

[Question 1.](#)

Consider the following regarding the reasons for the fact that now Cyanobacteria are kept in Monera and not in Plantae:

- I. They are prokaryotes.
- II. The cell wall of cyanobacteria has peptidoglycan.
- III. They can fix atmospheric nitrogen

The Corrcet explanations would be:

- 1. I and II only
- 2. I and III only
- 3. II and III only
- 4. I, II and III

[Question 2.](#)

First time the scientific basis for classification was attempted by -

- (1) Theopharastus
- (2) Aristotle
- (3) Van Neil
- (4) Darwin

[Question 3.](#)

The presence of RBC to classify animals was used as a unique criterion by

- (1) Aristotle
- (2) Theopharastus
- (3) Van Neil
- (4) Huxley

[Question 4.](#)

Which is wrongly matched?

- (1) Fungi - Heterotrophic group
- (2) Prokaryotes- Protista
- (3) Unicellular+nuclear membrane possessing - Protista
- (4) Chlamydomonas and amoeba - Protista

[Question 5.](#)

Heterotrophic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms lacking a cell wall are included in the kingdom.

- 1. Protista
- 2. Fungi
- 3. Plantae
- 4. Animalia

[Question 6.](#)

In five kingdom classification, which single kingdom contains blue-green algae, nitrogen-fixing bacteria and methanogenic archaebacteria

- (1) Monera
- (2) Protista
- (3) Plantae
- (4) Fungi

[Question 7.](#)

Evolutionary history of an organism is known as:

- 1. Phylogeny
- 2. Ancestry
- 3. Palaeontology
- 4. Ontogeny

[Question 8.](#)

In two Kingdom classification plantae had all bacteria, algae and fungi with them on the basis of

- (1) Presence of cell walls
- (2) Presence of nuclear membrane
- (3) Presence of some kind of body organization
- (4) Presence of different mode of nutrition

[Question 9.](#)

The five kingdom classification system was given by

- (1) 1968
- (2) 1969
- (3) 1965
- (4) 1966

[Question 10.](#)

Kingdom Animalia is characterised by

- (1) direct dependence on autotrophs
- (2) indirect dependence on autotrophs
- (3) absence of chlorophyll
- (4) absence of cell wall

[Question 11.](#)

Which of the following was not the limitation of two Kingdom classification?

- (1) Could not distinguish between eukaryotes and prokaryotes
- (2) Couldn't distinguish between unicellular and multicellular
- (3) Large number of organisms remained unclassified
- (4) Very difficult to classify and understand

[Question 12.](#)

Which of the following is not true for three domain system?

1. Divides kingdom monera into two domains.
2. Third domain includes all eukaryotic organisms.
3. It resulted in six kingdom classifications.
4. It is not phylogenetic.

[Question 13.](#)

Animals differ from plants in

1. Being multicellular
2. Having cell wall
3. Being heterotrophic
4. Being eukaryotic

[Question 14.](#)

The first attempt for Biological classification was because of the need to use organisms for our own use. Here which kind of uses are considered?

- (1) Food and shelter
- (2) Food and Hunting
- (3) Food, shelter and clothing
- (4) Except clothing all are correct

[Question 15.](#)

Which out of the following was not the basis of the five kingdom classification?

- (1) Cell structure
- (2) Thallus organization
- (3) Phylogenetic Relationship
- (4) Gross morphology

[Question 16.](#)

Identify the group that is not matched correctly to all the characters shown

	Group	Cell Type	Cell Wall	Nuclear Membrane	Body Organization
(1)	Monera	Prokaryotic	Absent	Absent	Cellular
(2)	Protista	Eukaryotic	Present in some	Present	Cellular
(3)	Fungi	Eukaryotic	Present	Present	Multicellular/loose tissue
(4)	Plantae	Eukaryotic	Present	Present	Tissue/organ

Question 17.

What kind of similarities are not targeted for evolving better classification system?

- (1) Morphological
- (2) Physiological
- (3) Phylogenetic
- (4) Behavioral

Question 21.

According to R.H. Whittaker Chlamydomonas and Chlorella will be kept under

1. Monera
2. Protista
3. Plantae
4. Both 2 & 3

Question 18.

In five-kingdom classification, unicellular green algae are included in the kingdom

- (1) Metaphyta
- (2) Protista
- (3) Monera
- (4) Metazoa

Question 22.

Which of the following statement is not incorrect with respect to biological classification attempted by Aristotle?

- (1) Based on complex morphological characters
- (2) Plants were classified into trees, shrubs and herbs
- (3) Animals were classified on the basis of nutrition
- (4) Phylogeny was also considered

Question 19.

Domain Eukarya includes how many kingdoms (with respect to six kingdom system)?

1. Two
2. Three
3. One
4. Four

Question 23.

The organism in which organ system level of body organization is found are

- (1) Plantae and Animalia
- (2) Plantae
- (3) Animalia
- (4) None of the above

Question 20.

Which of the following statement is wrong with respect to two Kingdom classification?

- (1) Developed at the time of Linnaeus
- (2) Used till very recently
- (3) Could distinguish between photosynthetic and non-photosynthetic
- (4) Easy to do and easy to understand

Question 24.

Which of the following statement is not correct regarding biological classification?

- (1) Gross morphology was not considered in two Kingdom classification
- (2) Classification system has undergone many changes over the time
- (3) Two Kingdoms are constant throughout just the concept of understanding them has been changed
- (4) Nature of wall and method of reproduction was the two criteria which were also needed to consider after two kingdom classification.

Question 25.

If only the mode of nutrition were to be considered then how many Kingdoms has to be together under saprophytic mode of nutrition

- (1) Except plantae and Animalia all three
- (2) Except monera and plantae all three
- (3) Except plantae all four
- (4) Monera and protista

Question 26.

1. The biological classification was attempted instinctively

- a. to make scientific studies easy
- b. to use organisms for our own use
- c. to make better understanding of the research running in all over the world
- d. to make connection between living and non-living

Question 27.

Five kingdom system of classification suggested by R.H. Whittaker is not based on:

1. Presence or absence of a well defined nucleus
2. Mode of reproduction
3. Mode of nutrition.
4. Complexity of body organization

Question 28.

Comma shaped bacteria are

- (1) coccus
- (2) Vibrio
- (3) Bacilli
- (4) Spirillum

Question 29.

Pick up the wrong statement.

1. Cell wall is absent in Animalia.
2. Protista have photosynthetic and heterotrophic modes of nutrition.
3. Some fungi are edible.
4. Nuclear membrane is present in Monera.

Question 30.

Which is not correct with respect to bacteria?

- (1) Sole members of kingdom monera
- (2) Most abundant organisms
- (3) Snow does not host any life forms
- (4) Endo or ecto parasite

Question 31.

Identify the incorrect statement regarding bacteria:

- (1) Bacteria are the most abundant micro-organisms.
- (2) Bacteria live in extreme habitats where very few other life forms can survive.
- (3) Bacteria as a group show the most extensive metabolic diversity.
- (4) They are obligate intracellular parasites.

Question 32.

Which one of the following organisms is not an example of eukaryotic cells?

- (1) Escherichia coli
- (2) Euglena viridis
- (3) Amoeba proteus
- (4) Paramecium caudatum

Question 33.

Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group

- (1) Fungi
- (2) Animalia
- (3) Monera
- (4) Plantae

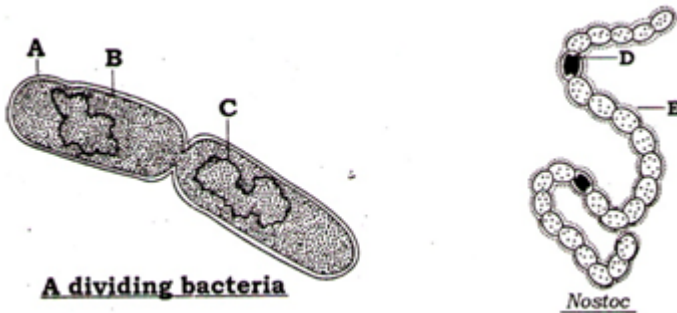
Question 36.

If any organism has non cellulose cell wall where can it be placed according to whittaker's system of classification?

- (1) Monera
- (2) Protista
- (3) Fungi
- (4) Both a and c

Question 34.

Identify the blanks in the following figures –



- 1. A – Cell wall, B – Cell membrane, C – Heterocyst, D – DNA, E – mucilaginous sheath.
- 2. A – Cell wall, B – Cell membrane, C – DNA, D – Heterocyst, E – Mucilaginous sheath.
- 3. A – Mucilaginous sheath, B – Cell membrane, C – DNA, D – Heterocyst, E – Cell wall.
- 4. A – Cell membrane, D – Cell wall, C – DNA, D – Heterocyst, E – Mucilaginous sheath.

Question 37.

The motile bacteria are able to move by

- 1. fimbriae
- 2. flagella
- 3. cilia
- 4. pili

Question 38.

Identify the incorrect statement regarding true bacteria?

- (1) As a group, they exhibit maximum metabolic diversity
- (2) Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria play a great role in recycling nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorous, iron and sulphur.
- (3) Heterotrophic bacteria are the most abundant in nature.
- (4) Bacteria reproduce mainly by fission but sometimes under favourable conditions, they produce spores.

Question 35.

The organism in which cell wall is found and made up of Polysaccharides and amino acid will be grouped under

- (1) Monera
- (2) Protista
- (3) Fungi
- (4) Animalia

Question 39.

Which of the following is not a mode of bacterial reproduction?

- (1) Fission
- (2) Spore formation
- (3) Conjugation
- (4) Fragmentation

[Question 40.](#)

The majority of heterotrophic bacteria are

- (1) Decomposers
- (2) Autotrophs
- (3) Lithotrophs
- (4) Organotrophs

[Question 41.](#)

Lactobacillus comes under which category

- (1) Autotrophs
- (2) Lithotrophs
- (3) Organotrophs
- (4) Heterotrophs

[Question 42.](#)

Chemosynthetic bacteria does not use which inorganic substrate?

- (1) Nitrites
- (2) Nitrates
- (3) Chlorides
- (4) Both a and b

[Question 43.](#)

Which of the following is incorrect about bacteria?

- (1) Simple structure
- (2) Not so extensive metabolic activity
- (3) Complex behaviour
- (4) Can be autotrophic

[Question 44.](#)

Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria does not help in recycling of

- (1) Nitrogen
- (2) Iron
- (3) Sulphur
- (4) Manganese

[Question 45.](#)

Leguminous plants have bacteria with which kind of mode of nutrition-

- (1) Heterotrophs
- (2) Autotrophs
- (3) Lithotrophs
- (4) Organotrophs

[Question 46.](#)

Chemosynthetic autotrophs derive energy by

- (1) By sunlight
- (2) By oxidation of inorganic substances
- (3) By reduction of inorganic substances
- (4) By reduction followed by oxidation of inorganic substances

[Question 47.](#)

The most abundant prokaryotes helpful to human in making curd from milk and in production of antibiotics are the ones categorized as

- (1) cyanobacteria
- (2) archaeobacteria
- (3) chemosynthetic autotrophs
- (4) heterotrophic bacteria

Question 48.

The primitive prokaryotes responsible for the production of biogas from the dung of ruminant animals, include the

- (1) thermoacidophiles
- (2) methanogens
- (3) eubacteria
- (4) halophiles

Question 49.

The guts of cow and buffalo possess

1. Fucus sp
2. Chlorella sp
3. methanogens
4. cyanobacteria

Question 50.

Bacillus, Coccus, Vibrio, and Spirillum are four basic shapes of:-

1. Bacteria
2. PPLO
3. Mycoplasma
4. Both (2) and (3)

Question 51.

Match the organisms in column I with habitats in column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Halophiles	(i) Hot springs
(b) Thermoacidophiles	(ii) Aquatic environment
(c) Methanogens	(iii) Guts of ruminants
(d) Cyanobacteria	(iv) Salty areas

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
2. (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iv)
3. (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(i)
4. (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)

Question 52.

Which of the following is not archaeobacteria?

- (1) Halophile
- (2) Thermoalkalophiles
- (3) Methanogens
- (4) Thermoacidophiles

Question 53.

Bacterial structure and behaviour are respectively:-

1. Simple, Simple
2. Complex, Simple
3. Simple, Complex
4. Complex, Complex

Question 54.

Hot spring hosts which kind of archaeobacteria?

- (1) Thermoacidophiles
- (2) Thermoalkalophiles
- (3) Thermophiles
- (4) Thermoneutrophiles

Question 55.

Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions?

- (1) Archaeobacteria
- (2) Eubacteria
- (3) Cyanobacteria
- (4) Mycobacteria

Question 56.

Organisms called Methanogens are most abundant in a

- (1) cattle yard
- (2) polluted stream
- (3) hot spring
- (4) sulphur rock

Question 57.

Methanogens belong to

- (1) eubacteria
- (2) archaeobacteria
- (3) dinoflagellates
- (4) slime moulds

Question 58.

Members of Kingdom Protista

1. are primarily aquatic
2. do not have membrane bound organelles
3. are all ciliated or flagellated
4. reproduce exclusively by asexual means

Question 59.

Archaeobacteria differ from other bacteria on the basis of

1. Cell membrane structure.
2. Cell wall structure.
3. Presence of vacuole.
4. flagella structure.

Question 60.

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

- (1) Archaeobacteria
- (2) Eubacteria
- (3) Blue-green algae
- (4) Saprophytic fungi

Question 61.

Which of the following is incorrect about Cyanobacteria?

1. They are photoautotrophs
2. They lack heterocysts
3. They often form blooms in polluted water bodies
4. They have chlorophyll A similar to green plants

Question 62.

Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria

1. Play a great role in recycling nutrients
2. Oxidises various organic substance
3. Release O₂ due to involvement of OEC
4. Are most abundant in nature

Question 63.

Choose the correct option for the given below figures.



1. Peritrichous bacteria
2. They do not contain both RNA and DNA
3. Presence of non-cellulosic cell wall
4. Presence of cyclosis

Question 64.

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

1. Pseudomonas
2. Mycoplasma
3. Nostoc
4. Bacillus

[Question 65.](#)

Which one of the following statements is wrong?

