

KINGDOM PROTISTA QUESTION BANK

KINGDOM PROTISTA QUESTION BANK, Question, and answer based on strictly latest NCERT based pattern, and previous year **NEET (AIPMT)** question. chapter wise approach mcq is more useful for quick revision and increase speed for maintaining time period.

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MCQ:-

Q1) Chrysophytes, euglenoids, dinoflagellates & slime moulds are included in the kingdom (NEET 2016, PHASE I)

Protista
Fungi
Animalia
Monera

Q2) Select the wrong statement (NEET 2016, PHASE II)

The walls of diatoms are easily destructible
'Diatomaceous earth' is formed by the cell walls of diatoms
Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans
Diatoms are microscopic & float passively in water

Q3) Pick up the wrong statement. (CBSE AIPMT 2015)

Cell wall is absent in Animalia
Protista have photosynthetic & heterotrophic modes of nutrition
Some fungi are edible
Nuclear membrane is present in Monera

Q4) In which group of organisms the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells which fit together? (CBSE AIPMT 2015)

Chrysophytes
Euglenoids
Dinoflagellates
Slime moulds

Q5) What is common about Trypanosoma, Noctiluca, Monocystis & Giardia? (CBSE AIPMT 2006)

These are all unicellular protists
They have flagella
They produce spores
These are all parasites

Q6) Auxospores & homocysts are formed respectively by (CBSE AIPMT 2005)

Several diatoms & a few cyanobacteria
Several cyanobacteria & several diatoms
Some diatoms & several cyanobacteria
Some cyanobacteria & many diatoms

Q7) When a fresh water protozoan possessing a contractile vacuole is placed in a glass containing marine water, the vacuole will (CBSE AIPMT 2004)

Increase in number
Disappear
Increase in size
Decrease in size

Q8) The chief advantage of encystment to an Amoeba is (CBSE AIPMT 2003)

The chance to get rid of accumulated waste products
The ability to survive during adverse physical conditions
The ability to live for some time without ingesting food
Protection from parasites & predators

Q9) Extranuclear inheritance occurs in (CBSE AIPMT 2001)

Killer strain in Paramecium
Colour blindness
Phenylketonuria
Tay Sachs disease

Q10) Which of the following organisms possesses characteristics of both a plant & an animal? (CBSE AIPMT 1995)

Bacteria
Mycoplasma
Euglena
Paramecium

Q11) Macro & micronucleus are the characteristic features of (CBSE AIPMT 1995, 2002, 05)

Paramecium & Vorticella
Opelina & Nictothirus
Hydra & Ballantidium
Vorticella & Nictothirus

Q12) Excretion in Amoeba occurs through (CBSE AIPMT 1995)

Lobopodia
Uroid portion
Plasma membrane
Contractile vacuole

Q13) Protistan genome has (CBSE AIPMT 1994)

Membrane bound nucleoproteins embedded in cytoplasm
Free nucleic acid aggregates
Gene containing nucleoproteins condensed together in a loose mass
Nucleoprotein in direct contact with cell substance

Q14) Entamoeba coli causes (CBSE AIPMT 1994)

Pyorrhoea
Diarrhoea
Dysentery
None of these

Q15) Protists obtain food as (CBSE AIPMT 1994)

Photosynthesisers, symbionts & holotrophs
Photosynthesisers
Chemosynthesisers
Holotrophs

Q16) If all ponds & puddles are destroyed, the organism likely to be destroyed is (CBSE AIPMT 1993)

Leishmania
Trypanosoma
Ascaris
Plasmodium

Q17) The part of life cycle of malarial parasite Plasmodium vivax, that is passed in female Anopheles is (CBSE AIPMT 1992)

Sexual cycle
Pre-erythrocytic schisogony

Exo-erythrocytic schisogony
Post-erythrocytic schisogony

Q18) African sleeping sickness is due to (CBSE AIPMT 1991)

Plasmodium vivax transmitted by tse-tse fly
Trypanosoma lewsi transmitted by bed-bug
Trypanosoma gambiense transmitted by Glossina palpalis
Entamoeba gingivalis spread by a house fly

Q19) In Amoeba & Paramecium osmoregulation occurs through (CBSE AIPMT 1991, 95, 2002)

Pseudopodia
Nucleus
Contractile vacuole
General surface

Q20) Who discovered Plasmodium in RBCs of human beings? (CBSE AIPMT 1991)

Ronald Ross
Mendel
Laveran
Stephen

ANSWERS

1. A Protista
2. A The walls of diatoms are easily destructible
3. D Nuclear membrane is present in Monera
4. A Chrysophytes
5. A These are all unicellular protists
6. A Several diatoms & a few cyanobacteria
7. B Disappear
8. B The ability to survive during adverse physical conditions
9. A Killer strain in Paramecium
10. C Euglena
11. A Paramecium & vorticella
12. D Contractile vacuole
13. A Membrane bound nucleoproteins embedded in cytoplasm
14. D None of these
15. A Photosynthesisers, symbionts & holotrophs
16. D Plasmodium
17. A Sexual cycle
18. C Trypanosoma gambiense transmitted by Glossina palpalis
19. C Contractile vacuole
20. C Laveran

