

Class: XIth Subject: BIOLOGY

Date: DPP No.: 4

Topic :- Biological Classification

		Topic :- Diologi		
1.	Analyse the follow I. Two kingdom sy prokaryotes, unic II. The two kingdo	ving statements and identify ystem of classification did r ellular and multicellular or om classification used for a s falseb) I is false, II is true	fy the correct options gines to distinguish between ganism and green algae long time was found in	iven below In the eukaryotes and In and fungi.
2.	a) Pseudoplasmoob) Spores that devc) Spores that dev	he division-Myxomycota (t dia velop into free living amoeb velop into flagellated warm consisting of solitary indiv	ooid cells cells	
3.	The protein coat of a) Nucleoid	of a virus/ <mark>is known as</mark> b) C <mark>apsid</mark>	c) Capsomere	d)Outer envelope
4.	In <i>Amoeba</i> , which a) Nucleus	n controls <mark>the c</mark> ytoplasmic (b) Ectoplasm	osmality? c) Biurets	d) Contractile vacuole
5.	The fungus witho a) <i>Puccinia</i>	ut mycelium is b) <i>Phytophthora</i>	c) Rhizopus	d)Saccharomyces
6.	Viroids have a) ssRNA not enclosed by protein coat c) dsDNA enclosed by protein coat		b) ssDNA not enclosed by protein coat d) dsRNA enclosed by protein coat	
7.	described a) <i>Plasmodium fa</i>	following organisms is scie	ogen causing the most	

- b) *Trypanosoma gambiense*-The parasite of sleeping sickness
- c) Diatoms-Very good pollution indicators
- d) Noctiluca-A Chrysophyte, which shows bioluminescence

8.	Which one of following has haplontic life cycle?					
	a) Funaria	b) Polytrichum	c) Ustilago	d) Wheat		
9.	Analyse the following statements about class-Ascomycetes I. Mycelium is branched and septate II. The asexual spores are conidia, produced on the special mycelium called conidiophores III. Sexual spores are called ascospores which are produced in sac like asci. These asci are arranged in same types of fruiting bodies called ascocarps Which of the statements given above are correct a) I and II b) I and III c) II and III d) I, II and III					
10.	Which of the given state life cycle? a) Generation that prod c) Generation that has a	uces the gametes	e gametophytic in the al b) Generation that prod d) The diploid generati	duces the spores		
11.	Which of the following a) Chrysophytes	does not belong to the k b) Euglenoids	cingdom-Protista?	d) Dinoflagellates		
12.	Microphagial nutrition a) <i>Amphioxus</i>	occurs in b) Insects	c) Paramecium	d) <i>Hydra</i>		
13.	Which of the following known and can survive a) Mycoplasma		ack cell wall, they are the	e smallest living cells d) All of these		
14.	Bacteriophage are a) Bacteria that attacks viruses c) Free living viruses		b) Viruses that attacks bacteria d) Free living bacteria			
15.	Which of the following is not a character of Protista? a) Protists are prokaryotic b) Some protists have cell walls c) Mode of nutrition is both autotrophic and heterotrophic d) Body organization is cellular					
16.	Which one of the following is a matching pair of certain organism (s) and the kind of association? a) Shark and sucker fish – Commensalism b) Algae and fungi in lichens – Mutualism c) Orchids growing of trees – Parasitism d) Cuscuta (dodder) growing – Epiphytism On other flowering plants					

- 17. A bacterium divides after every 35 min, if a culture containing 10^5 cells per mL is grown, then cell concentration per mL after 175 min will be
 - a) 175×10^5
- b) 125×10^5
- c) 48×10^5
- d) 32×10^5
- 18. The fungal partner in lichen is called mycobiont whereas algal partner is called
 - a) Glycobiont

b) Algobiont

c) Phycobiont

- d) Often referred as algal partner
- 19. In the table below, some of the crop plants, their diseases and the pathogens are given. Match the three columns and identify the correct choice.

Crop	Disease	Pathogen
A. Pigeon	I. Root knot	1.
pea		Pseudomon
B. Brinjal	II. Ear cockle	2.
		Fusarium
C.	III. Wilt	3.
Sugarcan		Anguniia
e		_
D. Wheat	IV. Red stripe	4.
	1	Meloidogyı
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- a) A-III-2 B-I-4 C-IV-1 D-II-3
- b) A-I-2 B-III-4 C-II-3 D-IV-3
- c) A-IV-3 B-I-2 C-III-1 D-II-3
- d) A-II-1 B-IV-3 C-I-2 D-III-4
- 20. In Basidiomycetes, the vegetative reproduction takes place by
 - a) Endospore
- b) Conidia
- c) Akinetes
- d) Fragmentation