



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

LIVING WORLD

Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved

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

A. Possess their own metabolic system

B. They are facultative parasites

C. They contain DNA or RNA

D. Enzyme are present

Answer: C



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2. Identify the incorrect statement about the Gram positive bacteria

A. Teichoic acid absent

B. High percentage of peptidoglycan is found
in cell wall

C. Cell wall is single layered

D. Lipopolysaccharide is present in cell wall

Answer: A



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3. Identify the Archaeobacterium

A. Acetobacter

B. Erwinia

C. Treponema

D. Methanobacterium

Answer: D



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4. The correct statement regarding Blue green algae is

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

Answer: A



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5. Identify the correctly matched pair

- A. Actinomycete - Late blight

B. Mycoplasma - Lumpy jaw

C. Bacteria - Crown gall

D. Fungi - Sandal spike

Answer: C



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6. Differentiate homoimerous and heteromorous lichens.



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7. Write the distinguishing features of monera.



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



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9. Briefly discuss on five kingdom classification.

Add a note on merits and demerits.



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10. Give a general account on lichens.



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Additional Questions Solved Multiple Choice Questions

1. Earth was formed _____ billion years ago.

A. 3.3

B. 5.6

C. 4.6

D. 5.9

Answer: C



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2. According to Mora et al., in 2011 , the number of estimated species on Earth is

A. 8.7 million

B. 9.7 million

C. 7.7 million

D. 9.7 billion

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following is NOT a prokaryote?

A. Bacteria

B. Blue green algae

C. Oedogonium

D. Nostoc

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following organism undergoes regeneration?

A. Spirogyra

B. Planaria

C. Yeast

D. Apergillus

Answer: B



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5. Vaccination for small pox was discovered by_____

A. W.M. Stanley

B. Adolf Mayer

C. Robert Koch

D. Edward Jenner

Answer: D



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6. Who coined the term 'Bacteriophage' ?

A. F.W. Twort

B. d'Herelle

C. Ivanowsky

D. Robert Gallo

Answer: B



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7. The size of TMV is

A. $300 \times 20mm$

B. $300 \times 200\mu m$

C. $300 \times 20nm$

D. $300 \times 20\text{\AA}$

Answer: C



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8. One nanometer equals to metres.

A. 10^{-9}

B. 10^{-6}

C. 10^{-5}

D. 10^{-12}

Answer: A



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9. Enumerate the living and non-living characters of viruses.

A. Undergoes mutation

B. Host-specific

C. Crystallized

D. Irritability

Answer: C



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10. According to David Baltimore, the viruses are classified into classes.

A. 6

B. 5

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: C



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11. Identify the criteria not used in classifying viruses by Baltimore

A. ss (or) ds

B. use of RT

C. capsid

D. sense or antisense

Answer: C



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12. Viruses with *dsRNA* is

- A. Toga viruses
- B. Retro viruses
- C. Reo viruses
- D. Rhabdo viruses

Answer: C



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13. Which of the plant virus contains DNA as genome ?

- A. Tobacco mosaic virus
- B. Cauliflower mosaic virus
- C. Sugercane mosaic virus
- D. Cucumber mosaic virue

Answer: B



14. Parvo viruses have

A. ss DNA

B. ds DNA

C. ss RNA

D. ds RNA

Answer: A



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15. TMV has a molecular weight of _____ Daltons.

A. 39×10^{-6}

B. 39×10^{-6}

C. 39×10^9

D. 39×10^{-9}

Answer: A



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16. TMV has approximately ____ capsomeres.

A. 3120

B. 1203

C. 2130

D. 3021

Answer: C



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17. The empty protein coat left outside after penetration is

A. host

B. ghost

C. capsid

D. capsomeres

Answer: B



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18. The genome of viroid is

- A. linear ssRNA
- B. dumb-bell shaped ssRNA
- C. circular ssRNA
- D. linear dsRNA

Answer: C



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19. Viroids were discovered by

A. Ivanowsky

B. Robert Gallo

C. Diener

D. d'Herelle

Answer: C



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20. Mad cow disease is caused by_____

A. viroids

B. virusoids

C. prions

D. viruses

Answer: C



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21. Match the following :

1.	Adenoviruses	a.	+ sense ssRNA -RT
2.	Retro viruses	b.	dsRNA
3.	Reo virus	c.	dsDNA
4.	Parvo virus	d.	+ sense ssDNA

A. 1- d, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - c

B. 1- c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b

C. 1 - c, 2 - a , 3 - b , 4 - d

D. 1- d, 2 - a , 3 - b , 4 - c

Answer: C



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22. Identify the correct sequence regarding lytic cycle of viruses.

