Msc Botany

Semester I Internal I

Question bank paper II:MYC0LOGY

1. Fungi differ from plants mainly due to the absence of:

a) Chlorophyll

b) Nucleus

c) Cell wall

d) Mitochondria

Answer: a) Chlorophyll

2. The branch of biology that deals with the study of fungi is called:

a) Bacteriology

b) Mycology

c) Virology

d) Phycology

Answer: b) Mycology

3. Fungi are predominantly:

a) Autotrophic

b) Saprophytic or parasitic

c) Holozoic

d) Chemosynthetic

Answer: b) Saprophytic or parasitic

4. Cell wall of fungi is mainly composed of:

a) Cellulose

b) Peptidoglycan

c) Chitin

d) Pectin

Answer: c) Chitin

5. Unicellular fungi are commonly called:

a) Yeasts

b) Mushrooms

c) Molds

d) Rusts

Answer: a) Yeasts…

6. The multinucleate condition in fungal hyphae is termed:

a) Plasmogamy

b) Coenocytic

c) Dikaryotic

d) Monokaryotic

Answer: b) Coenocytic

7. Sexual reproduction in fungi does NOT involve:

a) Plasmogamy

b) Karyogamy

c) Sporogamy

d) Meiosis

Answer: c) Sporogamy

8. Heterokaryosis refers to:

a) Fusion of gametes

b) Presence of different nuclei in a single mycelium

c) Formation of dikaryotic cells

d) Asexual spore formation

Answer: b) Presence of different nuclei in a single mycelium

9. The process of genetic recombination without meiosis or sexual reproduction is called:

a) Autogamy

b) Parasexuality

c) Somatogamy

d) Budding

Answer: b) Parasexuality

10. Myxomycotina are commonly known as:

a) Water molds

b) Slime molds

c) Club fungi

d) Sac fungi

Answer: b) Slime molds

11. Stemonitis belongs to:

a) Mastigomycotina

b) Zygomycotina

c) Myxomycotina

d) Ascomycotina

Answer: c) Myxomycotina

12. Members of Mastigomycotina are mostly:

a) Aquatic fungi

b) Slime molds

c) Club fungi

d) Rust fungi

Answer: a) Aquatic fungi

13. The zygospore is characteristic of:

a) Basidiomycotina

b) Zygomycotina

c) Ascomycotina

d) Deuteromycotina

Answer: b) Zygomycotina

14. Morels belong to:

a) Basidiomycotina

b) Zygomycotina

c) Ascomycotina

d) Deuteromycotina

Answer: c) Ascomycotina

15. The dikaryotic phase is more prominent in:

a) Deuteromycotina

b) Zygomycotina

c) Mastigomycotina

d) Basidiomycotina

Answer: d) Basidiomycotina

16. Melampsora is an example of:

a) Rust fungus

b) Bread mold

c) Water mold

d) Mushroom

Answer: a) Rust fungus

17. Fungi with no known sexual reproduction belong to:

a) Ascomycotina

b) Deuteromycotina

c) Basidiomycotina

d) Zygomycotina

Answer: b) Deuteromycotina

18. Parasitic fungi obtain nourishment from:

a) Dead organic matter

b) Photosynthesis

c) Living host organisms

d) Soil minerals

Answer: c) Living host organisms

19. Physiological specialization is most commonly seen in:

a) Rust fungi

b) Yeasts

c) Slime molds

d) Mushrooms

Answer: a) Rust fungi

20. Asexual spores produced by fungi are called:

a) Ascocarps

b) Basidiospores

c) Conidia

d) Zygospores

Answer: c) Conidia

II.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Fungi lack ____, hence they cannot perform photosynthesis.

➡ Answer: chlorophyll

2. The study of fungi is called ____.

➡ Answer: mycology

3. The fungal body is generally composed of thread-like structures called ____.

➡ Answer: hyphae

4. A mass of hyphae is collectively known as ____.

➡ Answer: mycelium

5. The cell wall of fungi is mainly made up of ____.

➡ Answer: chitin

6. Fungi obtain food from dead organic matter and are therefore called ____.

➡ Answer: saprophytes

7. Fusion of cytoplasm during sexual reproduction in fungi is called ____.

➡ Answer: plasmogamy

8. Fusion of nuclei during sexual reproduction in fungi is called ____.

➡ Answer: karyogamy

9. Meiosis in fungi generally occurs during the formation of ____.

➡ Answer: spores

10. The presence of genetically different nuclei in the same mycelium is termed ____.

➡ Answer: heterokaryosis

11. Genetic recombination without meiosis or sexual reproduction is termed ____.

➡ Answer: parasexuality

12. Slime molds belong to the group ____.

➡ Answer: Myxomycotina

13. Stemonitis is an example of the group ____.

➡ Answer: Myxomycotina

14. The fungus Phytophthora belongs to the group ____.

➡ Answer: Mastigomycotina

15. Zygospore formation is characteristic of the group ____.

➡ Answer: Zygomycotina

16. Morels and truffles belong to the division ____.

➡ Answer: Ascomycotina

17. Rust fungi such as Melampsora belong to the division ____.

➡ Answer: Basidiomycotina

18. Fungi which lack a known sexual stage are placed under ____.

➡ Answer: Deuteromycotina

19. Specialization of races is most commonly seen in ____ fungi.

➡ Answer: rust

20. Asexual spores produced externally on conidiophores are called ____.

➡ Answer: conidia

III.Discriptive questions

1.write the reproduction of fungi

(Or)

Write the general characters of fungi

2.write the comparative study of Stemonitis

(Or)

Write the comparative study of Melanospora