Paper Code - 3125

B Sc Sem – I (New Course)
July-Sep – 2021
Botany
CC-BOT-101- Microbiology and Phycology

કુલ સમય :– ૬૦ મીનીટ કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1) The shape of the TMV is.....
a) Oval shaped b) Cuboidal shaped c) Rod shaped d) Irregular shaped

2) Which of the following is the genome of the virus ?
a) DNA b) RNA c) DNA and RNA d) DNA or RNA

3) The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called .....
a) Capsid b) Virion c) Capsomers d) Peplomers

4) According to Baltimore classification, viruses having ss-DNA as their genome can be put in which group number ?
a) Group I b) Group II c) Group III d) Group IV

5) Number of capsomeres in the capsid of tobacco mosiac virus (TMV) is .....
a) 2130 b) 1230 c) 2310 d) 2330

6) Who discovered viroids ?
a) D.Ivanovsky b) Louis Pasteur c) W. Stanley d) T.O.Diener

7) Bacterial cell wall is made up of .....
a) Cellulose b) Chitin c) Peptidoglycan d) Dextran

8) Give the example of Amphitrichous bacteria based on flagella.
a) Vibrio cholera b) Pseudomonas c) E.coil d) Nitromonas

9) Binary fission in bacteria does not involve.....
a) Cell elongation b) Spindle formation
c) Cytokinesis d) DNA duplication

10) Transfer of genetic material in bacteria through virus is termed as
a) Transduction b) Transformation c) Conjugation d) Recombination

11) Milk is changed into curd by
a) Acetobactor b) Bacillus megaterium c) Xanthomonas citri d) None of these

12) In bacteria, Sexual conjugation is promoted by
a) F-factor b) R-factor c) Col-factor d) None of the above

13) Who is regarded as the " Father of Indian Phycology"
a) F.E.Fritsch b) M.O.P. Iyenger c) R.N. Singh d) R.R. Mishra

14) Agar-Agar is obtained from
a) Gigartina b) Nostoc c) Gracillaria d) All the above

15) Example of Siphonaceous form of algae.
a) Nostoc b) Vaucheria c) Laminaria d) Polysiphonia

16) Which of the following is the cryophytic algae?
a) Oedogonium b) Haematococcus nivalis
c) Chlamydomonas nivalis d) Both b & c

17) Red rust of tea is caused by
a) Synchytrium b) Mucor c) Cephaleuros d) Fusarium

18) The thallus of Volvox is called as .....
a) Trichome b) Coenobium c) Coenocyte d) Unicellular

19) Palmella stage is found in .....algae.
a) Spirogyra b) Polysiphonia c) Oedogonium d) Ulothrix

20) The algae with prokaryotic organisation belong to the division.....
a) Cyanophyta b) Chlorophyta c) Phaeophyta d) Rhodophyta

21) Plants which are not differentiated roots, stems and leaves are grouped under
a) Thallophytes b) pteridophytes c) Spermatophytes d) None of above

22) Which algae is used in Goiter treatment ?.
a) Gelidium b) Chlorella c) Sargassum d) Grasillaria

23) Star shaped chloroplast found in.....
a) Zygnema b) Oedogonium c) Spirogyra d) Ulothrix

24) No Zoospore formation has been obeserved in the Algal members belonging to.....
a) Cyanophyta b) Chlorophyta c) Phaeophyta d) Rhodophyta
25) Coloured portion of the Nostoc cell is .....
a) Genophore b) Inner centroplasm c) Outer chromoplasm d) None of Above
26) Sexual reproduction is absent in .....
a) Volvox b) Nostoc c) Oedogonium d) Ulothrix
27) Which of the following structure contains a polar nodule on both ends ?
a) Heterocyst b) Akinetes c) Hormogonia d) None of the above
28) Cyanobacteria is belonging to ..... division.
a) Phaeophyta b) Chlorophyta c) Cyanophyta d) Rhodophyta
29) What is the mode of sexual reproduction in chlorophyceae ?
a) Oogamous b) Anisogamous c) Isogamous d) All of the above
30) Formation of Cap cell is obseved in ..... algae.
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum
31) Dimorphism observed in ..... species of Oedogonium.
a) Macrandrous b) Nannandrous c) Both a & b d) None of above
32) What is the mode of sexual reproduction in oedogonium ?
a) Oogamous b) Anisogamous c) Isogamous d) All of the above
33) Each flagellum arise from ..... in Chlymydomonas.
a) Contractile vacuole b) Basal granule c) Strach granule d) Both b & c
34) Androspore produced in .....
a) Macrandrous b) Nannandrous c) Both a & b d) None of above
35) Androsporangia & Oogonia produced simultaneous on same filament is called as.....
a) Gynandrosporous b) Idioandrosporous c) Androsporous d) Gynosporous
36) Heterocysts are present in .....
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum
37) Fucosan vesicles are present in ..... division
a) Phaeophyta b) Chlorophyta c) Cyanophyta d) Rhodophyta
38) Heterotrichous filament found in ..... algae.
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus
c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum
39) Food reserve of phaeophyta is .....
a) Floridean starch b) Glucose and starch
c) Glycogen and sorbitol d) Laminarin and mannitol
40) Which type of alternation of generation found in Ectocarpus ?
a) Diplobiontic b) Heteromorphic
c) Isomorphic d) Diplontic
41) Batrachospermum is a .....
a) Red algae of sea b) Red algae of freshwater
c) Brown algae d) Blue green algae
42) The gaint algae belongs to the .....division.
a) Phaeophyta b) Chlorophyta c) Cyanophyta d) Rhodophyta
43) Cystocarp is found in .....
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum
44) Structure of trichogyne found in .....algae.
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum
45) F.E. Fritsch has classified the algae into ..... classes
a) 5 b) 7 c) 11 d) 9
46) Ectocarpus belongs to the order .....
a) Nemalionales b) Isogeneratae c) Ectocarpales d) Oedogoniales
47) Trichothallic growth observed in .....
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum
48) Gonimoblast filament found in ..... algae.
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum
49) ..... type of spores produced in Bactrachospermum.
a) Monospore b) Carpospore c) Both a & b d) None of above
50) Haploid and Diploid zoospore produced in ..... algae.
a) Nostoc b) Ectocarpus c) Oedogonium d) Bactrachospermum