(A) Penetration (B) Adsorption (C) Assembly
(D) Synthesis

A. BADC

B. CABD

C. BDAC

D. ADBC

Answer: A



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23. Mycophages infect

A. blue green algae

B. bacteria

C. fungi

D. cyanbacteria

Answer: C



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24. Rice tungro is caused by

A. fungi

B. bacteria

C. mycoplasma

D. viruses

Answer: D



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25. Father of Botany

A. Aristotle

B. Theophrastus

C. Lederberg

D. Whittaker

Answer: B



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26. Three kingdom classification was proposed by

A. Copeland

B. Theophrastus

C. Linnaeus

D. Haeckel

Answer: D



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27. Which is not a part of five kingdom classification ?

A. Viruses

B. Monera

C. Protista

D. Mycoplasma

Answer: A



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28. Six kingdom classification was proposed by

.....

A. Haeckel

B. Copeland

C. Woese

D. Cavalier-Smith

Answer: D



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29. Ruggerio et al., in 2015 proposed
kingdom classification.

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: C



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30.is a new kingdom in seven kingdom classification.

A. Eubacteria

B. Plantae

C. Chromista

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: C



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31. Actinomycetes comes under kingdom.

A. fungi

B. chromista

C. monera

D. protista

Answer: C



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32. The sourness of curd is due to

A. acetic acid

B. galactic acid

C. lactic acid

D. lactone

Answer: C



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33. Founder of modern Bacteriology _____

A. Aristotle

B. Robert Koch

C. Pasteur

D. Linnaeus

Answer: B



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34. The term bacterium was coined by

A. Stanley

B. Ehrenberg

C. Gram

D. Koch

Answer: B



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35. Plasmids were discovered by

A. Ehrenberg

B. H.Bergy

C. Joshua Lederberg

D. Koch

Answer: C



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36. Genophore is seen in

A. Amoeba

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Euglena

Answer: B



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37. Number of domains of life are there according to Carl Woese

A. 3

B. 2

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: A



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38. Which is not a component of bacterial cell ?

A. Mesosomes

B. Glycocalyx

C. Polysomes

D. Histones

Answer: D



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39. The most abundant polypeptide in bacterial cell wall is

A. chitin

B. amylopectin

C. porin

D. pectin

Answer: C



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40. Extra chromosomal element in bacterial cells are

A. plasmids

B. mesosomes

C. histones

D. genophores

Answer: A



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41. Bacteriocins are found in

A. genophore

B. plasmids

C. nucleoids

D. mesosomes

Answer: B



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42. Colour revealed by Gram positive bacteria after Gram staining is

A. red

B. indigo

C. dark violet

D. blue

Answer: C



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43. How many number of basal body rings seen in the flagella of Gram negative bacteria ?

A. 2

B. 9

C. 4

D. 1

Answer: C



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44. Capnophilic bacteria requirefor growth .

A. O_2

B. CO

C. CO_2

D. O_3

Answer: C



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45. The pigment present in green sulphur bacteria is

- A. bacterioviridin
- B. bacteriochlorophyll
- C. chlorophyll a
- D. xanthophyll

Answer: B



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46. The hydrogen donor of purple sulphur bacteria is

A. H_2S

B. thiosulphate

C. ethanol

D. acetic acid

Answer: B



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47. Campylobacter is a

- A. obligate aerobe
- B. obligate anaerobe
- C. capnophilic
- D. aerobe

Answer: C



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48. Mycobacterium is a

A. parasite

B. symbiont

C. saprophyte

D. free-living

Answer: A



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49. Which of the most common mode of asexual reproduction in bacteria ?

A. Endospore formation

B. Fission

C. Budding

D. Conidia

Answer: B



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50.are thick resting spores.

A. Aplanospores

B. Endospores

C. Conidia

D. Zoospores

Answer: B



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51. In which of the following method genetic recombination does not occur ?

A. Generalised transduction

B. Conjugation

C. Transformation

D. Fission

Answer: D



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52. During conjugation in bacteria, which of the following is transferred from donor to recipient cell?

