



THE KINGDOM PROTISTA (OR PROTOCTISTA)

1. Which of the following is not present in protista?
(A) Photosynthesis (B) Embryo
(C) Flagella (D) Parasites
2. Who amongst the followings formed group of prokaryotes within protista in 1861?
(A) John Hogg (B) Earnest Haeckel
(C) Herbert Copland (D) Robert Whittaker
3. Who amongst the followings did propose the formation of protista for microscopic organisms in 1866?
(A) Johan Hogg (B) Earnest Haekal
(C) Herbert Copland (D) Robert Whittaker
4. Who amongst the following separated the prokaryotes from the protista and gave it the status of kingdom?
(A) Johan Hogg (B) Earnest Haekal
(C) Herbert Copland (D) Robert Whittaker
5. Who amongst the following placed only unicellular eukaryotes in protista?
(A) Johan Hogg (B) Earnest Haekal
(C) Herbert Copland (D) Robert Whittaker
6. How many phyla of protoctista formed by Margulis and Schwartz?
(A) 17 (B) 23
(C) 27 (D) 29
7. Euglena belongs to phylum:
(A) Zooflagellates (B) Amoebas
(C) Actinozoan (D) Foraminifer

8. Radiolarians belong to:
- (A) Zooflagellates (B) Amoebas
(C) Actinozoan (D) Foraminifer
9. Vorticella belongs to:
- (A) Ciliates (B) Amoebas
(C) Actinozoan (D) Foraminifer
10. Amoebic dysentery is caused by:
- (A) Amoeba (B) Trypanosoma
(C) Entamoeba (D) Stentor
11. Which of the following is giant amoeba?
- (A) Vorticella (B) Pelomyxa
(C) Stentor (D) None of above
12. Which of the following Zooflagellates lives as symbionts in the gut of termites?
- (A) Trichonymphas (B) Trypanosoma
(C) Choanflagellaes (D) None of above
13. Which of the following Zooflagellates are supposed to be the ancestors of the sponges?
- (A) Trichonymphas (B) Trypanosoma
(C) Choanflagellaes (D) None of above
14. Which of the following dose cause sleeping sickness?
- (A) Trichonymphas (B) Trypanosoma
(C) Choanflagellaes (D) None of above
15. Which of the following group have two nuclei?
- (A) Ciliates (B) Amoebas
(C) Actinozoan (D) Foraminifer
16. The shape of the ciliates is maintained by:
- (A) Cell wall (B) Cell membrane
(C) Pellicle (D) Cilia

17. Conjugation takes place in which of the following protozoans?
(A) Ciliates (B) Amoebas
(C) Actinopoda (D) Foraminifera
18. The shell of foraminiferans is made up of:
(A) Silica (B) Calcium carbonate
(C) Sponging fibers (D) None of above
19. The shell of actinopoda is made up of:
(A) Silica (B) Calcium carbonate
(C) Spongin fibers (D) None of above
20. Locomotory organs are absent in:
(A) Ciliates (B) Apicomplexans
(C) Actinopoda (D) Foraminifera
21. In man, plasmodium first enters into the:
(A) RBC (B) Liver
(C) Salivary gland (D) None of above
22. 50 to 60% photosynthesis in the earth takes place by:
(A) Plants (B) Algae
(C) Photosynthetic bacteria (D) Cyanobacteria
23. The filaments of algae which lack cross walls are called:
(A) Thallus (B) Coenocytes
(C) Colony (D) Plant like
24. Which of the followings have thallus body?
(A) Euglena (B) Volvox
(C) Sea weed (D) Ceratium
25. Which of the followings is a red pigment?
(A) Xanthophyll (B) Phycoerythrin
(C) Phycocyanin (D) Carotene
26. Ceratium belongs to which of the following groups of algae?
(A) Eukaryophyta (B) Pyrrophyta
(C) Chrysophyta (D) Phaeophyta

27. **Pinnularia is belonged to which of the following groups?**
(A) Euglenophyta (B) Pyrrophyta
(C) Chrysophyta (D) Phaeophyta
28. **Amoeba move and obtain food by means of:**
(A) Plasmodium (B) Flagella
(C) Cilia (D) Psuedopodia
29. **Ulva belongs to which of the following groups?**
(A) Chlorophyta (B) Pyrrophyta
(C) Chrysophyta (D) Phaeophyta
30. **Flagella are absent in which of the following groups of algae?**
(A) Euglenophyta (B) Rhodophyta
(C) Chrysophyta (D) Phaeophyta
31. **Which of the following pigments is absent in Dinoflagellates?**
(A) Chlorophyll a (B) Carotenes
(C) Xanthophyll (D) Fucoxanthin
32. **Which of the followings are called kelps?**
(A) Diatoms (B) Brown algae
(C) Red algae (D) Green algae
33. **Which of the followings is stem like?**
(A) Blades (B) Holdfast
(C) Stipes (D) Kelps
34. **The red algae attach with the rock by:**
(A) Blades (B) Holdfast
(C) Stipes (D) Kelps
35. **Which of the followings is a colonial alga?**
(A) Spirogyra (B) Chlorella
(C) Volvox (D) Ulva
36. **Which of the following is a unicellular alga?**
(A) Spirogyra (B) Chlorella
(C) Volvox (D) Ulva

