Protista - V

Bridge Nurture Course on Kingdom Protista

Sandeep nodiyal • Lesson 7 • Sept 15, 2021

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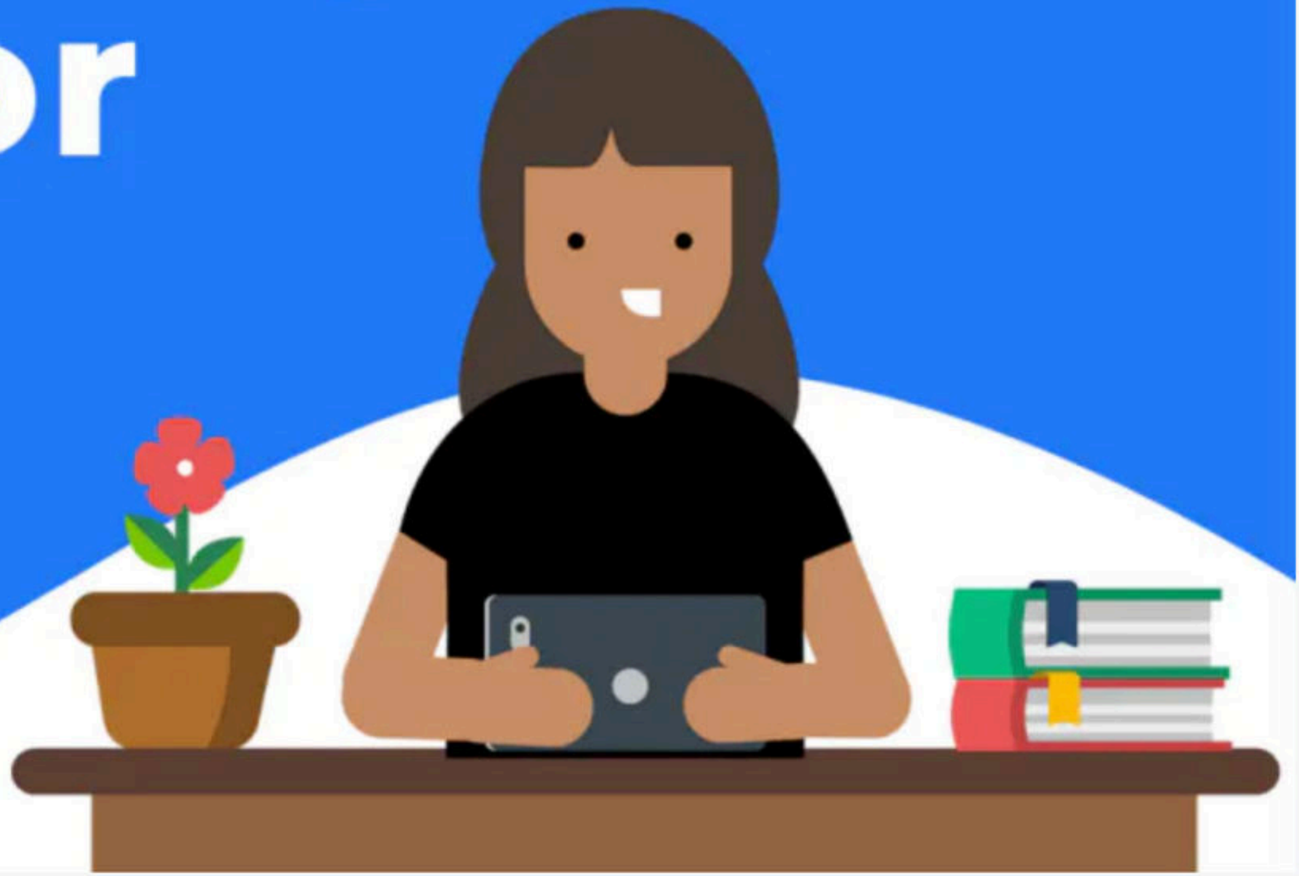

