



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

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

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. Hutchinson

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. Linnaeus
- B. Pliny the elder
- C. Leeuwenhoek
- D. Aristotle

Answer: A



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11. Decomposers belong to kingdom

A. Monera and Protista

B. Protista and Fungi (Mycota)

C. Monera, Protista and Fungi

D. Protista, Fungi and Animalia

Answer: C



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12. Three kingdom system of classification was proposed by

A. Haeckel

B. Linnaeus

C. Stanier

D. 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 mongraph

A. Species plantarum

B. Die Naturlichen Pflazen familien

C. Origin of species

D. Phylogeny of flowering Plants

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. Heackel 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

B. Prototista (Protista)

C. Metaphyta

D. Metazoa

Answer: A



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22. An ideal evolutionary classification is not possible because

- 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



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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. Six kingdom classification was suggested by Gray and Doolittle (1982) and 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. *Historium Plantarum*

B. *Historia Botane*

C. *Botane*

D. *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 used by Linnaeus. 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

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. In Whittaker's classification, which kingdom is main producer ?

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Plantae

D. Mycota

Answer: B



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37. Kingdom is

A. obligate category

B. taxon

C. intermediate category

D. category

Answer: C



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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. Chemotaxonomy

B. Cytotaxonomy

C. Numerical Taxonomy

D. Experimental Taxonomy

Answer: D



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

A. Identification,

Nomenclature,

Classification

B. Relationships among organisms

C. Diversity of organisms

D. All of the above.

Answer: D



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

- 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



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44. The book *Genera plantarum* was written by

A. Bessey

B. Engler and Prantl

C. Carolus linnaeus

D. Hutchinson

Answer: C



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45. The scientific name of dog is correctly written as

A. canis tamiliaris

B. can is familiaris

C. Canis tamiliaris

D. Canis Familiaris

Answer: D



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46. The outlook of classical systematics is embodied in

A. Typological concept

B. Biological concept

C. 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 ?

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. Monera

B. Protista

C. Animalia

D. Plantae

Answer: B



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51. Thallophyta includes

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

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

A. Fungi

B. Protista

C. Monera

D. Animalia

Answer: B



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54. All are taxonomists except

A. Linnaeus

B. Duthie

C. Swaminathan

D. Father Santapau

Answer: C



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

- A. structure of nucleus
- B. mode of nutrition
- C. structure of cell wall
- D. 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

A. Plantae

B. Fungi

C. Protista

D. Monera

Answer: D



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

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

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. order and genus

B. genus and species

C. class and order

D. phylum and class

Answer: A



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

- A. A museum has collection of photographs of plants and animals
- B. Key is a taxonomic aid for identification of specimens
- C. Herbarium houses dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens
- D. 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. Dmitrii Ivanowski

B. M. W. Beijerinck

C. Charles Darwin

D. Adolf Mayer

Answer: A



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

A. Ivanowski

B. Pasteur

C. Beijerinck

D. Twort

Answer: C



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74. The term virus was coined by

A. Pasteur

B. Beijerinck

C. Leewenhoek

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 and do not grow invitro

A. Viruses

B. E. coli

C. PPLO

D. 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. AIDS day is celebrated on 1 December

B. Influenza virus has ssRNA

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

D. All of the above.

Answer: D



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85. The protein coat of virus is called

A. prion

B. capsomere

C. capsid

D. 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. 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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89. On the basis of host attacked viruses are classified into

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

Answer: B



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90. 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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91. A phage is

A. bacteria to be killed by a virus

B. virus which kills bacteria/fungi/algae

C. an association of copy DNA of retrovirus

with host chromosome

D. a stage of division of virus inside host cell

Answer: B



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92. Mycophages are

A. viruses of myxo bacteria

B. viruses attacking mycoplasma

C. viruses attacking algae

D. viruses killing fungi

Answer: D



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93. Bacteriophage is

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

Answer: C



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94. One of these is a plant virus ?

A. TMV

B. HIV

C. Retrovirus

D. SV 40

Answer: A



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95. Genes of TMV are

A. ds DNA

B. polydeoxyribonucleotides

C. ss RNA

D. polyribonucleotides

Answer: D



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

A. retro viruses

B. reoviruses

C. riboviruses

D. zoophages.

Answer: A



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

A. T_2 phage

B. E. coli

C. TMV

D. T_4 phage

Answer: A



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98. 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



99. 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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100. The most mutable virus is

- A. HIV
- B. Chicken Pox virus
- C. Influenza virus
- D. Dengue virus

Answer: A



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101. RNA containing viruses are called

A. ribocubica

B. ribobinala

C. ribovira

D. deoxyvira

Answer: C



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102. 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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103. Which of the following is a genetic vector?

A. plasmid

B. phage λ

C. cosmid

D. all of these

Answer: D



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104. Bacteriophage T_2 contains

A. ds DNA

B. ss DNA

C. ss RNA

D. ds RNA

Answer: A



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105. The enzyme needed for the production of cDNA from RNA is

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

Answer: C



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106. 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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107. 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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108. 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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109. In retroviruses, genetic material is

A. RNA

B. DNA

C. DNA~ RNA

D. genes on nucleo protein complexes

Answer: A



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110. 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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111. 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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112. Prions are composed largely of

A. ssRNA

B. Prp-protein

C. ssDNA

D. Prp-lipoprotem

Answer: B



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113. 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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114. 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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115. 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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116. 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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117. 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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118. AIDS was first reported in

A. Africa

B. India

C. Bangla Desh

D. USA

Answer: D



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119. 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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120. Potato tuber spindle disease is caused by

A. virus

B. viroid

C. prion

D. satellite virus

Answer: B



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121. 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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122. 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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123. 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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124. Potato leaf roll and Papaya leaf curl are due to

A. mycoplasma

B. virus

C. bacteria

D. viroids

Answer: B



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125. 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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126. 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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127. 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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128. Name the group of viruses causing dengue fever and yellow fever.

A. arboviruses

B. adenoviruses

C. flaviviruses

D. both (1) and (3)

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: D



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130. 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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131. 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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132. 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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133. Interferon is

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

Answer: A



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134. 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



135. 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



136. Which pair of the disease is viral ?

- A. Polio and measles
- B. Rabies and mumps
- C. AIDS and influenza
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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137. Vaccination against smallpox was developed by:

- A. Edward Jenner
- B. Louis Pasteur
- C. Alexander Flemming
- D. Robert Koch

Answer: A



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138. Now-a-days Polio vaccine is delivered

A. orally

B. intravenously

C. intradermally

D. intramuscularly

Answer: A



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139. 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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140. 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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141. 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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142. 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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143. 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



144. Vertical transmission of virus in human is through

- A. sperms of father
- B. placenta of mother
- C. both (1) & (2)
- D. none of these

Answer: B



145. Dog distemper is a disease carried by a

A. bacterium

B. viroid

C. prion

D. virus

Answer: D



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146. 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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