

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Amoebas move and obtain food by means of	A. Plasmodium B. Flagella C. Cilia D. Pseudopodia
2	The sexual process exhibited by most ciliates is called	A. Oogamy B. Binary fission C. Conjugation D. Fertilization
3	Parasitic protozoans that form spores at some stage in their life cycle belong to the group	A. Ciliates B. Actinopods C. Diatoms D. Apicomplexans
4	Algae have shells composed of halves that fit together like Petri dish belong to	A. Brown algae B. Diatoms C. Euglenoids D. Green algae
5	Algae in which body is differentiated into blades, stipes, and holdfast belong to	A. Golden algae B. Diatoms C. Kelps D. Euglenoids
6	Chlorophyll a, Chl b, and carotenoids are found in	A. Brown algae, golden algae, and diatoms B. Green algae, golden algae and diatoms C. Green algae, euglenoids and plants D. Red algae, euglenoids and brown algae
7	The feeding stage of a slime mold is called	A. Mycelium B. Pseudopodium C. Hyphae D. plasmodium
8	Cell wall in Oomycetes is chemically composed of	A. Cellulose B. Chitin C. Proteins D. Lignin
9	The kingdom protista contain major groups of eukaryotic organisms	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Two
10	Who proposed the kingdom protista for microscopic organisms	A. Whittaker B. Hogg C. Copeland D. Haeckel
11	Margulis and Schwartz have listed phyla of protista	A. Twenty three B. Twenty five C. Twenty seven D. Twenty nine
12	African sleeping sickness is caused by	A. Entamoeba B. Trypanosoma C. Pelomyxa D. Stentor
13	These are unicellular organisms with a flexible outer covering	A. Flagellates B. Ciliates C. Foraminiferans D. Actinopods
14	The cell wall consists of two overlapping shells in	A. Euglenoids B. Diatoms C. Dinoflagellates D. Brown algae

15	Polysiphonia is a representative of	A. Green algae B. Brown algae C. Red algae D. Diatoms
16	Which one of following is a fungus like protist	A. Physarum B. Rhizopus C. Chlorella D. Penicillium
17	Oomycetes show close relation with fungi and their cell wall contains	A. Cellulose B. Chitin C. Silica D. Muramic acid
18	Which of the following is not presenting protists.	A. Flagella B. Embryo C. Cilla D. None of these
19	Margulis and Schwartz accommodate the diverse assemblage of organism of Protista into.	A. 37 phyla B. 27 Phyla C. 10 Phyla D. 5 Phyla
20	Trypanosoma is an example of.	A. Actinopods B. Zooflagellates C. Ciliates D. Apicomplexans
21	Tests of foraminifera, are made up of.	A. Silica B. Calcium C. Chitin D. Magnesium
22	Which one of the following is not a ciliate	A. Stentor B. Trypanosoma C. Vorticella D. Paramecium
23	One of the small diploid micronuclei of ciliates function in.	A. Sexual process B. Pellicle C. Sheath D. Cuticle
24	An outer flexible covering of ciliates is.	A. Cell wall B. Pellicle C. Sheath D. Cuticle
25	Actinopods with glassy shells are.	A. Rotifers B. Radiolarians C. Diatoms D. Forams
26	Mosquito Injects___ into human body.	A. Merozoites B. Gametocytes C. Sporozoites D. Oocytes
27	The protozoans having two kinds of nuclei	A. Amoeba B. Zooflagellates C. Ciliates D. Actinopods
28	The causative agent of African sleeping sickness	A. Tsetse fly B. Mosquito C. Trypanosoma D. Trichonymenas
29	Apicomplexans move by	A. Tube feet B. Cilia C. Flexing D. Pseudopodia
30	The sexual process is exhibited by most cities by	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Conjugation D. Fertilizations
31	Sleeping sickness is spread by	A. Tsetse fly B. trypanosoma C. Mosquito D. Plasmodium
32	Example of apicomplexans is.	A. Vorticella B. Plasmodium C. Stentor D. Amoeba

