



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

THE LIVING WORLD

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Maintenance of favourable internal environment of living beings is called

A. Homeostasis

B. Metabolism

C. Adaptation

D. Irritability

Answer: A



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2. Changes in structure and function of living beings with age are

A. Adaptations

B. Order

C. Metabolism

D. Development

Answer: D



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3. A fundamental requirement of every living organism is

A. Evolution

B. Order

C. Energy

D. Growth

Answer: C



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4. Growth, development and functioning of living body is due to

A. Order

B. Homeostasis

C. Metabolism

D. Adaptations

Answer: C



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5. Living and non-living objects of nature

A. Have similar materials

B. Obey same physico-chemical laws

C. Both A and B

D. Have same materials but obey different
physico-chemical and biochemical laws

Answer: C



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6. The most abundant 6 elements found in
living beings are

A. C, H, N, O, P and S

B. C, H, N, O, Ca and Na

C. C, H, O, K, Na and Mg

D. C, Ca, O, H, Mg and Mn

Answer: A



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7. The six major elements constitute body mass

A. 0.85

B. 0.92

C. 0.98

D. 0.994

Answer: C



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8. Strength of a cellulose microfibril is due of

- A. Strong numerous covalent bonds
amongst different molecules
- B. Numerous weak hydrogen bonds
amongst adjacent cellulose molecules
- C. Numerous strong ionic amongst
cellulose molecules
- D. All the above

Answer: B



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9. Chemical signals to brain by receptor molecules establish

- A. Weak bonds
- B. Strong bonds
- C. Permanent bonds
- D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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10. Receptor molecules transmitting signals to brain separate

- A. After initiation of response
- B. Before initiation of response
- C. Before completion of response
- D. After completion of response.

Answer: B



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11. Hydrogen bonds amongst water molecules have bestowed the property of

A. Liquid with ability to flow

B. High viscosity, high specific heat and high heat of vaporisation

C. High boiling point and low freezing point

D. All the above

Answer: D





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12. Water remains liquid between

A. 4° to $90^{\circ} C$

B. $-4^{\circ} C$ to $100^{\circ} C$

C. $-10^{\circ} C$ to 110°

D. 60° to $160^{\circ} C$

Answer: A



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13. Life originated in

- A. Lithosphere
- B. Hydrosphere
- C. Atmosphere
- D. All the above

Answer: B



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14. Percentage of water in the body of a living being like human is

A. 10 – 20 %

B. 50 %

C. 70 – 80 %

D. 90 – 95 %

Answer: C



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15. In contact with water, phospholipids form

A. Rounded aggregates

B. Monolayer

C. Bilayer

D. All the above

Answer: C



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16. Water has

A. High surface tension and low thermal conductivity

B. Low surface tension and low thermal

C. High surface tension and high thermal conductivity

D. High surface tension and low thermal conductivity

Answer: C



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17. In living system water is involved as a chemical in

A. Photosynthesis and respiration

B. Synthesis of polymers

C. Hydrolysis of biochemicals

D. All the above

Answer: D



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18. Water is reagent in

A. Respiration

B. Photosynthesis

C. Nerve conduction

D. Glycogenesis

Answer: B



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19. Water is end product in

A. Glycogenolysis

B. Hydrostatic skeleton

C. Respiration

D. Carbon assimilation

Answer: C



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20. Assertion : DNA is associated with proteins.

Reason : DNA binds around histone proteins

that form a pool and the entire structure is called a nucleosome.

A. Lipids

B. Sugars

C. Zymogens

D. Water

Answer: D



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21. All cells use energy

A. Radiant energy

B. Chemical energy

C. Thermal energy

D. Mechanical energy

Answer: B



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22. Stored energy is

- A. Kinetic energy
- B. Activation energy
- C. Potential energy
- D. Free energy

Answer: C



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23. Wherever stored energy is present, the potential exists for

A. Work

B. Entropy

C. Exchange of materials with environment

D. All the above

Answer: A



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24. In biological system flow of energy occurs through

A. Loss of electrons

B. Gain of electrons

C. Both A and B

D. Photons

Answer: B



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25. Total energy present in a biological system is called

- A. Kinetic energy
- B. Activation energy
- C. Entropy
- D. Enthalpy

Answer: D



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26. To start, every biochemical reaction is

A. Exergonic

B. Endergonic

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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27. Activation energy is required for

- A. Bringing reactants together
- B. Destabilisation of bonds of reactants
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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28. Spontaneous reactions are

- A. Endergonic

B. Exergonic

C. Energy neutral

D. Exer-endergonic reactions

Answer: B



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29. Entropy is

A. Orderliness

B. Randomness

C. Catabolism

D. Anabolism

Answer: B



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30. Entropy develops due to

A. Dissipation of Energy

B. Collision of particles

C. Breakage of linkages

D. All the above

Answer: D



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31. Universe is

A. Closed system

B. Open system

C. Receiving constant supply of energy

D. Dissipating energy continuously

Answer: A



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32. Energy transfers or transformations are never 100 % efficient. This is due to

- A. Entropy
- B. Homeostasis
- C. Aggregation
- D. Adaptations

Answer: A



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33. Steady state is represented by

A. Getting raw materials

B. Intake of food and energy

C. Intake of material and energy,
elimination of wastes and dissipation of
energy

D. Removal of waste products and intake of raw materials

Answer: C



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34. An example of destructive metabolism (catabolism) is

A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Glycogenesis

D. Both B and C

Answer: B



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35. Anabolism is

A. Sum total of metabolic reactions

B. Destructive metabolism

C. Constructive metabolism

D. Glycogenolysis

Answer: C



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36. Photosynthesis is an example of

A. Anabolism

B. Breakdown reactions

C. Catabolism

D. Exergonic reactions

Answer: A



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37. A major regulatory mechanism for multistep reaction is

- A. Presence of inhibitors
- B. Availability of activators
- C. Feed-back mechanism
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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38. Regulatory sites present over the enzymes are called

- A. Active sites
- B. Catalytic groups
- C. Buttressing sites
- D. Allosteric sites

Answer: D



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39. Allosteric sites are of

- A. One type
- B. Two type
- C. Three type
- D. Four type

Answer: B



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40. Homeostasis is

A. Maintenance of dynamic constancy of
internal environment

B. Maintenance of static constancy of
internal environment

C. Maintaining favourable internal
environment despite changes in external
environment

D. Both A and C

Answer: D



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41. Homeostasis is maintained by

A. Transport system

B. Favourable changes in extracellular fluid

C. Hormonal signals

D. All the above

Answer: D



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42. Homeostasis is disturbed when

- A. It is cold outside
- B. It is hot outside
- C. We fall ill
- D. We perform strenuous exercise

Answer: C



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43. Thermostant and internal thermoreceptors are located in