37. African sleeping sickness is caused by:
- (A) Entamoeba (B) Trypanosoma
(C) Vorticella (D) Pelomyxa
38. Which of the followings is not obtained from algae?
- (A) Algin (B) Carrageenan
(C) Agar (D) None of above
39. The closest relative of fungi is probably:
- (A) Animals (B) Slime mold
(C) Brown Algae (D) Vascular plants
40. Phytophthora causes which of the following diseases in potato?
- (A) Fire blight (B) Late blight
(C) Red rots (D) Mildew
41. Which of the following reasons is not valid reason for the formation of Protista as a separate kingdom?
- (A) None of them could fit themselves in any other kingdom
(B) They are unicellular organisms
(C) They are ancestors of all other kingdoms
(D) They do not produce blastula and embryo
42. Which of the following reasons seems to be most reasonable for not placing protista in other kingdom?
- (A) None of them could fit themselves in any other kingdom
(B) Most of them are unicellular or have simple multi cellular body
(C) They are ancestors of all other kingdoms
(D) They do not produce blastula and embryo
43. Who from the following scientists proposed the formation of Monera as a separate kingdom?
- (A) John Hogg (B) Ernst Haeckel
(C) Herbert Copeland (D) Robert Whittaker

- 44. The difference between the kingdom Protista of Robert Whittaker and Margulis and Schwartz is:**
- (A) Whittaker placed simple organisms in Protista while Margulis and Schwartz placed complex organism in Protista
 - (B) Whittaker placed unicellular organism while Margulis and Schwartz placed unicellular, and simple multicellular organism
 - (C) Whittaker did not place fungi and fungi like protists while Margulis and Schwartz did
 - (D) None of above
- 45. In which character, protists do not show diversity?**
- (A) Ways of obtaining nutrients
 - (B) Interaction with other organisms
 - (C) Mode of reproduction
 - (D) None of the above
- 46. Which of following groups does not form pseudopodia?**
- (A) Amoebas
 - (B) Actinopoda
 - (C) Foraminifera
 - (D) Apicomplexans
- 47. Which of following characters is not of zooflagellates?**
- (A) These protists are mostly unicellular. A few organisms are colonial
 - (B) They have spherical or elongated bodies
 - (C) They have single central nucleus
 - (D) They have pseudopodia
- 48. Which of following are free living zooflagellates?**
- (A) Trichonymphas
 - (B) Trypanosoma
 - (C) Choanoflagellates
 - (D) None of above
- 49. Which of the following zooflagellates is the possible ancestor of sponge?**
- (A) Trichonymphas
 - (B) Trypanosoma
 - (C) Choanoflagellates
 - (D) None of above
- 50. Micronuclei of ciliates are involved in:**
- (A) Control of nutrition
 - (B) Sexual reproduction
 - (C) Asexual reproduction
 - (D) Control of movement of cilia
- 51. Which of the followings is not the function of macronucleus?**
- (A) Control of nutrition
 - (B) Sexual reproduction
 - (C) Control of metabolism
 - (D) Control of movement of cilia

52. Which group of the followings have outer shell or test?
(A) Amoebas (B) Actinopoda, Foraminifera
(C) Apicomplexans (D) Ciliates
53. Which of the following take part in the formation of coral reefs?
(A) Amoebas (B) Foraminifera
(C) Apicomplexans (D) Ciliates
54. Which group of the followings has no locomotory organs?
(A) Amoebas (B) Actinopoda, Foraminifera
(C) Apicomplexans (D) Ciliates
55. The coenocytes are:
(A) An algae without nucleus (B) An algae with many nuclei
(C) An algae with one nucleus (D) None of above
56. A thallus is a body:
(A) Having no specific structure
(B) Having roots, but stem and leaves are absent
(C) Having stem but no true leaves or roots
(D) Having no specific root, stem and leaves
57. Which of the following pigment is absent in algae:
(A) Carotenoids (B) Xanthophylls
(C) Phycoerythrin (D) Phycocyanin
58. Some biologists believe that Euglena is an animal, because:
(A) It can move (B) It lacks cell wall
(C) It reproduces like plants (D) It can ingest food like animal
59. Which of the following pigment is not present in dinoflagellates?
(A) Chlorophyll a (B) Carotenes
(C) Fucoxanthin (D) Phycoerythrin
60. Which characteristic of the following is not shown by Diatoms?
(A) They are usually unicellular
(B) They do not have cilia as locomotory organs
(C) Their pigments are chlorophyll a, chlorophyll c, carotenes and fucoxanthin
(D) The cell wall of each diatom consists of two shells