- (1) Golden algae are also called desmids
- (2) Eubacteria are also called false bacteria
- (3) Phycomycetes are also called algal fungi
- (4) Cyanobacteria are also called blue-green algae

[Question 66.](#)

Cell wall is absent in

- (1) *Aspergillus*
- (2) *Funaria*
- (3) *Mycoplasma*
- (4) *Nostoc*

[Question 67.](#)

The characteristic feature of eubacteria is -

- (1) Rigid cell wall
- (2) Flagellum in motile ones
- (3) Chlorophyll a
- (4) all of these

[Question 68.](#)

----- mycoplasma are pathogenic in

- (1) Many, animals and plants
- (2) All, animals and plants
- (3) All, animals
- (4) All, plants

[Question 69.](#)

The outermost limiting layer of mycoplasma is made up of

- (1) cell wall
- (2) cell membrane
- (3) mucilaginous sheath
- (4) slime layer

[Question 70.](#)

Cells in some filamentous cyanobacteria that are specialized for nitrogen fixation are called:

1. Phycobilisomes
2. Chromatophores
3. Grana
4. Heterocysts

[Question 71.](#)

The specialised cells to fix atmospheric nitrogen is called as

- (1) Heterocyst
- (2) Heterocyte
- (3) Heterocoem
- (4) Heterolog

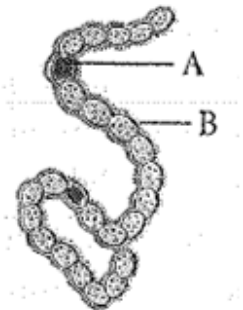
[Question 72.](#)

The cyanobacteria are also referred to as

- (1) protists
- (2) golden algae
- (3) slime moulds
- (4) blue-green algae

Question 73.

Identify the labelled part in the given figure and select the correct option.



A

B

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Heterocyst | Mucilaginous sheath |
| (2) Mucilaginous sheath | Heterocyst |
| (3) Heterocyst | Capsid |
| (4) Pseudopodia | Mucilaginous sheath |

Question 74.

Cells in some filamentous cyanobacteria that are specialized for nitrogen fixation are called:

1. Phycobilisomes
2. Chromatophores
3. Grana
4. Heterocysts

Question 75.

Heterocyst in blue-green algae

1. Lacks photosystem- I
2. Are specialised cells for photosynthesis
3. May perform reproduction
4. Performs nitrogen fixation in anaerobic condition

Question 76.

Which of the following does not belong to the kingdom Protista?

1. Euglena
2. Dinoflagellates
3. Amoeba
4. Spirulina

Question 77.

Cyanobacteria do not possess which feature?

- (1) Unicellular
- (2) Colonial or filamentous
- (3) Form blooms in polluted water bodies
- (4) Only marine algae

Question 78.

Find the incorrect match.

- (1) Heterocyst-Archaeobacteria
- (2) Gelatinous sheath- BGA
- (3) Methanogen- Biogas
- (4) Chlorella- protista

Question 79.

Protists obtain their food as

- (1) photosynthesizers only
- (2) chemosynthesizers
- (3) heterotrophs only
- (4) Both (1) and (3)

Question 80.

The kingdom protista does not include

- (1) photosynthetic organisms
- (2) flagellate organisms
- (3) parasitic organisms
- (4) bacteria

[Question 81.](#)

Chrysophytes, euglenoids, dinoflagellates and slime moulds are included in the kingdom

- (1) Protista
- (2) Fungi
- (3) Animalia
- (4) Monera

[Question 82.](#)

Which is incorrect regarding protista?

- (1) The boundaries of this kingdom is not clear
- (2) Forms a link with other organisms
- (3) Some have flagella or cilia
- (4) No membrane bound organelles

[Question 83.](#)

Single-celled eukaryotes are included in

- (1) Protista
- (2) Fungi
- (3) Archaea
- (4) Monera

[Question 84.](#)

If an organism is made up of eukaryotic cell with cellular level of body organization, where should it be kept?

- (1) Animals
- (2) Plantae
- (3) Monera
- (4) Protista

[Question 85.](#)

Select the correct statement:

- 1. Cholera, typhoid, tetanus are well-known diseases caused by viruses.
- 2. Dinoflagellates, euglenoids and slime moulds are placed under kingdom Monera
- 3. Members of kingdom Protista are primarily aquatic
- 4. Dinoflagellates are the chief 'producers' in the oceans

[Question 86.](#)

Protista differs from monera in having

- (1) cell wall
- (2) autotrophic nutrition
- (3) flagella
- (4) nuclear membrane

[Question 87.](#)

In case of protists sexual reproduction can be by

- 1. Cell fusion
- 2. Zygote formation
- 3. Triple fusion
- 4. Both 1 and 2

[Question 88.](#)

The organism with nuclear membrane, cellular level of body plan and autotrophic mode of nutrition can be-

- (1) Protista
- (2) Fungi
- (3) Monera
- (4) Plantae

Question 89.

Which of the following was not a feature of kingdom Monera but that of protista?

- (1) True genetic recombination
- (2) Cell wall
- (3) Cellular body organization
- (4) Heterotrophic mode of nutrition

Question 90.

Diatoms do not decay easily because

- (1) they have siliceous walls
- (2) their body is impervious to water
- (3) they are chitinous
- (4) they are abundant in saline soil

Question 91.

Group of organisms in which cell wall forms two thin overlapping shells are

1. Responsible for bioluminescence.
2. Chief producers of ocean.
3. Prokaryotes.
4. Heterotrophs.

Question 92.

The cell wall is impregnated with silica to form transparent siliceous shell in

1. Dinoflagellates
2. Euglenoids
3. Diatoms
4. Slime moulds

Question 93.

Diatoms have left behind large amount of cell wall deposits in their habitat because:

- (1) They are most abundant in that habitat
- (2) Their life span is long
- (3) Their wall is indestructible
- (4) The statement is not true.

Question 94.

Which of the following organisms are known as chief producers in the oceans ?

1. Dinoflagellates
2. Diatoms
3. Cyanobacteria
4. Euglenoids

Question 95.

Select the wrong statement.

- (1) The walls of diatoms are easily destructible
- (2) 'Diatomaceous earth' is formed by the cell walls of diatoms
- (3) Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans
- (4) Diatoms are microscopic and float passively in water

Question 96.

Assertion: Diatomaceous earth is used in polishing, filtration of oil and syrups.

Reason: Diatomaceous earth is gritty due to presence of silica.

Question 97.

Which of the following features does not go with characteristics of chrysophytes

- (1) Diatoms + Desmids
- (2) Rarely photosynthetic
- (3) Plankton
- (4) Found in both type of aquatic habitat ie marine and fresh water

Question 98.

In which group of organisms the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells which fit together?

1. Chrysophytes
2. Euglenoids
3. Dinoflagellates
4. Slime moulds

Question 99.

Which of the following feature is not associated with diatoms?

- (1) Chief producers of Earth
- (2) Form diatomaceous earth which has gritty soil
- (3) Gritty soil is used in filtration
- (4) Gritty soil is used in polishing

Question 100.

Members of Kingdom Protista:

1. are primarily aquatic
2. do not have membrane bound organelles
3. are all ciliated or flagellated
4. reproduce exclusively by asexual means

Question 101.

