

PYQSide

NEET BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION — KINGDOM MONERA (ARCHAEBACTERIA, EUBACTERIA, CYANOBACTERIA, MYCOPLASMA) — PYQS

Max. Marks: 140

Questions: 35

Section A (MCQ)

Q.1 Match **List-I** with **List-II**. [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

List-I		List-II	
A.	Spherical	I.	Vibrio
B.	Rod	II.	Cocci
C.	Comma	III.	Spirilla
D.	Spirillum	IV.	Bacilli

- (1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III (2) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
(3) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV (4) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

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Q.2 Given below are two statements:

Statement-I: *Mycoplasma* can pass through less than 1 micron filter size.

Statement-II: *Mycoplasma* are bacteria with cell wall.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

[NEET (UG) 2022]

- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct
(2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
(3) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(4) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

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Q.3 Which of the following is a correct statement?

[NEET (UG) 2022]

- (1) Cyanobacteria are a group of autotrophic organisms classified under Kingdom Monera.
(2) Bacteria are exclusively heterotrophic organisms.
(3) Slime moulds are saprophytic organisms classified under Kingdom Monera.
(4) *Mycoplasma* have DNA, ribosome and cell wall.

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Q.4 Which among the following is not a prokaryote?

[NEET 2018]

- (1) *Mycobacterium* (2) *Saccharomyces*
(3) *Oscillatoria* (4) *Nostoc*

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Q.5 Which of the following are found in extreme saline conditions?

[NEET 2017]

- (1) Eubacteria (2) Cyanobacteria
(3) Mycobacteria (4) Archaeobacteria

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Q.6 Which among the following are the smallest living cells, known without a definite cell wall, pathogenic to plants as well as animals and can survive without oxygen?

[NEET 2017]

- (1) *Pseudomonas* (2) *Mycoplasma*
(3) *Nostoc* (4) *Bacillus*

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Q.7 The primitive prokaryotes responsible for the production of biogas from the dung of ruminant animals, include the

[NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

- (1) methanogens (2) eubacteria
(3) halophiles (4) thermoacidophiles.

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Q.8 Which one of the following statements is wrong?

[NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

- (1) Eubacteria are also called false bacteria.
(2) Phycomycetes are also called algal fungi.
(3) Cyanobacteria are also called blue-green algae.
(4) Golden algae are also called desmids.

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Q.9 Methanogens belong to

[NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

- (1) eubacteria (2) archaeobacteria
(3) dinoflagellates (4) slime moulds.

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Q.10 Cell wall is absent in [AIPMT 2015]

- (1) *Mycoplasma* (2) *Nostoc*
(3) *Aspergillus* (4) *Funaria*.

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Q.11 True nucleus is absent in [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

- (1) *Vaucheria* (2) *Volvox*
(3) *Anabaena* (4) *Mucor*.

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Q.12 Archaeobacteria differ from eubacteria in

[AIPMT 2014]

- (1) cell membrane structure
(2) mode of nutrition
(3) cell shape
(4) mode of reproduction.

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Q.13 Anoxygenic photosynthesis is characteristic of

[AIPMT 2014]

- (1) *Rhodospirillum* (2) *Spirogyra*
(3) *Chlamydomonas* (4) *Ulva*.

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Q.14 Which of the following are likely to be present in deep sea water? [NEET 2013]

- (1) Blue-green algae (2) Saprophytic fungi
(3) Archaeobacteria (4) Eubacteria

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Q.15 Specialized cells for fixing atmospheric nitrogen in *Nostoc* are [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

- (1) heterocysts (2) hormogonia
(3) nodules (4) akinetes

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Q.16 How many organisms in the list given below are autotrophs?

Lactobacillus, *Nostoc*, *Chara*, *Nitrosomonas*,
Nitrobacter, *Streptomyces*, *Saccharomyces*,
Trypanosoma, *Porphyr*a, *Wolffia*

[AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]

- (1) Four (2) Five (3) Six (4) Three

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Q.17 Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) fungi (2) animalia (3) monera (4) plantae

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Q.18 Nuclear membrane is absent in

[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) *Penicillium* (2) *Agaricus*
(3) *Volvox* (4) *Nostoc*

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Q.19 The cyanobacteria are also referred to as

[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) protists (2) golden algae
(3) slime moulds (4) blue green algae

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Q.20 The most abundant prokaryotes helpful to humans in making curd from milk and in production of antibiotics are the ones categorised as

[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

- (1) cyanobacteria
(2) archaeobacteria
(3) chemosynthetic autotrophs
(4) heterotrophic bacteria

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Q.21 Select the correct combination of the statements (i – iv) regarding the characteristics of certain organisms.

