



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PRADEEP BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

THE LIVING WORLD

Ncert Exercises With Answers

1. Why are living organisms classified?



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2. Why are the classification systems changing every now and then?



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3. What different criteria would you choose to classify people that you meet often?



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4. What do we learn from identification of individuals and populations?



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5. Given below is the scientific name of Mango. Identify the correctly written name.

Mangifera Indica

Mangifera indica



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6. Define a taxon. Give some examples of taxa at different hierarchical levels.



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7. Can you identify the correct sequence of taxonomical categories?

(a) Species → Order → Phylum → Kingdom

(b) Genus → Species → Order → Kingdom

(c) Species → Genus → Order → Phylum



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8. Try to collect all the currently accepted meanings for the word 'species'. Discuss with your teacher the meaning of species in case of higher plants and animals on one hand and bacteria on the other hand.



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9. Define and understand the following terms:

(i) Phylum (ii) Class (iii) Family (iv) Order (v)

Genus



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10. How is a key helpful in the identification and classification of an organism?



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11. Illustrate the taxonomical hierarchy with suitable examples of a plant and an animal.



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Additional Question Very Short Answer Questions

1. Define systematics.



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2. What is taxonomy ?



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3. Name the 3 main systems of classification.



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4. Who proposed binomial nomenclature ?



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5. What is a type specimen?



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6. Which system of classification is based on the evolutionary and genetic relationships of organisms ?



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7. Give the number and names of obligatory taxonomic categories.



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8. Define a taxon.



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9. What does ICZN stand for?



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10. Why the scientific names are derived from latin or are latinized ?



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11. Is the interspecific breeding possible ? Does it yield sterile or fertile progeny ?



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12. What is a polytypic genus ? Cite one example.



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13. What was Linnaeus's unlatinised name ?



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14. How many zoological parks occur in India ?



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15. Name the four main categories of zoos.



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16. Where was the first zoological museum started ?



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17. Does a zoological museum display animate or inanimate objects?



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Additional Questions Short Answer Questions

1. Name the 3 fields of systematics.



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2. Give the approximate number of living animal and plant species.



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3. How is man responsible for the extinction of animals and plants ?



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4. What is meant by identification of a species ?



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5. Cite 2 cases of sterile and 2 cases of fertile interspecific hybrids.



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6. What is speciation ?-



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7. Who is regarded the father of taxonomy and why ?



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8. What is molecular homology ? Cite one example



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9. Name the 3 international codes of biological nomenclature.



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10. What are correlated characters ?



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11. Why is the criterion of interbreeding not practicable for all species ?





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12. Why do the species included in a genus resemble in many features ?



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13. What is meant by revision of a group ?



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14. Mention three aims of a zoological park.



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15. Mark the odd ones in the series.



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16. Name the major categories used in taxonomy and arrange them in an hierarchical manner.



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17. Write down a suitable definition of a species.



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18. Explain the terms systematics and hierarchical classification.



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19. Which of the following cover the greater number of organisms .

(a) Phylum or genus (b) Family or phylum (c) Family or order (d) Class or phylum



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20. The common name of rice is simpler than its technical *Oryza sativa*. What then is the advantage of a technical name ?



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21. Which of the following have more characters in common :

(a) Phylum or family , (b) Species or genus , (c)
Class or order



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22. Give Mayr's definition of a species.



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23. Give the classification of man, mentioning at least one feature of each group (category).



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24. Explain the terms-ancestral characters, derived characters, conservative characters analogy and law of priority.



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25. Give a brief history of zoological parks or museums.



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26. Match the items given in column I with appropriate items (one or more) of column II

Column I

- (i) Taxon
- (ii) Kingdom
- (iii) Category
- (iv) Pliny the Elder
- (v) Carolus Linnaeus

Column II

- (a) Artificial classification
- (b) Class
- (c) birds
- (d) —bionta
- (e) fishes
- (f) *Historia Naturalis*
- (g) Binomial nomenclature



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27. Differentiate between the following :

(i) Botanical garden and herbarium (ii)

Zoological garden and zoological museum.



