

## 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) Paramecium
- (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

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Question 9.

Some examples are Alternaria, Colletotrichum and Trichoderma.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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Question 10.

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

▼ Answer

Answer: True

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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 habit at.

▼ Answer

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