times 174$  is called plus strand

D. 4.All of the above.

**Answer: D**



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**85.** The protein coat of virus is called

A. 1.prion

B. 2.capsomere

C. 3.capsid

D. 4.mantle/envelope

**Answer: C**



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**86.** An enzyme found at the tip of tail of bacteriophages is

A. protease

B. lysozyme

C. replicase

D. reverse transcriptase

**Answer: B**



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**87.** The term bacteriophage was coined by

A. de Herelle

B. Twort

C. Stanley

D. Ivanowski

**Answer: A**



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**88.** DNA in bacteriophages is double stranded (ds) and linear and lies in

A. head

B. tail

C. head and tail both

D. tail tube

**Answer: A**



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**89.** In agar plate medium having bacteriophages and bacteria, there are clear transparent areas around the growth of bacteria. These areas are called

A. holes

B. transparencies

C. plaques

D. hot spots

**Answer: C**



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**90.** On the basis of host attacked viruses are classified into

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

**Answer: B**



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**91.** The bacteriophages are alike (similar) to fungi in that

A. both have DNA as genetic material

B. both have RNA as genetic material

C. both show same type of reproduction



D. cell wall composition in both is same

**Answer: A**



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**92. A phage is**

A. 1. bacteria to be killed by a virus

B. 2.virus which kills bacteria/fungi/algae

C. 3.an association of copy DNA of

retrovirus with host chromosome

D. 4.a stage of division of virus inside host  
cell

**Answer: B**



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**93. Mycophages are**

- A. 1.viruses of myxo bacteria
- B. 2.viruses attacking mycoplasma
- C. 3.viruses attacking algae

D. 4.viruses killing fungi

**Answer: D**



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**94.** Bacteriophage is

- A. killer of virus
- B. killer of bacteria
- C. killer of monerans
- D. eater of bacteria

**Answer: C**



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**95. One of these is a plant virus ?**

A. TMV

B. HIV

C. Retrovirus

D. SV 40

**Answer: A**



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**96.** Genes of TMV are

A. ds DNA

B. polydeoxyribonucleotides

C. ss RNA

D. polyribonucleotides

**Answer: D**



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97. Viruses are haploid having only one genome. Which group of viruses is diploid and have two genomes ?

A. 1.retro viruses

B. 2.reoviruses

C. 3.riboviruses

D. 4.zoophages.

**Answer: A**



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98. Hershey and Chase used which virus to prove that DNA is genetic material and infective part of virus?

A. 1)  $T_2$  phage

B. 2) E. coli

C. 3) TMV

D. 4)  $T_4$  phage

**Answer: A**



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99. A retrovirus on injecting its RNA into host cell starts synthesing a single (-)ve strand of DNA which is called

- A. cDNA
- B. sDNA (synthetic DNA)
- C. r-DNA (reverse DNA)
- D. reverse RNA

**Answer: A**







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**100.** Double stranded DNA as genetic material is found in some plant viruses like

A. TMV

B. Potato virus X and Y

C. Banana bunchy top virus

D. Cauliflower and Dahlia mosaic virus

**Answer: D**



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101. ss (single stranded) DNA was first reported by Fiers and Sinsheimer in

A.  $\phi \times 174$

B. phage  $\phi\beta$

C. coliphage  $\phi 6$

D. Rous Sarcoma virus

**Answer: A**



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**102.** Who was awarded Nobel Prize in 1980 for determining the sequence of nucleotides of genes in a virus ?

A. Tonegawa

B. Bishop and Varmus

C. Gamow

D. Frederick Sanger

**Answer: D**



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**103.** The most mutable virus is

A. HIV

B. Chicken Pox virus

C. Influenza virus

D. Dengue virus

**Answer: A**



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**104.** RNA containing viruses are called

A. ribocubica

B. ribobinala

C. ribovira

D. deoxyvira

**Answer: C**



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**105.** Genetic material in some animal viruses like influenza virus, polio virus, measles virus and HIV is

A. ssRNA

B. ssDNA

C. dsDNA

D. dsRNA

**Answer: A**



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**106.** Which of the following is a genetic vector?

