

LIVING WORLD AND BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

1. Binomial nomenclature system of Linnaeus means that every organisms has
 - (a) The name given by two scientists
 - (b) Two names one Latin and the other of a person
 - (c) Two names, one scientific and other popular
 - (d) One scientific name with generic and specific epithet
2. Which of the following branches of biology applies both to plants and animals
 - (a) Virology
 - (b) Taxonomy
 - (c) Bacteriology
 - (d) Entomology
3. The name of the author of species is always printed in:
 - (a) Roman type
 - (b) Italic type
 - (c) Bold type
 - (d) Bold italics type
4. Linnaeus introduced the term
 - (a) Concept of inheritance
 - (b) Law of limiting factor
 - (c) Binomial nomenclature
 - (d) independent assortment
5. Taxon is
 - (a) a short term for Taxonomy
 - (b) a term for new systematics
 - (c) a classified unit of any rank
 - (d) none of the above
6. Three-kingdom system was proposed by
 - (a) Haeckel
 - (b) Whittaker
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Mayr
7. The arrangement of taxa is called
 - (a) a natural classification
 - (b) Key
 - (c) Hierarchy
 - (d) Taxonomy
8. Which of the following include all the other
 - (a) class
 - (b) order
 - (c) genus
 - (d) family
9. Total number of principle taxonomic categories is
 - (a) six
 - (b) Nine
 - (c) Seven
 - (d) Five
10. Which of the following kingdom is evolutionary lowest according to whittaker (1969)
 - (a) Protista
 - (b) Monera
 - (c) Plantae
 - (d) fungi
11. Which of the following include belonging to same taxonomic categories
 - (a) Spirogra, ulothrix, zygnema, albugo
 - (b) Bacteria, Nostoc, Aspergillus, Zygnema
 - (c) Aspergillus, Rhizopus, albugo, Peziza
 - (d) None of the above
12. In trinomial nomenclature third part of name is
 - (a) Sub-species or variety
 - (b) Name of author
 - (c) Place of discovery of plant
 - (d) anyone of the above
13. The two early Greek scholars who made observation on living organisms and classified them were
 - (a) Aristotle and Plato
 - (b) Terophrastus and Plato
 - (c) Aristotle and Theophrastus
 - (d) None of these
14. A unicellular alga that occurs in the cells lining the digestive tract of green-hydra-chlorohydra viridissima is:
 - (a) Chlamydomonas
 - (b) Volvox
 - (c) Zoo Chlorella
 - (d) None of these
15. Which of the following statement's is incorrect
 - (a) Phylum and division are same
 - (b) Phylum comprises one or more classes
 - (c) family contains one or more species
 - (d) species may have only one subspecies
16. Which of the following combination represents the highest and the lowest taxonomy
 - (a) Phylum and variety
 - (b) Class and species
 - (c) Kingdom and variety
 - (d) superclass and variety

17. The classification based on chromosome number of organisms is
 (a) Biochemical taxonomy
 (b) Cytotaxonomy
 (c) Numerical taxonomy
 (d) Experimental taxonomy
18. The collection of plant specimens is called
 (a) aquarium (b) key
 (c) Herbarium (d) album
19. Benthom and Hooker placed gymnosperms
 (a) In between dicotyledons and Mono cotyledons
 (b) After more cotyledons
 (c) before ticoty ledons
 (d) none of the above is correct
20. The word order ends with
 (a) –aceae (b) –ae
 (c) –ales (d) –oldae
21. RNA-RNA viruses carry a gene for an enzyme that uses viral RNA as template in the synthesis of more viral RNA, this enzyme is?
 (a) nuclease
 (b) reverse transcriptase
 (c) replicate
 (d) RNA polyme
22. A virus that can reproduce without killing its host is
 (a) lytic virus
 (b) retroactive viruses
 (c) temperate virus
 (d) virion
23. Viruses containing extra coat of lipoproteins are
 (a) sheathed (b) enveloped
 (c) virion (d) resistant
24. A scientist wants to try to grow a culture of an animal virus. Which of the following would most likely to be a suitable culture medium?
 (a) boiled & sterilized water with minerals & vit.
 (b) sterile jelly made up of malt and agar
 (c) potato dextrose medium
 (d) a living chick embryo
25. Shape of bacteriophage is:
 (a) tadpole like (b) helical
 (c) rod like (d) polyhedral
26. The infective part of virus is
 (a) protein (b) nucleic acid
 (c) lipoprotein (d) both (a) and (d)
27. Nucleic acid found in HIV is
 (a) 2DNA (b) 2 RNA
 (c) 1DNA (d) 1RN
28. To obtain virus free plant micropropagation of plant part is done
 (a) basal part (b) apical region
 (c) leaves (d) any part
29. Which of the following is connecting link between living and non living
 (a) virus
 (b) bacteria
 (c) mycoplasma
 (d) cyanobacteria
30. Which is not a viral disease
 (a) pox (b) rabies
 (c) leprosy (d) polio
31. When a viral DNA integrate with host DNA the process is called
 (a) prophage (b) lysis
 (c) none (d) lysogeny
32. Small proteins produced by vertebrate cells naturally in response to viral infection is
 (a) antitoxin (b) interferon
 (c) antibiotic (d) lipoprotein
33. ϕ x 174 has
 (a) ss-RNA (b) ds RNA
 (c) ssDNA (d) dsRNA
34. Smallest virus is
 (a) polio
 (b) influenza
 (c) foot and mouth virus of cattle
 (d) none
35. The process conspicuously absent in virus is
 (a) protein synthesis
 (b) energy production
 (c) replication
 (d) mutation

