

NEET CHEMISTRY

Topic: Biological Classification

- Q.1. Ascomycetus members are commonly called
- (a) Fission fungi (b) Club-fungi
(c) Sac fungi (d) Bread mould
- Q.2. Multicellular decomposers are
- (a) Saprophytic plants
(b) Saprophytic bacteria
(c) Fungi (d) Monerans
- Q.3. Cyanobacteria are
- (a) Producers (b) Decomposers
(c) Consumers (d) All the above
- Q.4. Halophiles are
- (a) Chemoautotrophs
(b) Photoautotrophs
(c) Chemo heterotrophs
(d) Photo heterotrophs
- Q.5. Diatomaceous earth is used in
- (a) Polishing
(b) Filtration of liquids
(c) Purification of uranium
(d) (a) and (b)
- Q.6. Slime moulds are ecologically
- (a) Producers (b) Consumerdecomposers
(c) Decomposers (d) carnivores

Q.7. Sleeping sickness is caused by

- (a) *Entamoeba* (b) *Paramoecium*
(c) *Trypanosoma* (d) *Plasmodium*

Q.8. Plasmodium is

- (a) Captures the prey by pseudopodia
(b) Freelifving protozoan
(c) Parasitic protozoan
(d) ciliated protozoan

Q.9. *Amoeba* moves with the help of

- (a) Flagella (b) Pseudoplasmodia
(c) Cilia (d) Pseudopodia

Q.10. A dinoflagellate that makes the sea appear red (red tide)

- (a) Desmid (b) *Gonyaulax*
(c) *Euglena* (d) Diatom

Q.11. Mycelium is coenocytic in

- (a) Phycomycetes (b) Deuteromycetes (c) Ascomycetes (d) Basidiomycetes

Q.12. Unicellular organisms the divide by binary fission are

- (a) Viruses
(b) An independent group between viruses and bacteria
(c) Fungi (d) Bacteria

Q.13. When bacteria are rod like, they are called

- (a) Bacilli (b) Cocci (c) Spirilla (d) Vibrios

Q.14. Whittaker's system of classification implies that unicellular eukaryotes are primarily precursors of the

- (a) plants (b) fungi
(c) animals
(d) plants fungi and animals

Q.15. Locomotory organelles in the protista are

- (a) Flagella (b) Cilia
(c) Pseudopodia (d) all of these

Q.16. The mode of nutrition in all fungi is always.

- (a) autotrophic (b) saprophytic
- (c) parasitic (d) heterotrophic

Q.17. Thread like structures constituting the body/ mycelium of the fungus are known as

- (a) thallus (b) Paraphyses
- (c) hyphae (d) rhizines

Q.18. In which group of fungi, spores are flagellated?

- (a) Ascomycetes (b) Zygomycetes
- (c) Phycomycetes (d) Basidiomycetes

Q.19. A group of fungi with septate mycelium and sexual reproduction either absent or not known is

- (a) phycomycetes (algal fungi)
- (b) Zygomycetes (conjugation fungi)
- (c) deuteromycetes (imperfect fungi)
- (d) ascomycetes (sec fungi)

Q.20. Fungi differ from Algae in having

- (a) mainly cellulosic cell wall
- (b) mainly cell wall of chitin
- (c) unicellular nonjacketed sex organs
- (d) starch is reserve food

Q.21. Fungi differ from other kingdoms in being.

- (a) unicellular decomposers
- (b) unicellular consumers
- (c) multicellular decomposers
- (d) multicellular consumers.

Q.22. The conidiophores of Penicillium are

- (a) uninucleate and colourless
- (b) multicellular and branched
- (c) binucleate and pigmented
- (d) binucleate and colourless

Q.23. Which statement is wrong for viruses?

- (a) Antibiotics have no effect on them
- (b) All are parasites
- (c) All of them have helical symmetry
- (d) They have ability to synthesize nucleic acids and proteins

Q.24. The most abundant prokaryotes helpful to humans in making curd from milk and in production of antibiotics are the ones categorised as

- (a) Heterotrophic bacteria
- (b) Cyanobacteria
- (c) Archaeobacteria
- (d) Chemosynthetic autotrophs

Q.25. Which one single organisms or the pair of organisms is correctly assigned to its or their named taxonomic group ?

- (a) Nostoc and Anabaena are examples of protista
- (b) Paramecium and Plasmodium belong to the same kingdom as that of Penicillium
- (c) Lichen is a composite organism formed from the symbiotic association of an algae and a protozoan
- (d) Yeast used in making bread and beer is a fungus

Q.26. The cyanobacteria are also referred to as

- (a) Blue green algae (b) Protists
- (c) Golden algae (d) Slime moulds

Q.27. Which one of the following microbes forms symbiotic association with plants and helps them in their nutrition ?

- (a) Trichoderma (b) Azotobacter
- (c) Aspergillus (d) Glomus

Q.28. In prokaryotes, genetic recombination can occur during

- (a) transduction (b) transformation
- (c) conjugation (d) all of these

Q.29. Sexual reproduction in which DNA of bacteria is transferred to another by the help of bacteriophage is

- (a) transformation (b) transduction
- (c) transcription (d) conjugation.

Q.30. The major component of bacterial cell wall is a polymer called

- (a) chitin (b) xylan
(c) cellulose (d) peptidoglycan

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	C	C	A	C	D	B	C	C	D	B
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	C	C	B
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	C	B	C	A	D	A	D	D	B	D