



## VARIETY OF LIFE

1. **Scientific name has advantages of:**
  - (A) Same name applied to different organism
  - (B) Same organism have different name in different areas
  - (C) Has not scientific basis
  - (D) Has scientific basis and universally accepted.
2. **In the two kingdom systems which of these would characterize an animal:**
  - (A) Photosynthesis
  - (B) Inability to move
  - (C) Cellulose cell wall
  - (D) Ingestion of food
3. **In 1966 Ernst Haeckel proposed a third kingdom called:**
  - (A) Monera
  - (B) Protoctista
  - (C) Fungi
  - (D) Plantae
4. **The five kingdom system of classification was proposed by:**
  - (A) Robert Whittaker
  - (B) Karlene and Margulis
  - (C) E-chattas
  - (D) Linnaeus
5. **Organism with prokaryotic cells belong to the kingdom:**
  - (A) Protoctista
  - (B) Monera
  - (C) Fungi
  - (D) Animalia
6. **A set of related genera would be grouped into a:**
  - (A) Family
  - (B) Order
  - (C) Species
  - (D) Class
7. **A class is a group of related:**
  - (A) Species
  - (B) Order
  - (C) Families
  - (D) Genera

8. **Linnaeus developed the system of nomenclature which we still use today:**
- (A) Scientific (B) Phase  
(C) Common (D) Binomial
9. **In the scientific name of onion, *Allium cepa*, the *Allium* belongs to its:**
- (A) Genus (B) Order  
(C) Species (D) Family
10. **The mode of nutrition related to fungi in 5 kingdom classification is:**
- (A) Photosynthesis (B) Absorption  
(C) Ingestion (D) Chemosynthesis
11. **Which of the following illness is caused by a retrovirus?**
- (A) AIDS (B) Malaria  
(C) Typhoid (D) Sleeping sickness
12. **Which does not describe viruses?**
- (A) They exhibit some but not the entire characteristic associated with living organism.  
(B) They are obligate intracellular parasite.  
(C) Each has both DNA and RNA in it.  
(D) A protein capsid surrounds the nucleic acid portion.
13. **Which disease is caused by paramyxoviruses?**
- (A) Herpes simplex (B) Tetanus  
(C) Measles and mumps (D) Influenza
14. **Which is an infectious protein particle?**
- (A) Capsid (B) Virion  
(C) Retrovirus (D) Prion
15. **What is the most effective protection against viral infections?**
- (A) Antibiotic (B) Washing Hands  
(C) Natural immunity of the host (D) Disinfectants

16. **The function of the enzyme reverse transcriptase in HIV infection is to:**
- (A) Convert host RNA into viral RNA
  - (B) Produce DNA that can be incorporated into the host cell's DNA from viral RNA
  - (C) Attach the virus to the host cell's plasma membranes
  - (D) Produce new viral RNA from the host cell's DNA
17. **The human immunodeficiency virus primarily infects:**
- (A) Helper T cells
  - (B) Red blood cell
  - (C) Plasma cells
  - (D) Killer T cell
18. **Viruses are considered nonliving because:**
- (A) Their nucleic acid does not code for protein
  - (B) They cannot reproduce independently
  - (C) They don't mutate
  - (D) They do not locomote
19. **Which of these are found in all viruses?**
- (A) Protein, Nuclie acids, Carbohydrates
  - (B) DNA, RNA and Protein
  - (C) Protein and nucleic acid
  - (D) Envelope, nucleic acid, capsid
20. **Which step in the lytic cycle follows attachment of virus and release of DNA into the host cell?**
- (A) Assemblage
  - (B) DNA replication
  - (C) Production of Lysozyme
  - (D) Disintegration of host DNA
21. **Which of these is a true statement?**
- (A) New viral ribosomes form after viral DNA enters in the cell
  - (B) Viruses carry with them their own machinery for protein formation
  - (C) Viruses do not need ribosome for protein formation
  - (D) Viruses use the hosts ribosomes for their own ends
22. **Which part of animal virus is not produced in multiple copies?**
- (A) Envelope
  - (B) DNA
  - (C) Protein
  - (D) Capsid