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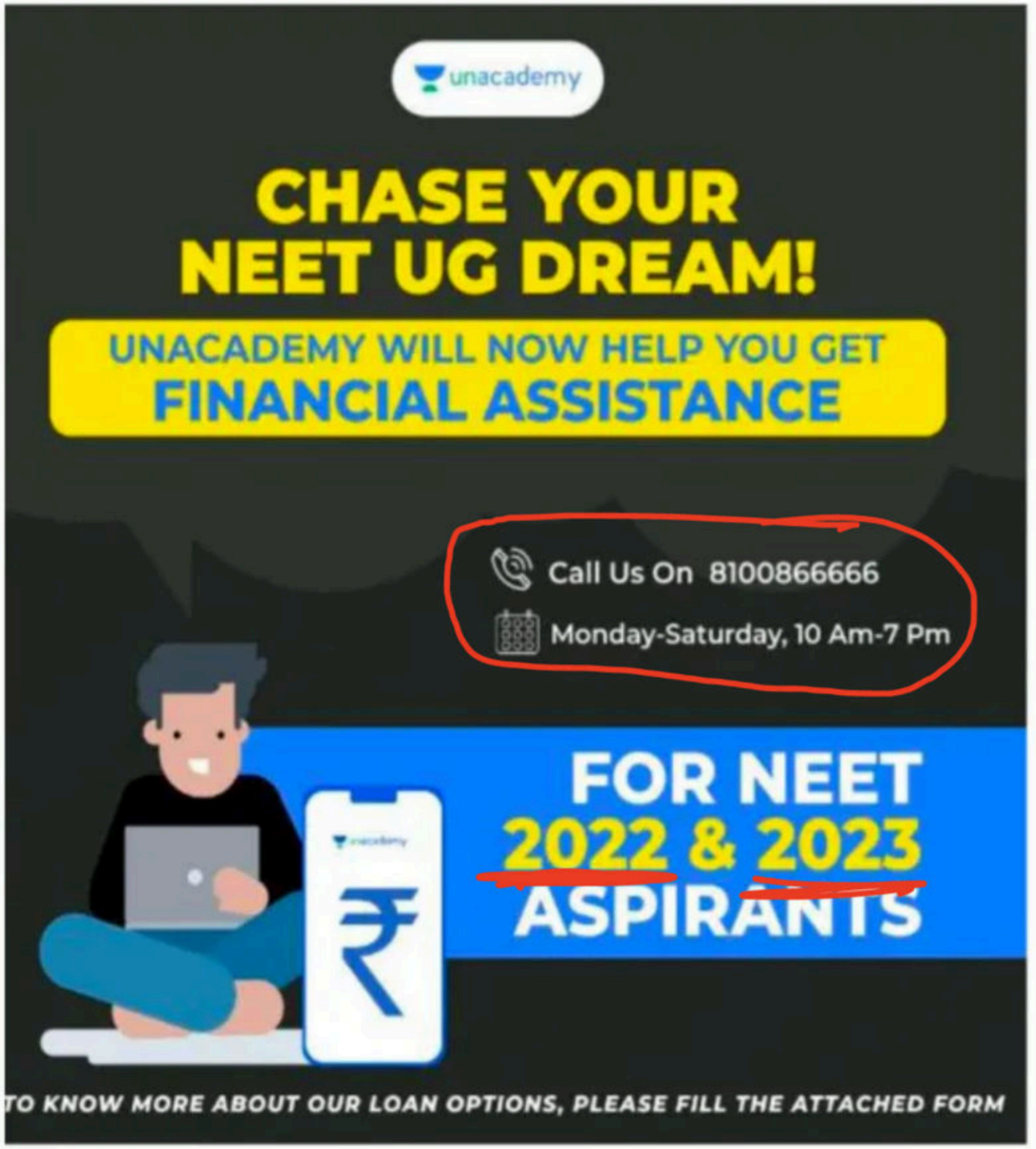

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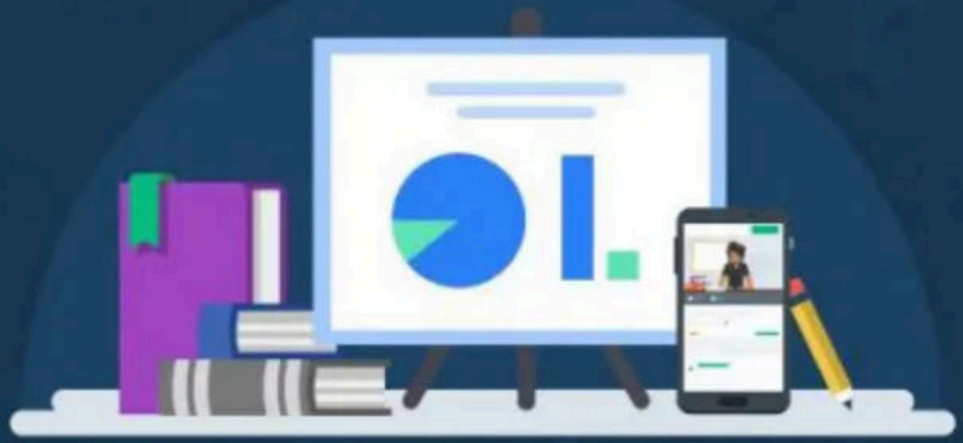

