

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Due to their affinities with bryophytes as well as with higher vascular plants, <input type="text"/> are also known as "Vascular Cryptogams"	pteridophytes					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the remains and / or impressions of organisms that lived in the past	Fossils					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are popularly known as club moss	Lycopodium					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Few species of Selaginella are markedly xerophytic and inhabit desert regions. These are sometimes called " <input type="text"/> " because of their extraordinary power of recovery after prolonged drought	resurrection plants					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pteris is a widely distributed genus with about <input type="text"/> species	250					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Pteris <input type="text"/> the pinnae present near the base and tip are smaller than those in the middle	vittata					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Euglenoids occur in fresh and brackish <input type="text"/>	water					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell wall of chlorophyta is generally made up of <input type="text"/>	cellulose					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main photosynthetic pigments of cyanobacterias are <input type="text"/> and phycobilins	chlorophyll a					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All multicellular organisms start their life as <input type="text"/> cells	single					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> form an important link between bryophytes and seed plants.	Pteridophytes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of fossilization in which the plant parts get covered up by sand or mud is called <input type="text"/>	Incrustation	Cast				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The best type of fossilization is <input type="text"/>	Petrifaction					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lycopodium, popularly known as <input type="text"/> ___, is a large genus with about 180 species of which approximately 33 species are found in India.	club moss					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ferns belong to the group of plants called <input type="text"/>	pteridophytes	pteridophyte				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The last group of the non flowering plant are the <input type="text"/>	pteridophytes	pteridophyte				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hornworts belongs to the class of bryophyta called <input type="text"/>	anthocerotopsida					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The division bryophyta is divided into <input type="text"/> number of classes	3	three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In bryophytes, the female gametangia is called <input type="text"/>	archegonia	archegonium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gametophyte of bryophytes is anchored to the soil by <input type="text"/>	rhizoids	rhizoid				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first first land plants among embryophytes are the <input type="text"/>	bryophytes	bryophyte				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The formation of spores in fungi is called <input type="text"/>	sporulation					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reproduction in fungi can be by sexual, asexual or <input type="text"/> methods	vegetative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sexual reproduction in rhizopus is by a process called <input type="text"/>	conjugaton						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> ___, Riccia represents the simplest of the bryophytes	structure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mosses belong to the class <input type="text"/> in the division bryophyta	bryopsida						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In chlamydomonas, sometimes when there is less water outside, zoospores may lose flagella and round up. These non-motile spores are called aplanospores which develop into thick walled <input type="text"/>	hynospores						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chromatophores are <input type="text"/> in colour due to large amount of carotenoids	brownish						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diatoms belong to the division <input type="text"/>	Bacillariophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cryptomonads belong to the division <input type="text"/>	Chrytophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The dinollagellates belong to the division <input type="text"/>	Dinophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In euglenoids, the photosynthetic pigments located in the plastids include chlorophyll a, b and <input type="text"/> including $\beta$ -carotene	carotenoids						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In euglena, cells divide by <input type="text"/>	binary fission						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Euglenoids belong to the division <input type="text"/>	Euglenophyta						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The golden brown algae belong to the division <input type="text"/>	Chrysophyta						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The red algae belong to the division <input type="text"/>	Rhodophyta					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Criteria used by experts in classifying algae include external <input type="text"/> , ultrastructure, storage products, etc	morphology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Algae could be classified according to their common characters into <input type="text"/> number of divisions of Kingdom Protista.	9	Nine				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> means grouping of organisms according to the similarity in their characters	Classification					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Morphologically, algae can be distinguished as unicellular, polysiphonoid , <input type="text"/> , heterotrichous, thalloid and filamentous in forms.	colonial					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Algae are diverse group of organisms ranging from microscopic unicellular to giant <input type="text"/> forms anchored to rocks in the sea	thalloid					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Volvox all the cells of a colony are derived from a single parental <input type="text"/>	cell					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> or stigma helps the chlamydomonas to respond to light	eyespot					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Algae are widely distributed in nature wherever there is plenty of <input type="text"/> and sunshine.	