		D. Amoeba
33	What is not true for ciliates.	A. Flexible outer covering the pellicle B. Without nuclei C. Do not ingest bacteria D. May be sessile
34	Amoebic dysentery in.	A. Amoeba B. Entamoeba histolytica C. Trypanosoma D. Plasmodium
35	Amoeba moves and obtains food by means of.	A. Cilia B. Flagella C. Pseudopodia D. Plasmodium
36	The best fly of African contrives transmission trypanosome, the cause of.	A. Sleeping sickness B. Measles C. Lung infection D. Malaria
37	Amoeba moves and obtains food by means of.	A. Flagella B. Pseudopodia C. Flexing D. Cilia
38	Entamoeba histolytic causes amoebic	A. cholera B. Fever C. dysentery D. Migraine
39	Which one belongs to actinospores.	A. Trypanosoma B. Plasmodium C. Vorticella D. Radiolarians
40	Common name for pyrophyte is	A. Euglenoids B. Dinoflagellates C. Diatoms D. Kelps
41	The example of zooflagellates is	A. Forms B. Vorticella C. Entamoeba D. Trypanosomes
42	Pelomyxalustris is an example of.	A. Bacteria B. Algae C. Ciliate D. Amoeba
43	Tests of actinopods are made up of.	A. Calcium B. Sodium C. Silica D. Potassium
44	Pelomyxalustris is commonly called.	A. Entamoeba B. Trichonympha C. Trypanosoma D. Giant amoeba
45	Pelomyxalustris is.	A. Bacterium B. Zooflagellate C. Amoeba D. Ciliate
46	Giants of the protists kingdom are included in.	A. Brown algae B. Green algae C. Red algae D. Diatoms
47	Polysiphonia is an example of.	A. Red algae B. Green algae C. Brown Algae D. Diatoms
48	Algae having shells composed of two halves that fit together like Petridis belongs to.	A. Diatoms B. Actinopoda C. Foraminifera D. Slime molds
49	Members of phylum cryptophyte are commonly called.	A. Brown algae B. Red algae C. Diatoms D. Dinoflagellates
50	Diatoms belong to phylum.	A. Rhodophyta B. Phaeophyta C. Chrysophyta D. Bacillariophyta

		<p>C. Cryptophyta</p> <p>D. Pyrrophyta</p>
51	Algae whose cell wall consist of two shells overtax like betray dish.	<p>A. Dinoflagellotes</p> <p>B. diatoms</p> <p>C. euglenoids</p> <p>D. Cillates</p>
52	The largest brown aloae are called	<p>A. diatoms</p> <p>B. Kelps</p> <p>C. Dinoflagellates</p> <p>D. Gonidium</p>
53	Ceratium belongs to group of algae called.	<p>A. Diatoms</p> <p>B. Red algae</p> <p>C. Brown algae</p> <p>D. Dinoflagellates</p>
54	Algae which take part in building coral reefs along with coral animals are	<p>A. Brown algae</p> <p>B. Green algae</p> <p>C. Algae</p> <p>D. Diatoms</p>
55	RNA sequencing indicates that green algae plants forms a	<p>A. Monophyletic lineage</p> <p>B. Polyphyletic lineage</p> <p>C. Biphyletic lineage</p> <p>D. Paraphyletic lineage</p>
56	A unicellular, non motile a green alga is	<p>A. Volvox</p> <p>B. Ulva</p> <p>C. Chlorella</p> <p>D. Kelps</p>
57	Length of the brown algae range from centimeters to.	<p>A. Amphitrichous</p> <p>B. Monotrichous</p> <p>C. Lophotrichous</p> <p>D. Atrichous</p>
58	One of the most unusual protest phyla is that of.	<p>A. Zooflagellates</p> <p>B. Euglenoids</p> <p>C. Dinoflagellates</p> <p>D. Apicomplexa</p>
59	The classification of algae into phyla is largely based on the composition.	<p>A. Cell wall</p> <p>B. Cell membrane</p> <p>C. Pigments</p> <p>D. Cytoplasm</p>
60	All algae except one of the following have forms with flagellated motile cells in at least one stage of their life cycle.	<p>A. Euglenophyta</p> <p>B. Phrophyta</p> <p>C. Rhodophyta</p> <p>D. Chlorocyphyta</p>
61	Laminaria is an example of.	<p>A. Red algae</p> <p>B. Brown algae</p> <p>C. Diatoms</p> <p>D. Green algae</p>
62	Most green algae possess cell walls with.	<p>A. cellulose</p> <p>B. Chitin</p> <p>C. Silica</p> <p>D. Pectin</p>
63	Phycoerythrin is found in	<p>A. Green algae</p> <p>B. Red algae</p> <p>C. Brown algae</p> <p>D. Blue green algae</p>
64	Cell wall of oomycotes contain mostly	<p>A. Chitin</p> <p>B. Cellulose</p> <p>C. Pectin</p> <p>D. Glycan</p>
65	Slime mold feeding stage is.	<p>A. Blasto style</p> <p>B. Sporozoites</p> <p>C. Gastrozoid</p> <p>D. Plasmodium</p>
66	Phytophthora infesting belongs to the group.	<p>A. Myxomycota</p> <p>B. oomycotes</p> <p>C. Rhodophyte</p> <p>D. Euglenoids</p>