

## Very Short Answer Type Questions

**Q. 1. Name the two kingdoms of the living world proposed by Linnaeus.**

**Ans.** The two kingdoms of the living world proposed by Linnaeus are: Plantae and Animalia.

**Q. 2. Who introduced five kingdoms classification?**

**Ans.** R. H. Whittaker.

**Q. 3. What are eukaryotes?**

**Ans.** Organism in which cells have nuclear envelope around the genetic material are called eukaryotes.

**Q. 4. What are prokaryotes?**

**Ans.** Organism with cells devoid of a definite nuclear membrane around the genetic material are prokaryotes.

**Q. 5. Name the scientist who suggested “three kingdom system of classification”.**

**Ans.** E. Haeckel suggested three kingdom system of classification.

**Q. 6. Name three major groups of Archaeobacteria?**

**Ans.** The three major groups of Archaeobacteria are: Methanogens, Halophiles, Thermoacidophiles.

**Q. 7. What are protists?**

**Ans.** Protists are eukaryotic unicellular organism.

**Q. 8. What are phytoplankton?**

**Ans.** These are microscopic, free-floating Photosynthetic organisms.

**Q. 9. In which kingdom are bacteria included?**

**Ans.** Kingdom Monera.

**Q. 10. Expand PPLO. What is its other name ?**

**Ans.** PPLO Means pleuropneumonia like organisms. Its other name is Mycoplasma.

**Q. 11. Name of the three major groups of protista.**

**Ans.** The Three major groups of Protista are:

(i) Protistian algae, (ii) Slime Moulds, (iii) Protozoa.

**Q. 12. Name any one parasitic protist and a ciliate protist .**

**Ans.** Parasitic protist: *Trypanosoma*

Ciliate protists: *Paramecium*.

**Q. 13. Name the organism that causes amoebic dysentery.**

**Ans.** *Entamoeba histolytica* causes amoebic dysentery.

**Q. 14. Which protozoan causes malaria?**

**Ans.** *Plasmodium* is a protozoan which causes malaria.

**Q. 15. Name the major groups of Monera.**

**Ans.** The major groups of Monera are:

(i) Bacteria (ii) Archaeobacteria (iii) Cyanobacteria.

**Q. 16. Name the bacteria which causes Typhoid, Tetanus, Cholera?**

**Ans. (i) Typhoid – *Salmonella typhi***

**(ii) Tetanus – *Clostridium tetani***

**(iii) Cholera – *Vibrio cholerae***

**Q. 17. Name the cell wall material of eubacteria.**

**Ans.** Murein or peptidoglycan consisting of polysaccharide cross-linked with short amino acid chains.

**Q. 18. Name the pigments present in photosynthetic bacteria.**

**Ans.** The pigments present in photosynthetic bacteria

**Q. 19. What are heterocysts?**

**Ans.** The filamentous blue-green algae possess special large sized cells called heterocysts. These are the sites of nitrogen fixation.

**Q. 20. What are trichomes?**

**Ans.** Each filament of blue-green algae consist of a sheath of mucilage and one or more cellular strands called trichomes.

**Q. 21. Name the pigments present in cyanobacteria.**

**Ans.** The pigments present in cyanobacteria are: Chlorophyll 'a', phycobilin, phycoerythrin and phycocyanin.

**Q. 22. What are hormogonia?**

**Ans.** Blue-green algae multiply asexually by the formation of small segments called hormogonia.

**Q. 23. What do you mean by plasmodium?**

**Ans.** A multinucleate mass of protoplasm of slime moulds which creep like *Amoeba* is known as plasmodium.

**Q. 24. Give two examples of archaebacteria?**

**Ans.** Methanogens and thermoacidophiles.