

# Fungal Biology Quiz

Biology · Practice Test · 24 Questions

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## 1. Which fungal disease affects plants and is caused by Basidiomycota?

- A) Powdery mildew
- B) Late blight
- C) Rusts
- D) Smuts
- E) Root rot

## 2. The term "thallus" in fungi refers to:

- A) The spore-producing organ
- B) The reproductive hyphae
- C) The root-like structure
- D) The fungal body
- E) The dikaryotic cell

## 3. What is the role of sporangia in fungi?

- A) Sexual reproduction
- B) Asexual spore production
- C) Photosynthesis
- D) Nutrient absorption
- E) Digestion

## 4. Which phylum includes the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*?

- A) Zygomycota
- B) Basidiomycota
- C) Ascomycota
- D) Chytridiomycota
- E) Deuteromycota

## 5. Fungi obtain their energy by:

- A) Photosynthesis
- B) Chemosynthesis
- C) Ingesting food
- D) Absorbing nutrients from their surroundings
- E) Fixation of atmospheric gas

**6. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of fungi?**

- A) Eukaryotic cells
- B) Heterotrophic
- C) Cell wall with chitin
- D) Photosynthesis
- E) Filamentous growth

**7. Which structure in fungi is haploid during most of its life cycle?**

- A) Zygote
- B) Zygosporangium
- C) Ascocarp
- D) Spore
- E) Basidiocarp

**8. The specialized hyphae that fungi use to anchor themselves to a substrate are called:**

- A) Haustoria
- B) Rhizoids
- C) Septa
- D) Sporangiohores
- E) Conidiophores

**9. Fungi classified under Zygomycota produce:**

- A) Asci
- B) Basidia
- C) Zygosporangia
- D) Zoospores
- E) Conidia

**10. Which of these is a feature of chytrids?**

- A) Lack of cell walls
- B) Motile spores
- C) Terrestrial lifestyle only
- D) Production of ascocarps
- E) Lack of reproduction

**11. Which fungal phylum is known as "sac fungi"?**

- A) Zygomycota
- B) Basidiomycota
- C) Ascomycota
- D) Chytridiomycota
- E) Deuteromycota

**12. The toxic compound produced by *Aspergillus flavus* is:**

- A) Citric acid
- B) Penicillin
- C) Aflatoxin
- D) Ethanol
- E) Ergosterol

**13. Which fungi play a key role in the production of antibiotics?**

- A) *Rhizopus stolonifer*
- B) *Candida albicans*
- C) *Penicillium notatum*
- D) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- E) *Aspergillus niger*

**14. Which fungi cause the plant disease "late blight" in potatoes?**

- A) *Phytophthora infestans*
- B) *Rhizopus stolonifer*
- C) *Aspergillus flavus*
- D) *Penicillium chrysogenum*
- E) *Candida albicans*

**15. The term "sporangium" refers to:**

- A) A structure containing spores
- B) A type of mycelium
- C) A sexual reproductive cell
- D) An enzyme
- E) A cell wall component

**16. The sexual spore-producing structure in Ascomycota is called:**

- A) Basidium
- B) Sporangium
- C) Ascus
- D) Conidiophore
- E) Zygosporangium

**17. What is the main ecological role of saprophytic fungi?**

- A) Nitrogen fixation
- B) Production of antibiotics
- C) Decomposing organic matter
- D) Photosynthesis
- E) Symbiosis with plants

**18. Which fungal phylum has flagellated gametes and spores?**

- A) Chytridiomycota
- B) Basidiomycota
- C) Ascomycota
- D) Zygomycota
- E) Deuteromycota

**19. Asexual reproduction in fungi often involves the formation of:**

- A) Conidia
- B) Zygospores
- C) Basidiospores
- D) Ascospores
- E) Asci

**20. The fungi responsible for athlete's foot belong to:**

- A) Zygomycota
- B) Basidiomycota
- C) Ascomycota
- D) Chytridiomycota
- E) Deuteromycota

**21. The term "heterotrophic" in fungi means:**

- A) They perform photosynthesis
- B) They produce their own food
- C) They rely on organic matter for nutrition
- D) They live in aquatic environments
- E) They fix nitrogen

**22. The fruiting body of Basidiomycota is commonly called:**

- A) Spore
- B) Mushroom
- C) Ascocarp
- D) Hypha
- E) Mycelium

**23. Which structure is unique to the phylum Basidiomycota?**

- A) Ascospore
- B) Basidiospore
- C) Basidium
- D) Conidia
- E) Sporangium

**24. The yeast *Candida albicans* can cause infections in humans primarily when:**

- A) The immune system is weakened
- B) The dog is doing something
- C) Arsenal wins the premier league
- D) It interacts with bacteria
- E) There is excess nitrogen in the body