23. **RNA retroviruses have a special enzyme that:**  
(A) Polymerizes host RNA (B) Synthesis host DNA.  
(C) Transcribes viral RNA to cDNA (D) Translate host DNA
24. **Which is not true of prokaryotes?**  
(A) Are living cells  
(B) Are both archaea and bacteria  
(C) All are parasitic  
(D) Lack a membranous bounded structure
25. **Vaccin is not available for which virus:**  
(A) HBV (B) HCV  
(C) HAB (D) HIV
26. **A disease tobacco mosaic virus is caused by:**  
(A) Virus (B) Genus  
(C) Parasite (D) Charles Chamberland
27. **In 1935 ———— isolated crystal of virus from infected leaf of tobacco.**  
(A) Twort (B) D'Herelle  
(C) Stanley (D) Robert Hook
28. **The virus that can pass through porcelain filters is called:**  
(A) Parasite (B) Filterable  
(C) Transducer (D) Soluble
29. **Virus are strict ———— that require the enzyme of the host cell for their life process.**  
(A) Symbiont (B) Saprophyte  
(C) Parasite (D) Predators
30. **Which one is composed of one or more species?**  
(A) Genus (B) Order  
(C) Family (D) group
31. **Who introduce the system for naming of organisms known as binomial nomenclature?**  
(A) Carolus Linnaeus (B) D'Herelle  
(C) Twort (D) Stanley



32. **Who proposed a third kingdom to accommodate Euglena like organism and bacteria?**  
(A) Carolus Linnaeus (B) D'Herelle  
(C) Twort (D) Ernst Haeckel
33. **The eukaryotic multicellular reducers are:**  
(A) Parasite (B) Autotrophic, Photosynthesis  
(C) Carolus Linnaeus (D) Fungi
34. **Plants are:**  
(A) Heterotrophic (B) Chemosynthetic  
(C) Autotrophic (D) All of the above
35. **The word virus is derived from Latin word:**  
(A) Virion (B) Verb  
(C) Venome (D) None of the above
36. **Edward Jenner first vaccinated an 08 years old boy with pus from cowpox lesion.**  
(A) 1796 (B) 1797  
(C) 1794 (D) 1795
37. **In 1884 one of Pasteur's associate ————— found that bacteria can not pass through procelain filters.**  
(A) Twort (B) Carolus Linnaeus  
(C) Edward Jenner (D) Charles Chamberland
38. **Which disease is transferred to human by bites of dogs?**  
(A) Anthrax (B) Rabies  
(C) Cholera (D) Botulism
39. **Obligate intracellular parasite because they lack metabolic machinery are:**  
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungi  
(C) Plants (D) Virus
40. **How many caspomeres are present in the capsid of herpes virus?**  
(A) 163 (B) 161  
(C) 162 (D) 160

41. **Bacteriophage occurs in two structural form having:**  
(A) Spherical symmetry (B) Rectangular symmetry  
(C) Cubical symmetry (D) All of the above
42. **In general appearance cubical phase are regular solid or:**  
(A) Triangular (B) Ellipsoidal  
(C) Rectangular (D) Icosahedral
43. **Tail of bacteriophage has an enzyme for dissolving a portion of bacterial cell wall:**  
(A) Tylin (B) Lipases  
(C) Ribozymes (D) Lysozyme
44. **The phage which causes lysis of the host cell is known as:**  
(A) Lytic (B) Lysogenic  
(C) Non-virulent (D) Prophage
45. **A process in which DNA of virus detached from host's chromosome and start lytic cycle:**  
(A) Filtration (B) Lysis  
(C) Induction (D) Lysogenic
46. **Jelly fish:**  
(A) Amaltas (B) Vertebrate  
(C) Invertebrate (D) Organelles of symbiotic origin
47. **Cassia fistula:**  
(A) Invertebrate (B) 1758  
(C) Organelles of symbiotic origin (D) Amaltas
48. **Robert Whittaker:**  
(A) Amaltas (B) 1758  
(C) Invertebrate (D) 1969
49. **List of names of animal:**  
(A) 1758 (B) 1969  
(C) 1789 (D) 1858
50. **Mitochondria, chloroplast:**  
(A) Vertebrate (B) Invertebrate  
(C) Amaltas (D) Organelles of symbiotic origin

