

## NAT II Biological Science

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | Vegetative parts of ----- are easier to observe than reproductive parts   | A. Angiosperms<br>B. Gymnosperms<br>C. Bryophytes<br>D. Pteridophytes  |
| 2  | The criteria of the classification are the ----- on which the classification is based.  | A. Groups<br>B. Divisions<br>C. Characters<br>D. Orders  |
| 3  | Fungi cause certain animal diseases. How Ringworm and athlete's foot are caused by fungi  | A. Imperfect fungi<br>B. Aspergillus fumigatus<br>C. Purple ergot<br>D. Soil contaminated with bird's feces  |
| 4  | Fungi are used in food industry, which fungi is used in bakery for flavor, aroma, color to some cheese  | A. Yeast<br>B. Penicillium<br>C. Aspergillus<br>D. Neurospora  |
| 5  | Many fungi are the sources of drugs, which drug is used to lower the blood cholesterol level  | A. Griseofulvin<br>B. Cyclosporine<br>C. Lovastatin<br>D. Ergotin  |
| 6  | Why molds can grow on oranges and jelly kept in refrigerator where generally bacteria cannot reach  | A. They are well adapted to live on land<br>B. Hyphae are modified<br>C. They can tolerate temperature extremes minus 5 degree centigrade below freezing and 50 degree centigrade or more<br>D. They have rhizoids |
| 7  | Parasexuality is a special type of genetic recombination which is showed by which group of fungi  | A. Penicillium<br>B. Imperfect fungi<br>C. Powdery mildews<br>D. Spitting fungus   |
| 8  | Rusts belong to the group of club fungi they are called so because  | A. Orange-yellow colored disease spots on their host surface<br>B. Dusty spore masses that resemble soot<br>C. Rust have fruiting bodies<br>D. Puccinia species  |
| 9  | Saccharomyces cervisiae is the most commonly exploited yeast which feature highlights their economic importance   | A. Asexual reproduction<br>B. Unicellular<br>C. They ferment carbohydrate to ethanol and carbon dioxide<br>D. Sexual reproduction  |
| 10 | In Zygomycota during sexual reproduction, zygote formed directly by the fusion of hyphae forms temporary, dormant, thick walled resistant structure called as | A. Ascospores<br>B. Zygospores<br>C. Asci<br>D. Ascocarps  |
| 11 | A fungal hyphae having 2 nuclei of different genetic type is called as  | A. Karyogamy<br>B. Plasmogamy<br>C. Heterokaryotic<br>D. Fragmentation   |
| 12 | Mushroom belongs to group of club fungi and has septate, length dikaryotic phase, which is the main phylum to which it belongs                                | A. Zygomycota<br>B. Basidiomycota<br>C. Deuteromycota<br>D. Ascomycota   |
| 13 | Fungi are classified in a number of groups which is one of the following groups that does not show sexual reproduction  | A. Zygomycota<br>B. Ascomycota<br>C. Basidiomycota<br>D. Deuteromycota   |
| 14 | In fungi asexual reproduction occurs by all these method except which one   | A. Spores<br>B. Conidia<br>C. Binary fission<br>D. - - -   |

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|    |  | D. Budding  |
| 15 | What are the important features that fungi have which help them in their survival on land?   | A. Tolerate wide range of pH<br>B. Tolerate temperature<br>C. Tolerate high osmotic pressure<br>D. All of the above |
| 16 | A symbiotic association between certain fungi and certain photoautotrophes either green algae or a cyanobacterium or sometimes both is termed as | A. Mycorrhizae<br>B. Lichens<br>C. Endomycorrhizae<br>D. Ectomycorrhizae  |
| 17 | Which one of these is a predatory fungus?  | A. <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i><br>B. Mildews<br>C. Armillaria<br>D. Yeast  |
| 18 | Parasitic fungi absorb nutrients directly from the living host cytoplasm with the help of hyphal tips called as                                  | A. Rhizoids<br>B. Constricting ring<br>C. Haustoria<br>D. Hyphae  |
| 19 | What are the major decomposers of the biosphere contributing to the recycling of the elements used by living things?                             | A. Saprobic fungi and bacteria<br>B. Plants<br>C. Animals<br>D. Algae   |
| 20 | All fungi lack chlorophyll and on the basis of their mode of nutrition, they include all these groups except                                     | A. Absorptive heterotrophs<br>B. Saprotrophs<br>C. Decomposers<br>D. Autotrophs                                     |