

Biodiversity and Classification of Microorganisms

Biology · Answer Key · 30 Questions

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of viruses?

- A) Acellular**
- B) Unicellular
- C) Prokaryotic
- D) Living

2. Bacteria are described as which type of cell?

- A) Eukaryotic
- B) Multicellular
- C) Prokaryotic**
- D) Parasitic

3. Protista can be unicellular or multicellular and are classified as:

- A) Prokaryotes
- B) Acellular
- C) Eukaryotes**
- D) Non-living

4. Fungi are eukaryotic organisms. Which statement about their structure is NOT always true?

- A) Unicellular**
- B) Multicellular
- C) Eukaryotic
- D) Reproduce

5. What is a symbiotic relationship?

- A) One organism living alone
- B) Two organisms living together**
- C) An organism causing disease
- D) A non-living interaction

6. Which bacteria are known for fixing nitrogen in plants?

- A) E. coli
- B) Rabies virus
- C) Nitrogen-fixing bacteria**
- D) Cholera bacteria

7. HIV/AIDS is a disease caused by which type of microorganism?

- A) Bacteria
- B) Fungi
- C) Protista
- D) Virus**

8. Cholera is a disease caused by:

- A) Viruses
- B) Fungi
- C) Bacteria**
- D) Protista

9. Malaria is a disease caused by:

- A) Bacteria
- B) Fungi
- C) Protista**
- D) Viruses

10. Ringworm is a disease caused by:

- A) Bacteria
- B) Fungi**
- C) Protista
- D) Viruses

11. What is immunity?

- A) A type of disease
- B) The body's defense system**
- C) A method of reproduction
- D) A classification of cells

12. Which of the following is a type of immunity?

- A) Waxy cuticle
- B) Sticky secretions
- C) Acquired immunity**
- D) Binary fission

13. What is the function of the waxy cuticle in plants' immune response?

- A) To absorb nutrients
- B) To prevent water loss
- C) To provide structural support
- D) To act as a barrier against pathogens**

14. The thick bark of woody plants serves as a defense mechanism against:

- A) Drought
- B) Herbivores
- C) Infecting microorganisms

D) Cold weather

15. Which process is characteristic of bacterial reproduction?

A) Meiosis

B) Binary fission

C) Mitosis

D) Budding

16. What does 'acellular' mean in the context of viruses?

A) Composed of many cells

B) Lacking a cellular structure

C) Having a nucleus

D) Being prokaryotic

17. E. coli is an example of a microorganism involved in which type of relationship?

A) Parasitic

B) Symbiotic

C) Pathogenic

D) Autotrophic

18. Which of the following is NOT a disease caused by bacteria listed in the text?

A) Blight

B) Cholera

C) Tuberculosis

D) Malaria

19. Which group of microorganisms includes organisms like yeast and mold?

A) Viruses

B) Bacteria

C) Protista

D) Fungi

20. Which term describes organisms that can only survive by living in or on another organism?

A) Autotrophic

B) Prokaryotic

C) Parasitic

D) Eukaryotic

21. The ability of a plant to resist infection by a microorganism is known as:

- A) Nutrition
- B) Reproduction
- C) Immunity**
- D) Classification

22. Which of the following is a disease caused by a virus?

- A) Anthrax
- B) Thrush
- C) Influenza**
- D) Rusts

23. What is the primary characteristic that distinguishes prokaryotes from eukaryotes?

- A) Presence of a nucleus**
- B) Mode of nutrition
- C) Type of reproduction
- D) Cellular structure

24. Which microorganism group is described as either unicellular or multicellular and eukaryotic?

- A) Viruses
- B) Bacteria
- C) Protista and Fungi**
- D) All of the above

25. 'Non-living' is a description applied to which group of microorganisms?

- A) Bacteria
- B) Protista
- C) Fungi
- D) Viruses**

26. What is the mode of nutrition for most bacteria?

- A) Photosynthesis
- B) Chemosynthesis
- C) Heterotrophic**
- D) Autotrophic

27. Which of the following is a disease caused by a protist?

- A) Rabies
- B) Bligh
- C) Malaria**
- D) Ringworm

28. Which term describes microorganisms that obtain nutrients from dead organic matter?

- A) Parasitic
- B) Symbiotic
- C) Saprophytic**
- D) Autotrophic

29. What is the role of microorganisms in maintaining balance in the environment?

- A) Causing pollution
- B) Destroying habitats
- C) Contributing to nutrient cycles**
- D) Increasing disease spread

30. Which of the following is a type of acquired immunity?

- A) The waxy cuticle
- B) Sticky secretions
- C) Vaccination**
- D) Thick bark