Diatomaceous earth is a result of accumulation of cell wall deposits of diatoms over

- (1) Billions of years
- (2) Millions of years
- (3) Thousands of years
- (4) Hundreds of years

Question 102.

Diatoms do not possess this character-

- (1) Two thick overlapping shell
- (2) Soap box type arrangement of cell walls
- (3) Indestructible cell walls
- (4) Leave cell wall deposits

Question 103.

Which of the following feature does not hold true for chrysophytes?

- (1) Golden algae
- (2) Fresh water and aquatic both habitat
- (3) Active floating in water
- (4) Microscopic

Question 104.

Members of the chrysophytes

1. Are macroscopic planktons
2. Are present in freshwater as well as in marine water
3. Have stiff cellulose plates on the outer surface
4. Cause PSP in human beings

Question 105.

Identify the organism that shows the following characteristics.

- (a) Zygotic meiosis
 - (b) Causes red tide of the sea
 - (c) Mesokaryon organisation
 - (d) Whirling whips
1. Noctiluca
 2. Gonyaulax
 3. Melosira
 4. Navicula

[Question 106.](#)

Red tides are due to the rapid multiplication of

1. Cyanobacteria
2. Chlamydomonas
3. Gonyaulax
4. Diatoms

[Question 107.](#)

Red tides in the sea are because of

- (1) Red dinoflagellates
- (2) Geladium
- (3) Red Chrysophytes
- (4) Red algae

[Question 108.](#)

'Red tide' is caused by

- (1) *Gonyaulax*
- (2) *Ceratium*
- (3) *Triceratium*
- (4) All of these

[Question 109.](#)

Dinoflagellates- do not possess which feature?

- (1) Marine and photosynthetic
- (2) Variety in colors
- (3) Cell wall with silica
- (4) Two flagella

[Question 110.](#)

Dinoflagellates can not appear

- (1) Black
- (2) White
- (3) More than one option is correct
- (4) Pink

[Question 111.](#)

Organisms responsible for causing 'red tide' are also characterized by

1. Presence of stiff cellulosic plates.
2. Obligate saprophyte.
3. Presence of two longitudinal flagella.
4. Filamentous body made up of trichomes.

[Question 112.](#)

Which of the following property belongs to Dinoflagellates?

- (1) Loose cellulose plates in cell wall
- (2) The outer surface has more loosening of cell wall than inner
- (3) Rapid multiplication
- (4) Not harmful for others

[Question 113.](#)

Which of the following is not associated with red tides

- (1) Harmful for marine organisms
- (2) *Gonyaulax*
- (3) Aquatic habitat
- (4) Color is due to pigment in the cell of Dinoflagellates

[Question 114.](#)

Dinoflagellates:

- I. Are mostly marine and photosynthetic.
- II. Have a cell wall that has stiff cellulose plates on the outer surface.
- III. Have two flagella
- IV. Have chloroplasts bound by three membranes

The correct statements are:

- (1) I, II and III
- (2) I, III and IV
- (3) II, III and IV
- (4) I, II III and IV

Question 115.

Pellicle is found in

- (1) Euglenoids
- (2) Dinoflagellates
- (3) Diatoms
- (4) Eubacteria

Question 116.

Mode of nutrition in euglenoids is:

1. Photosynthetic
2. Heterotrophic
3. Chemosynthetic
4. Both (A) & (B)

Question 117.

Euglenoids do not possess this feature-

- (1) Always photosynthetic
- (2) Pigments like higher plants
- (3) Pellicle provides flexibility
- (4) Found in stagnant water

Question 118.

Which of the following have pigment similar to higher plants?

1. Group which causes red tide.
2. Group which is chief producer of ocean.
3. Group when deprived of light behaves as heterotroph.
4. Group where spore have cellulosic cell wall

Question 119.

Euglenoids are not

- (1) Mostly marine
- (2) Have pellicle
- (3) Lack cell wall
- (4) Flexible body

Question 120.

Which of the following statements regarding Euglenoids is not true?

- (1) Instead of a cell wall, they have a lipid rich pellicle
- (2) They have two flagella, a short and a long one
- (3) They are photosynthetic in the presence of sunlight but behave like a heterotroph when deprived of sunlight
- (4) Pigments of Euglenoids are identical to those present in higher plants

Question 121.

.....of them haveflagellalie in a furrow between wall plates

- (1) All, 2, both
- (2) Many, 3, trasverse falgella
- (3) Most, 2, both
- (4) All, 3, longitudinal flagella

Question 122.

Euglenoids can be/have

- (1) Predator
- (2) With cell wall
- (3) Polysaccharide rich protein layer
- (4) All are marine organisms

Question 123.

Identify the incorrectly matched pair:

1. Diatoms: Chief producers in oceans
2. Dinoflagellates: Red tides
3. Slime moulds: Spores dispersed by water
4. Euglenoids: Protein rich pellicle

Question 124.

Saprophytic protists are:

1. Slime moulds
2. Dinoflagellates
3. Chrysophytes
4. Protozoans

Question 125.

Match each item in Column I with one in Column II and select your answer from the codes given below:

Column I		Column II		
A. Diatoms	a.	Protein rich layer pellicle		
B. Dinoflagellates	b.	Cell wall embedded with silica		
C. Euglenoids	c.	Spores with true walls		
D. Slime moulds	d.	Cellulose plates in cell wall		

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
1.	b	a	c	d
2.	b	d	a	C
3.	b	c	a	d
4.	b	a	d	c

Question 126.

Slime moulds aren't/haven't

- (1) Extremely resistant
- (2) Having spores which are dispersed by air currents
- (3) An aggregation called as plasmodium
- (4) Photoautotrophs

Question 127.

Choose the odd one out w.r.t. slime moulds

1. Spores possess true cellulosic walls
2. The body moves along decaying twigs and leaves engulfing organic material
3. Can grow and spread over several feet
4. Spores are dispersed by water currents

Question 128.

The thalloid body of a slime mould (Myxomycetes) is known as :

1. protonema
2. Plasmodium
3. fruiting body
4. mycelium

Question 129.

Select incorrect statement w.r.t the following group of organisms and their characteristics

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Chrysophyte | – Includes diatoms and desmids, Planktonic organism. |
| 2. Dinoflagellate | – Mostly marine and photosynthetic, cell wall has stiff cellulosic plate on outer surface. |
| 3. Euglenoids | – Majority of them are fresh water, cell wall is absent. |
| 4. Slime mould | – Saprophytic motile spores with true walls |

Question 130.

We usually observe some colourful growth on moist bread and rotten fruits, what does it belong to?

