

MCQS on Algae.

1. Algae.....

- A. Contains chlorophyll
- B. Lacks chlorophyll
- C. Contains chitin
- D. None of the above

2. Algae are

- A. Photosynthetic
- B. Non photosynthetic
- C. Lithotrophic
- D. Semi photosynthetic

3. Many algae produce flagellated spores or non-motile spores in.....

- A. Oogonia
- B. Karyon
- C. Sporangia
- D. None of the above

4. The study of group of algae is called as.....

- A. Mycology
- B. Phycology
- C. Planetology
- D. None of the above

5. Many aquatic forms of algae make up a large part of the free-floating microscopic life in water called as.....

- A. Piscivore
- B. Plankton
- C. Conidia
- D. Both A and B

6. is made up of plants or it is an algal form.

- A. Zooplankton
- B. Phytoplankton
- C. Piscivorous
- D. None of the above

7. is composed of animal organisms.

- A. Zooplankton
- B. Phytoplankton
- C. Piscivorous
- D. None of the above

8. Given are the favorable parameters for the growth of algae except....

- A. Sufficient sunlight
- B. Moisture
- C. Sufficient nutrient
- D. Low pH

9. is regarded as father of phycology.

- A. Fritsch
- B. Robert Koch
- C. Robert Hooke
- D. Smith

10. is the father of Indian phycology.

- A. Prof. M.O.P. Iyenger
- B. Prof. S.O.P. Krishnan
- C. Dr Mishra
- D. None of the above

11. Algae is classified on the basis of.....

- A. Nature of food reserve
- B. Cell wall material
- C. Type of pigment
- D. All of the above

12. Stratification of certain kinds of algae at certain depth and location in the ocean is called as.....

- A. Chlorination
- B. Zonation
- C. Partition
- D. None of the above

13. Pigment present in all algae

- A. Xanthophyll
- B. Chlorophyll a
- C. Chlorophyll b
- D. Chlorophyll c

14. Phycoerythrin is a characteristic of Algae

- A. BGA
- B. Red
- C. Brown
- D. Yellow

15. algae are not free living but live in another organism

- A. Endophytic
- B. Epiphytic
- C. Surface
- D. None of the above

16. Tiny floating alga constitute the.....of the seas and serve as and serve as an important food source for other organisms.

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Omnivorous
- C. Phytoalexin
- D. Phytohormone

17. Because of the photosynthetic activities algae is..... of organic matter

- A. Primary consumer
- B. Secondary consumer
- C. Primary Producer
- D. None of the above

18. Given are the economical products that are derived from algal cell wall except.

- A. Agar
- B. Alginic acid
- C. Carrageenan
- D. Carbohydrate

19. is the nitrogen fixing algae.

- A. Saccharomyces
- B. Lichen
- C. Anabaena
- D. Ulva

20. are the flagellated algae

- A. Chlamydomonas
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Spirilla
- D. Saccharomyces

21. is the galactose containing compound with sulfate group.

- A. Agar
- B. Carrageenan
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

22. Carrageenan is extracted from the walls of several..... algae

- A. BGA
- B. Red
- C. Yellow
- D. White

23. Given species are used to extract carrageenan except

- A. Chondrus
- B. Gigartina
- C. Eucheuma
- D. Chlorella

24. Given below are the uses of carrageenan except

- A. Emulsifier in ice-cream and other milk products
- B. Binder in toothpaste and pharmaceutical products
- C. Agent in ulcer therapy
- D. Agent in fermentation

25. Which of the below is the use of carrageenan.

- A. Thickening agent in shaving creams
- B. Thickening agent in lotions

C. Thickening agent in soaps

D. All of the above

26. Alginic acid is obtained from.....

A. BGA

B. Yellow algae

C. Brown algae

D. All of the above

27. Which of the following form contain algae?

A. Marsilea

B. Paramecium

C. Amoeba

D. None of the above

28. In Chlamydomonas meiosis occurs in

A. Zygote

B. Karyokinesis

C. Oogonium

D. Zoospore

29. is the reserve food material of algae.

A. Lipid

B. Glucose

C. Chitin

D. Starch

30. Pyrenoids in green algae are released to

A. Glucose formation

B. Starch formation

C. Trehalose formation

D. Glycogen formation

31. is the solidifying agent used in the preparation of microbiological media obtained from algae.

A. Agar

B. Antibiotic

C. Peptone

D. Meat extract

32. Agar is extracted from species of algae.

A. Gelidium

B. Gracilaria

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

33. In pharmaceutical industry agar can be used as

A. Carrier for drug

B. In lotion and ointment

C. In disinfectant

D. Both A and B

34. Agar is valuable in the manufacture of

A. Processed cheese and Mayonnaise

B. Pudding and jellies

C. Baking products and canned food

D. All of the above

35. is obtained from the walls of brown algae.

