

## Biological Classification

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### I. Select the correct answer of the following questions:

Question 1.

Five kingdom classification was proposed by

- (a) Linnaeus
- (b) Whittaker
- (c) Lamark
- (d) Aristotle

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Whittaker

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Question 2.

The Term 'Superparasite' is; meant for

- (a) Mycoplasma
- (b) Animal parasites
- (c) Viruses
- (d) A parasite living on another parasite

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) A parasite living on another parasite

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Question 3.

The biologist, who created the kingdom protista for the unicel-lular animals and plants, is

- (a) Haeckel
- (b) Pasteur
- (c) Koch
- (d) Lister

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Haeckel

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Question 4.

Organism having characters of both animals and plants is

- (a) Bacterium
- (b) Paramoecium
- (c) Mycoplasma
- (d) Euglena

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Euglena

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Question 5.

On the basis of nucleus, viruses should be included in

- (a) Prokaryotes
- (b) Eukaryotes
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) None of these

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Question 6.

A unicellular organism often considered a connecting link between plants and animals, is

- (a) Paramecium
- (b) Entamoeba
- (c) Monocystis
- (d) Euglena

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Euglena

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Question 7.

In Whittaker's classification, the Unicellular organisms having various cell organelles constitute the kingdom

- (a) Monera
- (b) Protista
- (c) Fungi
- (d) Plantae

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Protista

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Question 8.

In five kingdom classification, the kingdom that includes the blue green algae, nitrogen fixing bacteria and methanogenic archaeobacteria is

- (a) Plantae
- (b) Fungi
- (c) Protista
- (d) Monera

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Monera

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Question 9.

Name the archaeobacteria present in the guts of ruminant animals

- (a) Methanogens
- (b) Anabaena

- (c) Nostoc
- (d) Paramoecium

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Methanogens

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Question 10.

An organism without cell-wall and can survive without oxygen

- (a) Gonyax
- (b) Rhizopus
- (c) Mycoplasma
- (d) Sacharomyces

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Mycoplasma

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## II. Fill in the blanks :

Question 1.

In Linnaeus' time a ..... system of classification with ..... and ..... kingdom was developed that included all plants and animals respectively.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Two kingdom, Plantae, Animalia

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Question 2.

R.H. Whittaker (1969) proposed a .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Five Kingdom Classification

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Question 3.

The kingdoms defined by him were named ....., ....., ....., ..... and .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia

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Question 4.

..... and ..... were placed together under algae.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chlamydomonas, Spirogyra

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Question 5.

..... differ from other bacteria in having a different cell wall structure and this feature is responsible for their survival in extreme conditions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Archaeobacteria

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Question 6.

..... have chlorophyll a similar to green plants and are photosynthetic autotrophs.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Cyanobacteria

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Question 7.

..... are the most abundant in nature.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Heterotrophic bacteria

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Question 8.

All single celled eukaryotes are placed under ....., but the boundaries of this kingdom are not well defined.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Protista

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Question 9.

..... are the chief 'producers' in the oceans.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Diatoms

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Question 10.

Slime moulds are ..... protists.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: saprophytic

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### III. Mark the Statements True (T) or False (F):

Question 1.

All protozoans are heterotrophs and live as predators or parasites.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 2.

Most Fungi are heterotrophic and absorb soluble organic matter from dead substrates and hence are called saprophytes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 3.

Reproduction in fungi can take place by vegetative means fragmentation, fission and budding.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 4.

Fusion of protoplasts between two motile or non-motile gametes is called karyogamy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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Question 5.

Fusion of two nuclei is called plasmogamy

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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Question 6.

Meiosis in zygote resulting in haploid spores.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 7.

The mycelium is aseptate and coenocytic.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 8.

Some examples are Aspergillus, Claviceps and Neurospora, Neurospora is used extensively in biochemical and genetic work.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 9.

Some examples are Alternaria, Colletotrichum and Trichoderma.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 10.

Life cycle of plants has two distinct phases-the diploid sporo- phytic and haploid gametophytic

▼ Answer

Answer: True

IV. Match the column I with column II.

| Column I                                  | Column II                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Prokaryotic                           | 1. Two kingdom                                   |
| (b) Eukaryotic                            | 2. Monera                                        |
| (c) Linnaeus' time                        | 3. Five Kingdom Classification                   |
| (d) R.H. Whittaker                        | 4. Protista                                      |
| (e) Heterotrophic bacteria                | 5. Storage of collected dried plant specimens.   |
| (f) Many mycoplasma are                   | 6. The ascomycetes are unicellular, e.g., yeast. |
| (g) Commonly known as sac- fungi,         | 7. They are helpful in making, curd from milk.   |
| (h) Karyogamy and meiosis take place in   | 8. the basidium producing four basidiospores.    |
| (i) The algal component is known as       | 9. phycobiont and fungal component as mycobiont. |
| (j) Members of Kingdom Fungi show a great | 10. diversity in structures and habitat.         |

▼ Answer

| Column I                                | Column II                                        |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Prokaryotic                         | 2. Monera                                        |
| (b) Eukaryotic                          | 4. Protista                                      |
| (c) Linnaeus' time                      | 1. Two kingdom                                   |
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| (e) Heterotrophic bacteria              | 7. They are helpful in making, curd from milk.   |
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