- a. Bacteria
- b. Fungi
- c. Algae
- d. None of the above

[Question 131.](#)

The various spores produced in distinct structures are called as-

- a. Sorii
- b. Fruiting bodies
- c. Mycelium
- d. Frond

[Question 132.](#)

An intervening dikaryotic stage occurs in-

- a. Phycomycetes and Ascomycetes
- b. Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes
- c. Basidiomycetes and Phycomycetes
- d. Phycomycetes and Ascomycetes

[Question 133.](#)

Fusion of protoplasts between two motile or non-motile gametes is called as-

- a. Karyogamy
- b. Plasmogamy
- c. Fusion
- d. Fertilization

[Question 134.](#)

One of the major components of cell wall of most fungi is

- (1) peptidoglycan
- (2) cellulose
- (3) hemicellulose
- (4) chitin

[Question 135.](#)

Fungi prefer to grow in-

- a. Warm and dry places
- b. Warm and moist places
- c. Cool and dry places
- d. Cool and moist places

[Question 136.](#)

Match the Column-I with Column-II

	Column-I		Column-II
(a)	Saprophyte	(i)	Symbiotic association of fungi with plant roots
(b)	Parasite	(ii)	Decomposition of dead organic materials
(c)	Lichens	(iii)	Living on living plants or animals
(d)	Mycorrhiza	(iv)	Symbiotic association algae and fungi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
1. (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
2. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
3. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
4. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

[Question 137.](#)

Characteristic features of yeast are –

- a. Unicellular
- b. Reproduce by budding
- c. Chitinous cell wall
- d. All of the above

[Question 138.](#)

Plant decomposers are

- (1) Monera and Fungi
- (2) Fungi and Plantae
- (3) Protista and Animalia
- (4) Animalia and Monera

[Question 139.](#)

Which of the following with respect to habitat is cosmopolitan?

- a. Protistan
- b. Plants
- c. Animals
- d. Fungi

[Question 140.](#)

Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding fungi?

1. Wheat rust causing agent is Puccinia.
2. Penicillium is a source of antibiotic.
3. The cell walls of fungi are composed of peptidoglycans.
4. Fungi prefer to grow in warm and humid places.

[Question 141.](#)

Which one of the following is wrong for fungi?

- (1) They are eukaryotic
- (2) All fungi possess a purely cellulosic cell wall
- (3) They are heterotrophic
- (4) They are both unicellular and multicellular

[Question 142.](#)

Fungal bodies consist of long, slender thread-like structures called as-

- a. Mycelium
- b. Hyphae
- c. Frond
- d. Setae

[Question 143.](#)

Which of the following is the asexual spore?

- a. Basidiospores
- b. Zoospores
- c. Oospores
- d. Ascospores

[Question 144.](#)

Coenocytic hyphae are-

- a. Continuous tubes filled with uninucleated cytoplasm
- b. Continuous tubes filled with multinucleated cytoplasm
- c. Branched tubes filled with multinucleated cytoplasm
- d. Branched tubes filled with uninucleated cytoplasm

[Question 145.](#)

Which of the following fungus lacks dikaryophase?

1. Claviceps
2. Puccinia
3. Aspergillus
4. Trichoderma

[Question 146.](#)

Fungi has symbiotic association with-

- a. Algae
- b. Roots of higher plants
- c. Animals
- d. Algae and roots of higher plants

[Question 147.](#)

The basis for the division of the kingdom fungi into various classes is /are –

- (i). The morphology of the mycelium
 - (ii). Mode of spore formation
 - (iii). Fruiting bodies
 - (iv). Type of pigment
 - (v). Type of cell wall.
- a. i, iv and v
 - b. i, ii and iii
 - c. ii, iii, iv and v
 - d. i, ii, iii and v

[Question 148.](#)

Which of the following kingdom constituents Saprotrophic organisms?

- a. Protista
- b. Monera
- c. Fungi
- d. Plantae

Question 149.

In fungi, asexual reproduction takes place by

1. Fission, conidia and ascospores
2. Conidia, hyphospores and zoospores
3. Conidia, sporangiospores and zoospores
4. Sporangiospores, conidia and basidiospores

Question 150.

According to the five-kingdom classification system, which of the following kingdom has multicellular/loose tissue level body organization?

1. Protista
2. Plantae
3. Animalia
4. Fungi

Question 151.

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

1. Yeasts have filamentous bodies with long thread-like hyphae
2. Morels and truffles are edible delicacies
3. Claviceps is a source of many alkaloids and LSD
4. Conidia are produced exogenously and ascospores endogenously

Question 152.

Dikaryophase of fungus is-

- a. Two nuclei per cell
- b. Diploid nucleus
- c. Two nuclei per mycelium
- d. More than one options are correct.

Question 153.

Consider the following characters:

- I. Heterotroph organisms
- II. A dikaryon stage
- III. Cell wall made of chitin
- IV. Undergo nuclear mitosis

Which of the above relate to fungi?

- (1) I, II and III
- (2) I, III and IV
- (3) II, III and IV
- (4) I, II, III and IV

Question 154.

How many of the following statements regarding fungi are true?

- I. Asexual reproduction is common by the formation of spores.
- II. Their bodies consist of hyphae that many be interconnected to form mycelium.
- III. They secrete digestive enzymes onto organic matter and then absorb the products of the digestion.
- IV. Fungi can break down almost any carbon containing product.
- V. Fungi do not enter symbiotic relationships.

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 5

Question 155.

Which of the following is not involved in the sexual cycle of fungi?

- a. Plasmogamy
- b. Meiosis
- c. Mitosis
- d. Karyogamy

Question 156.

Which of the following is the sexual spore?

- Conidia
- Sporangiospore
- zoospore
- Ascospore

Question 157.

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

- Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis
- Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy
- Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis
- Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy

Question 158.

Which of the following is correct about class Deuteromycetes?

- Some members are saprophytes or parasites.
- A large number of members are decomposers of litter and help in mineral cycling.
- Alternaria, Colletotrichum and Trichoderma are deuteromycetes.
- All

Question 159.

Find the odd one w.r.t. the fungi imperfecti

- Alternaria
- Colletotrichum
- Trichoderma
- Penicillium

Question 160.

The imperfect fungi which are decomposers of litter and help in mineral cycling belong to

- Deuteromycetes
- Basidiomycetes
- Phycomycetes
- Ascomycetes

Question 161.

Deuteromycetes are known as 'imperfect fungi' because –

- Only the sexual phases of these fungi are known.
- Because they do not have true cell wall
- Only the asexual or vegetative phases of these fungi are known.
- They do not show typical fungal characteristics.

Question 162.

An artificial group within fungi is

- Ascomycetes
- Deuteromycetes
- Basidiomycetes
- Phycomycetes

Question 163.

Fungi imperfecti constitute a group that

- are obligatory parasites
- reproduce only asexually
- do not cause disease in humans
- resemble bacteria in some respects

Question 164.

The imperfect fungi such as Trichoderma

- Reproduce sexually by spore formation
- Have aseptate mycelium
- Reproduce asexually by conidia formation
- Have coenocytic mycelium

Question 165.

On the discovery of sexual phase in a fungus the mycologist moved it from class 'A' to ascomycetes. Identify the class 'A'?

- Phycomycetes
- Basidiomycetes
- Ascomycetes
- Deuteromycetes

Question 166.

Which type of spores are found in the members of deuteromycetes?
 a. Zoospore
 b. Aplanospore
 c. Conidia
 d. Oospore

Question 167.

Which of the following statement is correct for Deuteromycetes?
 1. A large number of them are decomposers of litter, but do not help in mineral cycling
 2. Mycelium is septate and branched
 3. They may have three names, one for vegetative stage and two for asexual stage
 4. Common asexual spore is oidia

Question 168.

Which class of Fungi has coenocytic and aseptate mycelium?
 a. Phycomycetes
 b. Ascomycetes
 c. Basidiomycetes
 d. Deuteromycetes

Question 169.