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28. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) has provided a code for classification of plants. Give hierarchy of units of classification, botanists follow while

classifying plants and mention different 'suffixes' used for the units.



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29. A plant may have different names in different regions or the country of world. How do botanists solve this problem?



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30. What is meant by living? Give any four defining features of life forms.



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31. How do you prepare your own herbarium sheets? What are the different tools you carry with you while collecting plants for the preparation of a herbarium? What information should a preserved plant material on the

herbarium sheet provide for taxonomical studies?



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Additional Questions Long Answer Questions

1. Give an account of the development of systematics.



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2. Discuss the utility of systematics.



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3. Why have the animals been given difficult scientific names when they already had the easier common names?



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4. Explain the binomial system of nomenclature.



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5. List the rules of scientific names.



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6. Give the advantages of scientific names.



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7. What is the advantages of hierarchy of categories? Who proposed this system ?



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8. Give the taxonomic position of man, horse and mango plant.



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9. Distinguish between : (a) Systematics and taxonomy (b) Species and taxon



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10. Develop a taxonomic key for the following :
Cat, dog, cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, parrot, hen,
duck.



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11. Describe the hierarchical system of classification currently being followed.



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12. Give a complete classification of cockroach and mango plant.



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13. What is the role of keys in taxonomy ?

Illustrate with example.



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14. How do the biologists arrive at the universally acceptable names of plants and animals ? Discuss.



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15. Binomial nomenclature is the most acceptable mode of naming organisms. Why !



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16. What do you understand by herbarium?
Explain the various steps involved in preparing a herbarium specimen.



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17. Botanical gardens are living herbaria.

Comment.



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18. Very briefly explain the following :

(z) Polytypic genus (ii) Hoiotype specimen (iii)

Neotype specimen (iv) Taxon (v) Categories (vi)

Artificial classification (vii) Phylogenetic

classification (viii) Systematics (ix) Biological

classification (x) Nomenclature. (x) Herbarium

(xii) Zoological park (xiii) Insectaria (xiv)

Zoological museum.



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19. Fill in the blanks :

(i) The scientific ordering of organisms in a hierarchial series of groups on the basis of their morphological, evolutionary and other relationships is called..... classification.

(ii) The system of classifying the animals and plants from the point of view of their utility

(value) to man is called..... .. classification.

(iii) classification is based on one or a few superficial resemblances rather than on natural or evolutionary relationships. It was introduced by

(iv) classification reflects the evolutionary relationships of organisms.

(v) Present scientific method of naming of organisms is called It was introduced by

(vi) is the branch of science that deals with the framing of laws and principles of classifying the organisms on the basis of their

evolutionary relationships.

(vii) A natural refers to a group of similar, genetically related organisms having certain characters distinct from those of other groups.

(viii) The various grouping levels or ranks in classification are known as

(ix) The term refers to a set of alternate characters in such a manner that helps in the identification of plants and animals by selecting and eliminating the characters according to their presence or absence in the organism under study.

(x) A : at present is a place where plants from various groups are grown for scientific study, conservation, public education, aesthetics and recreation.

(xi) A is a collection of pressed, dried and preserved plants mounted on , properly labelled, systematically arranged and available for reference or study

(xii) Various tools for collection and preservation of plants include cutters, digger, , plant press and..... .



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20. What are taxonomical aids? Give the importance of herbaria and museums. How are Botanical gardens and Zoological parks useful in conserving biodiversity?



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21. Define a taxon. What is meant by taxonomic hierarchy? Give a flow diagram from the lowest to the highest category for a plant and an animal. What happens to the number of

individuals and no. of shared characters as we
10 up the taxonomical hierarchy?



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Analytical Questions With Answers

1. How do old zoos and modern zoos differ ?



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2. How are a mule and a hinny produced? Are they fertile or sterile ?



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3. Expand the following abbreviations :

SSC, CBSG, IUCN, WZCS



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4. (a) What are the aims of establishing zoological parks ?