A. Alginic acid and its sugar

B. Alginic acid and its salt

C. Citric acid and its sugar

D. None of the above

36. Algae attached to stone is called.....

A. Endophytic

B. Epiphytic

C. Epilithic

D. Epibolic

37. Agranal chloroplast is found in

A. Yeast

B. Molds

C. Green algae

D. Bryophytes

38. Agar is obtained mainly from.....

- A. BGA
- B. Lichen
- C. Red algae
- D. All of the above

39. Batrachospermum is found in.....

- A. Salty water
- B. Fresh water
- C. Mountains
- D. All of the above

40. The thallus of volvox is known as....

- A. Hyphae
- B. Conidia
- C. Coenobium
- D. Coenocyte

41. Sea weeds are important source of.....

- A. Ammonia
- B. Iodine
- C. Chlorine
- D. All of the above

42. Thallophytes include.....

- A. Algae and fungi
- B. Algae, Fungi and Bacteria
- C. Algae and virions
- D. None of the above

43. Meiotic division in zygote takes place in

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Thallophytes
- D. Both A and B

43. Most primitive member of the plant kingdom are.....

- A. Thallophytes
- B. Angiosperm
- C. Annelids
- D. Protista

44. Thallophytes are

- A. Heterotrophic
- B. Autotrophic
- C. Lithotrophic
- D. Both A and B

45. Algae manufacturing their own food are called as.....

- A. Heterotrophs
- B. Chemoheterotrophs
- C. Autotrophs
- D. None of the above

46. Species of brown algae that produces alginic acid are given below except.....

- A. Macrocystis
- B. Agarum
- C. Laminaria
- D. Chondrus

47. Which of the given brown algae produces alginic acid

- A. Ascophyllum
- B. Fucus
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

48. provides smooth consistency and eliminates ice crystals from ice cream.

- A. Salt
- B. SCP
- C. Alginate
- D. None of the above

49. Given below are the importance of alginate except

- A. Cheese and bakery products

- B. Paper manufacturing
- C. Printing of fabrics and paint thickening
- D. Wine making

50. Brown algae..... is used by physician to perform an abortion or placing a radium implant.

- A. Chondrus
- B. Gigartina
- C. Laminaria japonica
- D. Ascophyllum

51. Sexual reproduction in algae results in the formation of

- A. Oogonia
- B. Spermatid
- C. Zygospore
- D. Zygote

52. Chlamydomonas does not occurs in.....

- A. River
- B. Lake
- C. Pond
- D. Ocean

53. Smallest plant which contains green pigments is.....

- A. Ascomycetes
- B. Chlorophyceae
- C. Phaeophyceae
- D. None of the above

54. Stomata are not found in.....

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Algae
- D. Ferns

55. is obtained from algae.

- A. Oil
- B. Wax
- C. Carrageenin

D. Chocolate

56. An element present in thyroxin is obtained from

A. Chondrus

B. Gigartina

C. Laminaria

D. None of the above

57. are present in brown algae.

A. Phycocyanin

B. Kryptocyanine

C. Fucoxanthin

D. Erythrolein

58. is the class of algae that shows oil and starch presence.

A. Myxomycete

B. Ascomycetes

C. Xanthophyceae

D. Chlorophyceae

59. Red rust of tea is caused by.....

A. Mucor

B. Penicillium

C. Cephaleuros

D. All of the above

60. are the most important algae in the research Centre.

A. Anabaena

B. Azolla

C. Chlorella

D. BGA

61. is a red algae which is used as a food in Japan.

A. Cephaleuros

B. Chlorella

C. Porphyra

D. Mucor

62. Porphyra is a red algae which is used as a food in Japan where it is also called as.....

- A. Nori
- B. Sake
- C. Fujimoto
- D. Sori

63. The Red algae nori industry based mainly on.....

- A. P. tenara
- B. P. yezoensis
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

64. Which of the following is not the red algae?

- A. Chondrus
- B. Acanthopeltis
- C. Nematium
- D. Fucus

65. Which of the following is an example of red algae?

- A. Eucheuma
- B. Fucus
- C. Macrocystis
- D. Sargassum

66. Algae differ from bryophyte because algae have.....

- A. Chlorophyll
- B. Green color
- C. Naked sex organs
- D. Photosynthesis mechanism

67. In plants which group is classified on the basis of pigment?

- A. Fungi
- B. Algae
- C. Angiosperms

D. Gymnosperms

68. Giant algae is also called as....

- A. Sea weed
- B. Heroin
- C. Terrestrial weed
- D. None of the above

69. Sea weed belongs to class.....

- A. Angiosperm
- B. Phaeophyceae
- C. Rhodophyceae
- D. None of the above

70. Pyrenoids are found in the of algae.

- A. Mitochondria
- B. Golgi complex
- C. Chloroplast
- D. Chromoplast

71. Pyrenoids are found in chloroplast of

- A. Fungi
- B. Angiosperm
- C. Gymnosperm
- D. Algae

72. Floridean starch is found in.....

- A. Phaeophyceae
- B. Chlorophyceae
- C. Rhodophyceae
- D. Ascophyceae

73. Pyrenoids are made up of

- A. Proteinaceous center and starchy sheath

- B. Starchy Centre and protein sheath
- C. Starchy Centre and lipid sheath
- D. Starchy Centre and Carbohydrate sheath

74. All the sex organs are formed by gametes in.....

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Pteridophytes
- D. Algae

75. In algae palmella stage is produced

- A. After mitosis
- B. After meiosis
- C. In unfavorable conditions
- D. After second meiosis