Which of the following is a non-motile spore in phycomycetes?
 a. Zoospore
 b. Oospore
 c. Aplanospore
 d. Ascospore

Question 170.

Which class of fungi shows zygosporangium formation?
 a. Phycomycetes
 b. Ascomycetes
 c. Basidiomycetes
 d. Deuteromycetes

Question 171.

Parasitic fungi of mustard is-
 a. Mucor
 b. Albugo
 c. Puccinia
 d. Rhizopus

Question 172.

Which one of the following matches is correct?

(a) Phytophthora	Aseptate Mycelium	Basidiomycetes
(b) Alternaria	Sexual reproduction Absent	Deuteromycetes
(c) Mucor	Reproduction by conjugation	Ascomycetes
(d) Agaricus	Parasitic fungus	Basidiomycetes

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. d

Question 173.

Fungus known by the name of 'Bread mould' is –
 a. Mucor
 b. Albugo
 c. Puccinia
 d. Rhizopus

Question 174.

Which of the following is used extensively in biochemical and genetic work?
 a. Aspergillus
 b. Neurospora
 c. Claviceps
 d. Puccinia

Question 175.

Which of the following is not a member of class phycomycetes?
 a. Mucor
 b. Rhizopus
 c. Albugo
 d. Claviceps

[Question 176.](#)

Which of the following is known as Sac-fungi?

- a. Phycomycetes
- b. Ascomycetes
- c. Basidiomycetes
- d. Deuteromycetes

[Question 177.](#)

Choose the wrong statement.

1. *Penicillium* is multicellular and produces antibiotics.
2. *Neurospora* is used in the study of biochemical genetics.
3. Morels and truffles are poisonous mushrooms.
4. Yeast is unicellular and useful in fermentation.

[Question 178.](#)

Yeast belongs to the class –

- a. Phycomycetes
- b. Ascomycetes
- c. Basidiomycetes
- d. Deuteromycetes

[Question 179.](#)

Which one single organism or the pair of organisms is correctly assigned to its or their named taxonomic group?

- (1) Paramecium and Plasmodium belong to the same kingdom as that of *Penicillium*
- (2) Lichen is a composite organism formed from the symbiotic association of an algae and a protozoan
- (3) Yeast used in making bread and beer is a fungus
- (4) *Nostoc* and *Anabaena* are examples of Protista

[Question 180.](#)

Select the incorrect statement w.r.t. fungi

1. Mycelium is consist of long slender thread like structures called hyphae
2. Aseptate and multinucleate hyphae is called coenocytic hyphae
3. Dolipore septum is characteristic of class ascomycetes.
4. The cell wall is composed of chitin and polysaccharides

[Question 181.](#)

Identify the group of fungi that is not correctly matched with all the character given:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (1) Phycomycetes: | Mycelium – aseptate and coenocytic / Asexual reproduction by motile zoospores or by nonmotile aplanospores / spores – endogenously produced in sporangium |
| (2) Ascomycetes: | Mycelium – unbranched and septate / Asexual spores are conidia / Conidia produced endogenously on conidiophores. |
| (3) Basidiomycetes: | Mycelium – branched and septate / Asexual spores are generally not found. |
| (4) Deuteromycetes: | Only the asexual or vegetative phase of these fungi are known. |

[Question 182.](#)

Which among the following is *not* a prokaryote?

1. *Saccharomyces*
2. *Mycobacterium*
3. *Nostoc*
4. *Oscillatoria*

Question 183.

Which type of asexual spores are found in class Ascomycetes?
 a. Conidia
 b. Zoospore
 c. Aplanospore
 d. Both b and c

Question 186.

What causes rust of wheat?
 a. Puccinia
 b. Penicillium
 c. Mucor
 d. Rhizopus

Question 184.

Identify the following pictures (b) and (c).



(b)



(c)

- a. b- Aspergillus; c- Mucor
 b. b- Aspergillus; c- Agaricus
 c. b- Agaricus; c- Mucor
 d. b- Mucor; c- Agaricus

Question 187.

Smut is caused by-
 a. Aspergillus
 b. Claviceps
 c. Ustilago
 d. Alternaria

Question 188.

Which of the following does not belong to the class Deuteromycetes?
 a. Alternaria
 b. Colletotrichum
 c. Ustilago
 d. Trichoderma

Question 185.

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.

1. (i) and (iv)
2. (ii) and (iii)
3. All of these
4. None of these

Question 189.

Rusts and smuts belong to –
 a. Phycomycetes
 b. Ascomycetes
 c. Basidiomycetes
 d. Deuteromycetes

Question 190.

Which of the following does not belong to class ascomycetes?
 a. Aspergillus
 b. Neurospora
 c. Claviceps
 d. Puccinia

Question 191.

The dikaryotic condition is represented as

1. $2n$
2. $3n$
3. n
4. $n + n$

Question 196.

Dikaryon phase appears during sexual reproduction of

1. Mushroom
2. Alternaria
3. Albugo
4. Mucor

Question 192.

Which of the following does not belong to the class basidiomycetes?

- a. Agaricus
- b. Ustilago
- c. Alternaria
- d. Puccinia

Question 197.

Neurospora, Ustilago and Agaricus are similar in presence of _____ during sexual life cycle

1. Endogenous megaspore
2. Dikaryophase
3. Esogenous meiospore
4. Basidiocarp

Question 193.

The asexual spores are generally not found in –

- a. Phycomycetes
- b. Ascomycetes
- c. Basidiomycetes
- d. Deuteromycetes

Question 198.

Morels and Agaricus have edible fruiting bodies and belong to their respective class as.

1. Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes.
2. Basidiomycetes and Ascomycetes.
3. Ascomycetes and Phycomycetes.
4. Basidiomycetes only

Question 194.

How many basidiospores are formed on the basidium?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

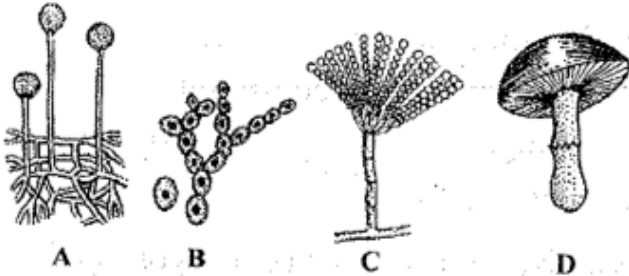
Question 195.

The sex organs are _____, but _____ is brought about by fusion of two vegetative or somatic cells of _____ strains or genotypes. The resultant structure is dikaryotic which ultimately gives rise to _____.

- a. Present, gametic contact, different, ascus.
- b. Absent, plasmogamy, different, basidium.
- c. Present, gametic copulation, different, basidium.
- d. Present, plasmogamy, different, ascus.

Question 199.

Select the option that correctly identifies the different genera (A, B, C and D) of Kingdom Fungi shown in figure.



- | | A | B | C |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | <i>Mucor</i> | <i>Saccharomyces</i> | <i>Morchella</i> |
| (2) | <i>Mucor</i> | <i>Saccharomyces</i> | <i>Penicillium</i> |
| (3) | <i>Rhizopus</i> | <i>Saccharomyces</i> | <i>Aspergillus</i> |
| (4) | <i>Aspergillus</i> | <i>Rhizopus</i> | <i>Penicillium</i> |

Question 200.

