

## MEENAKSHI AMMAL MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL - UTHIRAMERUR

**BIOLOGY ONE MARK WITH ANSWER****STD : 11<sup>th</sup>****SUBJECT: BIO – BOTANY****Lesson : 1****Living World**

1. Who is father of Biology ----- ( Aristotle )
2. Who is father of Botany ----- ( Theophrastus )
3. Who is father of Indian mycology ----- ( Sir Edwin John Butler )
4. Who is father of taxonomy ----- ( Aristotle )
5. Who is father of modern taxonomy ----- ( Carolus Linnaeus )
6. Who is father of medicine ----- ( Hippocrates )
7. Who discovered transformation process ----- ( Griffith )
8. Who discovered plasmid ----- ( Joshua Lederberg )
9. Who was coined term taxonomy ----- ( Augustin Pyramus de Candolle )
10. Who was introduced Binomial system ----- ( Carolus Linnaeus )
11. Who was proposed Two kingdom of classification ----- ( Carolus Linnaeus 1758 )
12. Who was proposed Three kingdom of classification ----- ( Ernst Haeckel 1866 )
13. Who was proposed Four kingdom of classification ----- ( Copeland 1956 )
14. Who was proposed Five kingdom of classification ----- ( R.H. Whittaker 1969 )

**VIRUS**

15. Who was discovered virus ----- in 1892 ( Dimitry Ivanowsky )
16. Who was discovered AIDS virus ----- ( Robert Gallo, Luc Montagnier 1984 )
17. Who was discovered MMR vaccine ----- in 1796 ( Edward Jenner )
18. Who defined the infectious agent tobacco leaves as 'Contagium Vivum fluidum' -- ( M.W. Beijerinck )
19. Who isolated virus in crystalline form ----- ( W.M Stanley )
20. The study of virus is called ----- ( Virology )
21. Who coined the term bacteriophage ----- ( d' Herelle )
22. The virus possessing DNA are called ----- ( Deoxyvirus )
23. The virus possessing RNA are called ----- ( Ribovirus )
24. Cuboid symmetry seen in ----- ( Adeno virus, Herpes virus )
25. Helical symmetry seen in ----- ( TMV & Influenza virus )
26. Complex symmetry seen in ----- ( Bacteriophage & pox virus )
27. Size of Bacteriophage is ----- ( 10 – 100 nm )
28. Size of TMV is ----- ( 20 – 300 nm )
29. Virus infecting bacteria is called ----- ( Bacteriophage )
30. . Virus infecting Blue green algae is called ----- ( Cyanophages )
31. Virus infecting Fungi is called ----- ( Mycophages )
32. Stand for SARS ---- ( Severe Acute Respiratory syndrome )
33. Stand for AIDS ---- ( Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome )
34. Who introduced Three Domains of life ----- ( Carl Woese 1990 )
35. Rabies vaccine was discovered by ----- in 1885 ( Louis Pasteur )

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36. AZT stand for ----- ( Azidothymidine )  
 37. TMV virus was discovered by ----- in 1892 ( Dimitry ivanowsky )  
 38. ----- is produced from lichens show antibiotic properties ( Usnic acid )  
 39. TMV has approximately ----- ( 2130 )  
 40. Mad cow disease is caused by ----- ( prions )  
 41. ----- is considered to be a new kingdom ( Chromista )  
 42. TMV has a molecular weight of Daltons ----- (  $3 \times 10^6$  Dalton )  
 43. The cancer causing virus are also called ----- ( Oncogenic virus )  
 44. Viroid was discovered by ----- in 1971 ( T.O. Diener )  
 45. Virusoids was discovered by ----- in 1981 ( J.W. Randles )  
 46. Prions was discovered by ----- in 1982 ( Stanley , B. Prusiner )