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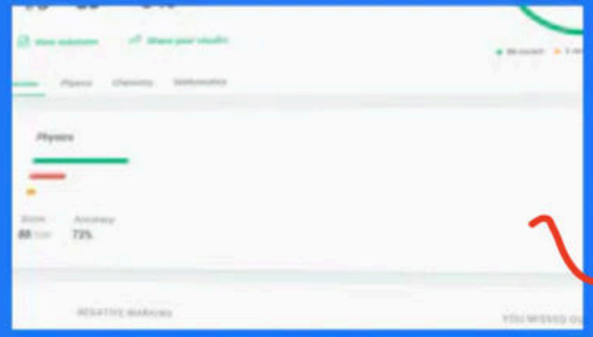

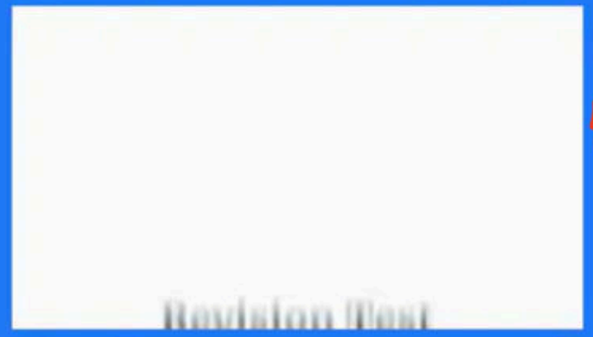

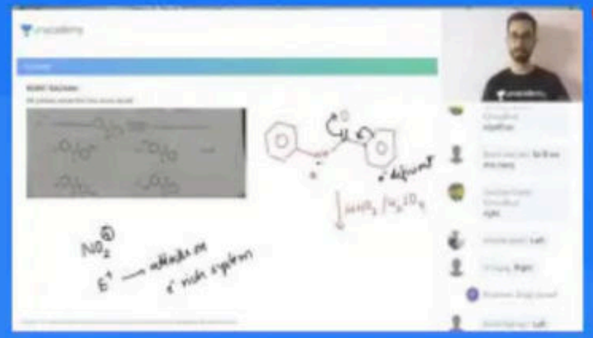

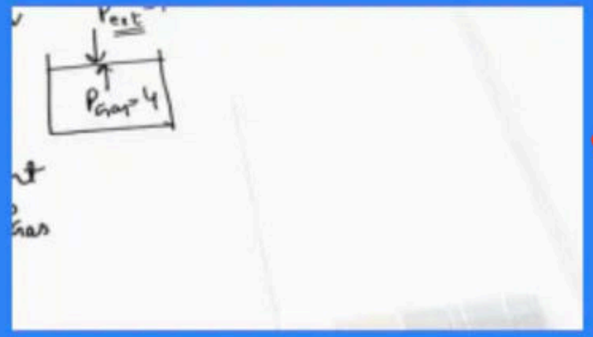

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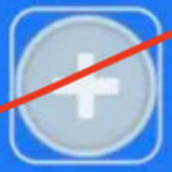

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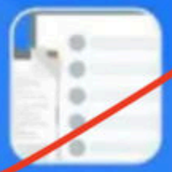