A. Medulla oblongata

B. Hypothalamus

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Cerebrum

Answer: B



44. Thermostant present in the skin are

- A. Warm receptors below the epidermis
and cold receptors in dermis
- B. Warm receptors in epidermis and cold
receptors below the epidermis
- C. Cold receptors in epidermis and warm
receptors below epidermis

D. Cold receptors below the epidermis and
warm receptors in dermis

Answer: A



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45. Homeothermy in human is maintained
through

A. Negative feed-back loop

B. Thermoreceptors

C. Cold receptors in epidermis and warm receptors below epidermis

D. Warm receptors

Answer: A



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46. If the external temperature is low

A. Warm receptors are activated

B. Cold receptors are inhibited

C. Thermostat becomes operational

ordering vasoconstriction of peripheral
vessels and stimulation of skeletal
muscles

D. Thermostat becomes operational

ordering vasodilation of peripheral
vessels and activation of sweat glands

Answer: C



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47. Growth occurs due to synthesis of

A. Protoplasmic substance

B. Apoplasmic substances

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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48. Apoplastic growth is through the formation

A. cell walls and cell junctions

B. Matrix and fibres of connective tissue

C. Intake of water

D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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49. conversion of blastula into gastrula is

- A. Cleavage
- B. Morphogenesis
- C. Differentiation
- D. Reproduction

Answer: B



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50. Systematics is

A. Identification

B. Nomenclature

C. Relationships and classification

D. All the above

Answer: D



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51. Taxonomy is connected with

A. Connection of plants and animals

B. Classification of organisms

C. Identification, nomenclature and
classification of organisms

D. All the above

Answer: C



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52. Classification deals with

A. Identification of organisms

B. Arranging organisms into groups

C. Arranging organisms in herbaria and museums

D. Naming, identification and grouping of organisms.

Answer: B



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53. The term taxon was coined by

A. De Candolle

B. Theophrastus

C. Pliny

D. Linnaeus

Answer: A



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54. Taxonomy is important in agriculture because it helps in

A. Identification of plants pests

B. Identification of weeds

C. Identification of pathogens

D. All the above

Answer: D



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55. The term taxon was first used by

A. Meyer

B. Linnaeus

C. Lamarck

D. De Candolle

Answer: A



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56. A genus with a single species is

A. Monotypic

B. Typical

C. Atypical

D. Polytypic

Answer: A



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57. Number of obligate categories is

A. 9

B. 7

C. 5

D. 3

Answer: B



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58. Hierarchy of categories was introduced by

A. Linnaeus

B. De Candolle

C. Bauhin

D. John Ray

Answer: A



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59. Maize is a

- A. Category
- B. Taxonomic category
- C. Taxon
- D. Species

Answer: C



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60. Which is not a category ?

A. Ecotype

B. Species

C. Genus

D. Order

Answer: A



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61. Binomial nomenclature is

- A. Not applicable to cyanobacteria
- B. Not accepted by a number of countries
- C. Universal with one specific name of each organism
- D. Universal with two specific names to each organism

Answer: C



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62. Two organisms with different correlated morphological characters belong to

- A. One biological species
- B. One taxonomic species
- C. Two biological species
- D. Two taxonomic species

Answer: D



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63. ICBN is connected with

- A. correct nomenclature of animals
- B. Correct nomenclature of plants
- C. Correct nomenclature of biochemicals
- D. All the above

Answer: B



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64. ICZN was adopted in

A. 1960

B. 1970

C. 1964

D. 1974

Answer: C



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65. Species is

A. Group of individuals occurring in a geographical area

B. Population of one type

C. Population or populations of individuals with similar genotypic and phenotypic traits

D. Population or populations of interbreeding individuals

Answer: D



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66. Organisms are classified to

- A. Know their distribution
- B. Establish relationships
- C. Know their major traits
- D. Study evolution

Answer: B



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67. Holotype is a specimen

A. Nomenclatural type used by author

B. Nomenclatural type when the original is
missing

C. Nomenclatural type when the lectotype
is missing

D. Synonym of paratype

Answer: A



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68. Lectotype is

A. Duplicate of holotype

B. Specimen described alongwith holotype

C. specimen cited by author without
making one holotype

D. Specimen selected from original material
for nomenclatural type when there is no
holotype

Answer: D



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69. Isotype is a specimen

A. Duplicate of holotype

B. Described alongwith holotype

C. Nomenclatural type when the original is missing

D. Cited by author when there is no holotype

Answer: A



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70. Neotype is

A. Nomenclatural type from original material

B. Nomenclatural type when the original material is missing

C. One of the two or more specimens cited by author

D. New species discovered by a scientist

Answer: B



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71. Several genera resembling one another in their major anatomical and reproductive characters are placed together in

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Family

D. Order

Answer: C



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72. Name the taxonomist who wrote *Species Plantarum* and *Systema Naturae*

A. Bentham and Hooker

B. John Ray

C. Linnaeus

D. De Candolle

Answer: C



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73. The scientist who first gave the dynamic concept of species

A. Julian Huxley

B. Linnaeus

C. Lamarck

D. John Ray

Answer: C



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74. Typological concept of species was given by

A. Mendel

B. Aristotle and Plato

C. John Ray

D. Hutchinson

Answer: B



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75. ICVN is

A. International code of Veterinary

Nomenclature

B. International Code of Viral

Nomenclature

C. International Code of Vertebrata

Nomenclature

D. International Code of Verme

Nomenclature

Answer: B



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76. Common names are

A. Non-scientific

B. Scientific

C. Morphological

D. Universal with two specific names to
each organism

Answer: A



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77. Generic name should be written as

- A. First letter capital and double word
- B. First letter small and double word
- C. First letter capital and single word
- D. First letter small and single word

Answer: C



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78. The category of family is between

- A. Genus and species
- B. Order and genus
- C. Phylum and genus
- D. Kingdom and class

Answer: B



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79. The highest category in taxonomy is

A. Phylum

B. Class

C. Kingdom

D. Species

Answer: C



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80. The lowest category in taxonomic hierarchy is

A. Phylum

B. Subspecies

C. Species

D. Variety

Answer: C



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81. Related species which are reproductively isolated but morphologically similar are called

A. Allopatric

B. sympatric

C. Sibling

D. Morphospecies

Answer: C



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82. Species having many subspecies are

A. Monotypic/Microspecies

B. Allopatric

C. Sibling

D. Polytypic/Macrospecies

Answer: D



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83. Taxonomic category of 'Order' comes in between

- A. Class and family
- B. kingdom and class
- C. Family and genus
- D. Phylum and class

Answer: A



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84. ICBN was adopted in

A. 1951

B. 1971

C. 1961

D. 1981

Answer: C



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85. Correlated characters are those which occur