## BACTERIA

47. Bactreia was discovered by ----- IN 1676 ( Anton Van Leeuwenhock )  
 48. Who proposed Germ theory of disease ----- ( Louis Pasteur )  
 49. Who coined the term bacteria ----- in 1829 ( Ehrenberg )  
 50. Who was identify viral infection in bacteria ----- in 1915 ( E.W. Twort )  
 51. Who was coined term bacteriophage ----- ( d'Herelle )  
 52. Who introduced Gram staining method ----- in 1884 ( Christian Gram )  
 53. Who discoved bacterial transformation ----- in 1928 ( Fredrick Griffith )  
 54. Study of bacteria is called ----- ( Bacteriology )  
 55. Who discovered plasmid ----- in 1952 ( Joshua Lederberg )  
 56. bacteria A.V. Leeuwenhock in 1676 were called ----- ( Animalcules )  
 57. Who founder of modern bacteriology ----- ( Robert Koch )  
 58. The size of plasmid ----- ( 1 to 500 )  
 59. Gastric ulcer are caused by ----- bacteria ( Helicobacter pylori )  
 60. Plasmid contribute to about ----- % of total DNA of bacteria ( 0.5-5.0 )  
 61. Who demonstrated conjugation ----- ( J. Lederberg, Edward )  
 62. Example for aerobic bacteria - Streptococcus  
 63. Example for anaerobic bacteria - Clostridium  
 64. Example for Capnophilic bacteria - Campylobacter  
 65. Example for green sulphur bacteria - Chlorobium  
 66. Example for photo organotrophs bacteria - Rhodospirillum  
 67. Example for Nitrifying bacteria - Nitrosomonas, Nitrobacter  
 68. Example for Hydrogen bacteria - Hydrogenomonas  
 69. Example for sulphur bacteria - Thibacillus thiooxidans  
 70. Methana bacteria - Methanococcus  
 71. Acetic acid bacteria - Acetobacter  
 72. Lactic acid bacteria - Lactobacillus  
 73. Parasitic bacteria - Mycobacterium  
 74. Saprophytes bacteria - Bacillus mycoides  
 75. Symbiotic bacteria - Rhizobium  
 76. Streptomycin to cure - T.B, Meningitis, Pneumonia  
 77. Aureomycin to cure - Whooping cough, Eye infections  
 78. Chloromycetin to cure - Typhoid fever  
 79. Bacitracin to cure - Syphilis

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80. Polymyxin to cure - Bacterial disease  
 81. Vinegar to produced ----- bacteria ( *Acetobacter aceti* )  
 82. Bio degradable waste PHB synthesize ----- ( *Ralstonia* )  
 83. ----- bacteria breakdown hydrocarbon ( *Pseudomonas putida* )  
 84. Cholera causative agent – *Vibrio cholera*  
 85. Typhoid causative agent – *Salmonella typhi*  
 86. Diphtheria causative agent - *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*  
 87. Tetanus causative agent -- *Clostridium tetani*  
 88. Syphilis causative agent -- *Treponema pallidum*