A. R factor

B. F factor

C. Ti factor

D. Ri factor

Answer: B



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53. Griffith used.....for his experiment.

A. rat

B. rabbit

C. mice

D. monkey

Answer: C



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54. Transformation in bacteria was demonstrated by

A. Lederberg

B. Zinder

C. Edward

D. Griffith

Answer: D



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55. Lederberg studied transduction in
bacterium.

A. *Diplococcus pneumoniae*

B. Streptococcus

C. Salmonella typhimurium

D. Escherichia coli

Answer: C



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56. Bacteria used in the curing of tea is.....

A. Mycrococcus candisans

B. Escherichia coli

C. *Acetobacter aceti*

D. *Streptococcus lactis*

Answer: A



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57. Syphilis is caused by.....

A. *Mycococcus candidans*

B. *Treponema pallidum*

C. *Yersinia pestis*

D. *Mycobacterium leprae*

Answer: B



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58. Methanobacterium is.....

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Malobacteria

C. Eubacteria

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: D



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59. is NOT a phycobiont in lichens.

A. Gloeocapsa

B. Dermacarpa

C. Scytonema

D. Nostoc

Answer: B



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60. Red sea is red colour due to.....

- A. Dermacarpa sps.
- B. Trichodesmium sps.
- C. Scytonema sps.
- D. Gloeocapsa spa.

Answer: B



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61. Filamentous trichome is the the plant body of.....

A. Chroomoccus

B. Gloeocapsa

C. Nostoc

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: C



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62. Stromatolites are the colonies of cyanobacteria bind with.....

- A. calcium carbonate
- B. calcium hydroxide
- C. magnesium sulphate
- D. calcium silicate.

Answer: A



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63. _____ is found in coralloid roots of *Cycas*.

A. *Gloeocapsa*

B. *Scytonema*

C. *Nostoc*

D. *Azolla*

Answer: C



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64. *Myxophyceae* refers to

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Archaeobacteria

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: D



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65.is used in single cell protein.

A. Spirulina

B. Azolla

C. Dermacarpa

D. Nostoc

Answer: A



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66. is a pleomorphic organism .

A. Fungi

B. Mycoplasma

C. Bacteria

D. Algae

Answer: B



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67. Pleuropneumonia is caused by

A. bacteria

B. Fungi

C. mycoplasma

D. viruses

Answer: C



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68.is also called as Ray fungi.

A. Basidiomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. Actinomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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69. Earthy odour of soil after rain is due to

.....

- A. Basidiomycetes
- B. Ascomycetes
- C. Actinomycetes
- D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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70. Viruses that attack blue green algae are called as

A. Mycophages

B. Phycophages

C. Cyanophage

D. Bacteriophages

Answer: C



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71. Cell membrane of Archaeobacteria has

- A. glycine and isopropyl ethers
- B. glycerol and isobutyl ethers
- C. glycerol and isopropyl ethers
- D. cellulose and isobutyl ethers

Answer: C



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72. Which is a true bacteria ?

- A. Halobacterium
- B. Thermoplasma
- C. Methanobacterium
- D. Azotobacter

Answer: D



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73. Study of fungus is called as

A. phycology

B. mycology

C. algology

D. biology

Answer: B



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74. Who is considered as the founder of mycology ?

A. K.C. Mehta

B. G.C Ainsworth

C. P.A. Micheli

D. T.S. Sadasivan

Answer: C



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75. Asexual phase of fungi is called as

A. telomorph

B. holomorph

C. metamorph

D. anamorph

Answer: D



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76. In which mycelium, the hyphae are arranged loosely?

- A. Prosenchyma
- B. Plectenchyma
- C. Pseudoparenchyma
- D. Arenchyma

Answer: A



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77. Number of nuclei in coenocytic mycelium

.....

A. 2

B. many

C. nil

D. 9

Answer: B



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78. Thallospores are produced by

A. Aspergillus

B. Erysiphe

C. Saccharomyces

D. Fusarium

Answer: B



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79. In Agaricus,type of sexual reproduction occurs.

A. spermatization

B. somatogamy

C. oogamy

D. isogamy

Answer: B



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80. Albugo belongs to

- A. oomycetes
- B. zygomycetes
- C. ascomycetes
- D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: A



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81. Fungi growing on dung is called as

A. Mold fungus

B. Saprophytes

C. Capnophilous

D. Coprophilous

Answer: D



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82. Coprophilous belongs togroup.