A. At random

B. In groups or units

C. In a particular portion of body

D. In certain groups of organisms

Answer: D



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86. A tautonym is

A. Non-latinised name

B. Same name for genus and species

C. common name used as scientific name

D. Unscientific explanation of a
phenomenon

Answer: B



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87. Type specimen of a new species has to be

A. Described in Latin

B. Published in recognised scientific journal

C. Kept in a recognised herbarium or
collection

D. All the above

Answer: D



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88. A taxonomic species distinguished on the basic of morphological characters is

A. Morphospecies

B. Bisopecies

C. Linneon

D. Neontological species.

Answer: C



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89. Neontological species is

- A. Species belonging to particular area
- B. Species of a particular time
- C. Living species
- D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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90. Species belonging to different time periods are

A. Allochronic species

B. Parapatric species

C. Synchronic species

D. Allopatric species

Answer: A



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91. Parapatric species are species found in

- A. Adjacent geographic ranges
- B. Two ends of a geographical range
- C. Same geographical area
- D. Overlapping geographic area

Answer: A



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92. The term corn is used in U.S.A. for

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Wheat, Oat and Rye

D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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93. Lady's Finger is actually

A. Okra

B. Smooth Guard

C. Ridge Guard

D. Cucumber

Answer: A



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94. Which is correct about common names

A. Easier to remember

B. Different in different languages

C. Universally recognised

D. All the above

Answer: B



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95. Principles and rules of classification are studied under

A. systematics

B. Natural classification

C. Nomenclature

D. Taxonomy

Answer: D



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96. All the species of a genus possess same

A. Ancestry

B. Karyotype

C. Anatomy

D. Genetics

Answer: A



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97. Biospecies is based on

- A. Cytological traits
- B. Reproductive isolation
- C. Genetic isolation
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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98. Trinomical nomenclature is used in case of

- A. Sympatric species
- B. Allochronic species
- C. Polytypic species
- D. Sibling species

Answer: C



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99. Linnaeus published his concept of binomial nomenclature first in

- A. Systema Naturae
- B. Species Plantarum
- C. Genera Plantarum
- D. Philosophia Botanica

Answer: D



100. Comm and generic names are similar in case of

A. Felis

B. Gorilla

C. Mangifera

D. Saccharum

Answer: B



101. Which one is a correct nomenclature ?

- A. *Felis domesticus*
- B. *Felis domestica*
- C. *mangifera indicus*
- D. *Tamarindus indica*

Answer: A



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102. A non-obligate component of hierarchy of categories used by Linnaeus was

A. Class

B. Genus

C. Family

D. Variety

Answer: D



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103. Taxon Tiger represents

A. species

B. Genus

C. Family

D. Class

Answer: A



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104. Taxon Eucalyptus denotes

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Class

D. Division

Answer: B



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105. Roundworms is a taxon that denotes

A. Genus

B. Family

C. Phylum

D. Class

Answer: C



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106. Which one has a real existence

A. Phylum

B. Class

C. Genus

D. Species

Answer: D



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107. Correlated characters are similar traits found in

- A. all members of a population
- B. All races of a species
- C. all species of a genus
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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108. A non-obligate category introduced between class and division is

A. Tribe

B. Subclass

C. Superclass

D. Taxon

Answer: C



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109. Keys are required for

A. Phylogenetic classification

B. Natural classification

C. Identification of organism

D. Both B and C

Answer: C



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110. Types of keys are

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: B



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111. Indented keys are also known as

- A. Yoked keys
- B. Yolkeed keys
- C. Bracketed keys
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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112. which one is a taxonomic aid

A. Manual

B. Monograph

C. Museum

D. All the above

Answer: D



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113. Zoological parks contain

- A. Stuffed animals
- B. animal skeletons
- C. Live animals
- D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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114. The standard size of herbarium sheet is

A. $29 \times 41\text{cm}$

B. $15 \times 30\text{cm}$

C. $21 \times 36\text{cm}$

D. $25 \times 38\text{cm}$

Answer: A



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115. Labels are pasted on the herbarium sheets over

- A. Right hand top
- B. Right hand bottom
- C. Left hand top
- D. Left hand bottom

Answer: B



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116. The common fungicide used in preventing growth of fungus on herbarium specimens is

A. Copper sulphate

B. Lime

C. Both A and B

D. Mercuric chloride

Answer: D



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117. NBRI is located in

A. Kolkata

B. Chennai

C. Lucknow

D. Darjeeling

Answer: C



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118. The largest botanical garden of India is

A. National Botanical Garden, Lucknow

B. Indian Botanical Garden, Shibpur

C. Lalbagh Gardens, Bangalore

D. Botanical Garden, Ootacomand

Answer: B



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119. The largest herbarium of the world is located in

- A. Royal Botanical Graden, Kew
- B. Central National Herbarium, sibpur
- C. Museum of Natural History, Paris
- D. Madras Herbarium, Coimbatore

Answer: A



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1. Basic unit or smallest taxon of classification is

A. Species

B. Kingdom

C. family

D. Variety

Answer: A



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2. Water protects organisms from thermal shock due its high

A. Thermal conductivity

B. Latent heat

C. Dielectric constant

D. All the above

Answer: B



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3. Homeostasis is

- A. Tendency of change with change in environment
- B. Tendency to resist change
- C. Disturbance in regulatory control
- D. Plants and animal extracts used in homeopathy

Answer: B



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4. Sweating is meant for

- A. Killing of skin bacteria
- B. Regulation of body temperature
- C. Removal of excess salt
- D. Removal of excess water

Answer: A



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5. Maintenance of internal favourable conditions, despite changes in external environment is

A. Enthalpy

B. Homeostasis

C. Entropy

D. Steady state

Answer: B



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6. Father of taxonomy is

A. De Candolle

B. Hooker

C. Linnaeus

D. Aristotle

Answer: C



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7. The term species was given by

A. John Ray

B. Linnaeus

C. Darwin

D. Aristotle

Answer: A



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8. sequence of taxonomic categories is

A. Class - Phylum - Tribe - Order - Family -
Genus - Species

B. Division - Class - Family - Tribe - Order -
Genus - Species

C. Division - Class - Order - Family - Tribe -
Genus - Species.

D. Phylum - Order - Class - Tribe - Family -
Genus - Species

Answer: C



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9. Carolus Linnaeus (Carl Linne) was from

A. Sweden

B. U.K.

C. Holland

D. France

Answer: A



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10. A group of interbreeding organisms is

A. Genus

B. Family

C. Order

D. Species

Answer: D



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11. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by

A. De Vries

B. Carolus Linnaeus

C. Huxley

D. John Ray

Answer: B



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12. Linnaeus evolved a system of nomenclature called

A. Mononomical

B. Vernacular

C. Binomial

D. Polynomial

Answer: C



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13. Two or more species occupying identical or overlapping areas are known as

