



FUNGI

1. The number of species of fungi are:
(A) 80,000 (B) 90,000
(C) 100,000 (D) 110,000
2. Which of the following are pathogenic fungi?
(A) Truffles (B) Morels
(C) Rust (D) Penicillium
3. Which of the following fungi is used in breweries?
(A) Truffles (B) Morels
(C) Rust (D) Penicillium
4. Which of the following fungi is a delicious fungus?
(A) Truffles (B) Morels
(C) Rust (D) Penicillium
5. Which of the following is not present in fungi?
(A) Cell wall (B) Centrioles
(C) Spores (D) Nuclei
6. Which of the following is a resemblance of fungi with animals?
(A) Mitosis (B) Spores
(C) Chitin (D) Hyphae
7. Contaminated milk, egg and meat may also have small amount of:
(A) Aspergillus (B) Mycorrhiza
(C) Yeast (D) Griscofulvin

8. Which of the followings is the special character of fungi, resent only in it?
- (A) Chitin (B) Centrioles
(C) Hyphae (D) Nuclear mitosis
9. The body of fungus is called:
- (A) Hyphae (B) Thallus
(C) Mycelium (D) Ceonocytes
10. The mycelium is composed of:
- (A) Hyphae (B) Thallus
(C) Cells (D) Ceonocytes
11. Which of the followings is a non-hyphal fungus?
- (A) Truffles (B) Yeast
(C) Rust (D) Penicillium
12. Which of the following may be called world's largest organism?
- (A) Truffles (B) Yeast
(C) Armillaria (D) Penicillium
13. The fungi which absorb decomposed food are called:
- (A) Saprotrophs (B) Parasites
(C) Predators (D) Mutualistic
14. Rhizoids are present in fungi:
- (A) Saprotrophs (B) Parasites
(C) Predators (D) Mutualistic
15. Which of the following fungi have haustoria?
- (A) Saprotrophs (B) Parasites
(C) Predators (D) Mutualistic
16. The fungi arthrotrays are:
- (A) Saprotrophs (B) Parasites
(C) Predators (D) Mutualistic
17. The association in which both organisms get benefits is called:
- (A) Saprotrophs (B) Parasites
(C) Predators (D) Mutualistic

18. The mutualistic association is observed between fungi and algae called:
- (A) Lichens (B) Mycorrhizae
(C) Arthrotrix (D) None of the above
19. Which of the following is true for mushrooms whose gills glow in the dark?
- (A) Amanita verna (B) Truffles
(C) Agaricus (D) Omphalotus olearius
20. The lichens which form branching system are called:
- (A) Crustose (B) Foliose
(C) Fruticose (D) None of the above
21. The lichens which are leaf like are called:
- (A) Crustose (B) Foliose
(C) Fruticose (D) None of the above
22. The structures produced inside the sporangia are called:
- (A) Crustose (B) Foliose
(C) Fruticose (D) None of the above
23. An outgrowth in fungi which detaches and forms new hyphae is called:
- (A) Spore (B) Conidia
(C) Fragment (D) Bud
24. Naked spores are called:
- (A) Spore (B) Conidia
(C) Fragment (D) Bud
25. The fusion of cytoplasm of fungi is called:
- (A) Plasmogamy (B) Karyogamy
(C) Cytogamy (D) Oogamy
26. The fusion of nuclei of fungi is called:
- (A) Plasmogamy (B) Karyogamy
(C) Cytogamy (D) Oogamy
27. The dikaryotic hyphae is produced only by:
- (A) Plasmogamy (B) Karyogamy
(C) Cytogamy (D) Oogamy

28. **Rhizopus belongs to which of the following groups?**
(A) Zygomycota (B) Ascomycota
(C) Basidiomycota (D) Deutromycota
29. **Penicillium belongs to which of the following groups?**
(A) Zygomycota (B) Ascomycota
(C) Basidiomycota (D) Deutromycota
30. **Rusts belongs to which of the following groups?**
(A) Zygomycota (B) Ascomycota
(C) Basidiomycota (D) Deutromycota
31. **Conjugation takes place in:**
(A) Zygomycota (B) Ascomycota
(C) Basidiomycota (D) Deutromycota
32. **The number of species of ascomycota is:**
(A) 60,000 (B) 50,000
(C) 40,000 (D) 20,000
33. **Ascospores are formed by meiosis. The number of Ascospores in an ascus is:**
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 8
34. **The asexual spore in Ascomycetes is:**
(A) Ascospore (B) Basidiospore
(C) Conidia (D) Simple spore
35. **Club fungi are:**
(A) Zygomycota (B) Ascomycota
(C) Basidiomycota (D) Deutromycota
36. **Basidium is present in:**
(A) Conjugation fungi (B) Sac fungi
(C) Club fungi (D) Fungi imperfecti
37. **Which of the followings is smut?**
(A) Ustilago (B) Aspergillus
(C) Puccinia (D) None of the above