A. Basidiomycetes

B. Ascomycetes

C. zygomycetes

D. oomycetes

Answer: C



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83. Which of the following is a coprophilous fungi ?

A. Albugo

B. Entomophthora

C. Rhizopus

D. Pilobolus

Answer: D



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84. Cup fungus belongs to

A. zygomycetes

B. oomycetes

C. ascomycetes

D. actinomyces

Answer: C



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85. Which group of fungus is called as Sac fungi ?

A. Deuteromycetes

B. Zygomycetes

C. ascomycetes

D. oomycetes

Answer: C



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86. Number of ascospores in an asci is

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer: D



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87. Shape of perithecium is

A. cup shaped

B. flask shaped

C. completely closed

D. open type

Answer: B



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88. Are called as Club fungi.

A. Ascomycetes

B. zygomycetes

C. Basidiomycetes

D. Deuteromycetes

Answer: C



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89. Parasexual cycle is observed in

- A. Basidiomycetes
- B. zygomycetes
- C. deuteromycetes
- D. ascomycetes

Answer: C



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90. Which is called as imperfect fungi ?

- A. Basidiomycetes
- B. zygomycetes
- C. deuteromycetes
- D. ascomycetes

Answer: C



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91. In basidiomycetes, clamp connections are formed to maintain Condition.

A. monokaryotic

B. coenocytic

C. dikaryotic

D. zygotic

Answer: C



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92. is a single celled fungus used in dairy industry.

A. Volvariella

B. Agaricus

C. Penicillin

D. Yeast

Answer: D



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93. Ergot alkaloids are produced by

- A. *Penicillium notatum*
- B. *Acremonium chrysogenum*
- C. *Claviceps purpurea*
- D. *Penicillium griseofulvum*

Answer: C



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94. Kojic acid is produced by

.....

A. *Aspergillus terreus*

B. *Aspergillus niger*

C. *Aspergillus oryzae*

D. *agaricus bisporus*

Answer: C



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95. infest dried foods and produce carcinogenic toxin.

- A. *Aspergillus flavus*
- B. *Amanita verna*
- C. *Amanita phalloides*
- D. *Rhizopus*

Answer: A



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96. Rust of wheat is produced by

A. *Albugo candida*

B. *Puccinia graminis tritici*

C. *Candida albicans*

D. *Colletotrichum* sps

Answer: B



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97. VAM is a type of

- A. Endomycorrhiza
- B. Ectomycorrhiza
- C. Ectendomycorrhiza
- D. Endectomycorrhiza

Answer: A



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98. Algal partner of lichen is

A. phycobiont

B. phytobiont

C. mycobiont

D. both (a) & (c)

Answer: A



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99. Asexual reproduction by Soredia is seen in

..... .

A. fungi

B. lichen

C. mycorrhiza

D. algae

Answer: B



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100. Saxicolous lichen grow on.....

A. ground

B. bark

C. wood

D. rock

Answer: D



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101. In leprose form of lichen distinct layer is absent.

A. fungal

B. algal

C. both

D. none

Answer: A



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102.are used as pollution indicators.

A. Algae

B. Lichen

C. fungi

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: B



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103. Acid is obtained from lichen acting as antibiotics

A. Alginic

B. Acetic

C. Oxalic

D. Usnic

Answer: D



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Additional Questions Solved Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate plant growth from animal growth.



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2. Define growth.



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3. Growth of living thing is an intrinsic property - Justify.



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4. Define reproduction and mention its types.



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5. What is metabolism ? Mention its types.



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6. What do you mean by 'consciousness'?



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7. List out few attributes of living organism.



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8. Define cyclosis.



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9. How will you define viruses?



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10. Mention the size of bacteriophage and tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) .



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11. Classify viruses based on nature of nucleic acid with example.



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12. Distinguish between Deoxy viruses and Ribo viruses with example.



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13. Write the constituents of virions.



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14. What are capsomeres?



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



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



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17. What do you understand by "pinning" of phage?



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18. What is a prophage?



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19. When does a prophage enters lytic cycle?



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



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21. What are viroids ?



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22. Name any two disease caused by viroids.



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23. What are virusoids?



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24. Who discovered viroids and virusoids. ?



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25. Name the causative organism for mad cow disease.



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26. What does cyanophages mean? Who reported it?



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27. Name any two disease caused by Prions.



