

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11****Biological Classification**

Biology · Chapter 2 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE _____	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Biological Classification via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL**Q 1-15 · 20 MIN****Q1.** Who proposed the Five Kingdom Classification?**(A)** Carl Linnaeus**(B)** Ernst Haeckel**(C)** R.H. Whittaker**(D)** Carl Woese

PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q2. Which of the following is the ONLY prokaryotic kingdom?**(A)** Protista**(B)** Monera**(C)** Fungi**(D)** Plantae

PYQ 2018 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q3. The cell wall of fungi is made up of:**(A)** Cellulose**(B)** Peptidoglycan**(C)** Chitin**(D)** Lignin

PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q4. Which group of archaea is responsible for producing biogas (marsh gas)?**(A)** Halophiles**(B)** Thermoacidophiles**(C)** Methanogens**(D)** Eubacteria

PYQ 2018 · Delhi · 1m · 35s

Q5. The smallest living cells, which also LACK a cell wall, are:**(A)** Cyanobacteria**(B)** Mycoplasma**(C)** Methanogens**(D)** Diatoms

PYQ 2021 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q6. Diatoms belong to which protistan group?**(A)** Chrysophytes**(B)** Dinoflagellates**(C)** Euglenoids**(D)** Slime moulds

PYQ 2019 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q7. Euglena is an unusual organism because it:**(A)** Has a cellulose cell wall**(B)** Photosynthesises in light and is heterotrophic in dark**(C)** Is a true plant**(D)** Lives only in soil

PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · 35s

Q8. Which protozoan causes amoebic dysentery in humans?**(A)** Trypanosoma**(B)** Plasmodium**(C)** Entamoeba**(D)** Paramecium

PYQ 2022 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q9. Sexual spores of Ascomycetes are called:**(A)** Zygosporangia**(B)** Basidiospores**(C)** Ascospores**(D)** Conidia

PYQ 2023 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q10. Agaricus (the common mushroom) belongs to which class of fungi?**(A)** Phycmycetes**(B)** Ascomycetes**(C)** Basidiomycetes**(D)** Deuteromycetes

PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q11. Deuteromycetes are also called 'imperfect fungi' because:

(A) They have no mycelium

(B) Only their asexual (conidial) stage is known

(C) They never reproduce

(D) They are extinct

PYQ 2024 · All India · 1m · 35s

Q12. Viruses are considered a link between living and non-living because they:

(A) Have a cell wall

(B) Show metabolism outside the host

(C) Can be crystallised but replicate inside host cells

(D) Photosynthesise

PYQ 2024 · Delhi · 1m · 35s

Q13. Viroids differ from viruses in that they:

(A) Contain DNA only

(B) Are larger than viruses

(C) Lack a protein coat — naked RNA only

(D) Cause only animal diseases

PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · 35s

Q14. Lichens are an association between:

(A) Two fungi

(B) Two algae

(C) An alga and a fungus

(D) A bacterium and a fungus

PYQ 2023 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q15. Carl Woese (1990) proposed how many domains?

(A) Two

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) Five

PYQ 2021 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: C

R.H. Whittaker proposed the five-kingdom system in 1969, dividing life into Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia.

Q2. Answer: B

Monera contains all prokaryotes — bacteria, cyanobacteria, archaea and mycoplasma. All other kingdoms in the 5-K scheme are eukaryotic.

Q3. Answer: C

Fungal cell walls are made of CHITIN — the same biopolymer that forms insect exoskeletons. Plants have cellulose; bacteria have peptidoglycan.

Q4. Answer: C

Methanogens are anaerobic archaebacteria that live in marshes, sewage and ruminant guts and produce methane — the chief component of biogas / marsh gas.

Q5. Answer: B

Mycoplasma are the smallest living cells (~0.3 µm) and the only prokaryotes that lack a cell wall — they survive even without oxygen.

Q6. Answer: A

Diatoms are chrysophytes with siliceous (glass-like) two-part cell walls. Their dead frustules form diatomaceous earth used in filtration and polishing.

Q7. Answer: B

Euglena has NO cell wall (only a flexible protein pellicle) and switches between autotrophic photosynthesis in sunlight and heterotrophic feeding in darkness.

Q8. Answer: C

Entamoeba histolytica is the amoeboid protozoan responsible for amoebic dysentery. Plasmodium causes malaria; Trypanosoma causes sleeping sickness.

Q9. Answer: C

Ascomycetes (sac fungi) produce ascospores within sac-like structures called asci. Conidia are their asexual spores.

Q10. Answer: C

Agaricus is a basidiomycete (club fungus) — its sexual spores (basidiospores) form on club-shaped basidia on the gills of the mushroom cap.

Q11. Answer: B

Deuteromycetes are termed 'imperfect' because only the asexual conidial reproductive stage is observed; when a sexual stage is later discovered, the fungus is reclassified.

Q12. Answer: C

Outside hosts viruses can be crystallised like non-living chemicals (Stanley, 1935) — no metabolism. Inside hosts they replicate, mutate and evolve like living things.

Q13. Answer: C

Viroids are infectious free RNA molecules WITHOUT a protein coat. Discovered by T.O. Diener (1971) in potato spindle tuber disease. They are smaller than viruses.

Q14. Answer: C

Lichens are a mutualistic symbiosis of an alga (phycobiont — supplies food via photosynthesis) and a fungus (mycobiont — supplies shelter, water and minerals). They are excellent indicators of air pollution.

Q15. Answer: B

Woese proposed the THREE-domain system based on rRNA sequencing: Bacteria, Archaea and Eukarya — a refinement of Whittaker's 5-kingdom scheme.