(b) Which group/organization is helping the zoos in the protection of wildlife from extinction by conserving natural habitats and ecosystems, and captive breeding of species.



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5. What is meant by 'adaptation' ? Give at least three short term and long term adaptations in

living organisms.



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6. Naming of organism is essential to distinguish one organism from the other. Why was 'Binomial Nomenclature' devised ? Explain.



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7. (a) What is herbarium ? What is its importance ?

(b) List two important herbaria in India along with the places where they are located.



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8. Why is Amoeba living and a sand particle is non-living matter ? Explain



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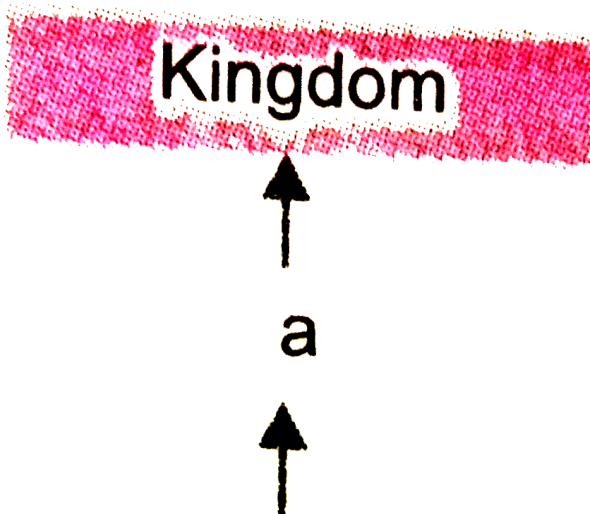
9. Give one distinct characteristic which separates human beings from all other living

organisms.



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10. Taxonomic categories showing hierarchial arrangement in ascending order are shown below. Fill the appropriate categories in blank spaces marked 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd'



Class



b



c



Genus



d



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11. Do you think zoological parks, museums and botanical gardens are meant for recreational purpose or they have some scientific value ?



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12. Study the following table of organisms with their taxonomic categories. Some of the columns are left blank and denoted by A, B, C

and D. Write the correct options in each case.

Common name	Biological name	Class	Phylum/Division
A	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Mammalia	Chordata
Mango	B	Dicotyledonae	Angiospermae
Housefly	<i>Musca domestica</i>	C	Arthropoda
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Monocotyledonae	D



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13. What changes are needed to convert a sand particle into a prokaryotic cell ?



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14. (i) Name atleast three taxonomic aids.

(ii) What is a botanical garden ?

(iii) Name two famous botanical gardens of India.

(iii) • Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkota.

• Llyod Botanical Garden, Darje.eling.



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15. (i) What is meant by scientific nomenclature ?

(ii) What is the advantage of using scientific names ?



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16. Very briefly explain the following :

(i) Polytypic genus

(ii) Holotype specimen

(iii) Neotype specimen.



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17. How would you define the term 'taxonomic key' ? Name two types of keys.



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18. Name at least five simple tools that are needed for the collection and preservation of plants or their parts.



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19. Why are the species considered dynamic groups and not static?



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Practice Questions Multiple Choice Questions

1. Binomial nomenclature means

A. One name given by two scientists

B. One name comprising a generic and a specific epithet

C. Two names, one latinised, other of a person

D. Two names, one scientific, other local

Answer: B



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2. Phylogenetic classification is based on

A. Utility of organisms

B. Habits of organisms

C. Similarities of organisms

D. Common evolutionary descent

Answer: D



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3. Binomial nomenclature consists of two words

A. Genus and species

B. Order and family

C. Species and variety

D. Family and genus

Answer: A



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4. Taxonomy without phylogeny is similar to bones without flesh is the statement of

A. John Hutchinson

B. Takhtajan

C. Oswald Tippo

D. Bentham and Hooker

Answer: B



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5. Specimen used for original publication by the author is

A. Isotype

B. Syntype

C. Holotype

D. Lectotype

Answer: C



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6. Species living in same or overlapping geographical areas are called.