A. plasmid

B. phage  $\lambda$

C. cosmid

D. all of these

**Answer: D**



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107. Bacteriophage  $T_2$  contains

A. ds DNA

B. ss DNA

C. ss RNA

D. ds RNA

**Answer: A**



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**108.** Which enzyme is required for the synthesis of DNA from RNA

- A. RNA polymerase
- B. RNA helicase
- C. Reverse transcriptase
- D. DNA polymerase

**Answer: C**



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**109.** Reverse transcriptase and reverse transcription was first reported in RSV (Rous Sarcoma virus) by

A. Temin and Baltimore

B. Hershey and Chase

C. Delbruck and Luria

D. Jacob and Monod

**Answer: A**



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**110.** Retroviruses are also called

A. RNA-RNA viruses

B. DNA-RNA viruses

C. DNA-DNA viruses

D. RNA-DNA viruses

**Answer: D**



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**111.** In RSV, the flow of information is

A. central dogma reverse

B. RNA  $\rightarrow$  DNA  $\rightarrow$  RNA  $\rightarrow$  protein

C. both (1) and (2) are correct.

D. both are wrong

**Answer: C**



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**112.** Which of the following viruses is capable of synthesizing RNA over RNA

A. HIV

B. TMV

C.  $\phi \times 174$  phage

D. tumour virus

**Answer: B**



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**113.** In retroviruses, genetic material is

A. 1.RNA

B. 2.DNA

C. 3.DNA~ RNA

D. 4.genes on nucleo protein complexes

**Answer: A**



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**114.** Prions are viruses that have only

A. protein coat and no nucleic acid

B. core of nucleic acid

C. lipoprotein coat

D. few genes

**Answer: A**



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**115.** The disease associated with prions

A. kuru (laughing death)

B. mad cow disease and scrapie of goat  
and sheep

C. Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (CJD) of man

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**116.** Prions are composed largely of

A. ssRNA

B. Prp-protein

C. ssDNA



D. Prp-lipoprotem

**Answer: B**



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**117.** The Nobel Prize of 1997 went to \_\_\_ for the study of prions (the causal agents of scrapie and CJD).

A. Gajdusek

B. Prusiner

C. Dulbecco

D. Bishop & Varmus

**Answer: B**



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**118.** Viroids discovered by Diener (1971) are infectious agents and cause diseases in plants only. They differ from viruses in being

A. naked ssDNA molecules without protein coat

B. naked ssRNA molecule of 250-400 nucleotides without protein coat

C. naked DNA packaged with viral genome

D. satellite DNA packaged with viral genome

**Answer: B**



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**119.** RNA particles causing symptoms like that of a viral disease are known as

A. virion

B. phages

C. viroids

D. viruses

**Answer: C**



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**120. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)**

disease is related to which human disease ?

A. Kala azar

B. Parkinson's-disease

C. Cruetzfeldt-Jakob disease

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**121.** Which of the following is plant viral disease?

A. Tristeza (root rot) of Citrus

B. Banana bunchy top

C. Yellow vein mosaic of Bhindi

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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122. AIDS was first reported in

A. Russia

B. India

C. Bangla Desh

D. USA

**Answer: D**



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**123.** Mumps (inflammation of parotid salivary gland) is a

- A. fungal disease
- B. autoimmune disorder
- C. viral disease
- D. no disease

**Answer: C**



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124. Potato tuber spindle disease is caused by

A. virus

B. viroid

C. prion

D. satellite virus

**Answer: B**



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125. All are neurotropic (involving central nervous system) viral diseases except

A. Rabies

B. poliomyelitis

C. Encephalitis

D. Herpes simplex

**Answer: D**



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**126.** Common cold, the most contagious disease is due to

A. rhino and adeno viruses

B. rubella virus

C. varicella virus

D. SV 40 virus

**Answer: A**



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127. Which one is not a viral disease of animals ?

A. Ranikhet

B. Foot and mouth disease

C. Distemper

D. Psittacosis

**Answer: D**



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**128.** Who cultured the virus (Polio virus) for the first time in human cells

A. Enders

B. Stanley

C. Takahashi

D. Pasteur

**Answer: A**



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**129.** Potato leaf roll and Papaya leaf curl are due to

A. mycoplasma

B. virus

C. bacteria

D. viroids

**Answer: B**



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**130.** HIV/oncogenic viruses/retroviruses are dangerous and cause disorder in

A. multiplicative stage

B. single stranded cDNA stage

C. RNA state

D. Provirus state

**Answer: D**



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**131.** The virus replicated in arthropod, which is its intermediate host and then goes to its permanent host, which is vertebrate, is called

A. Papova virus

B. Reo virus

C. Adenovirus

D. Parvovirus

**Answer: B**



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**132.** Retroviruses are implicated as a cause of cancer in man because they

A. carry genes for reverse transcriptase

B. carry ssRNA in their genomes

C. may carry protooncogenes in their genomes

D. may carry viral oncogenes in their genomes

**Answer: D**



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**133.** Viruses are not affected by antibiotics because

- A. they have no metabolism of their own
- B. they have no cytoplasm and genetic material
- C. they are nonliving entities
- D. they are obligate superparasites

**Answer: A**



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**134.** Name the group of viruses causing dengue fever and yellow fever.