76. Zygosporangium is.....

- A. Triploid
- B. Diploid
- C. Tetraploid
- D. Haploid

77. Red eye spot containing..... is meant for Photoreception.

- A. Phytochrome
- B. Cryptochrome
- C. Haematochrome
- D. None of the above

78. Red eye containing haematochrome is meant for

- A. Photoreactivation
- B. Chlorophyll aggregation
- C. Photoreception
- D. Photosynthesis

79. Cell wall of algae is made up of....

- A. Peptidoglycan
- B. Chitin
- C. Cellulose
- D. Phospholipid

80. Alga rich in protein is.....

- A. Mucor
- B. Chlorella
- C. Ulothrix
- D. None of the above

81. Algae is pathogenic to human beings.

- A. Chlorella
- B. Gracilaria
- C. Prototheca
- D. Porphyra

82. Pathogenic algae prototheca causes.....

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Brucellosis
- C. Bursitis
- D. Aspergillosis

83. Green algae attacks leaves of tea, coffee, pepper, and other topical plants causing considerable damage.

- A. Gracilaria
- B. Cephaleuros
- C. Porphyra
- D. None of the above

84. is produced by a unicellular alga in plankton.

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Penicillin
- C. Acrylic acid
- D. Citric acid

85. Dinoflagellates belonging to genera causes death of aquatic animals by producing a high molecular weight neurotoxin.

- A. Gymnodinium
- B. Gonyaulax
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

86. Shellfish poisoning occurred by the algae.....

- A. Gonyaulax catenella
- B. Gonyaulax excavata
- C. Gracilaria
- D. Both A and B

87. Algae cells are.....

- A. Prokaryotes
- B. Eukaryotes
- C. Angiosperm
- D. Gymnosperm

88. Cells of diatoms are impregnated with making them thick and very rigid.

- A. Iodine
- B. Sodium
- C. Silica
- D. Potassium

89. The motile algae such as Euglena have flexible cell membrane called.....

- A. Protoplast
- B. Periplast
- C. Epiplast
- D. Endoplast

90. Given are the photosynthetic pigments in algae except.....

- A. Chlorophyll
- B. Carotenoids

- C. carnitine
- D. Phycobilin

91. Phycobilin is a photosynthetic pigment found in algae which is also known as.....

- A. Biloproteins
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Xanthophyll
- D. Carnitine

92. Chlorophyll B is found in..... algae.

- A. Euglenophycophyta
- B. Chlorophycophyta
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

93. Chlorophyll C is present in the given algae except.....

- A. Xanthophycophyta
- B. Mycophyophyta
- C. Bacillariophycophyta
- D. Crysophycophyta

94. In which of the given algae chlorophyll c is present?

- A. Phaeophycophyta
- B. Cryptophycophyta
- C. Pyrrophyophyta
- D. All of the above

95. Chlorophyll d is present in algae.

- A. Rhodophycophyta
- B. Phaeophycophyta
- C. Cryptophycophyta
- D. Pyrrophyophyta

96. Chlorophyll e is present in algae genera.

- A. Phaeophycophyta
- B. Xanthophycophyta
- C. Cryptophycophyta
- D. Pyrrophycomphyta

97. Chlorophyll e is present in algae.

- A. Triboneara
- B. Vaucheria
- C. Ulothrix
- D. Both A and B

98. Mainly two types of carotenoids are found in algae, one is carotene and other is.....

- A. Xanthophyll
- B. Anthocyanin
- C. Anillin
- D. Ornithine

99. In carotenoids are linear, unsaturated hydrocarbons.

- A. Carotene
- B. Xanthophyll a
- C. Xanthophyll B
- D. Xanthophyll c

100. In carotenoids are oxygenated derivatives.

- A. Carotene
- B. Xanthophyll
- C. Chlorophyll a
- D. Chlorophyll b

101. Given are the carotenoids present in Rhodophycota except.....

- A. Beta carotene
- B. Zeaxanthin
- C. Fucoxanthin
- D. Alpha carotene

102. In algae, class rhodophycota contains the given Biloprotein.

- A. Phycoerythrin
- B. Phycocyanin
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

103. Xanthophycota is a..... algae

- A. Red
- B. Yellow-Green
- C. Golden
- D. Brown

104. Rhodophycota is a..... algae.

- A. Red
- B. Yellow-Green
- C. Golden
- D. Brown

105. Xanthophycota contain ----- carotenoids.

- A. Beta carotene
- B. Diadinoxanthin
- C. Heteroxanthin
- D. All of the above

106. Storage product of Xanthophycota is.....

- A. Chrysolaminarin
- B. Paramylon
- C. Starch
- D. None of the above

107. is the storage product of Rhodophycota.

- A. Floridean starch
- B. Laminarin
- C. Both A and B
- D. Chrysolaminarin

108. Flagella is absent in..... algae.

- A. Rhodophycota
- B. Xanthophycota
- C. Chrysophycota
- D. Phaeophycota

109. Chrysophycota is a algae.

- A. Green
- B. Golden
- C. Brown
- D. Red

110. Which of the following carotenoid is present in Chrysophycophyta?

- A. Dinorxanthine
- B. Fucoxanthin
- C. Peridinin
- D. None of the above

111. is the storage product of Chrysophycophyta.