38. Which of the following is rust?
(A) Ustilago (B) Aspergillus
(C) Puccinia (D) None of the above
39. Sexual reproduction is absent in which of the followings?
(A) Zygomycota (B) Ascomycota
(C) Basidiomycota (D) Deutromycota
40. Which of the followings can act as bioindicators?
(A) Smut (B) Mycorrhizae
(C) Lichens (D) Aspergillus
41. Which of the followings are poisonous fungi?
(A) Morels (B) Truffles
(C) Toadstools (D) Rust
42. Which of the following fungi is used to give aroma to cheese?
(A) Yeasts (B) Penicillium
(C) Aspergillus (D) Neurospora
43. Which of the following fungi is used for producing Soya paste:
(A) Yeasts (B) Penicillium
(C) Aspergillus (D) Neurospora
44. Citric acid is obtained from:
(A) Yeasts (B) Penicillium
(C) Aspergillus (D) Neurospora
45. Natural dyes are obtained from fungi:
(A) Yeasts (B) Penicillium
(C) Aspergillus (D) Neurospora
46. Which of the following drugs is used for lowering the blood pressure?
(A) Penicillin (B) Lovastatin
(C) Cyclosporine (D) Ergotone
47. Which of the following drugs is used to relieve headache?
(A) Penicillin (B) Lovastatin
(C) Cyclosporine (D) Ergotone

48. Which of the following is an oral or vaginal thrush?
- (A) Ringworm (B) Candidosis
(C) Histoplasmosis (D) Ergotism
49. Which of the following becomes more active in defective immune system like AIDS?
- (A) Penicillin (B) Lovastatin
(C) Cyclosporine (D) Aspergillosis
50. Most of the visible part of lichen consists of?
- (A) Fungi (B) Algae
(C) Roots (D) Bacteria
51. Which of the following fungi causes wood rotting?
- (A) Ustilago (B) Aspergillus
(C) Puccinia (D) Shelf fungi
52. Which of the following is not a similarity of fungus with plants?
- (A) Both have cell wall (B) Both lack centrioles
(C) Both are autotrophic (D) Both are non-motile
53. Which of the following is not a difference of fungi from animals?
- (A) Fungi have cell wall but absent in animals
(B) Fungi are heterotrophs but the animals are not
(C) Fungi are absorptive heterotrophs
(D) Fungi are non-motile
54. In mitosis of fungi:
- (A) Nuclear membrane disappear
(B) Nucleoli disappear
(C) Fungi are absorptive heterotrophs
(D) Fungi are non-motile
55. A mycelium is a group of:
- (A) Cells (B) Fungi
(C) Hyphae (D) Tissue

56. **A coenocytic hyphae:**
(A) With cross walls (B) Without cross walls
(C) Without nuclei (D) Without cytoplasm
57. **All nuclei of the fungi are haploid except:**
(A) Nuclei of gametes (B) Nucleic of spores
(C) Nuclei of zygote (D) None of the above
58. **The world's largest organism may be:**
(A) An algae (B) A fungi
(C) A plant (D) An animal
59. **The haustoria is special structure which:**
(A) Penetrate into the soil (B) Penetrate into the plants
(C) Penetrate into the host (D) None of the above
60. **Rust fungi belong to genus?**
(A) Ustilago (B) Aspergillus
(C) Puccinia (D) Yeast
61. **Lovastatin is fungal product which lowers the blood.**
(A) Sugar (B) Urea
(C) Ca^{++} (D) Cholestrol
62. **Bioindicators are the organisms which:**
(A) Indicate about the change in seasons
(B) Indicate about the change in environment
(C) Indicate about the change in structural changes in organisms
(D) None of the above
63. **Which of the following Lichens is attached with the rock:**
(A) Crustose lichens (B) Foliose lichens
(C) Fruticose lichens (D) None of the above
64. **Fungi store food in form of:**
(A) Starch (B) Glycogen
(C) Cellulose (D) Glucose