The fruiting bodies of *Agaricus* are also known as

- (1) cleistothecium
- (2) fairy rings
- (3) basidiocarp
- (4) ascocarp

Question 201.

Identify the exogenous spore?

- a. Zoospore
- b. Basidiospore
- c. Aplanospore
- d. Ascospore

Question 202.

The common characteristic showing by mushroom, smut and rust

- (1) is characterised by presence of basidiocarps
- (2) is characterised by presence of ascocarps
- (3) all are pathogen
- (4) all are saprophytic in nature

Question 203.

Which one of the following is wrongly matched?

- | | D | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | <i>Puccinia</i> | – Smut |
| (2) | Root
<i>Amanita</i> | – Exarch protoxylem |
| (3) | <i>Cassia</i>
<i>Morchella</i> | – Imbricate aestivation |
| (4) | Root pressure
<i>Agaricus</i> | – Guttation |

Question 204.

Absence of sex organs, general absence of asexual spores and plasmogamy by means of somatogamy are features characteristic to

1. Ascomycetes
2. Deuteromycetes
3. Basidiomycetes
4. Phycmycetes

Question 205.

After karyogamy followed by meiosis, spores are produced exogenously in

1. *Neurospora*
2. *Saccharomyces*
3. *Agaricus*
4. *Alternaria*

Question 206.

All the following statements regarding Basidiomycetes are correct except:

1. The mycelium is branched and septate
2. Asexual spores and vegetative reproduction generally not found
3. Sex organs are absent
4. Basidiospores are exogenously produced on the basidium

Question 207.

After karyogamy followed by meiosis, spores are produced exogenously in

1. Neurospora
2. Alternaria
3. Agaricus
4. Saccharomyces

Question 208.

Select the **correct** match

1. Imperfect fungi – *Ustilago*
2. *Agaricus* – Club fungus
3. Toadstool – Edible mushroom
4. Smut of wheat – *Puccinia graminis*

Question 209.

Identify the odd one out w.r.t the formation of the spores.

- a. Basidiospore
- b. Ascospore
- c. Zoospore
- d. Aplanospore

Question 210.

In 1971, T.O. Diener discovered a new infectious agent that was smaller than viruses –

- I. It causes potato spindle tuber disease.
- II. It is free RNA.
- III. Molecular wt. of RNA is low.

The above statements are assigned to –

1. Viruses
2. Viroids
3. Virulent
4. Mycoplasma

Question 211.

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a. Viroids are smaller than viruses.
- b. Viroid was found to be a free RNA.
- c. The RNA of the viroid is of high molecular weight.
- d. In 1971, T.O. Diener discovered it.

Question 212.

Lichens, viruses, viroids and prions have been included in the kingdom –

- a. Monera
- b. Protista
- c. Plantae
- d. None of the above

Question 213.

Which of the following disease is not caused by Prions?

- a. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattles
- b. Cr–Jacob disease (CJD) in humans.
- c. Mad cow disease in cattle
- d. Potato Spindle Tuber disease

Question 214.

Viroids have

- (1) single stranded RNA not enclosed by protein coat
- (2) single stranded DNA not enclosed by protein coat
- (3) double stranded DNA enclosed by protein coat
- (4) double stranded RNA enclosed by protein coat

Question 215.

Which of the following pathogenic disease could have the symptoms like mosaic formation, leaf rolling and curling, yellowing and vein clearing, dwarfing and stunted growth?

- a. Viral
- b. Bacterial
- c. Fungal
- d. Deficiency syndrome.

Question 218.

Which of the following shows coiled RNA strand and capsomeres?

- (1) Polio virus
- (2) Tobacco mosaic virus
- (3) Measles virus
- (4) Retrovirus

Question 216.

Match the columns.

Column I

- (a) Prion
- (b) Bacteriophage
- (c) Plasmid
- (d) Virus

Column II

- (p) Nucleic acid + Protein
- (q) Infectious protein
- (r) Bacterial DNA
- (s) Infect bacteria

Select **correct** option

1. a-p, b-q, c-r, d-s
2. a-s, b-r, c-q, d-p
3. a-q, b-s, c-r, d-p
4. a-q, b-s, c-p, d-r

Question 217.

Which of the following statements is wrong for viroids?

- (1) They are smaller than viruses
- (2) They cause infections
- (3) Their RNA is of high molecular weight
- (4) They lack a protein coat

Question 219.

Which of the following is not correctly matched?

1. Inert Crystals - Virus
2. Free RNA - Viroids
3. Normal protein - Prions
4. Symbionts - Lichen

Question 220.

Select wrong statement.

- (1) The viroids were discovered by D.J. Ivanowsky.
- (2) W.M. Stanley showed that viruses could be crystallized.
- (3) The term '*contagium vivum fluidum*' was coined by M.W. Beijerinck.
- (4) Mosaic disease in tobacco and AIDS in human being are caused by viruses.

Question 221.

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a. No virus contains both RNA and DNA.
- b. A virus is a nucleoprotein and the genetic material is infectious.
- c. Bacterial viruses or bacteriophages are usually single stranded DNA viruses
- d. Viruses are inert outside their specific host cell.

Question 222.

Potato Spindle Tuber disease is caused by –

- a. Virus
- b. Viroid
- c. Prion
- d. Fungus

Question 223.

Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to capsid?

- Capsid is the outermost covering of most of the viruses.
- Capsid is made up of capsomeres.
- Capsid protects the genetic material
- Capsomeres are arranged in random geometric forms.

Question 224.

Viruses did not find a place in classification because –

- They do not possess a cellular structure
- They can be crystallized
- They do not divide outside the cell
- All of the above

Question 225.

Which of the following is correct?

- All fungi are filamentous.
- Transfer of DNA from one bacteria to another bacteria cannot take place.
- Virus cannot have both DNA and RNA.
- Protists reproduce asexually only.

Question 226.

T. O. Diener discovered a

- free infectious RNA
- free infectious DNA
- infectious protein
- bacteriophage

Question 227.

Which of the following is not a bacterial disease

- Citrus canker
- Cholera
- Plague
- Mumps

Question 228.

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- Prions consist of abnormally folded proteins
- Viroids lack a protein coat
- Viruses are obligate parasites
- Infective constituent in viruses is the protein coat

Question 229.

Mad cow disease in cattle is caused by an organism which has :

- Inert crystalline
- Abnormally folded protein
- Free RNA without protein coat
- Free DNA without protein coat

Question 230.

Viruses have

- DNA enclosed in a protein coat
- prokaryotic nucleus
- single chromosome
- Both DNA and RNA

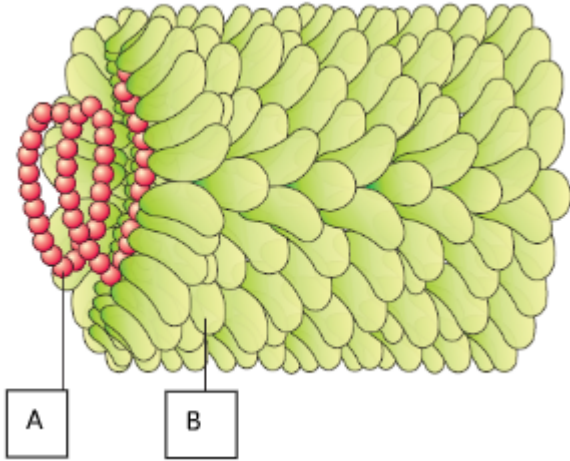
Question 231.

