1. Name an antibiotic produced by an alga.
   a) Ampicillin  
   b) Chlorellin  
   c) Penicillin  
   d) Kanamycin

2. The colour of red algae is mainly due to:
   a) Carotenes  
   b) Phycocyanin  
   c) Phycoerythrin  
   d) Fucoxanthin

3. The colour of brown algae is mainly due to:
   a) Phycocyanin  
   b) Carotenes  
   c) Fucoxanthin  
   d) Phycoerythrin

4. Agar is obtained from:
   a) Laminaria  
   b) Gelidium  
   c) Porphyra  
   d) Sargassum

5. Alginic Acid is obtained from:
   a) Laminaria  
   b) Spirogyra  
   c) Gelidium  
   d) Ulva

6. An example of parasitic alga is:
   a) Porphyra  
   b) Ulothrix  
   c) Sargassum  
   d) Harveyella

7. The largest marine alga (Seaweed), also known as Giant Kelp:
   a) Fucus  
   b) Ulothrix  
   c) Sargassum  
   d) Macrocystis

8. Flagellate cells are absent in:
   a) Fucus  
   b) Red algae  
   c) Brown algae  
   d) Chlamydomonas

9. Pyrenoids are present in:
   a) Blue green algae  
   b) Green algae  
   c) Red algae  
   d) Brown algae

10. A floating brown alga that covers thousands of hectares on sea in the Atlantic ocean is:
    a) Fucus  
    b) Ulothrix  
    c) Nereocystis  
    d) Sargassum

11. Mannitol and laminarin are the reserve food material of:
    a) Rhodophyceae  
    b) Chlorophyceae  
    c) Phaeophyceae  
    d) All of these

12. Palmella stage is observed in:
    a) Sphaerocystis  
    b) Chlamydomonas  
    c) Fucus  
    d) Ectocarpus

13. Floridean starch is the reserve food material of:
    a) Rhodophyceae  
    b) Chlorophyceae  
    c) Phaeophyceae  
    d) All of these

14. Which alga is commonly termed as aquatic horse tail?
    a) Spirogyra  
    b) Chara  
    c) Fucus  
    d) Ectocarpus

15. We find globules and nucules in:
    a) Spirogyra  
    b) Chlamydomonas  
    c) Fucus  
    d) Chara

16. Iodine is commercially obtained from:
    a) Laminaria & Fucus  
    b) Gelidium & Ulva  
    c) Chlamydomonas & Spirogyra  
    d) Chara & Volvox

17. Carrageenan, used as emulsifier in chocolates, ice creams, toothpastes, is obtained from:
    a) Laminaria  
    b) Chondrus  
    c) Porphyra  
    d) Sargassum

18. Funori, used as adhesive, is obtained from:
    a) Gloioptis  
    b) Chondrus  
    c) Ulva  
    d) Dictyota

19. Holdfast, stipe and frond constitute the plant body in case of:
    a) Rhodophyceae  
    b) Chlorophyceae  
    c) Phaeophyceae  
    d) All of these

20. Carpogonium is found in:
    a) Chara  
    b) Batrachospermum  
    c) Oedogonium  
    d) Spirogyra

21. Name an alga where we find collar-shaped parietal chloroplast.
    a) Spirogyra  
    b) Chara  
    c) Ulva  
    d) Chlorella

22. Which alga is commonly considered as ‘Umbrella alga’?
    a) Spirogyra  
    b) Acetabularia  
    c) Chara  
    d) Ectocarpus

23. Name an alga that causes red rust disease in tea and coffee plant.
    a) Dictyota  
    b) Cephaloneuros  
    c) Ulva  
    d) Gloioptis

Answers:
1) b  2) c  3) c  4) b  5) a  6) d  7) d  8) b  9) b  10) d  11) c  12) b  13) a  14) b  15) d  16) a  17) b  18) a  19) c  20) b  21) c  22) b  23) b

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1. The lines drawn on maps that connect points of equal air pressure are called:
   a) Isotherms  b) Isobars  c) Isotopes  d) Isohyet

2. Wind between two locations blows faster as:
   a) The difference in pressure between the two locations increases
   b) The difference in temperature between the two locations decreases
   c) The density difference between the two locations becomes more equal
   d) All of the above

3. The following patterns of wind belts will be experienced moving from the equator to the north pole:
   a) Westerlies, Tradewinds, Easterlies
   b) Tradewinds, Easterlies, Westerlies
   c) Tradewinds, Westerlies, Easterlies
   d) Easterlies, Westerlies, Tradewinds

4. Air _____ at the surface and _____ above a low pressure system.
   a) Converges; converges  b) Diverges; converges
   c) Diverges; diverges  d) Converges; diverges

5. One of the forces that drives atmospheric circulation is:
   a) Unequal heating of the earth
   b) Earth’s rotation
   c) High and low pressure cells
   d) All of these

6. An object moving along a north-south path will undergo apparent deflection to the right in the Northern Hemisphere due to:
   a) Coriolis effect
   b) Cause and effect
   c) The Butterfly effect
   d) The Greenhouse effect

7. The Coriolis effect:
   a) Describes how Earth’s rotation steers winds and ocean currents
   b) Deflects freely moving objects to the right in the Northern hemisphere
   c) Deflects freely moving objects to the left in the Southern hemisphere
   d) All of the above

8. Uneven heating of the earth’s surface causes air to move vertically; this movement is termed as:
   a) Conduction
   b) Radiation
   c) Convection
   d) Transmission

9. Which of the following is not an atmospheric convection cell?
   a) The Hadley cell  b) The Equator cell  c) The Polar cell  d) The Ferrel cell

10. Which convection cell is responsible for low pressure at the equator?
    a) Equator cell  b) Ferrel cell  c) Hadley cell  d) Polar cell

11. The band of low pressure which exists in equatorial regions is called:
    a) Intertropical convergence zone  b) Cold front
    c) Anticyclone  d) Tropical wave

12. This is the name of the area at 30N and 30S with so little wind that sailors would have to throw their horses overboard to lighten the ships load.
    a) Easterlies  b) Doldrums  c) Trade winds  d) Horse latitudes

13. Horse Latitudes are characterized by:
    a) High atmospheric pressure
    b) Violent air
    c) High precipitation
    d) Both a & b

14. Winds that blow diagonally westward toward the equator in each hemisphere, between 30° north and south latitudes and the equator are called:
    a) Polar easterlies
    b) Westerlies
    c) Trade winds
    d) Equatorial low

15. The Westerlies travel from ___________, while the Easterlies travel from ____________.
    a) East to west; west to east
    b) North to south; south to north
    c) Southwest to northeast; northeast to southwest
    d) West to east; east to west

16. Warm air rising creates areas of ________, while cool air sinking creates areas of ________.
    a) High pressure, low pressure
    b) Low pressure, high pressure
    c) High pressure, storms
    d) Low pressure, windy belts

17. Doldrums are belts of low atmospheric pressure obtained in the regions adjoining the equator to a distance of:
    a) 5° N latitude  b) 5° S latitude
    c) 5° N and S latitude  d) 15° N and S latitude

18. Which is not a Northern Hemisphere jet stream?
    a) Polar Front jet stream
    b) Subtropical jet stream
    c) Tropical easterly jet stream
    d) Tropical westerly jet stream

Answers:
1) b  2) a  3) c  4) d  5) d  6) a  7) d
8) c  9) b  10) c  11) a  12) d  13) a
14) c  15) d  16) b  17) c  18) d

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