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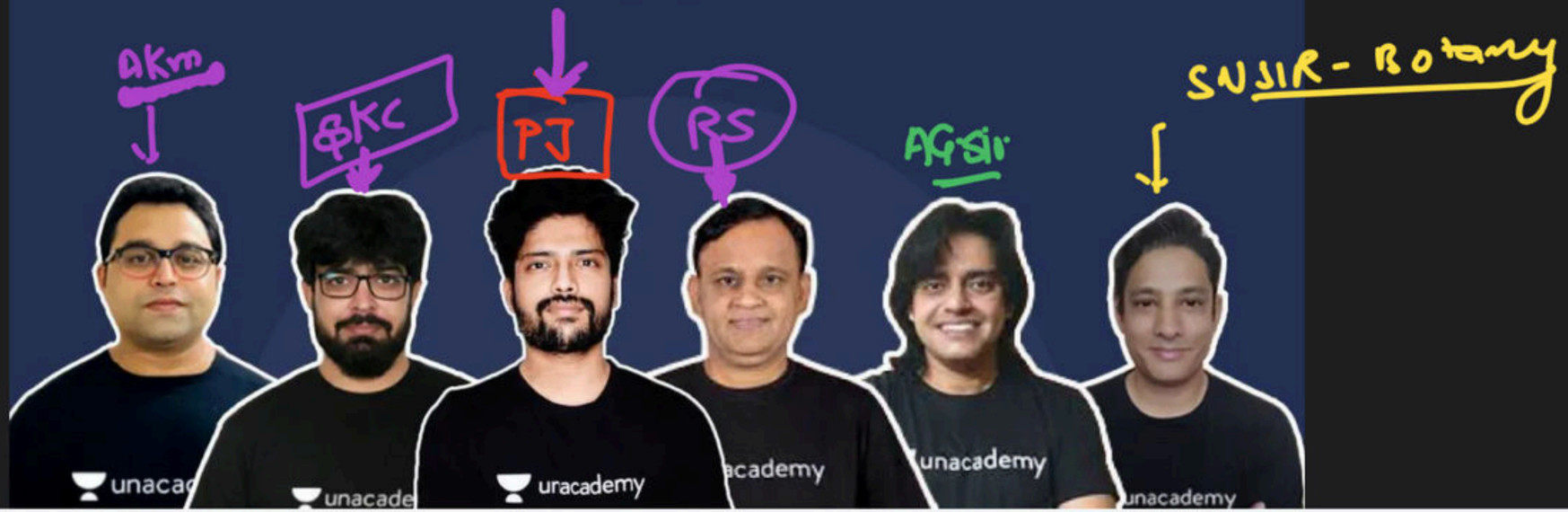
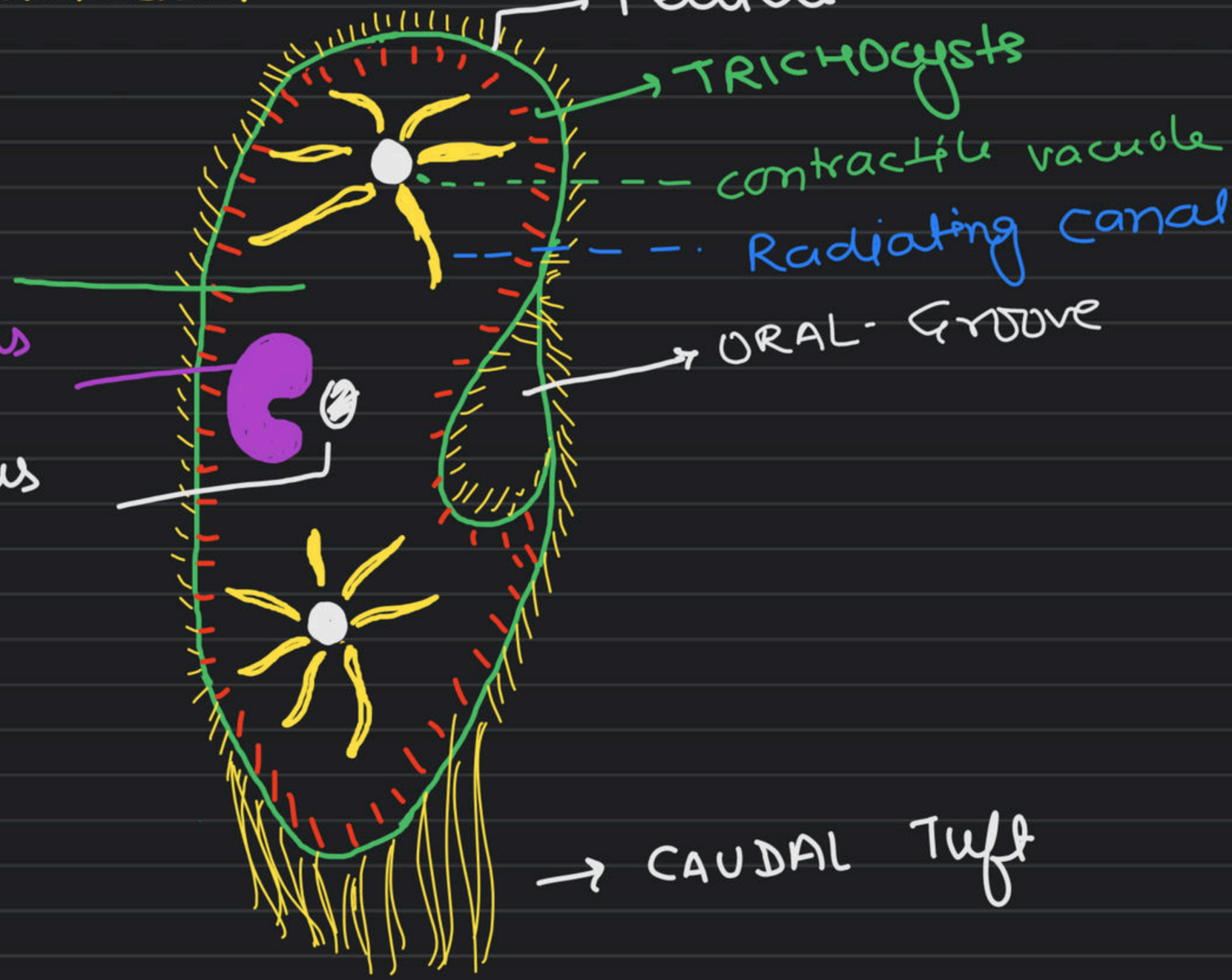


