

# **CLASS XI BIO CH:2**

## **SET 2: BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION**

**1–10**

1. Which of the following kingdoms includes only prokaryotic organisms?
  - a) Monera
  - b) Protista
  - c) Fungi
  - d) Plantae
2. The five kingdoms proposed by Whittaker are —
  - a) Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
  - b) Monera, Protista, Protozoa, Plantae, Animalia
  - c) Monera, Algae, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
  - d) Monera, Fungi, Algae, Plantae, Animalia
3. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of Kingdom Protista?
  - a) Unicellular eukaryotes
  - b) Cell wall always present
  - c) Reproduction sexual and asexual
  - d) Mostly aquatic
4. Bacteria reproduce mainly by —
  - a) Binary fission
  - b) Conjugation
  - c) Endospore formation
  - d) Budding
5. The smallest living cells known, capable of surviving without oxygen are —
  - a) Viruses
  - b) Mycoplasma
  - c) Archaeobacteria
  - d) Cyanobacteria
6. Which of the following bacteria help in curd formation?
  - a) Rhizobium
  - b) Lactobacillus
  - c) Clostridium
  - d) Vibrio
7. The cyanobacteria can fix atmospheric nitrogen in —
  - a) Zoospores
  - b) Heterocysts
  - c) Aplanospores
  - d) Sporangia

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8. Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria obtain energy from —
    - a) Sunlight
    - b) Organic compounds
    - c) Inorganic substances
    - d) None of these
  9. Which bacteria produce methane in cow dung?
    - a) Thermoacidophiles
    - b) Methanogens
    - c) Halophiles
    - d) Cyanobacteria
  10. Archaeobacteria are characterized by —
    - a) Absence of plasma membrane
    - b) Peptidoglycan cell wall
    - c) Unique lipid cell wall structure
    - d) Absence of ribosomes
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## **11–20**

11. Which of the following statements is true for diatoms?
  - a) Cell wall is of chitin
  - b) Silica-embedded walls
  - c) Non-photosynthetic
  - d) Found only in freshwater
12. The golden-brown algae are called —
  - a) Dinoflagellates
  - b) Diatoms
  - c) Desmids
  - d) Chrysophytes
13. The chief producers of the ocean are —
  - a) Dinoflagellates
  - b) Diatoms
  - c) Euglenoids
  - d) Algae
14. The organism responsible for red tides is —
  - a) Gonyaulax
  - b) Euglena
  - c) Volvox
  - d) Chlamydomonas

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15. Euglena is both autotrophic and heterotrophic. This mode of nutrition is —  
a) Holozoic  
b) Mixotrophic  
c) Parasitic  
d) Saprophytic
16. The flexible covering of Euglena is called —  
a) Cuticle  
b) Pellicle  
c) Membrane  
d) Cell wall
17. Slime moulds move and feed like —  
a) Algae  
b) Fungi  
c) Amoeba  
d) Bacteria
18. The plasmodium stage is seen in —  
a) Slime moulds  
b) Ciliates  
c) Fungi  
d) Amoeboids
19. Paramecium takes food through —  
a) Pseudopodia  
b) Cilia and gullet  
c) Flagella  
d) Diffusion
20. The malarial parasite belongs to —  
a) Ciliates  
b) Flagellates  
c) Sporozoans  
d) Amoeboids
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## **21–30**

21. The cell wall of fungi contains —  
a) Cellulose  
b) Peptidoglycan  
c) Chitin  
d) Pectin

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22. The non-septate multinucleate hyphae are called —  
a) Septate hyphae  
b) Coenocytic hyphae  
c) Mycelium  
d) Conidiophore
23. Yeast reproduces asexually by —  
a) Fission  
b) Fragmentation  
c) Budding  
d) Conjugation
24. The asexual spores produced inside sporangia are —  
a) Zoospores  
b) Conidia  
c) Sporangiospores  
d) Ascospores
25. Plasmogamy means —  
a) Fusion of cytoplasm  
b) Fusion of nuclei  
c) Meiosis  
d) Mitosis
26. The dikaryotic stage ( $n + n$ ) is characteristic of —  
a) Phycomycetes  
b) Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes  
c) Deuteromycetes  
d) Mycoplasma
27. Mucor and Rhizopus belong to —  
a) Phycomycetes  
b) Basidiomycetes  
c) Ascomycetes  
d) Deuteromycetes
28. Sexual spores of Ascomycetes are produced in —  
a) Basidium  
b) Ascus  
c) Sporangium  
d) Conidium
29. Rusts and smuts are diseases caused by —  
a) Bacteria  
b) Basidiomycetes  
c) Ascomycetes  
d) Deuteromycetes

