



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NCERT BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

Mcqs

1. All eukaryotic unicellular organisms belong to

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Bacteria

Answer: B



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2. The five kingdom classification was proposed by

A. RH Whittaker

B. C Linnaeus

C. A Roxberg

D. Virchow

Answer: A



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3. Organisms living in salty areas are called as

A. methanogens

B. halophiles

C. heliophytes

D. thermoacidophiles

Answer: B



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4. Naked cytoplasm, multinucleated and saprophytic are the characteristics of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Slime

Answer: D



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5. An association between roots of higher plants and fungi called

A. lichen

B. fern

C. mycorrhiza

D. BGA

Answer: C



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6. A dikaryon is formed when

A. meiosis is arrested

B. the two haploid cells do not fuse immediately

C. cytoplasm does not fuse

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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7. Contagium vivum fluidum was proposed by

A. DJ Ivanovsky

B. MW Beijerinck

C. Stanley

D. Robert Hook

Answer: B



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8. Association between mycobiont and phycobiont are found in

A. mycorrhiza

B. root

C. lichens

D. BGA

Answer: C



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9. Difference between virus and viroid is

A. absence of protein coat in viroid, but
present in virus

- B. presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus, but absent in viroid,
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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10. With respect to fungal sexual cycle, choose the correct sequence of events

A. Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis

B. Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy

C. Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis

D. Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy

Answer: C



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11. Viruses are non-cellular organisms but replicate themselves once they infect the host

cell. To which of the following kingdom do viruses belong to ?

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. None of the above

Answer: D



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12. Members of phycomycetes are found in

(i). Aquatic habitats

(ii). On decaying wood

(iii). Moist and damp places

(iv). As obligate parasites on plants

Choose from the following options

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. All of these

D. None of these

Answer: D



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Very Short

1. What is the principle underlying the use of cyanobacteria in agricultural fields for crop improvement ?



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2. A slide under microscope shows following features:

(i) Unicellularity

(ii) Well defined nucleus

(iii) Biflagellate-one flagellum lying

longitudinally and the other transversely

what would you identify it as?



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3. How is the five kingdom classification advantageous over the two kingdom

classification ?



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4. Polluted water bodies have usually very high abundance of plants like Nostoc and Oscillitroia. Give reasons.



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5. Are chemosynthetic bacteria autotrophic or heterotrophic ?



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6. The common name of pea is simpler than its botanical (scientific) name *Pisum sativum* why then is the simpler common name not used instead of the complex scientific/botanical name in biology ?



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7. A virus is considered as a living organism and an obligate parasite when inside a host cell. But virus is not classified along with bacteria or fungi. What are the characters of virus that are similar to non-living objects ?



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8. In the five kingdom system of Whittaker, how many kingdoms are eukaryotes ?



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Short Answer

1. Diatoms are also called as 'pearls of ocean'

why ? What is diatomaceous earth ?



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2. There is a myth that immediately after heavy rains in forest, mushrooms appear in large number and make a very large ring or circle, which may be several metres in diameter.

These are called as 'fairly ring'. Can you explain this myth of fairy rings in biological terms ?

Discuss the mycelial structure in *Agaricus* and its soil borne nature.



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3. *Neurospora* an ascomycetes fungus has been used as a biological tool to understand the mechanism of plant genetics much in the same way as *Drosophila* has been used to

study animal genetics. What makes Neurospora so important as a genetic tool ?



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4. Cyanobacteria and heterotrophic bacteria have been clubbed together in eubacteria of kingdom-Monera as per the 'five kingdom classificatin' even though the two are vastly different from each other. Is this grouping of the two types of taxa in the same kingdom justified ? If so, why ? Discuss the cellular

composition of cyanobacteria and heterotrophic bacteria that make them introduced in eubacteria.



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5. At a stage of their cycle, ascomycetes fungi produce the fruiting bodies like apothecium, perithecium or cleistothecium. How are these three types of fruiting bodies different from each other ?

Discuss the type of fruiting bodies formed by

ascomycets fungus and differentiate accordingly on the basis of their structures.



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6. What observable features in *Trypanosoma* would make you classify it under kingdom-Protista?

Discuss cell structure of *Trypanosoma* also discuss its different strains in brief.



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7. Fungi are cosmopolitan, write the role of fungi in your daily life.

Discuss the role of fungi, with respect to its economical importance to humans.



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Long Answer

1. Algae are known to reproduce asexually by variety of spores under different environmental conditions. Name these spores

and the conditions under which they are produced.

Asexual reproduction in algae is very common mean of reproduction.



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2. Apart from chlorophyll, algae have several other pigments in their chloroplast. What pigments are found in blue, green, red and brown algae, that are responsible for their characteristic colours ?



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3. Make a list of algae and fungi that have commercial value as source of food, chemicals, medicines and fodder.



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4. Peat' is an important source of domestic fuel in several countries. How is 'peat' formed in nature ?



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5. Biological classification is a dynamic and ever evolving phenomenon which keeps changing with our understanding of life forms. Justify, the statement taking any two examples

Discuss the changes made in studying biological classification from time to time and also enumerate the need for this changes.



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