65. **The imperfect Fungi are also called:**
(A) Basidiomycetes (B) Ascomycetes
(C) Deutromycetes (D) Zygomycetes
66. **Sexual reproduction in fungi takes place by:**
(A) Fusion of gamates (B) Fusion of hyphae
(C) Fusion of nuclei (D) Fusion of cytoplasm
67. **Heterokaryotic hyphae are those hypae which have:**
(A) Nucleus of same hyphae (B) Nucleus of different hyphae
(C) Two nuclei of same hyphae (D) Two nuclei of different hyphae
68. **Which of the following is fruiting body?**
(A) Conidia (B) Basidiospore
(C) Basidium (D) Sporangium
69. **Which of the following groups is multinucleate?**
(A) Zygomycota (B) Ascomycota
(C) Basidiomycota (D) Deutromycota
70. **Ascospores are:**
(A) Haploid (B) Diploid
(C) Dikaryotic (D) None of the above
71. **Ustilago tritici is a:**
(A) Smut of wheat (B) Loose smut of wheat
(C) Rust of wheat (D) None of the above
72. **Deutromycota is group of fungi in which:**
(A) Ascospores are present (B) Sexual reproduction is present
(C) Sexual reproduction is absent (D) Basidiospores are present
73. **Parasexuality is a phenomenon in which:**
(A) Exchange of gametes between different hyphae
(B) Exchange of gametes within the same hyphae
(C) Exchange of part of chromosome between two hyphae
(D) Exchange of part of chromosome in the same hyphae

74. **The blue green colour of penicillium is due to the presence of:**
(A) Blue hyphae (B) Blue gametes
(C) Blue spores (D) Blue conidia
75. **The rapid growth of hyphae of fungi takes place due to:**
(A) Rapid cell division (B) Cytoplasmic flow through the hypae
(C) Rapid absorption of food (D) None of the above
76. **Which function of the fungi do you believe to be most important?**
(A) Decomposition (B) Fungi used as food
(C) Bioindicator (D) Bioremediation
77. **Penicillin was the first antibiotics discovered by:**
(A) Pasteur (B) Edward Jenner
(C) A. Fleming (D) None of the above
78. **Lovastatin is used:**
(A) For lowering the blood pressure
(B) For lowering the blood cholesterol
(C) For removing germs form the body
(D) For lowering body temperature
79. **Histoplasmosis is a:**
(A) Heart disease (B) Lung disease
(C) Kidney disease (D) None of the above
80. **Aflatoxins is a:**
(A) Disease (B) Toxin
(C) Drug (D) None of the above
81. **Which of the following is not symptom of Ergotism?**
(A) Convulsion (B) Psychotic delusion
(C) Gangrene (D) Indigestion
82. **Fungi resemble plants because they:**
(A) Have cell wall (B) Lack centriole
(C) Are non-motile (D) All of the above

83. **Fungi resemble animals because they are:**
(A) Heterotrophs (B) Saprotrophs
(C) Heterosporous (D) Autotrophs
84. **Fungal cell walls contain chitin, which is also found in exoskeleton of:**
(A) Chordates (B) Molluscs
(C) Echinoderms (D) Arthropods
85. **Fungi are different from animals because they:**
(A) Are non-motile (B) Have cell wall
(C) Are absorptive heterotrophs (D) All of the above
86. **In lichens, fungus protects the algal partner from:**
(A) Dessication (B) Strong light
(C) Both A and C (D) High temperature
87. **Fungi grow best in habitats which have:**
(A) Moisture and organic food (B) Moisture and carbon dioxide
(C) Moisture and light (D) Moisture and Oxygen
88. **In fungi, asexual reproduction takes place by:**
(A) Conidia (B) Budding
(C) Fragmentation (D) All of the above
89. **Which of the following is not true for spores produced by fungi?**
(A) They are non-motile (B) They need water for their dispersal
(C) They are haploid (D) They are produced in large number
90. **The number of ascospores inside each ascus is commonly:**
(A) 12 (B) 10
(C) 8 (D) 6
91. **In basidiomycetes, fruiting body is made up of mycelium which is:**
(A) Polykaryotic (B) Monokaryotic
(C) Trikaryotic (D) Dikaryotic
92. **Poisonous mushrooms are called as:**
(A) Tuber (B) Truffles
(C) Morels (D) Toadstools

