

PYQSide

NEET BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION — KINGDOM PROTISTA (CHRYSTOPHYTES, DINOFLAGELLATES, EUGLENOIDS, SLIME MOULDS, PROTOZOANS) — PYQS

Max. Marks: 68

Questions: 17

Section A (MCQ)

Q.1 Match **List-I** with **List-II**:

List - I Organisms		List - II Mode of Nutrition	
A.	Euglenoid	I.	Parasitic
B.	Dinoflagellate	II.	Saprophytic
C.	Slime mould	III.	Photosynthetic
D.	<i>Plasmodium</i>	IV.	Switching between photosynthetic and heterotrophic mode

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

[RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

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

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full solution



Q.2 Select the wrong statement.

[NEET 2018]

- (1) Mushrooms belong to basidiomycetes.
(2) Cell wall is present in members of fungi and plantae.
(3) Pseudopodia are locomotory and feeding structures in sporozoans.
(4) Mitochondria are the powerhouse of the cell in all kingdoms except monera.

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Q.3 Which of the following organisms are known as chief producers in the oceans?

[NEET 2018]

- (1) Euglenoids (2) Cyanobacteria
(3) Dinoflagellates (4) Diatoms

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Q.4 Ciliates differ from all other protozoans in

[NEET 2018]

- (1) having a contractile vacuole for removing excess water
(2) having two types of nuclei
(3) using flagella for locomotion
(4) using pseudopodia for capturing prey

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Q.5 Chrysophytes, Euglenoids, Dinoflagellates and Slime moulds are included in the Kingdom

[NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

- (1) Fungi (2) Animalia
(3) Monera (4) Protista.

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Q.6 Select the wrong statement.

[NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

- (1) The walls of diatoms are easily destructible.
(2) 'Diatomaceous earth' is formed by the cell walls of diatoms.
(3) Diatoms are chief producers in the oceans.
(4) Diatoms are microscopic and float passively in water.

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Q.7 In which group of organisms the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells which fit together?

[AIPMT 2015]

- (1) Dinoflagellates (2) Slime moulds
(3) Chrysophytes (4) Euglenoids

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Q.8 Which one of the following sets of items in the option A – D are correctly categorized with one exception in it?

[AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]

ITEMS	CATEGORY	EXCEPTION
(1) Kangaroo, Koala, Wombat	Australian marsupials	Wombat
ITEMS	CATEGORY	EXCEPTION
(2) Typhoid, Pneumonia, Diphtheria	Bacterial diseases	Diphtheria
ITEMS	CATEGORY	EXCEPTION
(3) UAA, UAG, UGA	Stop codons	UAG
ITEMS	CATEGORY	EXCEPTION
(4) Plasmodium, Cuscuta, Trypanosoma	Protozoan parasites	Cuscuta

Q.14 When a fresh-water protozoan possessing a contractile vacuole, is placed in a glass containing moving water, the vacuole will [AIPMT 2004]
 (1) increase in number (2) disappear
 (3) increase in size (4) decrease in size

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Q.15 The chief advantage of encystment of an *Amoeba* is [AIPMT 2003]

- (1) the ability to survive during adverse physical conditions
- (2) the ability to live for some time without ingesting food
- (3) protection from parasites and predators
- (4) the chance to get rid of accumulated waste products.

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Q.9 Single-celled eukaryotes are included in [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

- (1) protista (2) fungi (3) archaea (4) monera

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Q.10 Which one of the following is a slime mould? [AIPMT 2007]

- (1) *Physarum* (2) *Thiobacillus*
- (3) *Anabaena* (4) *Rhizopus*

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Q.11 What is common about *Trypanosoma*, *Noctiluca*, *Monocystis* and *Giardia*? [AIPMT 2006]

- (1) These are all parasites
- (2) These are all unicellular protists
- (3) They have flagella
- (4) They produce spores

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Q.12 Auxospores and hormogonia are formed, respectively, by [AIPMT 2005]

- (1) some diatoms and several cyanobacteria
- (2) some cyanobacteria and many diatoms
- (3) several cyanobacteria and several diatoms
- (4) several diatoms and a few cyanobacteria.

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Q.13 Which of the following unicellular organisms has a macronucleus for trophic function and one or more micronuclei for reproduction? [AIPMT 2005]

- (1) *Euglena* (2) *Amoeba*
- (3) *Paramecium* (4) *Trypanosoma*

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Q.16 In which of the following animals dimorphic nucleus is found? [AIPMT 2002]

- (1) *Amoeba proteus*
- (2) *Trypanosoma gambiense*
- (3) *Plasmodium vivax*
- (4) *Paramecium caudatum*

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Q.17 In protozoa like *Amoeba* and *Paramecium*, the organ for osmoregulation is [AIPMT 2002]

- (1) contractile vacuole (2) mitochondria
- (3) nucleus (4) food vacuole.

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ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ans.	3	3	4	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	2
Ques.	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Ans.	4	3	4	1	4	1					