A. Sympatric

B. Sibling

C. Subspecies

D. Allopatric

Answer: A



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14. First act in taxonomy is

A. Description

B. Identification

C. Naming

D. Classification

Answer: A



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15. A group of plants with similar traits of any rank is

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Order

D. Taxon

Answer: D



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16. A taxon is

A. A group of related families

B. A group of related species

C. A type of living organism

D. A taxonomic group of any ranking

Answer: D



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17. Branch connected with nomenclature, identification and classification is

A. Ecology

B. Taxonomy

C. Morphology

D. Physiology

Answer: B



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18. Systema naturae was written by

A. Lamarck

B. Cuvier

C. Aristotle

D. Linnaeus

Answer: D



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19. Linnaeus is credited with

A. Binomial nomenclature

B. Theory of biogenesis

C. Discovery of microscope

D. Discovery of blood circulation

Answer: A



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20. The term phylum was given by

A. Cuvier

B. Haeckel

C. Theophrastus

D. Linnaeus

Answer: C



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21. The suffix '-oideae' is used for

A. Tribe

B. family

C. Class

D. Subfamily

Answer: D



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22. International code of 'Biological Nomenclature' is applicable to

A. Viruses

B. Plants

C. Animals

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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23. Species is a group of organisms that

- A. Can interbreed
- B. Cannot interbreed
- C. Live together
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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24. Binomial nomenclature means

- A. One name given by two scientists
- B. One scientific name consisting of generic and specific epithet
- C. Two names, one latinised, other of a person
- D. Two names, one scientific, other local

Answer: B



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25. The third name in trinomial nomenclature is

A. Species

B. Subgenus

C. Subspecies

D. Ecotype

Answer: C



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26. In Botanical nomenclature of plants

A. Both genus and species are printed in italics

B. Genus and species may be of same name

C. Both in genus and species the first letter is capital

D. Genus is written after the species.

Answer: A



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27. Species is

- A. Specific unit of evolution
- B. Specific unit in the evolutionary history of a race
- C. Specific class of evolution
- D. Not related to evolution

Answer: A



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28. Binomial nomenclature consists of two words

A. Genus and species

B. Order and family

C. Family and genus

D. Species and variety

Answer: A



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29. mayr's biological concept of species is mainly based on

- A. Morphological traits
- B. Reproductive isolation
- C. Modes of reproduction
- D. Morphology and reproduction

Answer: B



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30. Two morphologically similar populations are intersterile. They belong to

- A. One species
- B. Two biospecies
- C. Two sibling species
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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31. Specimen used for original publication by the author is

A. Holotype

B. Isotype

C. Syntype

D. Lactotype

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

32. Two similar holotypes are called

A. Mesotypes

B. meotypes

C. Syntype

D. Isotypes

Answer: D



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33. A binomial nomenclature has words/parts

A. Five

B. Three

C. Two

D. One

Answer: C



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34. binomial system of nomenclature for plants is effective from

A. 5.8.1771

B. 1.5.1753

C. 1.8.1758

D. 6.7.1736

Answer: B



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35. A species was defined as a population of interbreeding individuals and reproductively isolated from other populations by

A. charless Darwin

B. J.B. Lamarck

C. Carolus Linnaeous

D. Ernst Mayr

Answer: D



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36. Species living in different geographical areas are

- A. Sibling species
- B. Morphospecies
- C. Sympatric species
- D. Allopatric species

Answer: D



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37. Which one is a taxon ?

A. Order

B. Family

C. Genus

D. All the above

Answer: D



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38. Characteristic which delimit a family are more general than those which delimit a

A. Cohort

B. Phylum

C. class

D. Genus

Answer: D



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39. If a botanist has to nomenclature a similar species. He will use

A. Syntype

B. Isotype

C. Neotype

D. Mesotype

Answer: B



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40. In which book has " binomial nomenclature" been used for the first time

A. Histoire Naturelle

B. Systema Naturae

C. Historia Naturalis

D. Historia Plantarum

Answer: B



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41. Who developed the "key" for identification of animals

A. John Ray

B. Goethe

C. Cuvier

D. Theophrastus

Answer: A



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42. first great taxonomist was

A. Linnaeus

B. Hooker

C. Aristotle

D. Engler

Answer: A



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43. Which one of the following has least similar characters ?

A. Family

B. class

C. Genus

D. Species

Answer: B



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44. The term 'taxon' is used for

- A. Species
- B. Unit of classification
- C. Highest rank in classification
- D. Group of closely related organisms

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

45. Individuals of one population can interbreed with individuals of another population if they belong to same

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Family

D. Order

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

46. Assertion: To give scientific name to plant, there is ICBN.

Reason: It uses articles, photographs and recommendations to name a plant.

A. both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: A



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47. the total content of a system is

- A. Free energy
- B. Enthalpy
- C. Entropy
- D. Kinetic energy

Answer: B



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48. Which is correct about energy changes in living cells ?

A. First energy transfer, then energy transformation

B. First energy transformation, then energy transfer

C. Both occur discontinuously

D. Both occur continuously

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

49. which of the following is less general in characters as compared to genus

A. Species

B. Family

C. Class

D. Division

Answer: A



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50. What is correct

A. APIS INDICA

B. trypanosoma gambiense

C. Ficus Bengalensis

D. Mangifera indica

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

51. which cover the largest number of organisms

A. Genus

B. Family

C. Phylum

D. Class

Answer: C



52. Find out the correct sequence in ascending order of hierarchy

- A. Phylum, Class, Family, Species, Order
- B. Species, Genus, Family, Order, Class
- C. Species, Genus, Phylu, Class
- D. Class, Family, Species, Genus, Order

Answer: B



53. which of the following is not taxon but a category

A. Division

B. Angiosperms

C. Polypetalae

D. Hibiscus

Answer: A



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54. Descending arrangements of categories is called

A. Classification

B. Taxonomy

C. Hierarchy

D. Key

Answer: C



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55. Holotype is

- A. Specimen used by author as nomenclature type
- B. Specimen referred alongwith original description
- C. Duplicate of nomenclature type
- D. Specimen selected from original when nomenclature type is missing

Answer: A



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56. Keystone species are

- A. Species belonging to same peroid
- B. Species that determine structure of biotic community
- C. Species reproducing sexually
- D. Species recorded only in the fossil state

Answer: B



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57. Institution which encourages publication of local flora is

A. NBRI

B. FRI

C. BSI

D. IARI

Answer: C



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58. Nicotiana is

A. Variety

B. Subspecies

C. Species

D. Genus

Answer: D



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59. Which one is odd/not a category ?

