

1. Chitinous cell wall and endogenously formed sexual spore are common features of
  1. Albugo and Rhizopus
  2. Aspergillus and Penicillium
  3. Claviceps and Colletotrichum
  4. Phytophthora and Neurospora
2. Mark the correct statement w.r.t. conidia
  1. The asexual reproductive structure of Penicillium and Cladophora
  2. The sexual reproductive structure of Penicillium and Cladophora
  3. The asexual reproductive structure produced by Penicillium and Aspergillus
  4. The sexual reproductive structure of Penicillium and Aspergillus
3. 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
4. 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
5. Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria
  1. Play a great role in recycling nutrients
  2. Oxidises various organic substance
  3. Release O<sub>2</sub> due to involvement of OEC
  4. Are most abundant in nature
6. Fruiting bodies are edible for which of the fungi?
  1. Zygomycetes, oomycetes
  2. Basidiomycetes only
  3. Ascomycetes only
  4. Phycomycetes, basidiomycetes
7. Asexual reproduction by conidia formation is quite common in
  1. Oomycetes
  2. Zygomycetes
  3. Ascomycetes
  4. Basidiomycetes
8. Find out the character associated with cyanobacteria but not with eubacteria
  1. Nucleoid representing genetic material
  2. Histone absent
  3. Oxygenic photosynthesis
  4. Cyst formation
9. Select the correct statement w.r.t. monera
  1. All unicellular and Gram-negative
  2. Very simple in behavior
  3. Show the most extensive metabolic diversity
  4. Show intracellular transport by cyclosis
10. SO<sub>2</sub> pollution indicator is
  1. Fungi
  2. Diatoms
  3. Lichen
  4. Mycorrhiza

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|--|---|
| <p>11. Find the correct set of the given kingdoms proposed by Whittaker which perform decomposition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monera, protista and plantae</li> <li>2. Fungi, monera and protista</li> <li>3. Protista, plantae and animalia</li> <li>4. Plantae, monera and fungi</li> </ol>                         | <p>16. Absence of sex organs, general absence of asexual spores and plasmogamy by means of somatogamy are features characteristic to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ascomycetes</li> <li>2. Deuteromycetes</li> <li>3. Basidiomycetes</li> <li>4. Phycmycetes</li> </ol> |
| <p>12. The pathogen of potato spindle tuber disease</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In infectious RNA with a high molecular weight</li> <li>2. In infectious to both plants and animals</li> <li>3. Is a tightly folded RNA with low molecular weight</li> <li>4. Has protein coat as well as genetic material</li> </ol>    | <p>17. According to the five-kingdom classification system, which of the following kingdom has multicellular/loose tissue level body organization?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protista</li> <li>2. Plantae</li> <li>3. Animalia</li> <li>4. Fungi</li> </ol>         |
| <p>13. Choose the correct statement w.r.t. phycomycetes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gametes are always similar in morphology</li> <li>2. Mycelium is aseptate and coenocytic</li> <li>3. Produce non-motile asexual spores, not zoospores</li> <li>4. Presence of dikaryophase</li> </ol>                                | <p>18. Absence of motile forms, asexual reproduction through conidia and endogenous sexual spore is a character of class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Zygomycetes</li> <li>2. Ascomycetes</li> <li>3. Oomycetes</li> <li>4. Basidiomycetes</li> </ol>                  |
| <p>14. Neurospora, Ustilago and Agaricus are similar in presence of _____ during sexual life cycle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Endogenous megaspore</li> <li>2. Dikaryophase</li> <li>3. Exogenous meiosis</li> <li>4. Basidiocarp</li> </ol>  | <p>19. Deuteromycetes are different from ascomycetes in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formation of conidia</li> <li>2. Having septate mycelium</li> <li>3. Crozier formation</li> <li>4. Absence of sexual reproduction</li> </ol>                                      |
| <p>15. Choose the odd one out w.r.t. slime moulds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spores possess true cellulosic walls</li> <li>2. The body moves along decaying twigs and leaves engulfing organic material</li> <li>3. Can grow and spread over several feet</li> <li>4. Spores are dispersed by water currents</li> </ol> | <p>20. Select the character which is specific to members of Chrysophyta</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mostly marine habitat</li> <li>2. Mixotrophic mode of nutrition</li> <li>3. Indestructible siliceous wall</li> <li>4. More than one option is correct</li> </ol>  |