- A. Chrysolaminarins
- B. Oil
- C. Paramylon
- D. Both A and B

112. Phaeophycophyta is a..... Algae.

- A. Golden yellow
- B. Brown
- C. Red
- D. Blue

113. Phaeophycophyta contains thecarotenoids.

- A. Fucoxanthin
- B. Violaxanthin
- C. Beta carotene

D. All of the above

114. Soluble product of Phaeophycophyta is

- A. Laminarin
- B. Soluble carbohydrate
- C. Oils
- D. All of the above

115. Bacillariophycophyta is also known as.....

- A. Diatoms
- B. Euglenoids
- C. Green algae
- D. Cryptomonads

116. Diatoms contains carotenoids.

- A. Fucoxanthin
- B. Beta carotene
- C. Neodinoxanthin
- D. Both A and B

117. Diatoms have..... as a storage product.

- A. Chrysolaminarin
- B. Paramylon
- C. Starch
- D. None of the above

118. Euglenophycophyta is also known as.....

- A. Euglenoid
- B. Peridinin
- C. Cryptomonads
- D. None of the above

119. is the storage product of Euglenoids.

- A. Starch

- B. Paramylon
- C. Chrysolaminarin
- D. Laminarin

120. Green algae comes under division.....

- A. Pyrrophycophyta
- B. Cryptophycophyta
- C. Chlorophycophyta
- D. Euglenophycophyta

121. Chlorophycophyta contains..... carotenoids.

- A. Lutein
- B. Dincoxanthin
- C. Lycopene
- D. Both A and C

122. The storage product of green algae is.....

- A. Starch and oil
- B. Chrysolaminarin
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

123. Cryptomonads are also be known as.....

- A. Cryptophycophyta
- B. Cromophycophyta
- C. Both A and B
- D. Pyrrophycophyta

124. Cryptomonads contains Carotenoids.

- A. Neodinoxanthin
- B. Dincoxanthin
- C. Alloxanthin
- D. Peridinin

125. Cryptomonads contains Biloproteins such as.....

- A. Phycoerythrin and Phycocyanin
- B. Phycopyridine
- C. Pyroxamine
- D. All of the above

126. Pyrrophytophyta is also known as.....

- A. Diatoms
- B. Dinoflagellates
- C. Euglenoids
- D. None of the above

127. Dinoflagellates contains given carotenoids except...

- A. Peridinin
- B. Neoperidinin
- C. Dincoxanthin
- D. Alloxanthin

128. Dinoflagellates contains..... carotenoids.

- A. Alloxanthin
- B. Neodinoxanthin
- C. Fucoxanthin
- D. Violaxanthin

129. Storage product of dinoflagellates is.....

- A. Starch and oil
- B. Paramylon and oil
- C. Only Paramylon
- D. Paramylon and floridean starch

130. is a water-soluble pigment.

- A. Chlorophyll
- B. Carotenoids
- C. Phycobilin
- D. None of the above

131. is a lipid soluble pigment.

- A. Phycobilin
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Carotenoids
- D. Both B and C

132. Botanical name of sea palm is.....

- A. Postelsia
- B. Giardia
- C. Chondrus crispus
- D. None of the above

133. Iodine is obtained from the members of

- A. Yellow algae
- B. Golden yellow algae
- C. Brown algae
- D. None of the above

134. is an example of Coenocytic algae.

- A. Vaucheria
- B. Giardia
- C. Mucor
- D. None of the above

135. In life cycle, flagellated cells are not formed.

- A. Rhodophycota
- B. Xanthophycota
- C. Chrysophycota
- D. Phaeophycota

136. Coenobium means.....

- A. A dense circular colony
- B. A hollow circular colony
- C. A storage form
- D. None of the above

137. Which of the following is essential pigment?

- A. Chlorophyll a
- B. Chlorophyll e
- C. Phycocyanin
- D. Xanthophyll

138. Fusion of mature individuals which directly act as a gamete is called.....

- A. Hologamy
- B. Endogamy
- C. Multiploidy
- D. Aneuploidy

139. A motile flagellated asexual cell is called as.....

- A. Sperm
- B. Spermatid
- C. Zoospore
- D. Endospore

140. Gametes formed by meiosis are

- A. Meiogametes
- B. Mitogametes
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

141. Which of the given is the parasitic algae?

- A. Chondrus
- B. Giardia
- C. Cephaleuros
- D. Vaucheria

142. An example of agarophyte is.....

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Diatoms
- C. Gelidium

D. Vaucheria.

143.Algae forms motile colony.

- A. Volvox
- B. Chlamydomonas
- C. Both A and B
- D. Dictostelium

144. Saprophytic generation is represented by zygote only in.....

- A. Chlamydomonas
- B. Dictostelium
- C. Funaria
- D. None of the above

145. alga is a rich source of protein in biotechnological studies.

- A. Chondrus
- B. Acanthopeltis
- C. Nematium
- D. Spirulina

146. Non motile greatly thickened sexual spore is called as.....

- A. Hynospore
- B. Microspore
- C. Megaspore
- D. Microzoospore

147. Which of the following statement about algae is wrong?

- A. Algae have chlorophyll pigment
- B. Most algae are photosynthetic
- C. Algae can be classified according to pigment
- D. All algae are filamentous

148. Two algae are closely related if they.....

- A. Have chlorophyll pigment

- B. They both reproduce sexually
- C. They both reproduce asexually
- D. They both have same type of pigment.