A. Species

B. Class

C. Phylum

D. Glumaceae Malvaceae

Answer: D



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60. The correct hierarchical order is

A. Kingdom, genus, class, phylum and
division

B. Phylum, kingdom, genus, species and
class

C. Kingdom, phylum, class, genus and
species

D. Phylum, division, family, genus and class

Answer: C



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61. In hierarchical classification class is interpolated between

- A. Family and genus
- B. Phylum and order
- C. Order and Family
- D. Kingdom and phylum

Answer: B



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62. Binomial nomenclature is

- A. Two words in name of a species
- B. Two names local and species
- C. Two names of a species
- D. Two phases, asexual and sexual, in the life cycle of a species.

Answer: A



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63. A true species consists of a population which is

- A. sharing the same niche
- B. Interbreeding
- C. Feeding over the same food
- D. Reproductivity isolated

Answer: D



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64. Which one is incorrect

- A. New individuals replace the dead ones
- B. Homeostasis produces a self regulated
stead state
- C. Most homeostatic mechanism operate
through feed-back system
- D. Cell obtains instructions for division
from a hereditary protein.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

65. Assertion. Living system are closed systems.

Reason. Energy of living organisms cannot be lost or gained from environment

A. both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reson is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: D



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66. Assertion. Death is regarded as the most regulatory process on earth.

Reason. It avoids over-crowding caused by continuous reproduction

A. both are true with reason being correct
explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct
explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: A



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67. Assertion: Systematics is the branch of biology that deals with classification of living organisms.

Reason: The aim of classification is to group the organisms.

A. both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B



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68. *Nicotiana sylvestris* flowers only during long days and *N.tobacum* flower only during long days in the laboratory under different photoperiods , they can be induced to flower at the same time and can be cross fertilized to flower at the same time and can be cross fertilized to

produce self - fertile offspring .What is the best reason for considering *N. sylvestris* and *N. glauca* to be separate species

- A. They cannot interbreed in nature
- B. They are reproductively distinct
- C. They are physiologically distant
- D. they are morphologically distinct.

Answer: A



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69. Species are considered as

A. Real basic units of classification

B. Lowest units of classification

C. Artificial concept of human mind which
cannot be defined in absolute terms

D. Real units of classification devised by
taxonomists

Answer: A



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70. What is true about the species which have become extinct.

- A. About 99% of all that lived on earth
- B. About 75 % of all that lived on earth
- C. About 25% of all that lived on earth
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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71. Place of keeping and studying dry plants is

A. Arboretum

B. Museum

C. Vasculum

D. Herbarium

Answer: D



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72. Each unit of a category of classification can be called

A. Order

B. Cohort

C. Taxon

D. Tropic level

Answer: C



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73. Scientific name of plant family ends in

- A. — ales
- B. — ata
- C. — sida
- D. — eae/aceae

Answer: D



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74. ICBN is

A. International code of Biological Naming

B. International code of Botanical
Nomenclature

C. International class of Biological
Nomenclature

D. International Classification of Biological
Nomenclature

Answer: B



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75. Thanatology is the science that deals with

- A. Death in all its aspects
- B. Solving paternity of child
- C. Identification of living
- D. Detection of lie

Answer: A



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76. Living steady state has a self regulatory mechanism called

- A. Homeothermy
- B. Feedback mechanism
- C. Homozygosity
- D. Homeostasis

Answer: D



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77. Energy flow and energy transformation of a living system follow

- A. Law of limiting factors
- B. Law of thermodynamics
- C. Liebig's law of minimum
- D. Biogenetic law.

Answer: B



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78. Hierarchy of categories of Carolus Linnaeus had categories except

A. Genus and species

B. Order and class

C. Kingdom and class

D. Phylum and family

Answer: D



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79. Which is correct hierarchieal order ?

A. Division - order - family - class

B. Family - class - order - division

C. Family - order - class - division

D. Order - class - family - division.

Answer: C



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80. Which is correct depiction of ICN ?

A. Homo Sapiens

B. Homo sapiens

C. homo sapiens

D. homo Sapiens

Answer: B



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81. Assertion (A): Scientific name *Malus malus* is illegitimate

Reason (R): It is tautonym. Find out the correct answer.

A. Both (A) and (R) are correct with (R)

being correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not

correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: A



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82. Statemet (S): Species are groups of potentially interbreeding natural populations that are isolated from other such groups

Reason (R): Reproductive isolation brings about distinctive morphological characters

A. Both (S) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explation of (S)

B. Only (S) is true, (R) is false

C. Both (S) and (R) are wrong

D. Both (S) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (S)

Answer: D



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83. BNHS is abbreviation of

A. Banaras Natural History Society

B. Bombay Natural History Society

C. Botanical North Himalayan Survey

Answer: B



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84. Alphonso and Neelum are

A. Varieties of Mangoes

B. Varieties of Apples

C. Breeds of Cow

D. Races of Man

Answer: A



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85. An important function of botanical garden is

A. Proving beautify area for recreation

B. One can observe tropical plants over there

C. They allow ex-situ conservation of germ
plasm

D. They provide natural habitat to wildlife

Answer: C



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86. Father of taxonomy is

A. Bentham and Hooker

B. Hutchinson

C. Linnaeus

D. whittaker

Answer: C



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87. During cold, hairs are raised to near vertical position by

A. Hair follicles

B. Arrestor pili

C. Capillary plexus

D. Sebaceous glands

Answer: B



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88. What are the various energy transformations that occur when you are riding a bicycle ?

A. Entropy

B. Homeostasis

C. Catabolism

D. Anabolism

Answer: A



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89. Metabolism is

A. Release of energy

B. Gain of energy

C. Release or gain of energy

D. Catabolism of a reaction

Answer: C



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90. Identify from the following the only taxonomic category that has a real existence.

A. Phylum

B. Kingdom

C. Genus

D. Species

Answer: D



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91. Which of the following taxonomic ranks contain organism most similar to one another?

A. Genus

B. Species

C. Family

D. Class

Answer: B



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92. Which nomenclature system is employed for naming plants

A. Vernacular

B. Binomial

C. Mononomial

D. Polynomial

Answer: B



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93. National Boltanical Research Institute

(NBRI) is located at:

A. Munbai

B. Kolkata

C. Lucknow

D. Chennai

Answer: C



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94. Two plants belongs to same species if they

A. Have more than 90% similar genes

- B. Look similar and possess identical secondary metabolites
- C. Have similar number of chromosomes
- D. Can reproduce freely with each other and form seeds.

Answer: D



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95. Which is different in different groups ?

