

Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

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DPP: 5

Biological Classification

- Q1** Fungi are filamentous with the exception of "*x*" which is unicellular. Identify *x*.
 (A) Algae (B) Bacteria
 (C) Yeast (D) Lichen
- Q2** When your bread develops a mould or your orange rots it is because of
 (A) Cyanobacteria (B) Fungi
 (C) Mycorrhizae (D) Protozoa
- Q3** Fungi are found in
 (A) Air
 (B) Water
 (C) Soil
 (D) All of the above
- Q4** Chose the correct statements:
 A. Fungi prefer to grow in warm & humid places.
 B. Toadstools are bacteria.
 C. Yeast are used to make bread & beer.
 D. Fungi are chlorophyllous organisms.
 (A) A, B & C
 (B) C & D
 (C) A & C
 (D) All statements are correct
- Q5** Which of the following statement is correct?
 (A) Fungal body consists of long, slender thread like structures called hyphae.
 (B) the network of hyphae is known as mycelium.
 (C) Coenocytic hyphae are continuous tubes filled with multinucleated cytoplasm.
 (D) All of these
- Q6** Fungal cell-wall is composed of
 (A) Chitin and lignin
 (B) Chitin and polysaccharides
 (C) Chitin and cellulose
 (D) Lignin and suberin
- Q7** Mode of nutrition in fungi is
 (A) Saprophytic & parasitic
 (B) Parasitic & Symbiotic
 (C) Saprophytic & symbiotic
 (D) Saprophytic, Parasitic & Symbiotic
- Q8** Which of the following criteria is not used for classifying kingdom fungi into various classes
 (A) morphology of mycelium
 (B) mode of nutrition
 (C) mode of spore formation
 (D) fruiting bodies
- Q9** Plasmogamy is fusion of;
 (A) two haploid cells including their nuclei
 (B) two haploid cells without nuclear fusion
 (C) sperm and egg
 (D) sperm and two polar nuclei
- Q10** Vegetative reproduction in fungi takes place by;
 (A) fragmentation (B) budding
 (C) fission (D) all of these.
- Q11** In fungi, sexual reproduction takes place by;
 (A) Ascospores, basidiospores and zoospores



- (B) Zoospores, sporangiospores and conidia
(C) Zoospores, oospores and basidiospores
(D) Oospores, ascospores and basidiospores
- Q12** With respect to fungal sexual cycle, choose the correct sequence of events.
(A) Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis
(B) Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy
(C) Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis
(D) Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy
- Q13** A dikaryon is formed when:
(A) meiosis is arrested.
(B) the two haploid nuclei do not fuse immediately.
(C) cytoplasm does not fuse.
(D) Nucleus are fused.
- Q14** Which of the following statements is correct?
(A) Fusion of protoplasts between two motile or non-motile gametes is called plasmogamy.
(B) Organisms that depend on living plants are called saprophytes.
(C) Some of the organisms can fix atmospheric nitrogen in specialized cells called sheath cells.
(D) Fusion of two cells is called Karyogamy.
- Q15** _____ spots seen on mustard leaves are due to a _____ fungus
(A) Blue, Saprophytic
(B) White, Saprophytic
(C) Blue, Parasitic
(D) White, Parasitic
- Q16** Few examples are given below, how many belongs to phycomycetes?
Albugo, Yeast, Truffles, *Agaricus*, *Ustilago*, *Trichoderma*, *Alternaria*, *Claviceps*, *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*, *Puccinia*.
(A) Three (B) Four (C) Six (D) Eight
- Q17** Asexual reproduction in 'the bread mould' takes place by non motile spores known as..... which are produced.....
(A) Zoospores, exogenously
(B) Zoospores, endogenously
(C) Aplanospores, exogenously
(D) Aplanospores, endogenously
- Q18** In-class Phycomycetes, the mycelium is:
(A) Coenocytic and aseptate
(B) Coenocytic and septate
(C) Unicellular and aseptate
(D) Multicellular and septate
- Q19** Members of phycomycetes are found in
(i) Aquatic habitats
(ii) On decaying wood
(iii) Moist and damp places
(iv) parasites on plants
Choose from the following options.
(A) Only (i)
(B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iii)
(D) All of the above
- Q20** The asexual and sexual spores formed in bread mould are called respectively,
(A) zoospores and aplanospores
(B) sporangiospores and zygospores
(C) zygospores and sporangiospores
(D) sporangiospores and zoospores
- Q21** Which of the following fungi is a parasite on the mustard plant and causes the disease white rust of crucifers?
(A) *Albugo candida*
(B) *Puccinia graminis Tritici*
(C) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
(D) *Ustilago hordei*



Q22 The given fungus belongs to which class?