149. Pyrenoids are center of formation of

- A. Lipid
- B. Fatty acids
- C. Starch
- D. Galactose

150. Algae are important to study because.....

- A. They are a source of epidemic disease
- B. They can be grown only in small scale
- C. They are imp constituent of human diet in future
- D. All of the above

151. are the simplest green plants.

- A. Angiosperms
- B. Gymnosperms
- C. Algae
- D. Molds

152. Thermal algae can be grown and survive.....

- A. In cold springs around 15 degree Celsius
- B. In hot springs around 70 degree Celsius
- C. In temperate regions where temp changes according to season
- D. Sivana region

153. Rhodophyceae has red color because of

- A. Hemoglobin
- B. Myoglobin
- C. Gamma phycoerythrin
- D. Gamma phycocyanin

154. In Chlorophyta the reserve food of protein surrounded by starch, forms a compact body termed.....

- A. Pyrenoids
- B. Cyst
- C. Phycoerythrin
- D. Phycobilin

155. Alga rich in protein is.....

- A. Lactobacillus
- B. Chlorella
- C. Chondrus
- D. None of the above

156. Motile algae are also called as.....

- A. Running algae
- B. Walking algae
- C. Swimming algae
- D. None of the above

157. provides motility to algae.

- A. Capsule
- B. Pseudopodia
- C. Flagella
- D. None of the above

158. Algal flagella are of given type except.

- A. Whiplash
- B. Buttonhead
- C. Tinsel
- D. Ribbon or straplike

159. Cylindrical and smooth flagella of algae are known as.....

- A. Whiplash
- B. Buttonhead
- C. Tinsel

D. Ribbon

160. Cylindrical with hair like appendages flagella of algae are known as.....

- A. Whiplash
- B. Buttonhead
- C. Tinsel
- D. Ribbon

161. Straplike flagella of algae are known as.....

- A. Whiplash
- B. Buttonhead
- C. Tinsel
- D. Ribbon

162. Some algae forms..... which are asexual reproductive cells and motile in nature.

- A. Zoospore
- B. Megaspore
- C. Microspore
- D. Oogonium

163. A small red or orange body present near the anterior and motile algae.

- A. Eyespot
- B. Peris
- C. Carpogonia
- D. None of the above

164. are the gelatinous stalks by which algae may be anchored to some object.

- A. Spines or knobs
- B. Eyespot
- C. Zoospore
- D. None of the above

165. Asexual reproduction process in algae include purely

- A. Fertilization

- B. Karyokinesis
- C. Meiosis
- D. Vegetative type

166. Non motile spores formed by asexual reproduction is.....

- A. Zoospore
- B. Aplanospore
- C. Dioicous
- D. Isogamous

167. Sexual reproduction in algae is carried by fusion of sex cells called

- A. Zoospores
- B. Aplanospores
- C. Gametes
- D. Vegetative cells

168. In algae the union of sex cells and gametes forms a.....

- A. Zygote
- B. Zoospores
- C. Eyespot
- D. Embryo

169. In algae if the gametes are identical the fusion process is.....

- A. Oogamous
- B. Isogamous
- C. Heterogamous
- D. Homogamous

170. In algae if the two gametes are unlike or of different size, the process is.....

- A. Oogamous
- B. Isogamous
- C. Heterogamous
- D. Homogamous

171. Female egg cell in algae is known as.....

- A. Oospore
- B. Zoospore
- C. Ovum
- D. None of the above

172. In algae the female egg cell is

- A. Large and motile
- B. Large and non-motile
- C. Small and motile
- D. Small and non-motile

173. In algae the male gamete is.....

- A. Small and motile
- B. Small and non-motile
- C. Large and motile
- D. Large and non-motile

174. The sexual process in algae is termed as.....

- A. Oogamy
- B. Zoogamy
- C. Zoospore
- D. Isogamy

175. Algae in which gametes from the same individuals can unite are said to be

- A. Monosexual
- B. Bisexual
- C. Isogamous
- D. Gametes

176. Algae in which gametes from the same individuals can unite are said to be.....

- A. Monoecious
- B. Bisexual
- C. Unisexual
- D. Both A and B

177.algae are also known as unisexual.

- A. Dioecious
- B. Bisexual
- C. Monoecious
- D. Isogamous

178. Sexual reproduction in algae Rhodophycota is heterogamous and by the union of

- A. Spermatia and carpogonia
- B. Spermatia and zoospore
- C. Zoospore and Megaspore
- D. Zoospore and Carpogonia

179. In rhodophycota or red algae, female sex organ is also known as.....

- A. Carpogonia
- B. Oogonia
- C. Megaspore
- D. Zygospor

180. Chondrus crispus is a red algae and also known as.....

- A. Irish moss
- B. Gelidium
- C. Ulothrix
- D. None of the above

181. The wall Xanthophyte algae are typically made from.....

- A. Starch and cellulose
- B. Cellulose and Pectin
- C. Starch and pectin
- D. Chitin and Starch