Which of the given statement is not true for viruses?

- They are nucleoproteins where protein is infectious in nature.
- They can be crystallized and crystals consist largely of proteins.
- Virus means venom or poisonous fluid.
- A virus can never have both DNA and RNA as its genetic material.

Question 232.

Identify the figure and the labellings A and B.



- a. Bacteriophage, A- dsDNA; B- Capsid
- b. TMV; A- dsDNA; B- Capsomere
- c. TMV; A- ssDNA; B- Capsid
- d. TMV; A- ssRNA; B- Capsid

Question 233.

Identify the incorrect statement:

- 1. Virus has a protein coat called capsid made of small subunits called capsomeres.
- 2. The core has the genetic material - either RNA or DNA or both.
- 3. The capsomeres are arranged in helical or icosahedral forms.
- 4. Virus can infect any type of organisms.

Question 234.

Infectious proteins are present in

- (1) gemini viruses
- (2) prions
- (3) viroids
- (4) satellite viruses

Question 235.

Viroids differ from viruses in having

- (1) DNA molecules with protein coat
- (2) DNA molecules without protein coat
- (3) RNA molecules with protein coat
- (4) RNA molecules without protein coat

Question 236.

Match the Scientists in Column I with their contribution in the field of virology given in Column II and select your answer from the codes given below:

	Column I		Column II
A.	Pasteur	a.	Gave the name 'virus'
B.	Ivanowsky	b.	Recognized tobacco mosaic is caused by microbes smaller than bacteria
C.	Beijerinck	c.	Demonstrated extract of infected tobacco plants could cause infection in healthy plants
D.	Stanley	d.	Showed that viruses could be crystallized

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
1.	a	b	c	d
2.	a	c	b	d
3.	b	a	c	d
4.	b	a	d	c

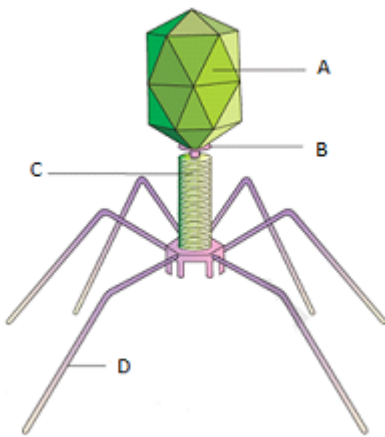
Question 237.

Which statement is wrong for viruses?

- (1) All are parasites
- (2) All of them have helical symmetry
- (3) They have ability to synthesize nucleic acids and proteins with the help of host cell
- (4) Antibiotics have no effect on them

Question 238.

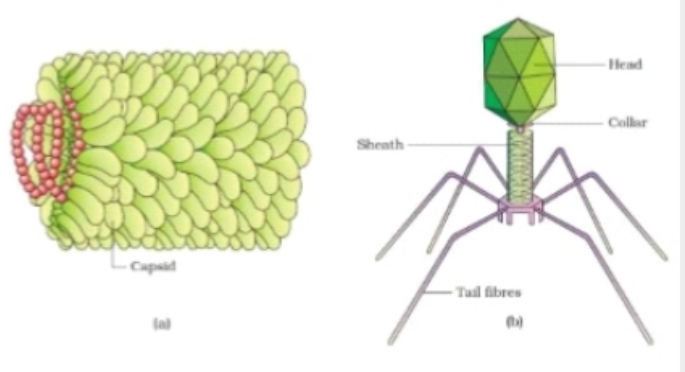
Identify the correct labellings.



- a. A- head, B- Collar, C- Sheath, D- Tail
- b. A- head, B- Collar, C- Neck, D- Tail fibre
- c. A- head, B- Collar, C- Sheath, D- Tail fibre
- d. A- head, B- Neck, C- Sheath, D- Tail fibre

Question 239.

What is true for both (a) and (b)?



1. RNA is the genetic material
2. Capability to infect bacteria
3. Being obligate endoparasites
4. Can be killed by antibiotics

Question 240.

The difference between virus and viroid is

1. absence of protein coat in viroid, but present in the virus.
2. presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus, but absent in viroid,
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

Question 241.

The protozoans that causes malaria in humans are :

1. Radiolarians
2. Dinoflagellates
3. Chrysophytes
4. Sporozoans

Question 242.

Which of the following shows the coordinated movement of cilia?

- (1) Trypanosoma
- (2) Entamoeba
- (3) Paramecium
- (4) Plasmodium

Question 243.

Sleeping sickness is caused by

- (1) Flagellated protozoan
- (2) Ciliated Protozoan
- (3) Sporozoan
- (4) Amoeboid protozoan

Question 244.

The primitive relative of animals are

- (1) Dinoflagellates
- (2) Diatoms
- (3) Euglenoids
- (4) Protozoans

Question 245.

Identify the incorrect statement :

1. Heterotrophic bacteria are important decomposers
2. Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans
3. The pigments of Euglenoids are identical to those present in higher plants
4. Very few protozoans are autotrophs

Question 246.

Which of the following is not true for amoeboid protozoan?

1. Pseudopodia helps in feeding
2. Silica shells present in marine form
3. Contractile vacuole
4. Flagella helps in locomotion

Question 247.

Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (1) Amoeboid protozoan- entamoeba
- (2) Flagellated Protozoan- trypanosoma
- (3) Ciliated Protozoan-plasmodium
- (4) More than one option is correct

Question 248.

The Marine forms of amoeboid protozoans can have

- (1) Silica shell on their surface
- (2) Flagella
- (3) Cilia
- (4) More than one option is correct

Question 249.

A location with luxuriant growth of lichens on the trees indicates that the :

1. Trees are very healthy
2. Trees are heavily infested
3. Location is highly polluted
4. Location is not polluted

Question 250.

Which of the following statement is correct?

- Fungi prepare food for algae.
- Fungi provide shelter and absorb mineral nutrients and water for its partner.
- The algal component is known as mycobiont and fungal component as phycobiont,
- Lichens are symbiotic associations between algae and fungi which are heterotrophic and autotrophic, respectively.

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Question 251.

State True (T) or False (F) to the given statements and select the correct option

- (A) Abundance of lichens in any area indicates that the area is highly SO_2 polluted.
(B) Mycobiont partner of lichens is always heterotrophic.
(C) Body of lichens is made up of phycobionts only.

(A) (B) (C)

- T T F
- F T F
- F F F
- T F F

Question 252.

All given statements stand true w.r.t. Lichens, except

- These are indicators of SO_2 pollution, as shown by their abundance in these areas
- Breathing pores help in gas exchange, these are found on the lower surface of the thallus
- This association is also termed as helotism
- Crustose lichens are pioneers of rock succession

Question 253.

Which of the following is not correct about lichens?

- Lichens are dual organism containing phycobiont and mycobiont
- They cannot grow in the presence of sulphur dioxide
- They grow very fast
- They often grow in most inhospitable places such as barren rocks