- 51. T4 Phages:**
- (A) Double Stranded DNA
  - (B) Mysterious brain infection in man
  - (C) DNA incorporated in to host chromosome
  - (D) Protective agent used to stimulate immune system
- 52. Virion:**
- (A) Protective agent used to stimulate immune system
  - (B) Nucleocapsid
  - (C) Lytic Phage
  - (D) Double Stranded DNA
- 53. Prophage:**
- (A) Nucleocapsid
  - (B) Lytic Phage
  - (C) Double Stranded DNA
  - (D) DNA incorporated into host chromosome
- 54. Vaccine:**
- (A) Mysterious brain infection in man
  - (B) Protective agent used to stimulate immune system
  - (C) Double Stranded DNA
  - (D) Nucleocapsid
- 55. Prion:**
- (A) Double Stranded DNA
  - (B) Mysterious brain infection in man
  - (C) DNA incorporated in to host chromosome
  - (D) Protective agent used to stimulate immune system
- 56. Hepatitis A:**
- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Infectious hepatitis | (B) Serum virus |
| (C) D'Herelle 1917       | (D) Twort 1915  |
- 57. Adenovirus:**
- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Twort 1915           | (B) Common cold |
| (C) Infectious hepatitis | (D) Serum virus |

**58. Bacteriophage:**

- (A) D'Herelle 1917 (B) Serum virus  
(C) Infectious hepatitis (D) Common cold

**59. HIV:**

- (A) Common cold (B) Failure of immune system  
(C) Infectious hepatitis (D) Serum virus

**60. Hepatitis B:**

- (A) Infectious hepatitis (B) D'Herelle 1917  
(C) Serum virus (D) Common cold

**61. Phyla:**

- (A) Decomposer (B) Kingdom Animalia  
(C) Monera (D) Related classes

**62. Multiculler Eukaryotic heterotrophs:**

- (A) Related classes (B) Decomposer  
(C) Kingdom Animalia (D) Monera

**63. Yellow fever:**

- (A) 1801 (B) 1901  
(C) 1900 (D) 1892

**64. Bacteria:**

- (A) Kingdom Monera (B) Kingdom Animalia  
(C) Kingdom Fungi (D) Kingdom Protoctista