- (i) Methanogens are archaeobacteria which produce methane in marshy areas.
(ii) *Nostoc* is a filamentous blue-green alga which fixes atmospheric nitrogen.
(iii) Chemosynthetic autotrophic bacteria synthesise cellulose from glucose.
(iv) *Mycoplasma* lack a cell wall and can survive without oxygen.

The correct statements are [AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]

- (1) (ii) and (iii) (2) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(3) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (4) (i), (ii) and (iv)

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Q.22 Some hyperthermophilic organisms that grow in highly acidic (pH 2) habitats belong to the two groups [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

- (1) eubacteria and archaea
(2) cyanobacteria and diatoms
(3) protists and mosses
(4) liverworts and yeasts

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Q.23 Oxygenic photosynthesis occurs in [AIPMT 2009]

- (1) *Oscillatoria* (2) *Rhodospirillum*
(3) *Chlorobium* (4) *Chromatium*

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Q.24 Bacterial leaf blight of rice is caused by a species of [AIPMT 2008]

- (1) *Alternaria* (2) *Erwinia*
(3) *Xanthomonas* (4) *Pseudomonas*

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Q.25 *Thermococcus*, *Methanococcus* and *Methanobacterium* exemplify [AIPMT 2008]

- (1) bacteria whose DNA is relaxed or positively supercoiled but which have a cytoskeleton as well as mitochondria
(2) bacteria that contain a cytoskeleton and ribosomes
(3) archaeobacteria that contain protein homologous to eukaryotic core histones
(4) archaeobacteria that lack any histones resembling those found in eukaryotes but whose DNA is negatively supercoiled

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Q.26 In the light of recent classification of living organisms into three domains of life (bacteria, archaea and eukarya), which one of the following statements is true about archaea? [AIPMT 2008]

- (1) Archaea completely differ from both prokaryotes and eukaryotes.
(2) Archaea completely differ from prokaryotes.
(3) Archaea resemble eukarya in all respects.
(4) Archaea have some novel features that are absent in other prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

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Q.27 Which one of the following statements about *Mycoplasma* is wrong? [AIPMT 2007]

- (1) They are pleomorphic.
(2) They are sensitive to penicillin.
(3) They cause diseases in plants.
(4) They are also called PPLO.

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Q.28 The bacterium (*Clostridium botulinum*) that causes botulism is- [AIPMT 2006]

- (1) A facultative aerobe
(2) An obligate aerobe
(3) A facultative anaerobe
(4) An obligate anaerobe

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Q.29 Barophilic prokaryotes [AIPMT 2005]

- (1) grow and multiply in very deep marine sediments
(2) occur in water containing high concentrations of barium hydroxide
(3) readily grow and divide in sea water enriched in any soluble salt of barium
(4) grow slowly in highly alkaline frozen lakes at high altitudes.

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Q.30 In which kingdom would you classify the archaea and nitrogen-fixing organisms, if the five-kingdom system of classification is used? [AIPMT 2003]

- (1) Plantae (2) Fungi (3) Protista (4) Monera

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Q.31 Which statement is correct for bacterial transduction? [AIPMT 2002]

- (1) Transfer of some genes from one bacterium to another bacterium through virus.
(2) Transfer of genes from one bacterium to another bacterium by conjugation.
(3) Bacterium obtained its DNA directly from mother cell.
(4) Bacterium obtained DNA from other external source.

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Q.32 Organisms which obtain energy by the oxidation of reduced inorganic compounds are called [AIPMT 2002]

- (1) photoautotrophs (2) chemoautotrophs
(3) saprozoic (4) coproheterotrophs

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Q.33 What is true for cyanobacteria? [AIPMT 2001]

- (1) Oxygenic with nitrogenase
(2) Oxygenic without nitrogenase
(3) Non-oxygenic with nitrogenase
(4) Non-oxygenic without nitrogenase

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Q.34 What is true for archaeobacteria? [AIPMT 2001]

- (1) All halophiles (2) All photosynthetics
(3) All fossils (4) Oldest living beings

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full solution



Q.35 What is true for photolithotrophs? [AIPMT 2001]

- (1) Obtain energy from radiations and hydrogen from organic compounds
(2) Obtain energy from radiations and hydrogen from inorganic compounds
(3) Obtain energy from organic compounds
(4) Obtain energy from inorganic compounds

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ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ans.	1	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	3
Ques.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ans.	1	1	3	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	1
Ques.	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Ans.	1	3	3	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	1
Ques.	34	35									
Ans.	4	2									