## FUNGI

89. ----- are called Blue green algae ( *Cyanobacteria* )  
 90. Who was first isolated Mycoplasma ---- ( *Nocard* )  
 91. Who discovered Penicillin in 1928 ( *Alexander Fleming* )  
 92. Pleuropneumonia is caused by ----- ( *Mycoplasma mycoides* )  
 93. Actinomycetes are also called ----- ( *Ray fungi* )  
 94. Streptomyces are produced antibiotic by ----- ( *Streptomycin, Chloramphenicol, Tetracycline* )  
 95. Who conducted spore culture experiments in 1729 ( *P.A. Micheli* )  
 96. who proved fungi cause allergy in human in 1873 ( *C.H. Blackley* )  
 97. Fungi asexual phase is called ----- ( *Anamorph* )  
 98. Fungi sexual phase is called ----- ( *Teleomorph* )  
 99. Study of fungi is called ----- ( *Mycology* )  
 100. Who was classified fungi in 1979 ----- ( *J. Alexopoulos & Charles W.Mims* )  
 101. Which is provide vitamin B ----- ( *Yeast* )  
 102. Which is provide vitamin B12 ----- ( *Eremothecium ashbyii* )  
 103. Penicillium - *Penicillium notatum*  
 104. Griseofulvin - *Acremonium chrysogenum*  
 105. Ergot alkaloids - *Claviceps purpurea*  
 106. Citric acid and Gluconic acid produced by ----- ( *Aspergillus niger* )  
 107. Itaconic acid are produced by ----- ( *Aspergillus terreus* )  
 108. Kojic acid are produced by ----- ( *Aspergillus oryzae* )  
 109. ----- help in coagulation of milk ( *Rennet* )  
 110. Example for asexual reproduction Zoospores ----- ( *Chytrids* )  
 111. Example for asexual reproduction Conidia ----- ( *Aspergillus, Penicillium* )  
 112. Example for asexual reproduction Oidia ----- ( *Erysiphe* )  
 113. Example for asexual reproduction Fission ----- ( *Yeast* )  
 114. Example for asexual reproduction Budding ----- ( *yeast* )  
 115. Example for asexual reproduction Chlamydospore ----- ( *Fusarium* )  
 116. Sexual reproduction of isogamy - *Synchytrium*  
 117. Sexual reproduction of Anisogamy - *Allomyces*  
 118. Sexual reproduction of Oogamy - *Monoblepharis*  
 119. Athlete's foot causative agent for ----- ( *Epidermophyton* )  
 120. Candidiasis causative agent for ----- ( *Candida albicans* )  
 121. Aspergillosis causative agent for ----- ( *Aspergillus fumigatus* )  
 122. The symbiotic association between algae and fungi ----- ( *Lichens* )  
 123. Corticolous – Bark, Lignicolous – wood, Saxicolous – rock terricolous - Ground

## MEENAKSHI AMMAL MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL UTHIRAMERUR

**BIOLOGY ONE MARK WITH ANSWER****STD : 11<sup>th</sup>****SUBJECT: BIO – ZOOLOGY****LESSON : 1 THE LIVING WORLD**

1. The term biodiversity was introduced by ----- ( Walter Rosen )
2. Aristotle was published by ----- ( History of animals )
3. Carolus Linnaeus was published by ----- ( Species Plantarum, Systema Naturae )
4. Charles Darwin was published by ----- in 1859 ( Origin of Species )
5. John Ray was published by ----- in 1693 ( Historia Generalis Plantarum )
6. The term species coined by ----- ( John Ray )
7. ----- is basic unit of classification ( Species )
8. John Ray was published by ----- in 1682 ( Methodus Plantarum Nova )
9. John Ray was explain about ----- species ( 18000 )
10. Three domain classification was proposed by ----- in 1977 ( Carl Woese )
11. The first DNA Polymerase enzyme was isolated from ----- ( T. Aquaticus )
12. Phylogenetic tree introduced by ----- ( Ernst Haeckel )
13. Male horse and female donkey result in ----- ( Hinny )
14. Male donkey and female horse result in ----- ( Mule )
15. Male Lion and female tiger result in ----- ( Liger )
16. Male tiger and female lion result in ----- ( Tigon )
17. PCR stand for ----- ( Polymerase Chain Reaction )
18. Who was founder of modern systematics ----- ( Carolus Linnaeus )
19. Bionomial name of Peafowl ----- ( Pavo cristatus )
20. Bionomial name of tiger ----- ( Panthera tigris )
21. Bionomial name of dove ----- ( Chalcophaps indica )
22. ICZN stand for ----- ( International Code of Zoological Nomenclature )
23. Species plantarum was published in ----- ( 1753 )
24. Systema naturae was published in ----- ( 1758 )
25. Sixth kingdom was proposed by ----- in 1987 ( Cavalier smith )
26. Carolus Linnaeus is ----- ( Swedish biologist )
27. Historia Generalis plantarum was written by ----- ( John Ray )
28. Cladistics is based on ----- ( Molecular studies )
29. Who proposed trinomial system ----- ( Huxley and Stricklandt )
30. Bacteria ribosome are ----- ( 70S )
31. Who is father of Bird ----- ( Dr. Salim Ali )
32. A fruit bat is also named after him ----- ( Latidens salimali )
33. Every unit of classification regardless of its rank is ----- ( Taxon )
34. Molecular taxonomical tool consists of ----- ( DNA and RNA )
35. A group of organisms haveing similar traits of a rank is ----- ( Species )
36. Three are more than one species in the Genus its known as ---- ( Polytypic genus )