PROTOZOANS - Paramecium



Dinoflagellates

Questions: Level I

1. The kingdom forming a link with plant, animals and fungi is characterised by
   (a) No well defined boundaries
   (b) Primarily aquatic in distribution
   (c) Unicellular Eukaryotic organisms
   (d) All of these
2. Kingdom Protista was created by
   (a) Haeckel (b) Copilant
   (c) R.H.Whittaker (d) Linnaeus
3. Kingdom Protista includes
   (a) Organisms with Halophytic mode of nutrition only
   (b) Only fresh water forms
   (c) Only parasites
   (d) Members with not well defined boundaries
4. Organisms showing great nutritional diversity are placed in kingdom
   (a) Monera (b) Protista
   (c) Fungi (d) Plantae
5. Organisms with soap box like structure are
   (a) Diatoms
   (b) Dinoflagellates
   (c) Consumer decomposer protest
   (d) Euglenoids
6. A longitudinal and a transverse flagellum are feature of organisms
   (a) Diatoms (b) Sporozoans
   (c) Slime moulds (d) Dinoflagellates

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7. Which of the following group members possess cell wall with stiff cellulosic plates on its outer surface?
   (a) Chrysophytes
   (b) Pyrrophytes
   (c) Consumer decomposer protist
   (d) Euglenoids

8. Microscopic and holophytic organisms that floats passively in water currents are
   (a) Diatoms (b) Dinoflagellates
   (c) Euglenoids (d) Slime moulds

9. Dinoflagellates belong to
   (a) Pyrophyta (b) Chrysophyta
   (c) Sporozoa (d) Zooflagellata

10. Mesokaryon condition is found in
   (a) Dinoflagellates
   (b) Diatoms
   (c) A cellular slime moulds
   (d) Communal slime moulds

11. Which organisms undergo such a rapid multiplication that they make the sea appear red (called red tides)?
   (a) *Navicula* (b) *Trichodesmium*
   (c) *Gonyaulax* (d) *Chlamydomonas*

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12. Dinoflagellates are
(a) Marine and non photosynthetic
(b) Marine and photosynthetic
(c) Fresh water and Heterotrophic
(d) Fresh water and Autotrophic

13. Cell wall is indestructible in diatoms due to presence of
(a) Pectin (b) Cellulose
(c) Silica (d) Chitin

14. Diatomaceous earth is used for all except
(a) Polishing
(b) Filtration of oil and syrup
(c) Conductor in refrigerator
(d) Sound proofing

15. Division chrysophyta include
(a) Diatoms and Dinoflagellates
(b) Golden algae and Dinoflagellates
(c) Diatoms and Golden algae
(d) Dinoflagellates and desmide

16. ..... are the chief producers in the oceans.
(a) Diatoms (b) Dinoflagellates
(c) BGA (d) Euglenoids

17. Resting spore produced in diatoms is called
(a) Zoospore (b) Statospore
(c) Chlamydospore (d) Akinete

18. Dinoflagellates are motile photosynthetic protist with
(a) Laterally inserted Heterokont flagella
(b) Two anteriorly placed isokont flagella
(c) Two Heterokont flagella one lies longitudinally and other transversely in a furrow
(d) One flagella in longitudinal furrow

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18. Dinoflagellates are motile photosynthetic protist with
(a) Laterally inserted Heterokont flagella
(b) Two anteriorly placed isokont flagella
(c) Two Heterokont flagella one lies longitudinally and other transversely in a furrow
(d) One flagella in longitudinal furrow

Questions: Level II

1. Photosynthetic pigments chlorophyll a and chlorophyll c are common in
(a) BGA and Euglenoids
(b) Diatoms and Euglenoids
(c) Dinoflagellates and Euglenoids
(d) Diatoms and Dinoflagellates

2. Diatomite is used in filtration of sugar syrups and antibiotics because it
(a) Is gnitty in nature
(b) Chemically inert
(c) Has highly sensitive
(d) Is good adsorbent

3. Diatoms and Dinoflagellates have similar
(a) Cell wall structure
(b) Isokont flagella
(c) Mode of nutrition
(d) All of these

4. Select incorrect match pair.
(a) Indestructible cell wall – Diatoms
(b) Saxitoxin – Dinoflagellates
(c) Desmide – Chrysophyta
(d) Dinoflagellates – Holozoic nutrition

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5. An incorrect match is
   (a) Basillariophyceae – Diatoms
   (b) Red tide – Diatoms
   (c) Chrysophyta – Dinoflagellates
   (d) Communal slime mould – Cellular slime mould