A. Species

B. Taxon

C. Plankton

D. Family

Answer: B



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96. Tenth edition of *Systema Naturae* was published in

A. 1758

B. 1764

C. 1765

D. 1858

Answer: A



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97. A living organism is unexceptionally differentiated from a non-living structure on the basis of

A. Reproduction

B. Growth and movement

C. Responsiveness to touch

D. Interaction with environment and
progressive evolution

Answer: D



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98. Which of the following is an example of negative feedback loop in humans

A. Salivation of mouth at the sight of delicious food

B. Constriction of skin blood vessels and contraction of skeletal muscles in cold

C. Secretion of tears on dust particles falling in eyes.

D. Secretion of sweat glands and

constriction of skin blood vessels when

it is too hot

Answer: B



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99. Match the columns

I

II

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Carp | a 102 years |
| 2. Cobra | b 47 years |
| 3. Turtle | c 152 years |
| 4. Giant Tortoise | d. 28 years |
| 5. Swan | e. 123 years |

A. 1-b, 2-d, 3-e, 4-c, 5-a

B. 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-e, 5-b

C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-e, 5-a

D. 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a

Answer: A



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100. Which one is correctly matched ?

- A. Tears - Excretion of salts
- B. Sweat - Thermoregulation
- C. Saliva - Testing food
- D. Statolith - Sexual attraction.

Answer: B



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101. Animals with built-in thermostat are

- A. Biothermic
- B. Oligothermic
- C. Poikilothermic
- D. Homeothermic

Answer: D



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102. Select correct answers and mark the code

(A) 1, 2, 3 correct (B) 1 and 2 correct

(C) 2 and 4 correct (D) 1 and 3 correct

Cells regulate their activity through 1. Flow of energy 2. Flow of materials 3. Flow of information 4. Flow of smoke

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A



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103. Which one is positive feed back mechanism ?

A. Sexual stimulation

B. Allosteric inhibition

C. Blood pressure

D. Perspiration

Answer: A



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104. The amount of usable energy that is available for doing work in a system is

- A. Enthalpy
- B. Free energy
- C. Activation energy
- D. Spontaneous energy

Answer: A



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105. A homonym is

- A. Two or more names for the same taxon
- B. Species name repeats the generic name
- C. Identical name of two different taxa
- D. Name given to a taxon in local language

Answer: C



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106. *Oryza sativa* is the binomial name of the rice plant, the *sativa* stands for

- A. Name of species
- B. Specific nomenclature
- C. Specific epithet
- D. Specific name

Answer: C



107. An organism is in the same class but not in the same family. It may belong to same

A. Genus

B. Species

C. Variety

D. Order

Answer: D



108. The number of species classified in 'Species Plantarum' is

A. 3800

B. 4000

C. 5900

D. 6000

Answer: D



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109. Largest herbarium in India is at

- A. National Botanical Garden, Lucknow
- B. Lloyed Botanical Garden, Darjeeling
- C. Forest Research Institute, Dehradum
- D. Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur

Answer: D



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110. The Famous botanical garden of Kew is located in

A. India

B. England

C. Germany

D. France

Answer: B



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111. Related genera belong to the same

A. Variety

B. Family

C. Species

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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112. taxonomic hiearachy refers to

A. Stepwise arrangement of all categories
for classification of plants and animals

B. A group of senior taxonomists who
decided the nomenclature of plants and
animal

C. A list of botanists or zoologists who
have worked on taxonomy of a species
or group

D. Classification of species based on fossil
record

Answer: A



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113. What is true about assertion a and reason r?

Assertion a. The 'biological species' concept helps us to ask how species are formed.

Reason r. The concept of biological species focusses our attention on the question of how reproductive isolation comes about

A. Both a and r are correct but r does not explain a.

B. Both a and r are correct and r is true explanation of a

C. both a and r are not true

D. Only a is true, r is not correct

Answer: D



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114. Which is not applicable to biological species concept ?

A. Hybridisation

B. Reproductive isolation

C. Natural selection

D. Gene pool

Answer: A



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115. Which taxonomic aid gives comprehensive account of complete complied information of a genus or family at a complete complied information of a genus or family at a particular time ?

A. Taxonomic key

B. Herbarium

C. Monograph

D. Flora

Answer: C





116. Which of the following combinations is correct for wheat

- A. Genus *Triticum*, Family Poaceae, order Poales, class Dicotyledonae
- B. Genus *Triticum*, family Poaceae, order Sapindales, class Monocotyledonae
- C. Genus *Triticum*, family Poaceae, order Poales, class Monocotyledonae

D. Genus *Triticum*, family *Anacardiaceae*,
order *Poales*, class *Monocotyledonae*

Answer: C



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117. A group of related genera, with still less number of similarities as compared to the genus and species constitutes

A. Division

B. Family

C. Order

D. Class

Answer: B



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118. Population are said to be sympatric when

A. Two populations live together and freely

interbreed to produce sterile offspring

B. Two populations are physically isolated by natural barriers

C. Two populations are isolated but occasionally come together to interbreed

D. Two populations share the same environment but cannot interbreed

Answer: D



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119. Botanical names of plants are treated as in Latin because

A. Rules of nomenclature were framed by Italian botanists and they were speaking Latin

B. It is very difficult to pronounce Latin names and they convey multiple meanings

C. Latin was the natural language of many European countries

D. Latin was a dead language, its words would convey precise meaning. It was the mother of all European languages and all the early botanical literature was in Latin

Answer: D



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120. The Indian Botanical Garden is located at

A. Dehradum

B. Lucknow

C. Kolkata

D. Chennai

Answer: C



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121. Which of the following is the hierarchical sequence

- A. Phylum, class, order, family
- B. Phylum, division, family, class
- C. Genus, species, order, family
- D. Division, order, class, genus

Answer: A



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122. Which of the following statement regarding universal rules of nomenclature is wrong

- A. Both the words in a biological name when handwritten are separately underlined
- B. The first word in a biological name represents the genus
- C. The first word denoting the genus starts with a capital letter
- D. Biological names are generally Greek and written in italics

Answer: D



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123. Match the columns and choose the correct combinations from the options given

<i>a</i> Wheat	1 Primata
<i>b</i> Mango	2 Diptera
<i>c</i> House fly	3 Sapindales
<i>d</i> Man	4 Poales

A. $a - 1, b - 2, c - 4, d - 3$

B. $a - 4, b - 3, c - 2, d - 1$

C. $a - 2, b - 4, c - 1, d - 3$

D. $a - 3, b - 4, c - 2, d - 1$

Answer: B



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124. Which is the correct sequence of taxonomic categories?