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30. The fungi which reproduce only asexually belong to —
- a) Deuteromycetes
  - b) Ascomycetes
  - c) Basidiomycetes
  - d) Phycomycetes
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## **31–40**

31. Alternaria is a member of —
- a) Deuteromycetes
  - b) Basidiomycetes
  - c) Ascomycetes
  - d) Phycomycetes
32. Mycorrhiza is an association between —
- a) Fungi and roots of plants
  - b) Algae and fungi
  - c) Bacteria and roots
  - d) Fungi and bacteria
33. The parasitic fungus on mustard is —
- a) Rhizopus
  - b) Albugo
  - c) Mucor
  - d) Puccinia
34. Neurospora is used extensively in —
- a) Biochemical and genetic studies
  - b) Brewing industry
  - c) Antibiotic production
  - d) Disease control
35. The common mushroom belongs to —
- a) Basidiomycetes
  - b) Ascomycetes
  - c) Deuteromycetes
  - d) Phycomycetes
36. Which kingdom includes multicellular autotrophs with cellulose cell walls?
- a) Animalia
  - b) Plantae
  - c) Fungi
  - d) Protista

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37. The alternation of generations involves —
- a) Two diploid stages
  - b) Two haploid stages
  - c) Alternation of diploid and haploid stages
  - d) Alternation of asexual and sexual stages
38. The storage food in plants is —
- a) Glycogen
  - b) Starch
  - c) Protein
  - d) Fat
39. Animal cells store energy as —
- a) Starch
  - b) Glycogen
  - c) Cellulose
  - d) Fat only
40. Which of the following lacks cell wall?
- a) Bacteria
  - b) Fungi
  - c) Animal cells
  - d) Plant cells
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## **41–50**

41. The first person to recognize microbes causing mosaic disease of tobacco was —
- a) Beijerinck
  - b) Ivanowsky
  - c) Stanley
  - d) Pasteur
42. Viruses are inert —
- a) Inside living cells
  - b) Outside living cells
  - c) Always active
  - d) Never replicate
43. A virus contains —
- a) RNA and DNA both
  - b) Only proteins
  - c) Either RNA or DNA
  - d) Only DNA

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44. The protein coat around a virus is made of —  
a) Capsomeres  
b) Glycolipids  
c) Polysaccharides  
d) Peptidoglycan
45. The genetic material of bacteriophages is —  
a) Single-stranded RNA  
b) Double-stranded DNA  
c) Double-stranded RNA  
d) Single-stranded DNA
46. The scientist who crystallized the Tobacco Mosaic Virus was —  
a) Ivanowsky  
b) Beijerinck  
c) Stanley  
d) Pasteur
47. Viroids are composed of —  
a) Protein only  
b) RNA only  
c) DNA only  
d) RNA and protein
48. Potato spindle tuber disease is caused by —  
a) Viroid  
b) Virus  
c) Prion  
d) Bacterium
49. Mad cow disease is caused by —  
a) Virus  
b) Prion  
c) Viroid  
d) Bacterium
50. Lichens are sensitive to —  
a) Air pollution  
b) Water  
c) Sunlight  
d) Wind

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Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	a	2	a	3	b	4	a	5	b
6	b	7	b	8	c	9	b	10	c
11	b	12	d	13	b	14	a	15	b
16	b	17	c	18	a	19	b	20	c
21	c	22	b	23	c	24	c	25	a
26	b	27	a	28	b	29	b	30	a
31	a	32	a	33	b	34	a	35	a
36	b	37	c	38	b	39	b	40	c
41	b	42	b	43	c	44	a	45	b
46	c	47	b	48	a	49	b	50	a

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