4. Consumer Decomposer Protist (Slime Mould), Euglenoid and Protozoans

Questions: Level I

1. Slime moulds are called consumer decomposer protist because
   (a) Primarily aquatic
   (b) They show holophytic mode of nutrition
   (c) They are unicellular eukaryotes and absence of cell wall
   (d) They show phagotrophic and saprophytic mode of nutrition

2. Saprophytic protist is
   (a) *Euglena*
   (b) *Physarum*
   (c) *Physarella*
   (d) More than one option is correct

3. Which of the following is called fungus animal?
   (a) Slime mould
   (b) Consumer decomposer protist
   (c) Euglenoids
   (d) More than one option is correct

4. In slime moulds spores possess true cell wall which is made up of
   (a) Cellulose
   (b) Chitin
   (c) Lignin
   (d) Suberin

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5. Diploid multinucleate, wall less vegetative structure in life cycle of slime moulds is called
(a) Myxamoeba
(b) Plasmodium
(c) Swarm cells
(d) Sporocarp

6. Photosynthetic nature, absence of cell wall and mixotrophic mode of nutrition are related to
(a) Euglenoids
(b) Diatoms
(c) Consumer decomposer protist
(d) Dinoflagellates

7. Protist showing movement by mucilage propulsion
(a) Diatoms
(b) Dinoflagellates
(c) Euglenoids
(d) All of these

8. Which of the following feature is justify the linkage of slime moulds with plants?
(a) Mode of nutrition
(b) True cellulosic cell wall around spore
(c) Isogamous sexual reproduction
(d) Vegetative propagation

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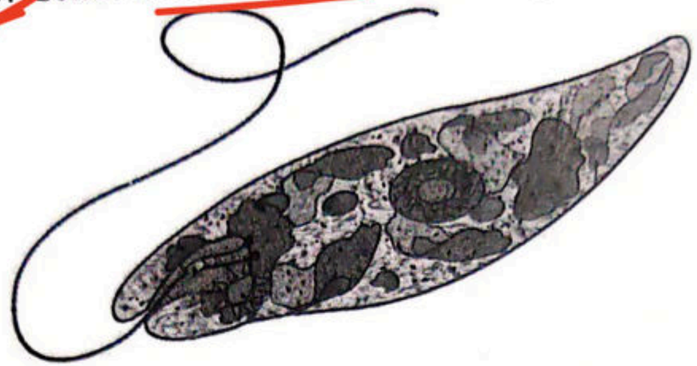
9. Select incorrect option w.r.t. given figure.



(a) Majority of them are found in fresh stagnant water
(b) They have a protein rich cell wall called pellicle
(c) Pigments are identical to those present in higher plant
(d) They have two heterokont flagella

10. Sleeping sickness disease is caused by
(a) Sporozoans
(b) Flagellated protozoan
(c) Ameboid protozoan
(d) Viroid

11. The Protozoan protists are divided into four groups on the basis of
(a) Mode of nutrition
(b) Locomotory structure
(c) Number of nuclei
(d) Life cycle pattern

12. Nutritionally protozoan protists are
(a) Predators only
(b) Parasites only
(c) Predators+ Parasites
(d) Predators+Saprophytes

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13. Infectious spore like stage is present in the life cycle of
(a) *Amoeba* (b) *Plasmodium*
(c) *Trypanosoma* (d) *Euglena*

14. Marine Predator protozoan having silica shells on their surface are
(a) Ciliates (b) Zoo flagellates
(c) Ameboid Protozoans (d) Sporozoans

15. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
(a) Ameboid Protozoan – Holozoic nutrition
(b) Ciliated Protozoan – Malerial parasite
(c) Sporozoan – Include all endoparasite
(d) Flagellated Protozoan – Causes sleeping sickness

16. Nuclear dimorphism is characteristic feature of
(a) Euglenoids (b) Ciliates
(c) Zoo flagellates (d) Sarcodians

17. The group of Protozoan protists where all members are parasites is
(a) Sporozoans (b) Zoo flagellates
(c) Ciliates (d) Ameboids

18. Paramylon is the reserve food in
(a) Diatoms (b) Dinoflagellates
(c) Euglenoids (d) Slime moulds

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19. The characteristic photosynthetic pigments in Dinoflagellates are
(a) Chlorophyll a, c alpha carotene and Xanthophyll
(b) Chlorophyll a, b alpha carotene and Xanthophyll
(c) Chlorophyll a, c beta carotene and Xanthophyll
(d) Chlorophyll a, d alpha carotene and Xanthophyll

20. Instead of cell wall, euglenoids have a protein rich layer called
(a) Pellicle
(b) Glycocalyx
(c) Frustule
(d) Shell

21. The reserve food that is stored in paramylon granules in Euglenoid is
(a) α 1,3 glucan
(b) β 1,3 glucan
(c) α 1,4 glucan
(d) β 1,4 glucan