- 61. The kelps are:**
- (A) Small red algae (B) Large red algae
(C) Small brown algae (D) Large brown algae
- 62. The red algae have a red pigment called:**
- (A) Chlorophyll a, (B) Carotenes
(C) Fucoxanthin (D) Phycoerythrin
- 63. Monophyletic lineage means:**
- (A) Origin from one group (B) Origin from one phylum
(C) Origin from one ancestor (D) Origin from many ancestor
- 64. Green algae are supposed to be ancestor of plants because:**
- (A) They perform photosynthesis like plants
(B) Their body is plant like
(C) Their pigments are plant like
(D) Some of them are multicellular like plants
- 65. Which of the following algae is used as food source?**
- (A) Volvox (B) Spirogyra
(C) Ulva (D) Chlorella
- 66. Fungus like protists is not placed in Fungi because:**
- (A) Their body is not fungi like
(B) Their method of reproduction is not plant like
(C) Their cell wall is not plant like
(D) Their method of reproduction is not plant like
- 67. The feeding stage of slime mold is called:**
- (A) Trypanosoma (B) Plasmodium
(C) Volvox (D) Swarm cells
- 68. Physarum polycephalum is used as model organism in biology for the study of:**
- (A) Mitosis (B) Streaming movement of cytoplasm
(C) Methods of reproduction (D) Methods of locomotion

69. **Phytophthora infestansi** is notorious in human history because:
- (A) It has caused many disease in man
 - (B) It has caused famine for man
 - (C) It has destroyed many animals
 - (D) None of above
70. The kingdom Protista contain ————— major groups of eukaryotic organisms.
- (A) 4
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 5
71. **Trichonymphas** are:
- (A) Symbiont
 - (B) Parasites
 - (C) Green Algae
 - (D) Red Algae
72. Who Proposed the Kingdom Protista for microscopic organisms?
- (A) Haeckel
 - (B) Copeland
 - (C) Whittaker
 - (D) John Hogg
73. African sleeping sickness is caused by:
- (A) Pelomyxa
 - (B) Stentor
 - (C) Entamoeba
 - (D) Trypanosoma
74. These are unicellular organisms with a flexible flagella:
- (A) Actinopods
 - (B) Foraminiferans
 - (C) Flagellates
 - (D) Ciliates
75. The cell wall consists of two over lapping shell in:
- (A) Euglenoids
 - (B) Brown algae
 - (C) Dinoflagellates
 - (D) Diatoms
76. **Polysiphonia** is a representative of:
- (A) Brown algae
 - (B) Diatoms
 - (C) Green algae
 - (D) Red algae
77. It has cells with two halves:
- (A) Desmid
 - (B) Ulva
 - (C) Dinoflagellats
 - (D) Volvox

78. It is a fungus like protist:
- (A) Chlorella (B) Physarum polycephalum
(C) Rhizopus (D) Penicillium
79. Oomycetes show close relation with fungi and their cell wall contains:
- (A) Chitin (B) Muramic acid
(C) Silica (D) Cellulose
80. Amoeba moves and obtains food by means of:
- (A) Cilin (B) Flagella
(C) Pseudopodia (D) Gametangia
81. The sexual process exhibited by most ciliates is called:
- (A) Oogamy (B) Fertilization
(C) Binary Fission (D) Conjugation
82. Parasitic Protozoans that form spores at some stage in their life belong to:
- (A) Apicomplexans (B) Ciliates
(C) Actinopods (D) Diatoms
83. Algae in which body is differentiated into blade, stipe and hold fast belong to:
- (A) Kelps (B) Euglenoids
(C) Golden algae (D) Green algae
84. The feeding stage of a slime mold is called:
- (A) Mycelium (B) Pseudopodium
(C) Hyphae (D) Plasmodium
85. All protists have evolved from:
- (A) Protists (B) Prokaryotes
(C) Polyphyletic (D) Plants
86. Eukaryotic kingdom arose from:
- (A) Prokaryotes (B) Polyphyletic
(C) Plasmodium (D) Protists
87. The protists are:
- (A) Eukaryotic (B) Prokaryotic
(C) Subcellular (D) All of the above

