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BIO217
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1. Beneficial use of fungi is not expressed in the following

Fungi act as decomposers.

Moulds and yeasts are used in fermentation.

--->> Fungi do not cause disease to man and animal but to plants.

Fungi are useful in the production of antibiotics.

2. A virus is made up of ____.

--->> a central genetic nucleic acid molecule surrounded by a protein coat called a capsid.

capsids and promoter proteins

a particular type of capsid symmetry

flexible membrane and envelope virus

3. ____ in fungi can either be asexual or sexual.

Fragmentation

--->> Reproduction

Fussion

Separation

4. What is sexual reproduction?

Sexual reproduction is a type of reproduction involving only one parent that produces genetically identical offspring.

Sexual reproduction is a type of reproduction involving only one parent that produces genetically identical offspring by budding or by the division of a single cell or the entire organism into two or more parts

--->> Sexual reproduction is a type of reproduction in which two parents give rise to offspring that have unique combinations of genes inherited from the gametes of the two parents

Sexual reproduction is a type of reproduction in which one parent gives rise to offspring that have unique combinations of genes not inherited from the gametes of the parent.

5. The option that best explains the functions of bacterial sheaths is

--->> They increase surface area of the cell for nutrient absorption. Some sheaths also have adhesive substances that aid attachment to surfaces.

Increase surface area of the cell for nutrient absorption.

They aid attachment of the bacterial cell to surfaces because of the adhesive substances.

They are simple ornamentations that have no function.

6. The following option describes the flagella:

the parts of the bacterium with several components and structures; some are external to the cell wall while others are internal to the cell wall.

--->> these are hair like, helical appendages that protrude through the cell wall, 0.01 to 0.02 μm in diameter and simple in structure. Based on their location on the cell, they may be polar or lateral.

these are helical bacteria, small, regularly coiled, rigid, organisms measuring 3-4 μm in length. Each coil measures about 1 μm , e.g. *Spirillum minus*.

uncommon parts of bacterium cell with no clearly defined structure external to the cell wall.

7. In the first step in the life cycle of a virus and host

the virus is attached to a host because viruses are enveloped in a host.

the virus is attached to a host because a virus differs from a cell.

the virus is attached to a non-host because viruses are enveloped in a host.

--->> the virus attached to a host because viruses need a host cell in which to reproduce.

8. Most ____ have single stranded RNA while most bacteria viruses contain double stranded RNA genomes.

Single stranded viruses

Double stranded viruses

--->> plant viruses

cell viruses

9. Which of the following is not a distinguishing characteristic of fungi? The characteristic of fungi is not defined by:

they have no chlorophyll.

they are chemo organotrophic organisms.

the body of the fungi is called thallus.

--->> they do not have membrane-enclosed nucleus and organelles.

10. ____ is not an asexual spore?

Blastospores

--->> Oogonia

Oidia

Sporangiospores