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**MEENAKSHI AMMAL MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL UTHIRAMERUR****LESSON : 2    ANIMAL KINGDOM**

1. Open type of circulation seen in ----- ( Arthropoda, Molluscs, urochordates )
2. Closed type of circulation seen in ----- ( Annelids, cephalochordates, Vertebrate )
3. Example for radial symmetry ----- ( sea anemone )
4. Example for pentamerous radial symmetry ----- ( starfish )
5. Example for biradial symmetry ----- ( comb jellyfish )
6. Example for bilateral symmetry ----- ( human )
7. Example for Acoelomates -- Flatworms
8. Example for Pseudocoelomate -- Roundworm
9. Example for Eucoelomate -- Earthworm
10. Example for Schizocoelomate -- Annelids, arthropoda, molluscs
11. Example for Enterocoelomate -- Echinoderms, Hemichordata, chordate
12. These pore bearing animals are called ----- ( sponges )
13. Where water enter through minute pores called ----- ( Osita )
14. ----- are special flagellated cells lining the spongoceous and canals ( collar cell )
15. ----- have a central vascular cavity or Coelentron ( Cnidaria )
16. Homeothermic animal example for ----- ( Aves, Mammalia )
17. Poikilothermic animal example for ----- ( Fish, Amphibia, Reptilia )
18. Platyhelminthes Excretory organ are ----- ( Flame cell )
19. Aschelminthes Excretory organ are ----- ( Renette gland )
20. Annelida Excretory organ are ----- ( Nephridia )
21. Arthropoda Excretory organ are ----- (Malpighian, tubules, green gland, coxal gland)
22. Mollusca Excretory organ are ----- ( Nephridia )
23. Hemichordate Excretory organ are ----- ( Proboscis gland, glomerulus )
24. Cephalochordate Excretory organ are ----- ( Protonephridia )
25. Locomotory organ for Earthworm is ----- ( body setae )
26. Locomotory organ for Nereis is ----- ( Parapodia )
27. Locomotory organ for Echinodermata is ----- ( Tube feet , podia )
28. Locomotory organ for Arthropoda is ----- ( Jointed appendages )
29. Locomotory organ for Amoeba is ----- ( Pseudopodia )
30. Locomotory organ for fish is ----- ( Fin )
31. Locomotory organ for Frog is ----- ( Limbs )
32. Locomotory organ for Aves is ----- ( wings, legs )
33. Respiratory organ for Earthworm ----- ( Skin )
34. Respiratory organ for Fish ----- ( gills )
35. Respiratory organ for Frog ----- ( Skin, Gills, lungs )
36. Respiratory organ for mammals ----- ( lungs )
37. Respiratory organ for Arthropoda ----- ( Gills, book gills, book lungs and trachea )
38. Respiratory organ for Urochordata ----- ( Gill slits and Clefts )
39. Two chambers of heart seen in ----- ( Fish )
40. Three chambers of heart seen in ----- ( Amphibia, reptile )