88. Which one is not develop from a blastula?
- (A) Protists (B) Prokaryotes
(C) Plasmodium (D) Polyphyletic
89. The kingdom protista contains how many major groups of eukaryotic organisms?
- (A) Five (B) Three
(C) Two (D) Four
90. In which year Herbert Copeland elevated the prokaryotes to the status of kingdom?
- (A) 1932 (B) 1938
(C) 1931 (D) 1929
91. Most biologists regard the Protists as a ————— group of organism.
- (A) Polyphyletic (B) Protists
(C) Prokaryotes (D) Plasmodium
92. Which of these is an example of foraminifera?
- (A) Plasmodium (B) Protists
(C) Limestone (D) Foramis
93. A common example of the group apicomplexans is:
- (A) Polyphyletic (B) Plasmodium
(C) Limestone (D) Prokaryotes
94. Paramecium, vorticella and stentor belong to the group:
- (A) Ciliata (B) Silica
(C) Limestone (D) Tsetse
95. Which of these causes amoebic dysentery is human?
- (A) Zooflagelates (B) Euglenoid
(C) Ciliates (D) Entamoeba histolytica
96. The giant amoeba obtains its energy from:
- (A) Methanogenic bacteria (B) Foramis
(C) Trichonympha (D) Apicomplexans

97. Which of these has multiple membrane-bound nuclei but none of the other organelles?
- (A) Giant amoeba (B) Forams
(C) Ciliata (D) Plasmodium
98. Which of these live as symbionts in the guts of termites?
- (A) Red (B) Trichonympha
(C) Tsetse (D) Silica
99. Trypanosoma is transmitted by the bite of infected:
- (A) Entamoeba histolytica (B) common fly
(C) Tsetse fly (D) Trichonymphus
100. Shells of actinopods are made of:
- (A) Silica (B) Giant amoeba
(C) Ciliata (D) Limestone
101. The feeding stage of a slime mold is:
- (A) Blastostyle (B) Gastrozooids
(C) Plasmodium (D) Sporozoite
102. Which of these lack specific structure for locomotion but move by flexing?
- (A) Kelps (B) Apicomplexans
(C) Zooflagellates (D) Euglenoid
103. Which are the major producers in aquatic ecosystem?
- (A) Green Algae (B) Apicomplexans
(C) Diatoms (D) Euglenoid
104. Phycoerythrin is found in:
- (A) Red algae. (B) Euglenoid algae.
(C) Apicomplexans (D) Kelps
105. Which of the following are thought to be closely related to zooflagellates?
- (A) Euglenoid (B) Giant amoeba
(C) Red algae (D) Apicomplexans
106. The largest brown algae are called:
- (A) Kelps (B) Euglenoid
(C) Plasmodium (D) Red

- 107. Which one red algae incorporate in their cell walls?**
(A) COCa_3 (B) CaCO_3
(C) Kelps (D) Plasmodium
- 108. Which is a naked mass of cytoplasm having many nuclei?**
(A) Limestone (B) Plasmodium
(C) Kelps (D) Euglenoid
- 109. What was the cause of Irish potato famine of the 19th century?**
(A) Polyphyletic (B) Phytophthora Infestans
(C) Prokaryotes (D) Euglenoid
- 110. Protists:**
(A) Eukaryotic (B) Actinopod
(C) Euglena (D) Bacteria
- 111. Earnst Haeckel:**
(A) 1865 (B) 1863
(C) 1864 (D) 1866
- 112. Monera:**
(A) Actinopod (B) Eukaryotic
(C) Bacteria (D) Euglena
- 113. Radiolarians:**
(A) Actinopod (B) Bacteria
(C) Euglena (D) Eukaryotic
- 114. Zooflagellate:**
(A) Bacteria (B) Eukaryotic
(C) Euglena (D) Actinopod
- 115. Flagellates:**
(A) Malaria (B) Symbionts
(C) Foraminiferans (D) Coordinated movement
- 116. Cilia:**
(A) Symbionts (B) Saprophyte
(C) Malaria (D) Coordinated movement

117. Conjugation:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (A) Coordinated movement | (B) Ciliates |
| (C) Symbionts | (D) Saprophyte |

118. Shell:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (A) Foraminiferans | (B) Ciliates |
| (C) Saprophyte | (D) Malaria |

119. Plasmodium:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Coordinated movement | (B) Foraminiferans |
| (C) Symbionts | (D) Malaria |

120. Rhodophyta:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Chrysophyta | (B) Oomycetes |
| (C) Chondrus | (D) Acetabularia |

121. Diatoms:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Chondrus | (B) Oomycetes |
| (C) Acetabularia | (D) Chrysophyta |

122. Brown algae:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Myxomycota | (B) Oomycetes |
| (C) Oomycetes | (D) Macrocystis |

123. Green algae:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Oomycetes | (B) Myxomycota |
| (C) Macrocystis | (D) Acetabularia |

124. Slime mold:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Macrocystis | (B) Chrysophyta |
| (C) Myxomycota | (D) Chondrus |