A. Species → genus → order →
phylum

B. Species → order → phylum →
kingdom

C. Genus → species → order →

kingdom

D. None of the above

Answer: D



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125. Pesticide used in perpartion of herbarium
is

A. 2, 4-D

B. NAA

C. Mercuric chloride

D. Carbon disulphide

Answer: C



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126. The generic name of mango is

A. *Mangifera indica*

B. *Indica*

C. Mangifera

D. Indica Mangifera

Answer: C



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127. Scientific study of diversity of organisms and their evolutionary relationships is called

A. systematics

B. Anatomy

C. Morphology

D. Taxonomy

Answer: A



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128. Which is not a correct hierarchical order

A. Class, order, family

B. Family, order, class

C. Phylum, order, family

D. Class, family, genus

Answer: B



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129. Match and find the correct options

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| <i>a</i> | Plantae | <i>p</i> | Archaeobacteria |
| <i>b</i> | Fungi | <i>q</i> | Euglenoids |
| <i>c</i> | Protista | <i>r</i> | Phycomycetes |
| <i>d</i> | Monera | <i>s</i> | Algae |

A. $a - s, b - r, c - q, d - p$

B. $a - p, b - q, c - r, d - s$

C. $a - r, b - s, c - q, d - p$

D. $a - s, b - q, c - r, d - p$

Answer: A



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130. select the incorrect statements

(A) lower the taxon, more are the characteristics that the members within the taxon share

B Order is the assemblage of genera which

exhibit a few similar characters

C Cat and dog are included in the same family

felidae

D Binomial nomenclature was introduced by

Carolus Linnaeus

A. b and c

B. c and d

C. a, b and c

D. b, c and d

Answer: A



131. A group of related genera which resemble each other in floral characteristics represent

A. Order

B. Taxa

C. Family

D. Species

Answer: C



132. Which is matched correctly

- A. Human - Primata - the family
- B. Housefly - Musca - an order
- C. Tiger - tigris - the species
- D. Cuttle Fish - Mollusca - a class

Answer: C



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133. Which one of the following aspect is an exclusive characteristic of living things

- A. Isolated metabolic reactions occur in vitro
- B. Increase in mass from inside body
- C. Perception of events happening in the environment and their memory
- D. Increase in mass by accumulation of material both on surface as well as internally

Answer: C



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134. The defining features of living beings is

- A. They digest their food
- B. They can regenerate
- C. They reproduce
- D. They respond to external stimuli

Answer: D



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135. Animals are classified into hierarchical group, in which one of the following the largest number of species is found

A. Genus

B. Order

C. Family

D. Cohort

Answer: D



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136. Identify the anabolic process from the following

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Glycolysis
- C. Hydrolysis of starch
- D. Respiration

Answer: A



137. Specific epithet is

- A. First word in the scientific name of a species
- B. Second word in the scientific name of a species
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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138. Which of the following has correct specific epithet

A. *Indica mangifera*

B. *Leo Panthera*

C. *Canis familiaris*

D. *Ascris*

Answer: C



139. In fish *Catla catla*, the specific name is identical with the generic name. It is an example of

- A. Autonym
- B. Tautonym
- C. Synonym
- D. Homonym

Answer: B





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140. In nature, the biologically cohesive unit among the taxa is

A. Genus

B. Order

C. Phylum

D. Species

Answer: D



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141. Which one of the following is a taxonomical aid for identification of plants and animals based on similarities and dissimilarities

A. Flora

B. Keys

C. Manuals

D. Catalogues

Answer: B



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142. Which is correct data of publication of "Species Plantarum" authored by Carolus Linnaeus

- A. 1 st May, 1753
- B. 1st January 1935
- C. 1st January, 1856
- D. 1st May, 1856

Answer: A



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143. Point out the correct method of showing scientific name of Coconut Palm

A. Cocos Nucifera

B. cocos Nucifera

C. cocos nucifera

D. Cocos nucifera

Answer: D



144. Read the statements and indentify the incorrect one

- A. Scientific names are often descriptive
- B. Scientific names idicate relationship
- C. Scientific names favour multiple naming

Scientific naming

- D. Scientific names are used all over the world

Answer: C



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145. Assertion: Complexity of classification increases from kingdom to species

Reason. Common characters increase from kingdom to species

A. both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct
explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B



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146. The term "biosystematics" was coined by

A. Bentham and Hooker

B. Linnaeus

C. Engler and Prantl

D. Camp and Gilly

Answer: D



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147. *Corvus splendens insolene* is subspecies of crow found in

A. India

B. Sri Lanka

C. Myanmar

D. Pakistan

Answer: C



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148. Which of the following is correctly matched with no exception in regard to plant classification

A. Family - Poaceae-ae

B. Division - Pteridophyta - phyta

C. Class - Bryopsida - sida

D. Genus - Solanum - um

Answer: A



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149. the common characteristics between tomato and potato will be maximum at the level of their

A. Order

B. Division

C. Genus

D. Family

Answer: C



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150. Which is not correct

A. Key is a taxonomic aid for identification of specimens

B. Herbarium houses dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens

C. Botanical gardens have collection of living plants for reference

D. A museum has collection of photographs of plants and animals

Answer: D



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151. nigrum is one species of genus

A. Mangifera

B. Solanum

C. Triticum

D. Pisum

Answer: B



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152. Consider the following statements

(i) Genus comprises a group of related species
(ii) Taxon represents a taxonomic group of individual organisms (iii) Family comprises a group of related genera (iv) Taxonomic category class includes related order. of the above statements

A. (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

B. (ii) and (iv) are correct

C. (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Answer: C



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153. Match the columns and find the correct option

I

II

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>a</i> Man | 1 Poaceae |
| <i>b</i> Datura | 2 Anacardiaceae |
| <i>c</i> Mango | 3 Solanaceae |
| <i>d</i> Wheat | 4 Hominidae |

A. $a - 4, b - 3, c - 2, d - 1$

B. $a - 4, b - 3, c - 1, d - 2$

C. $a - 1, b - 2, c - 3, d - 4$

D. $a - 1, b - 3, c - 2, d - 4$

Answer: A



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154. Which taxonomic category of housefly is wrongly matched

A. Genus - Musca

B. Family - Muscidae

C. Order - Primata

D. Class - Insecta

Answer: C



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155. Taxon is a unit of

A. Species

B. Order

C. Genus

D. Taxonomy

Answer: A



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156. Choose the wrong statement about subspecies

A. They do not interbreed with individuals of other subspecies

B. They are new species in the making

C. Geographically isolated populations of a species

D. They show minor variations from parent population

Answer: A



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157. Which of the following statement (s) about taxonomic aids is/are true

I. Keys are used to identify plants and animals

based on similarities and dissimilarities.