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41. Four chambers of heart seen in ----- ( Aves, Mammals )
42. Incomplete four chambers of heart seen in ----- ( Crocodiles )
43. Cockroaches have a ----- of heart ( 13 chambers )
44. Lateral heart seen in ----- ( Annelids 6 -11 segments )
45. Regeneration present in ----- ( starfish )
46. Aves are commonly known as ----- ( Birds )
47. Excretory organ are absent in ----- ( Echinodermata )
48. SACON is located in ----- ( Coimbatore )
49. In Aves ----- is absent ( urinary bladder )
50. The first segmented animal ----- ( Annelids )
51. Parenchymula is the larval stage of phylum ----- ( Porifera )
52. Sea squirts refers to ----- ( Urochordates )
53. ----- is the state birds of Tamilnadu ( Chalcophaps indica )
54. Hibernation and Aestivation are seen in ----- ( Amphibia )
55. The largest class of animal kingdom is ----- ( Insecta )
56. The total species of insecta ----- ( 2 – 10 million )
57. Ovoviviparous example for Aschelminthes ----- ( Wucherreria )
58. Oviparous example for Aschelminthes ----- ( Ascaris )
59. Respiratory pigment in annelids are ----- ( Haemoglobin, Chlorocruorin )
60. Open type of circulation seen in ----- Arthropoda, Molluscs, Echinoderms, Urochordate
61. Closed type of circulation seen in ----- Annelid, Cephalochordate, vertebrate
62. Incomplete digestion system seen in ---- Platyhelminthes
63. Complete digestive system seen in ---- Aschelminthes to chordates
64. ----- show anadromous migration ( Cyclostomata )
65. Chondrichthyes respiration through ----- without operculum ( Lamelliform gills )
66. Cartilaginous fish are ----- store urea ( Ureotelic )
67. Poikilothermic example for ----- Fish, Amphibia, Reptilia
68. Homeothermic example for ----- Aves, Mammals
69. Agnatha – Jawless fish
70. Gnathostomata - Jawed fish
71. Tetrapoda - Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammals
72. Bony fish are - Osteichthyes
73. Cartilaginous - Chondrichthyes
74. Mesonephric kidney seen in ----- Fish, Frog
75. Metanephric kidney seen in ----- Reptilia, Aves, Mammal
76. Aves eggs are ----- ( Megalecithal, cleidoic )
77. Ammonotelic animal are ----- ( Fish - (Osteichthyes )
78. Uricotelic animal are ----- ( Reptilia )
79. Urotelic animals are ----- ( Mammals )
80. Sea anemone belongs to phylum ----- ( Coelenterata )
81. Self fertilization is seen in ----- ( Liver fluke )
82. Nephridia of earthworm are performing the same function as ----- ( Flame cells of planaria )

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83. ----- is a crustacean ( Prawn )  
84. The limbless amphibian is ----- ( Ichthyophis )  
85. ----- is an egg laying mammal ( Ornithorhynchus )  
86. Lateral line sense organ occur in ----- ( Fish )  
87. Pneumatic bone are seen in ----- ( Aves )  
88. Physalia is ----- ( Portugese man of war )  
89. The Microfilariae in the peripheral blood was first identified by ----- in 1872 ( Lewis )  
90. ----- are monoecious in annelids ( Earth worm )  
91. ----- are Dioecious in annelids ( Neries and Leech )  
92. The adult are radially symmetry but larva are bilaterally symmetry is ----- ( Echinodermata )  
93. Mollusca blood contain ----- respiratory pigment ( Haemocyanin )  
94. ----- is seen in closed circulatory system but without heart ( Cephalochordates )  
95. Cephalochordates excretory system is ----- ( Protonephridia )  
96. Urochordates circulatory system is ----- ( Open )  
97. Hemichordates are called ----- ( Acornworm or Tongue worm )  
98. The ----- forms are sessile and cylindrical ( Polyp )  
99. The ----- are umbrella shaped and free swimming ( Medusa )  
100. Cnidaria is derived from cnidocytes or cnidoblast ----- ( Nematocyst or Stinging cell )

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