- (A) Ascomycetes (B) Phycomycetes
(C) Basidiomycetes (D) Deuteromycetes

Q23 Match column-I with column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

	Column I (Kingdom)		Column II
A.	Plantae	(i)	Archaeobacteria
B.	Fungi	(ii)	Euglenoids
C.	Protista	(iii)	Phycomycetes
D.	Monera	(iv)	Algae

- (A) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)
(B) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
(C) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
(D) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

Q24 Match the following columns and choose the correct combination from the from the given options.

Column I (Kingdoms)				Column II (Classes)			
A.	Plantae			1.	Archaeobacteria		
B.	Fungi			2.	Euglenoids		
C.	Protista			3.	Phycomycetes		
D.	Monera			4.	Algae		

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1	(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	3	4	2	1	(d)	4	2	3	1

- (A) (a) (B) (b)
(C) (c) (D) (d)

Q25 Which of the following is irrelevant to the kingdom Plantae?

- (A) *Spirogyra* (B) *Rhizopus*
(C) *Funaria* (D) *Cycas*

Q26 Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (A) *Anabaena* - Cyanobacteria

- (B) *Amoeba* - Protozoa
(C) *Gonyaulax* - Dinoflagellates
(D) *Albugo* - Chrysophytes

Q27 Coprophilous means

- (A) Growing on mud
(B) Growing on dung
(C) Growing on wood
(D) Growing on plants

Q28 In ascomycetes, sexual & asexual spores are produced

- (A) Endogenously & endogenously respectively
(B) Exogenously & endogenously respectively
(C) Endogenously & exogenously respectively
(D) Exogenously & exogenously respectively

Q29 Morels & Truffles are _____ while *Claviceps* and *Neurospora* are _____

- (A) Used in genetic work, edible
(B) Edible, used in making beer.
(C) Edible, used in genetic work
(D) Used in making beer, used in genetic work.

Q30 The members of Ascomycetes are

- (A) saprophytic
(B) decomposers
(C) parasitic or coprophilous
(D) All of the above

Q31 Sac fungi are called

- (A) Basidiomycetes (B) Zygomycetes
(C) Phycomycetes (D) Ascomycetes

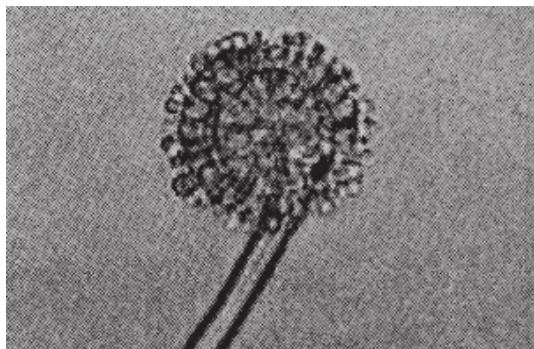
Q32 Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the class Ascomycetes?

- (A) Conidia are the asexual spores produced endogenously on conidiophores
(B) Ascospores are the sexual spores produced endogenously in asci



- (C) *Aspergillus*, *Neurospora* and *Claviceps* are ascomycetes fungi
 (D) Mycelium is generally branched and separte

Q33 The given organism belongs to Class;



- (A) Phycomycetes
 (B) Basidiomycetes
 (C) Ascomycetes
 (D) Deuteromycetes.
- Q34** Identify the asexual reproductive structure associated with *Penicillium*.
 (A) Buds (B) Zoospores
 (C) Conidia (D) Gemmules
- Q35** Fungi are filamentous with the exception of "X" which is unicellular. Identify X.
 (A) Yeast (B) *Albugo*
 (C) *Mucor* (D) Lichen
- Q36** Wheat rust is caused by "x" and source of antibiotics is "y". x and y are respectively
 (A) *Pencillium* and *Puccinia*
 (B) Yeast and *Pencillium*
 (C) *Puccinia* and *Pencillium*
 (D) *Albugo* and *Mucor*
- Q37** ($n + n$) state represents ____ state. And it is seen in basidiomycetes & ____.
 (A) Diploid & Phycomycetes
 (B) Dikaryotic & Ascomycetes
 (C) Diploid & Ascomycetes
 (D) Dikaryotic & Deuteromycetes

- Q38** Sac-fungi & Bracket fungi are
 (A) Phycomycetes & Basidiomycetes respectively
 (B) Deuteromycetes & Ascomycetes respectively
 (C) Ascomycetes & Basidiomycetes respectively
 (D) Basidiomycetes & Deuteromycetes respectively

Q39 Following statements are given which are related to:

A. Asexual spores are generally not found but vegetative reproduction occurs by fragmentation.

B. Sex-organs are absent.

C. They grow in soil, on logs & tree stump.

D. Dikaryotic stage is present.

- (A) Ascomycetes (B) Basidiomycetes
 (C) Deuteromycetes (D) Phycomycetes

Q40 Which of the following fungi does not belong to Phycomycetes?