II. Flora contains the account of habitat and distribution of plants in a given area.

III. Flora provides an index to the plant species found in a particular area.

IV. Monographs provide information for identification of species found in an area

A. I and II only

B. I, II and III only

C. I and IV only

D. I only

Answer: B



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158. Which one shows hierarchical arrangement of taxonomic categories of plants in descending order

A. Kingdom ← Division ← Class ←

Order ← Family ← Species ←

Genus

B. Kingdom \leftarrow Division \leftarrow Order \leftarrow

Class \leftarrow Family \leftarrow Genus \leftarrow Species

C. Kingdom \rightarrow Division \rightarrow Order \rightarrow

Class \rightarrow Family \rightarrow Genus \rightarrow Species

D. Kingdom \rightarrow Division \rightarrow Class \rightarrow

Order \rightarrow Family \rightarrow Genus \rightarrow

Species

Answer: D



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159. Select the correct statement

A. Biological names are generally in Greek and written in italics

B. Family comprises a group of related species which has more characters in common

C. *Triticum aestivum* comes under the order sapindales

D. Families like convolvulaceae and solanaceae are included in the order polymoniales mainly based on floral characters.

Answer: D



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160. Select the correct hierarch for Homo erectus

A. erectus → Homo → primata →
chordata → animalia

B. Homo → erectus → primata →
chordata → animalia

C. Homo → erectus → primata →
animalia → chordata

D. erectus → Homo → animalia →
primata → chordata

Answer: A



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161. Which of the four names is correctly written as per rules of binomial nomenclature

A. Solanum Melongena

B. Salanum melongena

C. Solanum Melongena

D. Salanum melongena

Answer: B



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162. Which of the following is correctly matched with its particular taxonomic category

A. *Triticum aestivum* - Species

B. Fishes - Pisces - Phylum

C. Man - Primate - Family

D. Mango - Sapindales - Class

Answer: A



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163. Who gave the nomenclature according to which humans are called Homo Sapines

A. Darwin

B. Mendel

C. Aristotle

D. Linnaeus

Answer: D



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164. Which is the highest in the hierarchy of taxonomic categories

A. Genus

B. Family

C. Order

D. Class

Answer: D



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165. Which is the order of Tulsi

A. Laminaceae

B. Lamiales

C. Polaes

D. Sapindales

Answer: B



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166. Plant preservation centre in which the collected plants are preserved as dry specimens, according to any recognised system of classification is called

A. Flora

B. Herbarium

C. Museum

D. Botanical garden

Answer: B



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167. The system of giving one name to the individual is

- A. Quasibinomial system
- B. Semibinomial system
- C. Mononomial system
- D. Uninomial system

Answer: D



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168. The taxonomic unit 'Phylum' in the classification of animals is equivalent to which hierarchial level in classification of plants ?

A. Class

B. Order

C. Division

D. Family

Answer: C



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169. For dog, Canis refers to its

A. Genus

B. Family

C. Order

D. Class

Answer: A



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170. In a taxonomic hierarchy, the number of common characters will increase as we go from

- A. Species to kingdom
- B. Kingdom to species
- C. Order to class
- D. Genus from species

Answer: B



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171. Identify the family belonging to order sapindales

A. Solanaceae

B. Convolvulaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Anacardiaceae

Answer: D



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172. Identify the correct sequence of taxonomic hierarchical arrangement in ascending order of the following

A. spermatophyta, Sapindales,

Dicotyledons, Anacardiaceae Mangifera

B. Mangifera, Dicotyledons, Anacardiaceae,
spermatophyta, Sapindales

C. Mangifera, Anacardiaceae, Sapindales,
Dicotyledons, Spermatophyta

D. Dicotyledons, Anacardiaceae, Sapindales,
Spermatophyta, Mangifera.

Answer: C



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173. Nomenclature is governed by certain universal rules. Which one of the following is contrary to the rules of nomenclature

A. When written by hand, the names are to be underlined

B. Biological names can be written in any language

C. The first word in a biological name represents the genus name and the second is a specific epithet

D. The names are written in Latin and are italicised

Answer: D



174. Match column *I* with column *II* for housefly classification and select the correct option using the codes given below

Column I		Column II
A. Family	(i)	Diptera
B. Order	(ii)	Arthropoda
C. Class	(iii)	Muscidae
D. Phylum	(iv)	Insecta

A. $a - iv, b - ii, c - I, d - iii$

B. $a - iii, b - I, c - iv, d - ii$

C. $a - iii, b - ii, c - iv, d - i$

D. $a - iv, b - iii, c - ii, d - i$

Answer: B



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175. The label of a herbarium sheet does not carry information on

A. Height of the plant

B. Data of collection

C. Name of collectro

D. Local names

Answer: A



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176. study the four statements (A-D) given below and select the two correct ones out of them

(A) Definition of biological species was given by Ernst mayr

(B) photoperiod does not affect reproduction

in plants

© Binomial nomenclature system was given by Ernst Whittaker

(D) In unicellular organisms, reproduction is synonymous with growth

The two correct statements are

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. c and d

D. a and d

Answer: D



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177. Which of the following is correct scientific name of wheat, derived by binomial nomenclature

A. *Triticum Vulgare*

B. *Triticum aestivum*

C. *Oryza sativa*

D. *Zea mays*

Answer: B



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178. Assertion: Consciousness is considered as defining property of living organism

Reason : All organisms from prokaryotes to most complex eukaryotes can sense and respond to environmental stimuli

A. both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct
explanation

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: A



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Check Your Grasp

1. Constant input of energy is required because of

A. Entropy

B. Homeostasis

C. Anabolism

D. Metabolism

Answer: A



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2. Synthesis of glucose from carbon dioxide is an example of

- A. Catabolism
- B. Constructive metabolism
- C. Destructive metabolism
- D. Both A and C

Answer: A



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3. Free energy is the one

A. Present free in the body roaming here
and there

B. Energy got from outside without any
effort or cost

C. Energy available for doing work

D. All the above

Answer: c



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4. Clinical death involves

- A. Stoppage of heart beat
- B. Dilation of pupil
- C. Absence of light reaction on pupil
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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5. Formation of glycogen from glucose is an example of

A. Catabolism

B. Polymerisation

C. Dehydration synthesis

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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6. When the holotype is not mentioned in the original material, which is used as type specimen

A. Paratype

B. Lectotype

C. Neotype

D. Syntype

Answer: A



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7. The term taxon was introduced by

A. Meyer

B. Cuvier

C. Lamarck

D. Turril

Answer: A



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8. The concept of biospecies was given by

A. Meyer

B. Mayr

C. Linnaeus

D. Lamarck

Answer: B



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9. Biospecies which are difficult to separate on the basis of morphological traits are

A. Linneons

B. Allopatric Species

C. Sibling species

D. Neontological Species.

Answer: A



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10. *Hoboscus rosa-sinensis* is a

A. Variety

B. Subspecies

C. Species with a compound

D. Supra species

Answer: A



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11. Which one is a fertile hybrid ?

A. Mule

B. Hinny

C. Both A and B

D. Liger.

Answer: A



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12. Osmotroph is

A. Phagotroph

B. Chemoautotroph

C. Saprotroph

D. Autoroph

Answer: A



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