93. **Griseofulvin is obtained from fungi and is used to:**
(A) Relieve migraine (B) Lower blood cholesterol
(C) Prevent transplant rejection (D) Inhibit fungal growth
94. **Which of the following is not a fungal disease of plants?**
(A) Potato wilt (B) Ergot of rye
(C) Tobacco mosaic disease (D) Cotton root rot
95. **Fungi can absorb the food from substrate because they have:**
(A) Ascospores (B) Conidia
(C) Rhizoids (D) Sporangiphores
96. **Which of the following is associated with asexual reproduction in fungi?**
(A) Ascospores (B) Zygosores
(C) Conidia (D) Basidiospores
97. **Mycelium consists of long, slender, branched tubular thread like filaments, called as:**
(A) Sporangia (B) Karyogamy
(C) Haustoria (D) Hyphae
98. **Parasitic fungi absorb nutrients from the cytoplasm of living host with the help of special hyphal tips called:**
(A) Facultative (B) Hyphae
(C) Haustoria (D) Karyogamy
99. **The parasites which can grow on their host as well as by themselves by artificial growth media are called:**
(A) Facultative (B) Karyogamy
(C) Rhizoids (D) Glycogen
100. **Which of this mushroom is a carnivorous fungus?**
(A) Karyogamy (B) Sporangia
(C) Glycogen (D) Oyster
101. **Lichens are ecologically very important as:**
(A) Bioinsecticide (B) Biofertilizer
(C) Biological control (D) Bioindicators

102. Which one is mutualistic association between certain fungi and roots of vascular plants?
(A) Ascomycota / Ascomycetes (B) Mycorrhizae
(C) Puccinia (D) Migraine
103. Which of the following is a major structural component of fungus cell wall?
(A) Cellulose (B) Peptidoglycon
(C) Chitin (D) Lignin
104. Spores are produced inside the reproductive structures called:
(A) Ascocarps (B) Cyclosporine
(C) Ascomycota / Ascomycetes (D) Sporangia
105. Fusion of nuclei is called as:
(A) Rhizoids (B) Ascocarps
(C) Dikaryotic / Heterokaryotic (D) Karyoganny
106. A fungal hypha having two nuclei of different genetic types is called as:
(A) Ascomycota / Ascomycetes (B) Cyclosporine
(C) Dikaryotic / Heterokaryotic (D) A-Fleming
107. Ascospores are produced in special fruiting bodies called as:
(A) Ascocarps (B) Bacidiocarp
(C) Conidia (D) Spores
108. Which is the largest group of fungi, including over 60,000 species?
(A) Ascomycota / Ascomycetes (B) Ascocarps
(C) Conidia (D) Puccinia
109. Basidiomycetes are also called as:
(A) Sac fungi. (B) Neutral fungi.
(C) Club fungi. (D) All of the above
110. Which species are the most common rust fungi?
(A) Ustilago (B) Pilobolus
(C) Puccinia (D) Aspergillus
111. Imperfect fungi show special kind of genetic recombination called as:
(A) Conidia (B) Rhizoids
(C) Parasexuality (D) Puccinia

- 112. Penicillium reproduces asexually by means of naked spores called as:**
- (A) Conidia (B) Buds
(C) Frangments (D) Rhizoids
- 113. Which one are the modified hyphae which anchor the fungus to substrate?**
- (A) Rhizoids (B) Stolon
(C) Ascus (D) Sporangiphore
- 114. What percentage of all kinds of vascular plants has mycorrhizal mutualistic association with fungi?**
- (A) 93 (B) 95
(C) 97 (D) 99
- 115. How many species of mushrooms, morels and truffles are edible?**
- (A) 100 (B) 400
(C) 200 (D) 300
- 116. Which one is obtained from a soil fungus used in organ transplantation?**
- (A) Ampiciline (B) Tetracyclin
(C) Puccinia (D) Cyclosporine
- 117. Penicillin is the first antibiotic, discovered by:**
- (A) A-Fleming (B) Al-Razi
(C) A-Humming (D) None of the above
- 118. Ergotine is used to relieve:**
- (A) Hepatitis C (B) Candodosis
(C) Skin cancer (D) Migraine
- 119. In 1983, a functional artificial chromosome was made of:**
- (A) Haemophilus influenzae (B) Saccharomyces cerevisiae
(C) Homo sapiens (D) Cassia fistula
- 120. Histoplasmosis is a serious infection of:**
- (A) Lung (B) Abdomen
(C) Heart (D) Small intestine