21. Cell type - Eukaryotic  
Cell wall - Present in some members  
Mode of nutrition - Autotrophic and heterotrophic  
According to five kingdom classification, these characters belong to the kingdom(s)
1. Monera and Protista
  2. Monera
  3. Protista
  4. Protista and Animalia
22. The vast majority of bacteria are
1. Photosynthetic autotrophic
  2. Heterotrophic
  3. Chemosynthetic autotrophic
  4. Photolithographic
23. Consider the following statement w.r.t. Mycoplasma
- a. They lack cell wall.
  - b. They are the largest living cell.
  - c. They can survive without oxygen
  - d. They are pathogenic to animals only.
- The correct statements are
1. b & d
  2. b & c
  3. a & c
  4. a & d
24. Select the sexual spores w.r.t. fungus
1. Oospores, conidiospores, basidiospores, ascospores
  2. Oospores, basidiospores, ascospores
  3. Basidiospores, ascospores, sporangiospores
  4. Conidia, sporangiospores, zoospores
25. Members of which group of fungi can belong to aquatic habitats and have coenocytic mycelium?
1. Ascomycetes
  2. Phycomycetes
  3. Deuteromycetes
  4. Basidiomycetes
26. Consider the following four statements (a-d) and select the right option for two correct statements w.r.t. Rhizopus
- a. Mycelium is aseptate
  - b. Aplanospores are motile and exogenous in origin.
  - c. Zygosporangia are formed by the fusion of gametes in sexual reproduction.
  - d. It is the parasitic fungi on mustard.
- The correct statements are
1. b & c
  2. a & c
  3. a & d
  4. c & d
27. Which of the following fungi is used extensively in biochemical and genetic work?
1. Claviceps
  2. Neurospora
  3. Penicillium
  4. Ustilago
28. (A) Only the asexual or vegetative phases of these fungi are known.  
(B) A large number of members are decomposers of litter and help in mineral cycling.  
These statements (A&B) are true for
1. Deuteromycetes
  2. Ascomycetes
  3. Basidiomycetes
  4. Phycomycetes

29.

Lichens are mutually useful associations between

1. Autotrophic and heterotrophic members
2. Two autotrophic partners
3. Two heterotrophic partners
4. Fungi and roots of higher plants

30.

During unfavorable conditions, the plasmodium of slime moulds differentiates and forms fruiting bodies bearing

1. Spores at their tips
2. Gametes at their basal part
3. Gametes at their tips
4. Spores at their basal part

31.

Albugo candida and Mucor are similar in having

1. Hemicellulosic cell wall
2. Peptidoglycan in cell wall
3. Gametangial contact
4. Aseptate and coenocytic mycelium

32.

Archaeobacteria can survive in extreme climatic conditions due to

1. Cell wall structure
2. Presence of peptidoglycan in cell wall
3. D - Amino acids in cell wall
4. Presence of introns in DNA

33.

Select the odd one out w.r.t. chrysophytes

1. Includes diatoms and golden algae
2. They are microscopic planktons
3. Most of them are photosynthetic or predators
4. They are freshwater as well as marine

34.

Which of these is not related to organisms which are characterised by the absorptive mode of nutrition and have loose tissue organisation?

1. Extracellular digestion of food
2. Formation of fruit body in some organisms
3. Karyogamy always immediately after plasmogamy
4. Absence of NAM in cell wall

35.