22. Metaboly is considered characteristic feature of
(a) Ameoboids
(b) Diatoms
(c) Sporozoan
(d) Euglenoids

23. In which of the following protist, the presence of sunlight changes the mode of nutrition?
(a) *Physarum*
(b) *Gonyaulax*
(c) *Desmides*
(d) *Euglena*

24. Euglenoids do not show
(a) Pellicle
(b) Longitudinal binary fission
(c) Mixotrophic mode of nutrition
(d) Isokont flagellation

25. *Nostoc*, Euglenoid and chara resemble in presence of
(a) Mixotrophic mode of nutrition
(b) Chlorophyll a
(c) Well defined nucleus
(d) (9+2) pattern of flagella

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26. Euglena perform metaboly by
(a) Mucilage secretion
(b) Myonemes
(c) Flagella
(d) All of these

27. Euglena is characterised by
(a) Presence of non cellulosic cell wall
(b) Eukaryotic cell organisation
(c) Presence of pigment similar to photosynthetic bacteria
(d) Absence of motile form

Questions: Level II

1. Slime moulds undergo aggregation
(a) To form fruiting bodies
(b) To form plasmodium
(c) Under unfavourable conditions
(d) At the time of gamete formation

2. Find an incorrect match.
(a) Diatoms – Pollution indicator
(b) Euglena – Sleeper animalcule
(c) Slime moulds – plasmodium
(d) Dinoflagellates – Whirling whips

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3. All the given features are present in *physarum*, except
   (a) Saprophytic protist
   (b) Movement by pseudopodia
   (c) Mixotrophic of nutrition
   (d) The spores are disperad by air current
4. Which of the following show bioluminescence?
   (a) *Navicula*
   (b) *Noctiluca*
   (c) *Physarum*
   (d) More than one option is correct
5. Astaxanthin pigment is found in _____ of euglena
   (a) Para flagellar body (b) Eyespot
   (c) Reservoir (d) Plastids
6. Match the following

	Column I	Column II
(A)	Kieselguhr	(i) *Euglena*
(B)	Paramylon	(ii) *Gonyaulax*
(C)	Pseudoplasmodium	(iii) *Dictyostelium*
(D)	Saxitoxin	(iv) *Navicula*

   (a) A–(iv), B–(i), C–(iii), D–(ii)
   (b) A–(i), B–(iv), C–(ii), D–(iii)
   (c) A–(iv), B–(i), C–(ii), D–(iii)
   (d) A–(iii), B–(i), C–(iv), D–(ii)
7. The organisms which has a gullet that opens outside the body
   (a) *Paramoecium*
   (b) *Trypanosoma*
   (c) *Amoeba*
   (d) Malarial parasite

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8. Select incorrect statement w.r.t. slime moulds.