36. Largest virus is
(a) pencillium virus (b) small pox
(c) wound tumor (d) none
37. Which of the following enzyme is found in retrovirus
(a) lysozyme (b) reverse transcriptase
(c) pepsin (d) transcriptase
38. The virus responsible for AIDS is
(a) reo virus (b) retro virus
(c) mosaic acid (d) none
39. Scrapie disease of cattle is caused by
(a) lipid (b) mycoplasma
(c) viroids (d) prions
40. Honey jams jelly and chutney are free of bacteria because
(a) bacterial cells are plasmolysed in these substrates
(b) these substrates are poisonous
(c) these substrates have foul smell
(d) these substrates have complex substance which cannot be utilized by bacteria for their nutrition
41. Bacteria having a tuft of flagella at one end are called
(a) monotrichous (b) amphitrichous
(c) cephalotrichous (d) peritrichous
42. Compared to gram (–) ve bacteria Gram (+) ve bacteria
(a) are more resistance antibiotics
(b) have more complex cell walls
(c) have less mucopeptide
(d) retain crystal violet dye even after alcohol treatment
43. The plasmids present in the bacterial cells are
(a) circular double helical DNA molecules
(b) circular double helical RNA molecules
(c) linear double helical DNA molecules
(d) linear double helical RNA molecules
44. In a bacterial cell the organelle with respiratory enzymes is
(a) mitochondria (b) chondriosome
(c) mesosome (d) centrosome
45. Transformation in bacteria was discovered by
(a) Lederberg (b) Griffith
(c) Avery et. al. (d) Tatum
46. Bioluminescence is caused by oxidation of
(a) cytochromes (b) luciferin
(c) phytochromes (d) chlorophyll
47. Food poisoning is caused by
(a) Salmonella typhi
(b) E. coli
(c) Clostridium botulinum
(d) Bacillus megatherium
48. One of the major components of bacterial cell wall is a polymer called
(a) chitin (b) xylan
(c) cellulose (d) peptidoglycan
49. The bacterial genome contains
(a) DNA and histone
(b) DNA or histone
(c) DNA without histone
(d) neither DNA nor histone
50. Antibiotics are
(a) herbicides (b) pesticides
(c) macrobiocides (d) bactericide
51. Plasmids are
(a) viruses
(b) new types of micro organisms
(c) extra chromosomal genetic elements of bacteria
(d) essential bacterial genetic elements
52. The hydrogen donor in bacterial photosynthesis is usually
(a) water (b) hydrogen sulphide
(c) sulphuric acid (d) NH_3
53. Bacteria were first discovered by
(a) Robert Hock (b) Robert Koch
(c) L. Pasteur (d) A.V. Leeuwenhoek
54. Mitochondria are absent in
(a) bacteria (b) yeast
(c) fungi (d) green algae
55. Bacterial ribosomes are called
(a) dictyosomes (b) centrosomes
(c) polyribosomes (d) autosome
56. Penicillin is an antibiotic which affects bacterial

- (a) A plasma membrane properties
(b) peptidoglycan synthesis (cell wall synthesis)
(c) Protein synthesis
(d) DNA replication
57. The disease caused by bacteria is
(a) beri-beri (b) diphtheria or leprosy
(c) arthritis (d) amoebic dysentery
58. Diaminopimelic acid is present in walls of
(a) rhodophyceae (b) fungi
(c) bacteria (d) marchantia
59. Mycoplasmas are not sensitive to
(a) streptomycin (b) penicillin
(c) Erythromycin (d) neomycin
60. A mycorrhiza is
(a) A long thin root
(b) a slim with root like out look
(c) A parasitic fungi
(d) Symbiotic associated between a fungi and the root of a higher plant
61. Lichens are ecologically important because
(a) they are symbiotic associations
(b) they can grow in greatly polluted areas
(c) They can't tolerate even slightly polluted area
(d) They are symbiotic with higher plants
62. Reindeer moss is
(a) Parmelia (b) Cladonia
(c) Ceratium (d) Lacanora
63. When 2 nuclei lie side by side after plasmogamy the stage is called as
(a) Karyogamy (b) Plasmogamy
(c) Haplophase (d) Dikaryophase
64. Dolipore septum is characteristic of
(a) Phycomycetes (b) Zygomycetes
(c) Ascomycetes (d) Basidiomycetes
65. Zygospore of Mucor germinates to form
(a) Mycelium (b) Promycelium
(c) Hyphae (d) Germ tube
66. The edible fungi Morchella belongs to class
(a) Ascomycetes (b) Basidiomycetes
(c) Oomycetes (d) Phycomycetes
67. The fungi used for genetic study is
(a) Black mould (b) Green mould
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Pink mould
68. Penicillin was first of all obtained from
(a) P. chrysogenum (b) P. notatum
(c) Yeast (d) Sclerospora
69. Fungi imperfect lacks
(a) A sexual rep (b) Spores
(c) Hyphae (d) Sexual rep
70. The following pair belongs to the same class
(a) Agaricus and Aspergillus
(b) Rhizopus and Saccharomyces
(c) Morchella and Saccharomyces
(d) Mucor and Saccharomyces
71. The yeast producing 8 ascospores is
(a) S. ludwigii (b) S. Octosporous
(c) S. cerevisiae (d) Both (b) and (c)
72. False yeast are known as such due to absence of
(a) Ascus (b) Septum
(c) Hyphae (d) True Nucleus
73. Exogenous spores are characteristic of
(a) Phycomycetes
(b) Basidiomycetes
(c) Ascomycetes
(d) Deuteromycetes
74. The stored food of fungi is
(a) Starch (b) Oil globules
(c) Glycogen (d) Both (b) and (c)
75. Yeast is
(a) Prokaryotic (b) Eukaryotic
(c) Mesokaryotic (d) Both (a) and (c)
76. Fungi have _____ nutrition
(a) Holophytic
(b) Autotrophic
(c) Holotrophic or Holozoic or ingestive intracellular digestion
(d) Absorptive extracellular digestion
77. L.S.D. is derived from
(a) Cannabis (b) Claviceps
(c) Fusarium (d) None of these
78. Severe famine of west Bengal in 1942-43 was due to the destruction of rice crop caused by a fungus