182. Which of the following is an example of Xanthophyte?

- A. Ochromonas
- B. Sargassum natans
- C. Vaucheria
- D. None of the above

183. Some golden algae are with Pseudopodial extension of the protoplasm.

- A. Amoeboid
- B. Mucor like
- C. Corynebacterium like
- D. None of the above

184. Golden algae differ from green algae because their frequent incorporation of.....

- A. Calcium
- B. Silica
- C. Phosphorous
- D. Magnesium

185. Golden algae has a characteristic color due to masking of their chlorophyll by.....

- A. Green pigment
- B. Brown pigment
- C. Red pigment
- D. Golden yellow pigment

186. In golden algae reproduction is commonly.....

- A. Asexual by binary fission
- B. Asexual by spore formation
- C. Sexual by fertilization
- D. Asexual by gamete formation

187. Ochromonas is an interesting unicellular genus with.....

- A. Equal flagellation
- B. Unequal flagellation
- C. Frustules flagellation
- D. Both A and C

188. Ochromonas are remarkably versatile in nutrition in that it may grow.....

- A. Photoautotrophically
- B. Heterotrophically
- C. Phagotrophically

D. All of the above

189. Many brown algae have holdfast and some have which gives them Buoyancy

A. Air bladder

B. Gills

C. Air cavity

D. None of the above

190. Brown algae produce sexually by.....

A. Isogamously

B. Heterogamously

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

191. Golden algae are occasionally

A. Isogamous

B. Heterogamous

C. Monogamous

D. None of the above

192. Brown algae is used as a source of

A. silica

B. Iodine and mineral salt

C. Phosphorous and calcium

D. None of the above

193. Brown algae such as occur as a great floating population in the part of the Atlantic Ocean.

A. Gallium

B. Chondrus

C. Ochromonas

D. Sargassum natans

194. Diatoms produce shell containing

A. Calcium

- B. Magnesium
- C. Silica
- D. None of the above

195. Shells of diatoms are called as.....

- A. Diatomaceous earth
- B. Frustules
- C. Cryts
- D. Diatomite

196. Deposits of diatom shells resulting from countries of growth are called.....

- A. Frustules
- B. Diatomite
- C. Diatomaceous Earth
- D. Both B and C

197. Diatomite used in

- A. Insulating materials
- B. Filter for clarifying fruit juices, cane sugar, wine, beverages
- C. In cosmetic bases
- D. All of the above

198. Diatoms are..... algae

- A. Unicellular
- B. Multicellular
- C. Acellular
- D. None of the above

199. is designated as an animal by zoologist and plant by botanist.

- A. Gallium
- B. Diatoms
- C. Euglena
- D. Chlorella

200. Euglena do not contain cell wall and the outer membrane is organized....

- A. Cell membranes
- B. Periplast**
- C. Plasma lamella
- D. Laminin

201. Euglenoids have anterior..... but still no food is ingested through it.

- A. Gullet**
- B. Carolina
- C. Pyrenoids
- D. None of the above

202. In euglenoids reproduction is by longitudinal binary fission and dormant..... are formed by all types.

- A. Hyphae
- B. Cyst**
- C. Pyrenoids
- D. All of the above

203. The chloroplast of green algae contains dense region called..... on which the starch granules are formed.

- A. Pyrenoids**
- B. Pyrolysin
- C. Phycoerythrin
- D. Phycoalanin

204. Reproduction occurs in green algae by sexual means.

- A. Isogamous
- B. Heterogamous
- C. Monogamous
- D. Both A and B**

205. Is present in the chloroplast of green algae and is the sight of photoreception.

- A. Eyespot or stigma**
- B. Palmelloid
- C. Pyrenoids
- D. None of the above.

206. Sexual reproduction occurs in many species of Chlamydomonas by.....

- A. Isogamy
- B. Heterogamy
- C. Oogamy
- D. All of the above

207..... has served as a useful in many investigations on photosynthesis and supplemental food supply.

- A. Gallium
- B. Chlorella
- C. Agaricus
- D. Mucor

208. is the one of the most interesting radially symmetrical form of agae.

- A. Mucor
- B. Desmids
- C. Acetabularia
- D. Ulothrix

209. In..... algae each cell is made up of two symmetrical halves containing one or more chloroplast.

- A. Mucor
- B. Desmids
- C. Acetabularia
- D. Ulothrix

210. Algae..... is a filamentous form found in flowing stream attached to twigs or stones by holdfasts at the base of filament

- A. Mucor
- B. Desmids
- C. Acetabularia
- D. Ulothrix

211. In Ulothrix sexual reproduction may in which 32 or 64 biflagellate are produced.

- A. Macrogametes
- B. Mini gametes
- C. Isogametes
- D. Unigametes

212. possess unusual chloroplast which are arranged spirally.

- A. Spirochete
- B. Spirogyra
- C. Spiromium
- D. All of the above

213..... are a small group of biflagellate organisms.

- A. Cryptomonads
- B. Dinoflagellates
- C. Lichens
- D. None of the above

214. Cryptomonads are surrounded only by awith a thin granular material on the outside.

- A. Plasmalemma
- B. Vacuole
- C. Vesicular abrasion
- D. Vacuolar cavity

215. Given are the mode of reproduction in cryptomonads except.....

- A. Budding
- B. Longitudinal cell division
- C. Zoospore
- D. Cyst

216. The dinoflagellates are named because of their rather than their morphology.

- A. Thecal plates
- B. Twirling motion
- C. Girdle
- D. Rhizomes

217. is the group of organisms that has both plantlike and animal like characteristics.