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28. What are mycophages? Who first reported it ?



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29. Expand the following acronyms : (a) SARS and (b) AIDS.





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30. Name the two groups of animals according to Aristotle.



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31. What are the drawbacks of Linnaeus classification?



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32. Name the viruses which are employed as potential insecticides.



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33. Who proposed five kingdom classification?
Mention the five kingdoms.



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34. List out the criteria undertaken for Whittaker's classification.



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35. Write any two demerits of Five Kingdom classification.



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36. Who proposed six kingdom classification?
Mention the kingdom.



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37. How milk is changed into curd, if a few drops of curd is added to it? What is the reason for its sourness ?



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38. Define bacteria and bacteriology.



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39. What is Porin? How it helps the bacteria ?





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40. List out the cytoplasmic inclusions of bacterial cell.



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41. Define Genophore.



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42. Write the chemical composition of bacterial cell wall .



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43. What are polysomes?



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44. What are Pili ?



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45. What are capnophilic bacteria?



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46. Distinguish between Photolithotrophs and Photoorganotrophs.



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47. The hydrogen donor of purple sulphur bacteria is



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48. Name the bacterial pigment of green sulphur bacteria and purple sulphur bacteria.



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49. What are endospores? Give examples.



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50. Mention the various ways by which genetic recombination occurs.



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51. Name the eminent persons who demonstrated the conjugation process.



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52. What is transformation? Name the bacteriologist who described it.



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53. Which organism and bacterial species was used in Griffith's transformation experiment?



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54. List out the asexual modes of reproduction of bacteria.



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55. Who discovered transduction ? Define it.



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56. Name any two bacterial species and the antibiotic produced by them.



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57. How bacteria helps in vinegar production?



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58. Name any two ammonifying bacteria.



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59. What do you mean by retting of fibres?



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60. Name any two plant disease caused by the bacteria and mention the host.



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61. List out the Animal diseases caused by Bacteria.



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62. List out some Human diseases caused by Bacteria.



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63. What are Archaeobacteria?



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64. How stromatolites are formed ?



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65. What is the reason for the colour of Red Sea ?



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66. Mention the cyanobacteria leading endophytic relation with Cycas roots.



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67. Define Cyanobacteria.



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68. Blue green algae can also be called as myxophyceae. How?



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69. Define mycoplasma.



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70. Name few plant disease caused by mycoplasma.



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71. Draw and label the structure of mycoplasma.



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



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73. When and by whom the penicillin was discovered ?



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74. Define Fungi.



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75. Define mycology. Who is the founder of mycology?



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76. Name few eminent Mycologists.



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77. With example define coenocytic mycelium.



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78. What is plectenchyma?



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79. Distinguish between anamorph and telomorph.



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80. What is holomorph?



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81. What is planogametic copulation?



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82. List out the asexual spores produced by fungus.



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83. What are coprophilic fungi?



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84. Ascomycetes are called sac fungi. Give reason.



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85. Name the four types of ascocarps produced by ascomycetes



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86. Why are club fungi so called?



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87. Name the special structures in deuteromycetes that produces conidia.



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88. Deuteromycetes are imperfect fungi -
Justify.



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89. List out the antibiotics produced by fungi.



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90. Name some toxins produced by fungi.



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91. Name 2 fungal species employed as Biopesticides.



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92. Name few fungal diseases in plants.



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93. Name few fungal diseases in Humans.



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94. What re mycorrhiza ?



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95. What are 3 types of mycorrhiza ?



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96. What is a Lichen?



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97. What do the terms phycobiont and mycobiont signify?



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98. How symbiotic relationship is executed in mycorrhiza ?



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99. Classify lichens based on morphology.



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100. Differentiate homoimerous and heteromerous lichens.



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101. Define ascolichen and basidiolichen.



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102. _____ are considered as pollution indicators.



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103. Classify lichens based on habitat.



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Additional Questions Solved Short Answer Type Questions

1. distinguish between prokaryotes and eukaryotes.



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2. Mention the different modes of asexual reproduction.



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3. Describe homeostasis.



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



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5. State the 3 types of viral symmetry,



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6. Enumerate the living and non-living characters of viruses.



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7. Name any one RNA animal virus and DNA plant virus.



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8. What are the symptoms of Tobacco Mosaic Disease?



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9. Wat are bacteriophages ? Where can we find it ?



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10. Sequencely mention the types of lytic cycle.