- (A) *Rhizopus* (B) *Mucor*
 (C) *Albugo* (D) *Agaricus*

Q41 In basidiomycetes, karyogamy and meiosis take place in

- (A) Basidium (B) Basidiocarp
 (C) Basidiospore (D) Dikaryon

Q42 Match List I with List II

List I	List II
A. <i>Rhizopus</i>	I. Mushroom
B. <i>Ustilago</i>	II. Smut fungus
C. <i>Puccinia</i>	III. Bread mould
D. <i>Agaricus</i>	IV. Rust fungus

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 (B) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
 (C) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 (D) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV



Q43 Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
(A) <i>Puccinia</i>	(I) Parasitic fungus on mustard
(B) <i>Neurospora</i>	(II) Dead substrates
(C) <i>Saprophytes</i>	(III) Wheat rust
(D) <i>Albugo</i>	(IV) Biochemical and Genetic Work

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (A) A-III; B-II; C-IV; D-I
 (B) A-III; B-IV; C-II; D-I
 (C) A-I; B-II; C-III; D-IV
 (D) A-IV; B-II; C-I; D-III

Q44 Match column-I with column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

	Column I (Fungus name)		Column II (Commonly called)
A.	<i>Puccinia</i>	(i)	Yeast
B.	<i>Ustilago</i>	(ii)	Mushroom
C.	<i>Agaricus</i>	(iii)	Smut fungus
D.	<i>Saccharomyces</i>	(iv)	Rust fungus

- (A) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
 (B) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
 (C) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
 (D) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

Q45 Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

	Column-I		Column-II
A	Edible delicacies	(i)	<i>Penicillium</i> (Streptomycetes)
B	Experimental genetics	(ii)	<i>Neurospora crassa</i>
C	Source of antibiotics	(iii)	<i>Puccinia</i> , <i>Ustilago</i>
D	Rust and smut diseases	(iv)	Morels and truffles

- (A) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(i)
 (B) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iv)
 (C) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)
 (D) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

Q46 In the following table, one example and one specific characteristic of the group is given.

Select the correct option.

	Group	Example	Characteristics
(i)	Phycomycetes	<i>Albugo</i>	Septate dikaryc hypha
(ii)	Phycomycetes	<i>Mucor</i>	Coenogamete formation
(iii)	Ascomycetes	<i>Penicillium</i>	Aseptate branched hypha
(iv)	Basidiomycetes	<i>Agaricus</i>	Mycelium branched and septate

- (A) (i) and (iii) (B) (ii) and (iv)
 (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) and (iv)

Q47 Match the following:

(A) Ascomycetes	(i) <i>Agaricus</i>
(B) Basidiomycetes	(ii) <i>Colletotrichum</i>
(C) Deuteromycetes	(iii) <i>Penicillium</i>
(D) Phycomycetes	(iv) <i>Albugo</i>

- (A) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
 (B) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
 (C) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
 (D) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv

Q48 *Drosophila* of the plant kingdom is:

- (A) *Alternaria* (B) *Aspergillus*
 (C) *Neurospora* (D) *Albugo*

Q49 Which one of the following matches is correct?

(1)	<i>Mucor</i>	Reproduction by Conjugation	Ascomycetes
(2)	<i>Agaricus</i>	Parasitic fungus	Basidiomycetes
(3)	<i>Phytophthora</i>	Aseptate mycelium	Basidiomycetes
(4)	<i>Alternaria</i>	Sexual reproduction absent	Deuteromycetes

- (A) (1) (B) (2)
 (C) (3) (D) (4)



Q50 Match the columns and choose the correct option

	List-I		List-II
A.	Phycomycetes	P.	Fungi imperfecti
B.	Ascomycetes	Q.	Club fungi
C.	Basidiomycetes	R.	Algal fungi
D.	Deuteromycetes	S.	Sac fungi

- (A) A-R; B-S; C-P; D-Q
(B) A-R; B-S; C-Q; D-P
(C) A-P; B-Q; C-R; D-S
(D) A-P; B-S; C-Q; D-R



Answer Key

Q1 (C)
Q2 (B)
Q3 (D)
Q4 (C)
Q5 (D)
Q6 (B)
Q7 (D)
Q8 (B)
Q9 (B)
Q10 (D)
Q11 (D)
Q12 (C)
Q13 (B)
Q14 (A)
Q15 (D)
Q16 (A)
Q17 (D)
Q18 (A)
Q19 (D)
Q20 (B)
Q21 (A)
Q22 (C)
Q23 (A)
Q24 (A)
Q25 (B)

Q26 (D)
Q27 (B)
Q28 (C)
Q29 (C)
Q30 (D)
Q31 (D)
Q32 (A)
Q33 (C)
Q34 (C)
Q35 (A)
Q36 (C)
Q37 (B)
Q38 (C)
Q39 (B)
Q40 (D)
Q41 (A)
Q42 (B)
Q43 (B)
Q44 (D)
Q45 (C)
Q46 (B)
Q47 (D)
Q48 (C)
Q49 (D)
Q50 (B)