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Lichens
- C. Cryptomonads
- D. Acetabularia

218. In dinoflagellates, flagella are inserted in theand that the flagella are arranged with one encircling the cell and one trailing.

- A. Girdle
- B. Thecal plate
- C. Rhizomes
- D. None of the above

219. In dinoflagellates is the naked organism.

- A. Gymnodinium
- B. Lichen
- C. Cyanobacteria
- D. Gonyaulax

220. Some dinoflagellates have a series of cellulose plates within the plasmalemma. These are termed

- A. Thecal plates
- B. Twirling motion
- C. Girdle
- D. Rhizomes

221. are the best-known organisms that produces red tides.

- A. Dinoflagellates
- B. Lichen
- C. Acetabularia
- D. Both A and C

222. Dinoflagellate such as..... is luminescent.

- A. Noctiluca
- B. Acetabularia

- C. Lichen
- D. Gymnodinium

223. The name derived from the Greek word Scaly or Leprous.

- A. Noctiluca
- B. Acetabularia
- C. Lichen
- D. Gymnodinium

224. genera account for the photosynthetic partner in over 90% of all lichen species.

- A. Trebouxia
- B. Trentepohlia
- C. Nostoc
- D. All of the above

225. Each lichen species does not have necessarily have a specific photosynthetic partner for example,

- A. Noctiluca
- B. Trebouxia
- C. Calothrix
- D. None of the above

226. The type of lichen is/are.....

- A. Crustose
- B. Foliose
- C. Fruticose
- D. All of the above

227.Lichens are Flat and appressed.

- A. Crustose
- B. Foliose
- C. Fruticose
- D. All of the above

228. lichens are leaflike in structure.

- A. Crustose
- B. Foliose
- C. Fruticose
- D. All of the above

229.lichens are shrub like in structure.

- A. Crustose
- B. Foliose
- C. Fruticose
- D. All of the above

230. Most lichen fungi are.....

- A. Basidiomycetes
- B. Myxomycetes
- C. Ascomycetes
- D. All of the above.

231. Few lichen fungi are

- A. Basidiomycetes
- B. Myxomycetes
- C. Ascomycetes
- D. All of the above.

232. Lichen may produce asexual reproductive bodies called

- A. Haustoria
- B. Soredia
- C. Haustorium
- D. Foliose

233. Lichens are the product of

- A. Commensalism
- B. Ammensalism
- C. Mutualistic symbiosis
- D. Spite

234. In lichens..... produced by photosynthesis in algae is provided to fungus.

- A. Carbohydrate
- B. Proteins
- C. Lipids
- D. All of the above

235. In lichen fungus is able to obtain nourishment from its partner by means of tiny rootlike projections called.....

- A. Haustoria
- B. Cyst
- C. Soredia
- D. None of the above

236. In lichen fungus provide given components to algae, except.....

- A. Water
- B. minerals
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Carbon dioxide

237. Unusual make up from 2 to 20 percent of dry weight of lichen bodies.

- A. Fats and phenolic compounds
- B. Formic and butyric acid
- C. Trehalose and sorbate
- D. None of the above

238. is the well-known pigment indicator obtained from lichens.

- A. Phenolphthalein
- B. Methy red
- C. Litmus
- D. Both A and B

239. In BGA photosynthesis occurs in

- A. Photosynthetic lamellae
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Vacuoles

D. Chloroplast

240. In rainy season, decaying matter or ground become slippery because of the growth of.....

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Annelids
- D. None of the above

241. Simple type of reproduction in algae is found in

- A. Candida
- B. Chlamydomonas
- C. Ulothrix
- D. Anabaena

242. In algae Isogamy, Anisogamy and oogamy are found.

- A. Chlamydomonas
- B. Chlorella
- C. Candida
- D. Spirogyra

243. Around..... percent of protein is found in chlorella.

- A. 75
- B. 50
- C. 85
- D. 80

245. Minimum chromosome number found in algae is

- A. $N=1$
- B. $N=2$
- C. $N=3$
- D. $N=4$

246. In alpine regions red snow is caused by.....

- A. Volvox

- B. Chlorella
- C. Chlamydomonas
- D. Ulothrix

247. Algae is used in the construction of soundproof buildings

- A. BGA
- B. Diatoms
- C. Volvox
- D. Chlorella

248. Algae is included in the class.....

- A. Protista
- B. Monera
- C. Plantae
- D. Animalia

249. Algae..... is a sea lettuce

- A. Mucor
- B. Ulva
- C. BGA
- D. None of the above

250.algae are considered as the richest source of Iodine.

- A. Laminaria
- B. Chlorella
- C. Ulva
- D. All of the above

251. Algae is used as a multivitamin tablet.

- A. Laminaria
- B. Chlorella
- C. Ulva
- D. All of the above

252. is the most primitive algal group.