- (a) Penicillium (b) Phytophthora
(c) Helminthosporium (d) Clostridium
- 79.** One of the common fungal disease of man is
(a) Cholera (b) Plague
(c) Thphoid (d) Ring worm
- 80.** The fungal cell wall is formed of:
(a) Cellulose
(b) Polymer of glucose
(c) Polymer of glucosamine
(d) Acetyl glucosomine
- 81.** Coenocytic mycelium is present in:
(a) Phycomycetes (b) Ascomycetes
(c) Basidiomycetes (d) All of these
- 82.** Sexual phase of Puccinia is present on
(a) Wheat (b) Baberry
(c) Maize (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 83.** Fungi growing on wood are
(a) Epizoic (b) Epiphyllous
(c) Epixylous (d) Epirhizous
- 84.** During storage, grains are usually contaminated with an aflatoxin on agent of significant toxicity in pollutry. This aflatoxin is produced by the growth of
(a) S. cerevisiale (b) Aspergillus flavus
(c) Virus (d) Phizopus
- 85.** A fungus that requires a single host for completing its life cycle is
(a) Autoecious
(b) Heteroecius
(c) Heterothallic
(d) Both (a) and (c)
- 86.** Hallucinating fungi is
(a) Phytophthora infestans
(b) Amanita muscaria
(c) Claviceps purpurea
(d) Aspergillus flavus
- 87.** The gills of a mushroom:
(a) help in locomotion
(b) help in nutrition
(c) help in reproduction
(d) all of these
- 88.** Heterothalism was discovered by
(a) Blackslee (b) Wasksman
(c) Flemming (d) Koch
- 89.** Irish famine as caused by the fungus
(a) Alternaria solani
(b) Phythium debaryanum
(c) Phytophthora infestans
(d) Helminthosporium oryzae
- 90.** Which one of the following is edible
(a) Agaricus (b) Rhizopus
(c) Mucor (d) Pencillium
- 91.** The branch of science that deals with the study of fungi is known as
(a) Phycology (b) Mycology
(c) Bryology (d) Microbiology
- 92.** Cup shaped ascocarp is termed as
(a) Cleistothecium (b) Pecithecium
(c) Apothecium (d) None
- 93.** Heterothalism is a device to prevent
(a) Heterotropim (b) Inbreeding
(c) Interbreeding (d) None
- 94.** Coprophilous fungi grow on
(a) Grasses (b) Dung
(c) Animals (d) Wood
- 95.** The predator fungi is
(a) Puccinia (b) Erysiphe
(c) Artrabotarys (d) Alternaria

ANSWER KEY

1	D	11	A	21	C	31	A	41	A	51	D	61	C	71	B	81	A	91	B
2	B	12	C	22	C	32	B	42	C	52	C	62	B	72	A	82	A	92	C
3	C	13	C	23	B	33	C	43	D	53	D	63	D	73	B	83	C	93	B
4	C	14	C	24	D	34	C	44	A	54	A	64	D	74	D	84	B	94	B
5	C	15	A	25	A	35	B	45	C	55	C	65	B	75	B	85	A	95	C
6	A	16	B	26	B	36	B	46	B	56	B	66	A	76	D	86	C		
7	C	17	D	27	B	37	B	47	B	57	B	67	D	77	B	87	C		
8	A	18	C	28	B	38	B	48	C	58	C	68	B	78	C	88	A		
9	C	19	A	29	A	39	B	49	D	59	B	69	D	79	D	89	C		
10	C	20	C	30	C	40	D	50	C	60	D	70	C	80	D	90	A		