water					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Algae are placed in the kingdom called <input type="text"/> along with protozoa	Protista					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A thick-walled, nonmotile reproductive cell found in algae is called <input type="text"/>	Akinete						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In bryophytes, the <input type="text"/> generation is dominant	gametophyte						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Pteridophytes, the <input type="text"/> generation is dominant	sporophyte						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the gametophyte and sporophyte generations of a plant looks different, they are termed <input type="text"/>	heteromorphic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In bryophytes, the male gametangia is called <input type="text"/>	antheridia	antheridium					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fossils provide evidence for extinct member plants. These are of four types namely:Cast or incrustation, Petrification, <input type="text"/> and Compression	Impression						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pteridophytes show distinct alternation of generations and <input type="text"/> is the dominant phase of life cycle.	sporophyte						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pteridophytes are primitive, vascular, non-flowering land <input type="text"/>	plants						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There is alternation of <input type="text"/> between green independent gametophyte and sporophyte	generations						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sphagnum and Funaria have erect axis and bear <input type="text"/> structures.	leaf-like						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Riccia and Marchantia are gametophytes of <input type="text"/>	liverworts						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Funaria belongs to the family <input type="text"/> of the division bryophyta	Funariaceae						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The largest class of bryophytes is the class <input type="text"/>	bryopsida					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Riccia belongs to the family <input type="text"/> of the division bryophyta	Ricciaceae					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Marchantia belongs to the family <input type="text"/> of the division bryophyta	Marchantiaceae					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ectocarpus is an example of ----- form of algae	unicellular	colonial	filamentous	heterotrichous	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Volvox is an example of ---- ----- form of algae	unicellular	colonial	heterotrichous	filamentous	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cyanobacteria are also known as	grey-blue algae	Blue-black algae	Blue-red algae	Blue-green algae	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Green algae belong to the group called	Rhodophyta	Chlorophyta	Phaeophyta	Cyanobacteria	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The brown algae belong to the plant group:	Phaeophyta	Cyanobacteria	Chlorophyta	Rhodophyta	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The yellow-green algae belong to the plant division:	CHRY SOPHYTA	PHAEOPHYTA	XANTHOPHYTA	CHLOROPHYTA	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Golden brown algae belong to the plant division:	XANTHOPHYTA	PHAEOPHYTA	CHRY SOPHYTA	CHLOROPHYTA	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chromatophores are ----- --- in colour due to large amount of carotenoids a. b. c. d.	bluish	brownish	blackish	greenish	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reproductive processes found in various groups of algae can be broadly divided into all of these methods except	binary fission	Vegetative	Asexual	Sexual	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most common type of reproduction in algae is by	binary fusion	binary fission	conjugation	bilateral symmetry	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The pseudoparenchyma and prosenchyma are rounded fungal cells and less compacted elongated cells of ----- respectively.	parenchyma	sclerenchyma	plectenchyma.	non of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is an organised structure of fungi?	stroma	sclerotium	rhizomorph	all of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In some fungi, hyphae lose individuality and form thick, dark brown, hard strands called	Polymorph	Xeromorph	rhizomorph	xerophytes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Haustoria in fungi is for	respiration	excretion	obtaining nourishment	anchorage	C	eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these causes a serious potato disease called potato blight or late blight of potato?	algae	protozoa	fungi	non of the options	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phytophthora reproduces by	sexual means only	asexual means only	both sexual and asexual means	binary fission	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The hyphae-bearing conidia are called	sporangiophores	sporangium	conidiophore	hypha	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rhizopus is a member of the division	Oomycota	Phaeomycota	Zygomycota	Non of the options	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In fungi, moisture and ----- are the determinants for germination	temperature	acidity	alkalinity	humidity	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is commonly known as bread mould?	Plasmodium	Chlamydomonas	Phytophytora	Rhizopus	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When vegetative reproduction takes place through specialized cells (other than sex cells), it is described as----- reproduction	sexual	gametic	asexual	binnary fusion	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Chlamydomonas, when there is less water in the course of reproduction, the zoospore develops into a non motile spore called	zoospore	aplanospore	hynospore	non of the options	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is true?	Zoospores are usually smaller in size than their parent cells	Zoospores does not look exactly like their parent cells	Zoospores are bigger in size than their parent cells	Zoospores looks exactly like their parents cell in size and identity	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sexual reproduction in algae like in other organisms involves the fusion of two cells from opposite sex called gametes, resulting in the formation of	Offsprings	Zygote	Children	Larvas	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not one of the features of sexual method of reproduction?	