**65. Fungi:**

- (A) Monera (B) Kingdom Animalia  
(C) Related classes (D) Decomposer

**66. Protista:**

- (A) Euglena and Amoeba (B) Dicotyledonae  
(C) Mushroom (D) Monocotyledonae

**67. Release by Lysis or Budding:**

- (A) Virion (B) Dicotyledonae  
(C) Monocotyledonae (D) Euglena and Amoeba

68. **Chitin in cell wall:**  
(A) Dicotyledonae (B) Mushroom  
(C) Cd4 receptor (D) Virion
69. **Zea mays:**  
(A) Monocotyledonae (B) Dicotyledonae  
(C) Euglena and Amoeba (D) Virion
70. **T lymphocyte:**  
(A) Virion (B) Dicotyledonae  
(C) Monocotyledonae (D) Cd4 receptor
71. **In the two kingdom systems which of these would characterize an animal:**  
(A) Photosynthesis (B) Ingestion of food  
(C) Cellulose cell wall (D) Inability to move
72. **The five kingdom system of classification was proposed by:**  
(A) E-chattas (B) Robert Whittaker  
(C) Linnaeus (D) Karlene and Margulis
73. **Organism with prokaryotic cells belong to the kingdom:**  
(A) Protista (B) Fungi  
(C) Monera (D) Animalia
74. **Polio virus is:**  
(A) Rod like (B) Tadpole like  
(C) Brick like (D) Spherical
75. **AIDS spread by:**  
(A) Homosexuality (B) Immortal way of life  
(C) Infected needles and syringes (D) All of these
76. **Which of the following is the correct arrangement of kingdoms?**  
1. Monera Protista Animalia Fungi Plantae  
2. Protista Monera Fungi Plantae Animalia  
3. Monera Protista Fungi Plantae Animalia  
4. Monera Protista Plantae Fungi Monera  
(A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 3 (D) 4

77. **Linnaeus developed the system of nomenclature which we still use today is:**  
(A) Common (B) Binomial  
(C) Scientific (D) Phase
78. **The organisms are grouped into larger, more inclusive categories:**  
(A) Species (B) Division  
(C) Phylum (D) Taxa
79. **The mode of nutrition related to fungi in 5 kingdom classification is:**  
(A) Photosynthesis (B) Absorption  
(C) Ingestion (D) Chemosynthesis
80. **A group of organisms at any particular level in a classification system is called a:**  
(A) Species (B) Taxon  
(C) Genus (D) Phylum
81. **Which of the following is not true about viruses?**  
(A) Obligate intracellular parasite (B) Contain DNA and RNA  
(C) Are acellular (D) Uses host machinery
82. **A virus which incorporates its DNA into the DNA of its host organism is a:**  
(A) Virulent phage (B) Prophage  
(C) Lytic phage (D) None of these
83. **Which virus is transmitted by faecal oral route?**  
(A) Influenza virus (B) Hepatitis A virus  
(C) Dengue virus (D) Hepatitis C virus
84. **The plant kingdom is first divided into which category of classification?**  
(A) Family (B) Division  
(C) Order (D) Class
85. **Identifying organisms by their Genus and Species names is called:**  
(A) Nomenclature (B) Systematic  
(C) Binomial Nomenclature (D) Succession
86. **The seven bones in the human neck correspond with the same seven, much larger, neck bones in the giraffe. They are:**  
(A) Analogues (B) Homologues  
(C) Vestiges (D) All (A), (B) and (C)

87. If you compare a human arm with the front leg of an alligator or horse, or the flipper of a whale or a bat's skin-covered wing then it will be helpful to you to classify these animals on the basis of:
- (A) Genetics (B) Analogy  
(C) Homology (D) Biochemistry
88. The fact that all land animals with backbones have the basic pattern of "five-boned" arms, this similarity is due to an inheritance from a:
- (A) Common ancestor (B) Different ancestors  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) (A) or (B)
89. Organisms in the Kingdom Animalia are:
- (A) Multicellular & heterotrophic (B) Multicellular & autotrophic  
(C) Unicellular & autotrophic (D) Unicellular & Heterotrophic
90. Which of the following groups would contain the largest number of organisms?
- (A) Class (B) Order  
(C) Phylum (D) Family
91. What do plants and animals have in common?
- (A) Both are heterotrophic (B) Both are autotrophic  
(C) Both are prokaryotic (D) Both are eukaryotic
92. If two organisms are in the same phylum, they must also be in the same:
- (A) Class (B) Species  
(C) Family (D) Kingdom
93. The level of hierarchy just below Phylum is:
- (A) Order (B) Family  
(C) Class (D) Kingdom
94. Which of the following is necessary for a virus to reproduce?
- (A) A living host cell (B) A vaccine  
(C) A high body temperature (D) Sunlight, water, and food
95. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a submicroscopic infectious particle composed of a protein coat and a nucleic acid core.
- (A) Virus (B) Bacterium  
(C) Slime mold (D) Water mold