- 121. Some strains of *Aspergillus flavus* produce one of the most carcinogenic mycotoxins called as:**
- (A) Aflatoxins (B) Antitoxin
(C) Detoxin (D) All of the above
- 122. Which is caused by eating bread made from purple ergot – contaminated rye flour?**
- (A) Migraine (B) Lung cancer
(C) Ergotism (D) Appendix
- 123. Up to which percentage of world's fruit is lost each year due to fungal attack:**
- (A) 48 (B) 50
(C) 52 (D) 54
- 124. Ergotism:**
- (A) A-Fleming (B) Toadstool
(C) Carcinogenic (D) Contaminated rye flour
- 125. Aflatoxin:**
- (A) Morel (B) Contaminated rye flour
(C) Carcinogenic (D) A-Fleming
- 126. Penicillin:**
- (A) Morel (B) Pink bread mold
(C) Contaminated rye flour (D) A-Fleming
- 127. Amanita:**
- (A) A-Fleming (B) Toadstool
(C) Morel (D) Contaminated rye flour
- 128. Neurospora:**
- (A) Pink bread mold (B) Morel
(C) A-Fleming (D) Contaminated rye flour
- 129. Bioremediation:**
- (A) Contaminated rye flour (B) Degradation of pollutants
(C) Imperfect fungi (D) Anchoring Hyphae

130. Rhizoid:

- (A) Anchoring Hyphae
- (B) Septate hyphae
- (C) Imperfect fungi
- (D) Coenocytic hyphae

131. Deuteromycetes:

- (A) Degradation of pollutants
- (B) Septate hyphae
- (C) Imperfect fungi
- (D) Coenocytic hyphae

132. Zygomycetes:

- (A) Septate hyphae
- (B) Imperfect fungi
- (C) Coenocytic hyphae
- (D) Perfect fungi

133. Ascomycetes:

- (A) Septate hyphae
- (B) Perfect fungi
- (C) Coenocytic hyphae
- (D) Imperfect fungi degradation of pollutants

134. Conidia:

- (A) Mass of hyphae
- (B) Non-motile asexual spores
- (C) Source of an antibiotic
- (D) Fruiting body

135. Lichen:

- (A) Decomposer
- (B) Mutualist
- (C) Fruiting body
- (D) Mass of hyphae

136. Saprobes:

- (A) Source of an antibiotic
- (B) Non-motile asexual spores
- (C) Mass of hyphae
- (D) Decomposer

137. Mycelium:

- (A) Source of an antibiotic
- (B) Mass of hyphae
- (C) Fruiting body
- (D) Mutualist

138. Penicillium:

- (A) Source of an antibiotic
- (B) Decomposer
- (C) Fruiting body
- (D) Mutualist

Answers

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(A)	5.	(B)
6.	(C)	7.	(D)	8.	(D)	9.	(C)	10.	(A)
11.	(B)	12.	(C)	13.	(A)	14.	(A)	15.	(B)
16.	(C)	17.	(D)	18.	(A)	19.	(D)	20.	(C)
21.	(B)	22.	(A)	23.	(D)	24.	(B)	25.	(A)
26.	(B)	27.	(A)	28.	(A)	29.	(D)	30.	(C)
31.	(A)	32.	(A)	33.	(B)	34.	(C)	35.	(B)
36.	(C)	37.	(A)	38.	(C)	39.	(D)	40.	(C)
41.	(B)	42.	(B)	43.	(C)	44.	(C)	45.	(B)
46.	(B)	47.	(D)	48.	(C)	49.	(D)	50.	(A)
51.	(D)	52.	(C)	53.	(B)	54.	(C)	55.	(C)
56.	(B)	57.	(C)	58.	(B)	59.	(C)	60.	(C)
61.	(D)	62.	(B)	63.	(B)	64.	(B)	65.	(C)
66.	(C)	67.	(D)	68.	(C)	69.	(A)	70.	(A)
71.	(B)	72.	(C)	73.	(D)	74.	(D)	75.	(B)
76.	(A)	77.	(C)	78.	(B)	79.	(B)	80.	(B)
81.	(D)	82.	(C)	83.	(A)	84.	(D)	85.	(D)
86.	(C)	87.	(D)	88.	(D)	89.	(D)	90.	(C)
91.	(C)	92.	(C)	93.	(D)	94.	(C)	95.	(A)
96.	(D)	97.	(D)	98.	(B)	99.	(C)	100.	(D)
101.	(D)	102.	(B)	103.	(C)	104.	(A)	105.	(D)
106.	(C)	107.	(A)	108.	(A)	109.	(C)	110.	(C)
111.	(C)	112.	(A)	113.	(A)	114.	(B)	115.	(C)
116.	(D)	117.	(A)	118.	(D)	119.	(B)	120.	(A)
121.	(A)	122.	(C)	123.	(B)	124.	(D)	125.	(C)
126.	(D)	127.	(B)	128.	(A)	129.	(B)	130.	(A)
131.	(C)	132.	(C)	133.	(A)	134.	(B)	135.	(B)
136.	(D)	137.	(B)	138.	(A)				