Gametes are always haploid	Gametes may or may not be different in morphology	Gametes can fuse only when one is plus and the other is minus.	All gametes must be produced from the same parent	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When gametes are produced from different plus or minus thallus types, it is called ----- condition.	heterothallic	monoecious	homothallic	non of the options	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of these are types of gametic fusion except	Isogamy	Anisogamy	Oogamy	Polygamy	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two gametes are distinctly different in size or shape, the larger of the two is minus (female) type. This is a description of ----- conditon	Isogamous	oogamous	anisogamous	non of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The male gametes are attracted by the female cells because of special hormones called	adrenaline	oxytocin	oestrogen	gamones	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gametes being haploid, are produced by ----- in a haploid thallus	pollination	fertilization	meiosis	mitosis	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Chlamydomonas, which of these species exhibits Isogamy?	C. reinhardii	C. gynogama	C. media	non of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of life cycle of an organism in which reproduction alternates with each generation between sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction is called	generational change	altercation of generation	metamorphosis	alternation of generation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Ulothrix, Sexual reproduction takes place by means of ----- biflagellate	anisogamous	isogamous	oogamous	non of the options	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fucus has an advanced type of reproductive structure termed as -----	Corolla	Receptacles	Parthenocarpy	Sepal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Fucus, Some of the cells inside the conceptacle produce unbranched multicellular hairs called	paraphrase	paralysis	parachute	paraphyses	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a member of the fungal kingdom?	Yeast	Rust	Bread bacteria	Smut	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The baker's yeast is a -----	multicellular fungus	unicellular bacterium	unicellular fungus	multicellular bacterium	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these fungus cannot be seen with an unaided eye?	mushrooms	puffballs	slime	morels	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A mushroom consists of an umbrella-like cap and a stalk also known as	steep	stair	stock	stipe	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The reproductive structures in fungi are formed from ---- -- structures	sexual	branched	unbranched	vegetative	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Algae are	unicellular animals	multicellular plants	unicellular plants	multicellular animals	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The science the of study of algae is called	mycology	phycology	cytology	protozoology	B	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One who specialise in the study of algae is called a	cytologist	algologist	zoologist	mycologist	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The body of an alga is called	prothallus	metathallus	thallus	mesothallus	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In unicellular algae, the thallus is simple consisting of a ----cell	single	double	triple	non of the options	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Angiosperms are referred to as ----- plants	seedless	flowering	flowerless	algal	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chlamydomonas cells under partially dry conditions divide and the daughter cells without flagella remain enclosed by a common mass of mucilage. Such a colony is known as ----- stage of Chlamydomonas	palmella	lamella	plasmallema	plasma	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In algae, when a cell divides and the daughter cells formed remain together within a common mucilage mass, it is known as	conglomerate	unification	mass visceral	colony	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is an example of unicellular algae?	chlamydomonas	volvox	anacystis	nostoc	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is an example of filamentous algae?	microcystis	chlamydomonas	volvox	nostoc	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	After dikaryotisation, When mycelium gets organised into a specialized structure, it is termed ----- mycelium.	permanent	consolidated	secondary	tetary	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fungi are ----- eukaryotic organisms	unicellular	multicelluar	acellular	all of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these organisms is mostly found on the sticky sugary surface of ripe fruit and grows in any sugar solution	algae	yeast	chlamydomonas	euglena	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is the most common type of unicellular fungi?	mushroom	mould	yeast	none of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Yeasts are noted particularly for their ability to utilise-----, hence the name Saccharomycetes is applied to this group.	proteins	fats	carbohydrates	oil	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cellular slime mould feeds on bacterial by a proecess known as	cytosis	cytokinesis	cytology	phagocytosis	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	You may have noticed on a piece of stale bread a web of very fine and delicate threads or filaments. These are fungi and each of the filaments is called	thallus	hypha	prothallus	sporangium	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mass of interwoven hyphae constituting the body of a fungus is called	hypha	sporangium	sporangiphore	mycelium	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The protoplasm of mycelium may be continuous throughout the mycelium so there will be several nuclei scattered throughout the cytoplasm. This condition is termed as	phaeophytic	gynaecology	coenocytic	non of the options	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A resemblance of the parenchymatous tissue of higher plants found in fungi is called	sclerenchyma	polymerization	parenchma	plectenchyma.	D	eExam

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