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

1. Cyanobacteria often form blooms in polluted water bodies
2. Body of slime moulds moves along decaying twigs and leaves engulfing inorganic material
3. RNA of the viroid is low molecular weight
4. Lichens do not grow in polluted areas

36.

Match the column I with column II

| Column I<br>(Shapes)          | Column II<br>(Bacteria) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Spherical                  | (i) Bacilli             |
| b. Rod                        | (ii) Spirillum          |
| c. Comma                      | (iii) Cocci             |
| d. Spiral                     | (iv) Vibrio             |
| 1. a(iii), b(i), c(iv), d(ii) |                         |
| 2. a(i), b(iii), c(iv), d(ii) |                         |
| 3. a(iv), b(i), c(iii), d(ii) |                         |
| 4. a(ii), b(iii), c(iv), d(i) |                         |

37.

Which of the following feature is not concerned

1. They are microscopic and float passively in water currents
2. The walls are embedded with pectin and thus walls are indestructible
3. They form diatomaceous earth
4. Diatoms are the chief producers in the oceans

38.

Select the incorrect statement w.r.t. Euglenoids

1. They are photosynthetic in sunlight and behave like heterotrophs in the absence of light
2. The pigments are identical to those present in higher plants
3. They have a protein-rich cell wall made up of pellicle
4. The reserve food material is in the form of paramylon

39.

White spots seen on mustard leaves are due to a parasitic fungus known as

1. Puccinia graminis
2. Phytophthora infestans
3. Albugo candida
4. Mucor mucedo

40.

Which of the following is not form the basis of classification in fungi?

1. Morphology of mycelium
2. Mode of spore formation
3. Mode of nutrition
4. Fruiting bodies

41.

Select correct match w.r.t. column I and column II

| Column I                      | Column II           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Albugo                     | (i) Basidiomycetes  |
| b. Penicillium                | (ii) Deuteromycetes |
| c. Ustilago                   | (iii) Ascomycetes   |
| d. Trichoderma                | (iv) Oomycetes      |
| 1. a(iii), b(ii), c(iv), d(i) |                     |
| 2. a(iv), b(iii), c(ii), d(i) |                     |
| 3. a(iii), b(i), c(iv), d(ii) |                     |
| 4. a(iv), b(iii), c(i), d(ii) |                     |

42.

Select odd one w.r.t. Basidiomycetes

1. Mushroom
2. Smut
3. Rust
4. Morels

43.

Mycobiont component of lichen provides

1. Water and food materials to phycobiont
2. Organic food to its partner
3. Shelter to algal partner
4. More than one option is correct

44.

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

45.

Euglena resembles with higher plants in

1. Mode of sexual reproduction
2. Reserve food material
3. Types of chlorophyll
4. Nutrition

46.

Select the incorrect statement w.r.t. slime moulds

1. Plasmodium differentiates into spores producing structure in favourable condition
2. The motile stage is present in the life cycle of acellular slime moulds
3. Spores have true cellulosic wall
4. Pseudoplasmodium stage is chemotactically formed in cellular slime moulds

50.

Who was the earliest to attempt a more scientific basis for classification?

- 1 Copeland
- 2 R.H. Whittaker
- 3 Aristotle
- 4 Carl Woese

47.

Fungi prefer to grow in

1. Cool and humid conditions
2. Warm and humid places
3. Cool and dry places
4. Dry and organic-rich soil

[Fill OMR Sheet](#)

48.

Sole members of the kingdom Monera

1. Are very simple in behaviour and metabolic diversity
2. Have been grouped under two categories based on their shape
3. Occur almost everywhere and characterised by a rigid cell wall
4. Have loose tissue type of body organisation

49.

**A :** Mycoplasma are the smallest living cells known and can survive without  $O_2$

**R :** Mycoplasma can be pathogenic in both animals and plants.

1. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
2. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion
3. If Assertion is a true statement but Reason is false
4. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements.

