

Question	Answer
What is a key characteristic of sporozoans?	They possess an infectious spore-like stage in their life cycle.
Which protozoan causes malaria?	Plasmodium.
What type of organisms are fungi?	Heterotrophic organisms.
What kind of diversity do fungi show?	Great diversity in morphology and habitat.
Name the unicellular fungus used in making bread and beer.	Yeast.
Which fungus causes wheat rust disease?	Puccinia.
Which fungus is a source of antibiotics?	Penicillium.
What is meant by fungi being cosmopolitan?	They occur in air, water, soil and on plants and animals.
Which environmental conditions favour fungal growth?	Warm and humid conditions.
Why is food kept in a refrigerator according to the text?	To prevent food from spoilage due to bacterial or fungal infections.
Which fungi are unicellular exceptions?	Yeasts.
What is the body structure of most fungi?	Filamentous with long thread-like structures called hyphae.
What is mycelium?	The network of hyphae.
What are coenocytic hyphae?	Continuous tubes filled with multinucleated cytoplasm.
What are septate hyphae?	Hyphae having septae or cross walls.
What are fungal cell walls made of?	Chitin and polysaccharides.
What are saprophytes?	Fungi that absorb soluble organic matter from dead substrates.
What are parasitic fungi?	Fungi that depend on living plants and animals.
What are lichens?	Symbiotic associations of fungi with algae.
What is mycorrhiza?	Association of fungi with roots of higher plants.
Name the vegetative methods of reproduction in fungi.	Fragmentation, fission and budding.
Name the asexual spores in fungi.	Conidia, sporangiospores and zoospores.
Name the sexual spores in fungi.	Oospores, ascospores and basidiospores.

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What are fruiting bodies in fungi?	Distinct structures in which spores are produced.
What type of mycelium is found in ascomycetes?	Branched and septate mycelium.
What are conidia?	Asexual spores of ascomycetes produced exogenously.
Where are conidia produced?	On special mycelium called conidiophores.
What happens when conidia germinate?	They produce mycelium.
What are ascospores?	Sexual spores produced endogenously in sac-like asci.
What are ascocarps?	Fruiting bodies in which asci are arranged.
Name some examples of ascomycetes.	Aspergillus, Claviceps and Neurospora.
Which fungus is widely used in biochemical and genetic work?	Neurospora.
Which members of ascomycetes are considered delicacies?	Morels and truffles.
What are common forms of basidiomycetes?	Mushrooms, bracket fungi and puffballs.
Where do basidiomycetes commonly grow?	In soil, on logs, tree stumps and living plant bodies as parasites.
Name two parasitic basidiomycetes.	Rusts and smuts.
Describe the mycelium of basidiomycetes.	Branched and septate (Asexual spores are generally not found).
How do basidiomycetes commonly reproduce vegetatively?	By fragmentation.
Are sex organs present in basidiomycetes?	No, sex organs are absent.
How is plasmogamy brought about in basidiomycetes?	By fusion of two vegetative or somatic cells of different strains or genotypes.
What type of structure is formed after plasmogamy in basidiomycetes?	A dikaryotic structure.
Where do karyogamy and meiosis occur in basidiomycetes?	In the basidium.
What are basidiospores?	Spores produced exogenously on basidia.
What are basidiocarps?	Fruiting bodies in which basidia are arranged.
Name common members of basidiomycetes.	Agaricus, Ustilago and Puccinia.

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Why are deuteromycetes called imperfect fungi?	Because only their asexual or vegetative phases are known.
What happens when sexual forms of deuteromycetes are discovered?	They are moved to their appropriate classes.
By which spores do deuteromycetes reproduce?	Asexual spores called conidia.
Describe the mycelium of deuteromycetes.	Septate and branched.
What role do many deuteromycetes play in nature?	They decompose litter and help in mineral cycling.
Name examples of deuteromycetes.	Alternaria, Colletotrichum and Trichoderma.
Which organisms are included in Kingdom Plantae?	All eukaryotic chlorophyll-containing organisms commonly called plants.
Name examples of partially heterotrophic plants.	Insectivorous plants and parasites.
Name two insectivorous plants mentioned in the text.	Bladderwort and Venus fly trap.
Name the parasitic plant mentioned in the text.	Cuscuta.
What are the features of plant cells?	Eukaryotic structure with prominent chloroplasts and cellulose cell wall.
Which groups are included in Plantae?	Algae, bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.
What are the two phases in the plant life cycle?	Diploid sporophytic phase and haploid gametophytic phase.
What is alternation of generations?	Alternation between diploid sporophytic and haploid gametophytic phases.
What are the key characteristics of Kingdom Animalia?	Heterotrophic, eukaryotic, multicellular organisms lacking cell walls.