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11. Why do we need the classification of organisms ?



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12. Write any two merits of Five Kingdom classification.



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13. Who is called as founder of modern bacteriology ? Mention his contribution?



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14. Draw Amphitrichous, Lophotrichous and Peritrichous flagellation in bacteria.



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15. What are the three layers of bacterial cell?



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16. What is a capsule? Mention its role.



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17. What are plasmids? How it helps the bacteria?



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18. Classify plasmides based on function.



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19. What are mesosomes?





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20. How Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria react on Gram staining process?



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21. Name the three components of gram negative cell wall.



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22. What are Magnetosomes?



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23. Write notes on binary fission in animals.



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24. How do archaebacteria thrive at extreme temperatures and against lytic agents ?



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25. Name few members of cyanobacteria which act as phycobiont in lichen thalli.



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26. Describe in brief about Actinomycetes.



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27. Mention few antibiotics produced by Streptomyces group of fungi.



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28. Explain in brief about the plant body of fungi?



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29. Point out the steps involved in sexual reproduction of fungi.



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30. Differentiate between Anisogamy and Oogamy with an example of fungus.



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31. Define Spermatization.



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32. Draw a simple diagram showing the budding of yeast.





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33. Write a simple note on Oomycetes.



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34. Given a brief account on fungal food.



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35. List out the importance of mycorrhiza.





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36. How symbiotic relationship is executed in mycorrhiza ?



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Additional Questions Solved Long Answer Type Questions

1. Define metabolism. List out the difference between the types of metabolism.



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



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3. Enumerate the living and non-living characters of viruses.



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4. Describe the structure of Tobacco Mosaic Virus.



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



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6. Give an account of viral genome.





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7. Explain the structure of T_4 bacteriophage with the labelled diagram.



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8. Give a concise account on virulent cycle (or)
Explain Lytic cycle of a phage.



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9. Explain the lysogenic multiplication of phages.



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10. Draw a tabular column and compare the characters of five kingdoms.



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11. List out the general characters of bacteria.



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12. Draw a neat diagram of ultra structure of a bacterial cell.



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13. Write in detail about Plasmids.



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14. Describe the structure of Gram positive and Gram negative bacterial cell wall using diagram.



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15. Differentiate Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria.



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16. Give an account on respiration types of bacteria.



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17. Explain the mode of nutrition in bacteria.



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18. Describe the process of transformation.



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19. Define Conjugation.



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20. Write in detail about transduction and its types.



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21. Discuss the role of bacteria in Industries.



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22. Explain the role of bacteria in antibiotic production and medicines.



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23. Discuss the role of bacteria in soil fertility.



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24. List out the salient features of Cyanobacteria.



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25. Explain the various types of asexual reproduction in fungi.



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26. Explain the various types of asexual reproduction in fungi.



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27. Give the salient features of the class Zygomycetes.



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28. Write down the salient features of Ascomycetes.



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29. List out the salient features of Basidiomycetes.



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30. Compare the characters of different type of Mycorrhiza.



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31. List out the beneficial aspects of lichens.



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Additional Questions Solved Higher Order Thinking Skills Hots

1. Viruses and viroids are infectious particles.

How do you differentiate one from other?



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



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3. Arrange the following in a proper sequence with respect to fungal sexual cycle.

Karyogamy, protoplasmic fusion, meiosis and spores production.



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4. List out major attributes and features that a cell must possess to call it as a living one.



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5. In five kingdom classification, actinomycetes and mycoplasma belongs to same kingdom.

(a) Name the kingdom.

(b) Which level of body organization does they exhibit.



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6. Are viruses useful to us? Justify.



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7. Write the appropriate term for each of the following:

(a) Complex sugar that makes fungal cell wall.

(b) Blue green algae.



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8. Why fungi is not placed under kingdom plantae, though it has cell wall?



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9. Which organism is more complex and highly evolved among blue green algae, mushroom

and maize ? Give reason.



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10. Why viruses are not included in the category of microorganisms?



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11. Generally nucleic acid in viruses is present as single unit. Name any two viruses that possess segmented nucleic acid.



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12. Name any two recent viral diseases that threatened human life.



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13. When does a prophage enters lytic cycle?



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14. Capsule layer helps the bacterium . How ?



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15. Imagine yourself as Carl Woses explain your colleagues about your classification.



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16. Name the strains used in Gram staining procedure.



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