

Fungi Quiz Answer Key PDF

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What is the term for the network of filaments in fungi?

- A. Mycelium ✓**
- B. Sporangium
- C. Thallus
- D. Rhizoid

Which of the following is an example of a pathogenic fungus?

- A. Penicillium
- B. Saccharomyces
- C. Aspergillus
- D. Trichophyton ✓**

How do fungi differ from plants in terms of nutrition and cellular structure?

Fungi differ from plants in that they are heterotrophic, absorbing nutrients from their environment, and have cell walls made of chitin, while plants are autotrophic, producing their own food through photosynthesis and have cell walls made of cellulose.

Which of the following are examples of fungi? (Select all that apply)

- A. Yeasts ✓**
- B. Algae
- C. Molds ✓**
- D. Lichens ✓**

Which of the following are roles of fungi in ecosystems? (Select all that apply)

- A. Decomposition ✓**

- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Symbiosis with plants ✓**
- D. Nitrogen fixation

Which of the following is a characteristic of fungi?

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Cell walls made of cellulose
- C. Absorption of nutrients ✓**
- D. Presence of chlorophyll

What are common methods of fungal reproduction? (Select all that apply)

- A. Budding ✓**
- B. Fragmentation ✓**
- C. Binary fission
- D. Spora formation ✓**

What are the potential health risks associated with mycotoxins produced by fungi?

The potential health risks associated with mycotoxins produced by fungi include acute toxicity, carcinogenic effects, immune system suppression, and damage to organs such as the liver and kidneys.

Explain how fungi contribute to nutrient cycling in ecosystems.

Fungi contribute to nutrient cycling in ecosystems primarily through their role as decomposers, breaking down dead organic material and recycling nutrients such as carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus back into the soil.

Which of the following fungi produce antibiotics? (Select all that apply)

- A. Penicillium ✓**
- B. Aspergillus
- C. Saccharomyces
- D. Trichoderma ✓**

Describe the symbiotic relationship between fungi and algae in lichens.

In lichens, the fungal partner (mycobiont) offers a protective environment and absorbs moisture and nutrients, while the algal partner (photobiont) conducts photosynthesis, supplying carbohydrates to the fungus.

Which fungi are commonly used in the food industry? (Select all that apply)

- A. Saccharomyces cerevisiae ✓**
- B. Penicillium ✓**
- C. Rhizopus
- D. Amanita

Why is the conservation of fungal biodiversity important for ecosystems?

The conservation of fungal biodiversity is important for ecosystems because fungi are vital for nutrient cycling, decomposition, and maintaining plant health through symbiotic relationships.

Which process is not a method of asexual reproduction in fungi?

- A. Budding
- B. Binary fission
- C. Spore formation
- D. Conjugation ✓**

What are the benefits of mycorrhizal fungi to plants? (Select all that apply)

- A. Enhanced water absorption ✓**
- B. Increased photosynthesis
- C. Improved nutrient uptake ✓**
- D. Protection from pathogens ✓**

What type of symbiotic relationship do mycorrhizae represent?

- A. Parasitism
- B. Commensalism
- C. Mutualism ✓**

D. Predation

What is the primary component of fungal cell walls?

- A. Cellulose
- B. Chitin ✓**
- C. Lignin
- D. Keratin

Discuss the role of fungi in biotechnology and industrial applications.

Fungi are utilized in biotechnology for their ability to produce enzymes, antibiotics, and other metabolites, and are essential in industrial applications such as fermentation in food and beverage production, bioconversion of waste, and the development of pharmaceuticals.

Which group of fungi is known for bread molds?

- A. Ascomycota
- B. Basidiomycota
- C. Zygomycota ✓**
- D. Chytridiomycota

Which fungal group includes mushrooms and puffballs?

- A. Zygomycota
- B. Ascomycota
- C. Basidiomycota ✓**
- D. Glomeromycota