(a) They are consumer decomposer protist

(b) Naked protoplast in vegetative stage

(c) Extremely resistant spores dispersed by air current

(d) They have plasmodium under unfavourable conditions

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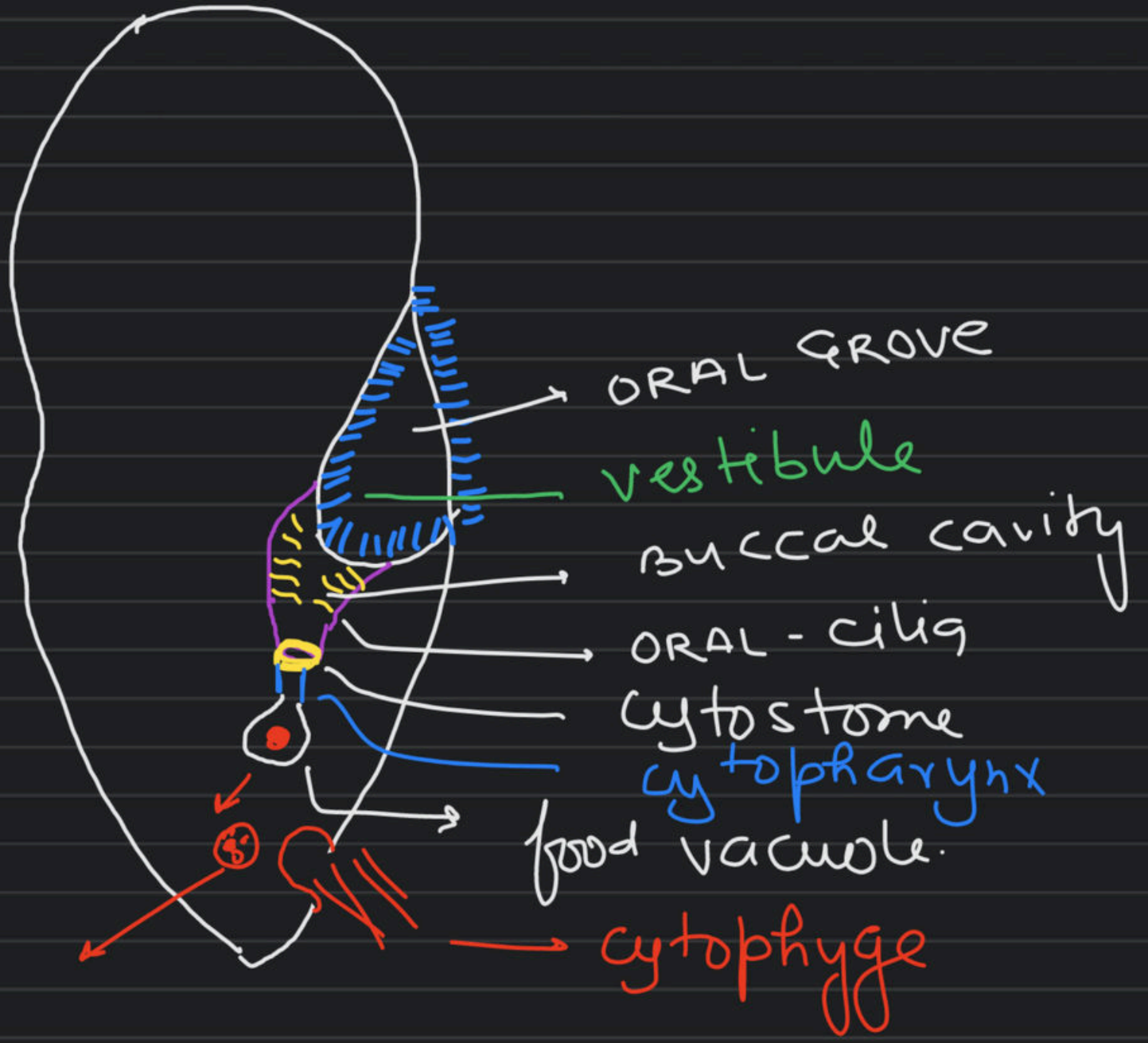
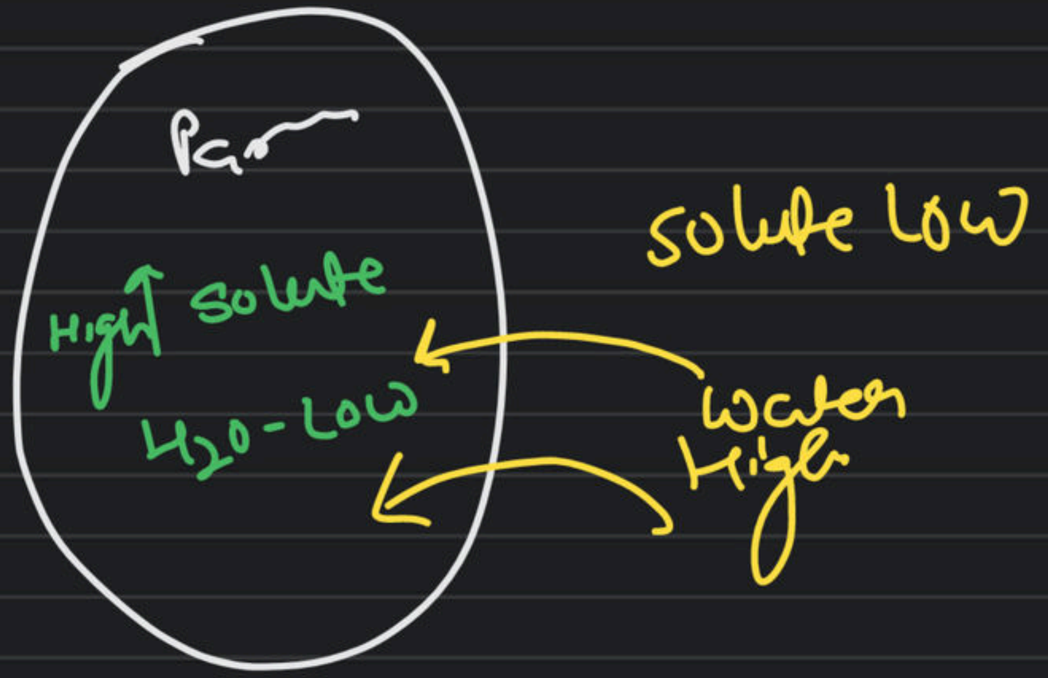

ORAL GROVE
vestibule
Buccal cavity
ORAL - cilig
Cytostome
cytopharynx
food vacuole.
cytophyge
Residual Body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