

FBQ1: All fungi are _____ in nutrition

Answer: *Heterotrophic*

FBQ2: A flask shaped ascocarp with a small apical opening is called _____

Answer: *Perithecium*

FBQ3: The spore bearing structure of most fungi is called _____

Answer: *Sporangium*

FBQ4: The genus Psilotum belongs to the class _____

Answer: *Psilopsida*

FBQ5: The seeds of Gymnosperms are borne on a _____ leaf

Answer: *Cone*

FBQ6: The superclass Agnatha include

Answer: *hagfish*

FBQ7: The Tilapia fish belong to the class

Answer: *Osteichthyes*

FBQ8: Grasshopper and cockroach belong to the class

Answer: *Insecta*

FBQ9: Centipede is an example of the class _____

Answer: *Chilopoda*

FBQ10: A typical example of the class Pelycopoda is

Answer: *Bivalves*

FBQ11: The radula of an octopus is used for

Answer: *Scrape food*

FBQ12: Example of the class Hirudinea is

Answer: *Leeches*

FBQ13: Micronucleus and macronucleus are found in

Answer: *Paramecium*

FBQ18: The caspids are made up of identical repeating subunits called -----

Answer: *Casomeres*

FBQ15: Chlamydomonas has _____ flagella

Answer: *Two*

FBQ16: Slime molds are mobile moving by _____ movement

Answer: *Amoeboid*

FBQ17: The plant body of multicellular fungi is commonly made of an interwoven mass

of very fine and delicate threads called

Answer: *Hyphae*

FBQ18: The _____ and _____ are the two types of fungal hyphae

Answer: *Septate*

FBQ19: The diagnostic features of the class Zygomycota is that the mycelium is unseptate and _____

Answer: *Coenocytic*

FBQ20: In Funaria, the dominant generation is the

Answer: *Gametophytic phase*

FBQ21: Among Funaria, Selaginella, Cycas and Cocos which of them is more advanced?

Answer: *Cocos*

FBQ22: _____ constitute a domain of single-celled microorganisms

Answer: *Archaea*

FBQ23: Organisms that are found in areas with very high salt concentrations in seas are called

Answer: *Halophiles*

FBQ24: Trypanosoma gambiense which causes African sleeping sickness belong to the division

Answer: *Zoomastigophora*

FBQ25: The whale and Dolphin belong to the class

Answer: *Mammalia*

FBQ26: All four-legged land vertebrates are generally referred to as _____

Answer: *Tetrapod*

FBQ27: The echinoderms are found only in the _____ habitat.

Answer: *Marine*

FBQ28: The organism above is called

Answer: *Starfish*

FBQ29: The name Nematoda comes from the Greek word for _____

Answer: *Thread*

FBQ30: In term of presence or absence of coelom, Nematodes are said to be

Answer: *Pseudocoelomate*

FBQ31: _____ is the dominant phase of the life cycle of the Pteridophytes.

Answer: *The sporophyte*

FBQ32: The main diagnostic feature of round worm is that it is:

Answer: *Elongated at both ends*

FBQ33: The exoskeleton in arthropods is secreted by the _____.

Answer: *Epidermis*

FBQ34: In Pteridophytes, the gametophyte is independent at maturity and is the dominant phase of life cycle. True or False

Answer: *False*

FBQ35: When stained with violet and red dyes, they appear purple, sometimes blue, depending on the temperature. What type of bacteria is this?

Answer: *Gram positive bacteria*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: The Sharks belong to the class _____

Answer: Chondrichthyes

MCQ2: The largest phylum of the animal kingdom is _____

Answer: Arthropoda

MCQ3: Mites, Scorpions and Ticks belong to the class ____.

Answer: Arachnida

MCQ4: An example of the member of class Chilopoda is _____

Answer: Centipede

MCQ5: The Bivalves are members of the class ____.

Answer: Polyplacophora

MCQ6: The rasping organ to scrape food in Octopus is called _____

Answer: Radula

MCQ7: The name of the organism below is _____

Answer: Leech

MCQ8: Which of the following organisms exhibit internal and external segmentation?

Answer: Earthworm

MCQ9: The part labelled 2 in the diagram below is

Answer: Nucleus

MCQ10: The name of the organism below is ____.

Answer: No

MCQ11: The true bacteria are cosmopolitan, meaning they are found

Answer: Everywhere

MCQ12: When gram-negative bacteria are stained with violet and red dye, they appear

_____.
Answer: Purple

MCQ13: Eubacteria have prokaryotic chromosomes with circular DNA molecules called

_____.
Answer: Plasmid

MCQ14: The Algal protists possess the following pigments except:

Answer: Carotene

MCQ15: All fungi are _____

Answer: Heterotrophs

MCQ16: The flagellum in the organism below is for _____

Answer: Movement

MCQ17: A completely closed ascocarp of *Aspergillus* is called _____.

Answer: Cleistothecium

MCQ18: The spore bearing structure of most fungi is called _____.

Answer: Sporangium

MCQ19: The organism below belongs to phylum _____.

Answer: Ascomycota

MCQ20: The basidiocarp is a unicellular and complex structure bearing _____.

Answer: basidia

MCQ21: The group of plants that produce naked seeds are known as _____.

Answer: Gymnosperms

MCQ22: Which of the following plants is NOT a dicot?

Answer: Oil palm tree

MCQ23: The medusa form of the cnidarians is usually

Answer: sessile

MCQ24: Snakes and turtles belong to the class _____.

Answer: Reptilia

MCQ25: The following animals exhibit poikilothermy except _____.

Answer: Dogs

MCQ26: Which of the following features allows toad to live on land?

Answer: All of the options

MCQ27: Which of the following traits is not found in the Aves?

Answer: Presence of dry scale all over the body

MCQ28: Which of the following animals is a marsupial?

Answer: Kangaroo

MCQ29: The following examples of extant members of gymnosperm except _____.

Answer: All of the options

MCQ30: *Taenia solium* belong to the class _____

Answer: Cestoda

MCQ31: The cell walls of some bacteria are strong and rigid because of the presence of _____

Answer: Capsule

MCQ32: Gram-negative bacteria appear _____ when stained with violet and red dyes.

Answer: Blue

MCQ33: Roundworms belong to the phylum _____.

Answer: nematoda

MCQ34: Identify the plant in the plate above

Answer: Angiosperm

MCQ35: *Paramecium* is a protozoa in the phylum _____

Answer: Zoomastigophora