- A. arboviruses
- B. adenoviruses
- C. flaviviruses
- D. both (1) and (3)

**Answer: D**



**135.** Dengue (the break-bone fever) is spread by

- A. Culex mosquito
- B. Male Anopheles mosquito
- C. Anopheles
- D. Female Aedes mosquito

**Answer: D**



**136.** Which method is followed for virus elimination in plants

- A. Antibiotic spray
- B. Virucidal treatment
- C. Shoot tip culture
- D. Root apex culture

**Answer: C**



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**137.** The immunological protein particles which restrict viral reinfection by not joining viral mRNA to ribosome of host cells, once animals have been infected by virus, is

A. aflatoxin

B. antibody

C. interferon

D. intron

**Answer: C**



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**138.** If a person shows production of interferons in his body, the chances are that he has got an infection of  
or

The disease due to which maximum death in children occur is

A. typhoid

B. measles

C. tetanus

D. malaria

**Answer: B**



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**139.** Interferon is

- A. antiviral glycoprotein
- B. antibacterial glycoprotein
- C. antiviral lipoprotein
- D. antiviral lipopolysaccharide



**Answer: A**



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**140.** Interferon (IFN) was discovered by Issacs and Lindemann. Their action

- A. is on host protein
- B. lacks specificity
- C. is only on specific virus
- D. is only on cancer cells

**Answer: B**



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**141.** AIDS is characterised by

A. reduction in number of killer T cells

B. failure of immune system

C. reduction in number of helper  $T_4$

lymphocytes to less than 200/ml blood

D. interferon fails to be formed

**Answer: C**



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**142.** Which pair of the disease is viral ?

1. Polio and measles
2. Rabies and mumps
3. AIDS and influenza
4. All of the above

A. Polio and measles

B. Rabies and mumps

C. AIDS and influenza

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**143.** Vaccination against smallpox was developed by:

A. Edward Jenner

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Alexander Flemming

D. Robert Koch

**Answer: A**



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**144.** Now-a-days Polio vaccine is delivered

A. orally

B. intravenously

C. intradermally

D. intramuscularly

**Answer: A**



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**145.** Which of the following diseases caused by virus, is transmitted by mosquito ?

A. Typhus

B. Rocky mountain fever

C. Yellow fever

D. Filariasis

**Answer: C**



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**146.** Viral diseases have no cure because

- A. viruses have no cell wall
- B. they multiply repeatedly in host cell
- C. they do not act as antigen
- D. they do not have cytoplasm

**Answer: B**



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**147.** Most RNA containing viruses carry a gene for an enzyme that uses viral RNA as a template in the synthesis of more viral RNA.

This enzyme is

- A. RNA replicase
- B. Viral nuclease
- C. RNA polymerase



## D. Reverse transcriptase

**Answer: A**



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**148.** Which of the following viral diseases showed its deadly out burst in China in 2003 ?

- A. Severe acute respiratory syndrome.
- B. Severe combined immuno deficiency.
- C. Anthrax

D. Hepatitis

**Answer: A**



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**149. SARS**

A. is infection of Asthma

B. caused by variant of common cold  
corona virus

C. caused by variant of pneumonia bacteria

D. affects non vegetarians faster than vegetarians

**Answer: B**



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**150.** Vertical transmission of virus in human is through

A. 1.sperms of father

B. 2.placenta of mother

C. 3.both (1) & (2)

D. 4.none of these

**Answer: B**



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**151.** Dog distemper is a disease carried by a

A. bacterium

B. viroid

C. prion

D. virus

**Answer: D**



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**152.** A virus differs from a bacterium as its contains

A. a cell wall

B. cytosol

C. DNA as genetic material

D. DNA or RNA as genetic material with no  
ribosome

**Answer: D**



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