- A. Lichen
- B. BGA**
- C. Golden yellow algae
- D. Red algae

253. Most evolved group of algae is.....

- A. Lichen
- B. BGA
- C. Golden yellow algae
- D. Red algae**

254. Bioluminescence phenomenon is associated with.....

- A. Pyrrophyta**
- B. Cryophyte
- C. Chrysophyta
- D. None of the above

255. All algae possess

- A. Chlorophyll a
- B. Nuclei
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None of the above

256. Fungi differ from algae in being.....

- A. Without chlorophyll
- B. Possessing chitinous wall
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None of the above

257. The name cyanobacteria refers to

- A. Lichen
- B. BGA**
- C. Molds
- D. Yeast

258. Which of the following algae is symbiotic and nitrogen fixing?

- A. Anabaena
- B. Azolla
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Both A and B

259. Unlike other algae, diatoms do not readily decay due to.....

- A. Chitinous cell wall
- B. Siliceous wall
- C. High calcium and phosphorus content
- D. High potassium content

260. may be called as a fission algae.

- A. Nostoc
- B. Volvox
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

261. was the first photosynthetic organism.

- A. Golden yellow algae
- B. Cyanobacteria
- C. Green algae
- D. None of the above

262. The fossil record of BGA is

- A. Jurassic
- B. Tertiary
- C. Pre Paleozoic
- D. Carboniferous

263. movement may be found in BGA.

- A. Gliding
- B. Brownian
- C. Capillary
- D. Ciliary

264. Association of algae and fungi for the formation of lichen is an example of.....

- A. Parasitism
- B. Spite
- C. Predation
- D. Mutualism

265. Carrageenin is a jelly like substance and is derived from marine algae known as.....

- A. Planktons
- B. Gallium
- C. Irish moss
- D. All of the above

266. Helotism term used in the symbiosis of.....

- A. Algae and Gymnosperm
- B. Algae and angiosperm
- C. Algae and fungi
- D. Algae and Bryophytes

267. Chlorophyll b is present in given algae except.....

- A. BGA
- B. Green algae
- C. Red algae
- D. Brown algae

268. Blue Green algae are similar to....

- A. Prions
- B. Viroid
- C. Virus
- D. Bacteria

269. Microscopic green algae of ocean are called.....

- A. Mucor
- B. Candida
- C. Diatoms

D. None of the above

270. Algae present in soil fixes atmospheric.....

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Hydrogen

271. does not contain chlorophyll.

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi
- C. Angiosperms
- D. Pteridophytes

272. Algae with photosynthetic pigment possess..... nutrition.

- A. Spit
- B. Parasitic
- C. Holophytic
- D. Holozoic

273. Red oceanic tides can be due to.....

- A. Red algae
- B. Brown algae
- C. Both A and B
- D. Golden red algae

274. BGA comes under.....

- A. Brown algae
- B. Golden yellow algae
- C. Monera
- D. Plantae

275. Chrysamoeba belongs to the group

- A. Golden algae

- B. Red algae
- C. Brown algae
- D. BGA

276. Which of the following is the colonial green algae?

- A. Spirogyra
- B. Volvox
- C. Mucor
- D. None of the above

277. is the most common method of sexual reproduction in Chlamydomonas.

- A. Isogamy
- B. Hologamy
- C. Merogamy
- D. Oogamy

278. Frustules are found in which of the following algae

- A. Myxomycete
- B. Bacillariophycophyta
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

279. The inner cell of spirogyra is made from.....

- A. Peptidoglycan
- B. Muramic acid
- C. Neuraminic acid
- D. Cellulose

280. Which of the following are called as salad leaves?

- A. Ulva
- B. Chlorella
- C. Volvox
- D. Both A and B

281. The alternative name of phycology is.....

- A. Algology
- B. Mycology
- C. Plantology
- D. Photogeology

282. Full form of BGA is.....

- A. Black green algae
- B. Blue green algae
- C. Black giant algae
- D. Black gross algae

283. Most preferred condition for algae is.....

- A. Dry condition
- B. Heat
- C. Moist condition
- D. Both A and B

284. Algae with motile colony is.....

Volvox

Candida

Nostoc

None of the above

285. The chloroplast present in the volvox is.....

- A. Pod shaped
- B. Cup shaped
- C. Button shaped
- D. Flower shaped

286. The chlorophyll pigment present in volvox are.....

- A. Chlorophyll a and b
- B. Chlorophyll a and e
- C. Chlorophyll a and c

D. Chlorophyll c and e

287. first coined the term algae.

- A. Robert Koch
- B. Linnaeus
- C. Robert hook
- D. Charles Lyell

288. In algae blue color pigment is due to

- A. Phycoerythrin
- B. Phycocyanin
- C. Maltagen
- D. Both A and B

289. The colonies formed by the product of limited cell division contain limited number of cells are called.....

- A. Coenobium
- B. Syncytium
- C. Sync oblast
- D. None of the above

290. The growth of microscopic algae in water results in colored scum in water surface called as.....

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Zooplankton
- C. Algal blooms
- D. Phyto colonies

291. ----- reproduction takes place in Euglenophytes.

- A. Isogamous
- B. Asexual
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

292. In year smith proposed classification of algae.

- A. 1895
- B. 1955
- C. 1898
- D. 1874

293. Heterocyst are found in.....

- A. Mucor
- B. Rhizopus
- C. Nostoc
- D. All of the above

294. Mannitol is a reserved food in.....

- A. Fucus
- B. Chlorella
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

295. Which of the following is not an example of algae.

- A. Candida albicans
- B. Penicillium Roquefortii
- C. Azolla
- D. Both A and B

296. Which of the following is an example of algae.

Candida albicans

Serratia

Leuconostoc

Ulva