A. Sibling

B. Sympatric

C. Allopatric

D. Subspecies

Answer: B



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7. Floral features are commonly used for identification of angiosperms because

A. Reproductive parts are more conservative

B. Flowers are nice to work with

C. Flowers have various colours and scents

D. Flowers can be safely pressed

Answer: A



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8. Which of the following is a category ?

A. Order

B. Family

C. Genus

D. All of these

Answer: D



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9. Phenetic classification of organisms is based on

A. the ancestral lineage of existing organisms

B. dendrogram based on DNA characteristics

C. sexual characteristics

D. observable characteristics of existing organisms.

Answer: D



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

A. Genus

B. Species

C. Phylum

D. Kingdom

Answer: B



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11. The science of ageing is referred to as

A. Developmental biology

B. Ontogeny

C. Phylogeny

D. Gerontology

Answer: D



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12. The maintenance of constant temperature inside the body is an example of

- A. Homeostasis
- B. Negative feedback loop
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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13. Two plants can be conclusively said to belong to the same species if they

A. have more than 90 percent similar genes

B. look similar and possess identical secondary metabolites

C. have same number of chromosomes

D. can reproduce freely with each other and form seeds

Answer: D



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14. Identify the odd combination of the habitat and the particular animal concerned

A. Periyar Elephant

B. Rann of Kutch Wild Ass

C. Dachigam National Park Snow
Leopard

D. Sunderbans Bengal tiger

Answer: C



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15. Choose the correct sequence of taxonomic categories in Linnaean Hierarchy

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

Division

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

Species

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

Species

D. Division - Class - Order - Family - Genus -
Species

Answer: D



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16. Phylogenetic system was given by

A. Engler and Prantl

B. Pliny

C. John Ray

D. R.H. Whittaker

Answer: A



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17. Systema naturae was written by

A. Aristotle

B. Linnaeus

C. Hippocrates

D. Darwin

Answer: B



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18. In which book, binomial nomenclature was issued by Linnaeus

- A. Systema Naturae
- B. Genera Plantarum
- C. Genera Animalium
- D. Historia Plantarum

Answer: A



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19. Taxonomic categories showing correct hierarchical arrangement in ascending order is

A. Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family,
genus, species

B. Kingdom, phylum, class, family, order,
genus, species

C. Division, class, kingdom, order, species,
family

D. Division, kingdom, family, class, order,
species

Answer: A



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20. Biological Concept of species is mainly
based on

A. Morphology and methods of reproduction

B. Methods of reproduction only

C. Morphological features only

D. Reproductive isolation

Answer: D



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21. The botanical name of soyabean is:

A. *Cajanus cajan*

B. *Glycine max*

C. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*

D. *Abrus precatorius*

Answer: B



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

A. Specific name

B. Specific epithet

C. Species name

D. Specific nomenclature

Answer: B



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23. Which is the first national park established in India

A. Kanha

B. Jim Corbett

C. Kaziranga

D. Gir

Answer: B



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24. List of endangered species was released by

:

A. IUCN

B. BBC

C. WCC

D. UN

Answer: A



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25. Taxonomic hierarchy refers to

- A. Step wise arrangement of all categories for classification of plants and animals.
- B. A group of senior taxonomists who decide the nomenclature of plants and animals
- C. A list of botanists or zoologists who have worked on taxonomy of a species or group.
- D. Classification of a species based on fossil record.

Answer: A



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26. The life span of honey bee drone is

- A. 3-4 months
- B. 1-2 month
- C. 6-7 months
- D. 10-12 months

Answer: D



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27. The Famous botanical garden of Kew is located in

A. India

B. England

C. Germany

D. France

Answer: B



28. Which term can be used for any taxonomic rank ?

A. Class

B. Order

C. Taxon

D. Phylum

Answer: C



29. Largest herbarium in India is at

- A. National botanical garden, Lucknow
- B. Lloyd botanical garden, Darjeeling
- C. Indian botanical garden, Sibpur, Howrah
- D. Forest research institute, Dehradun

Answer: C



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30. A group of interconnected genera is called

A. Family

B. Order

C. Phylum

D. Class

Answer: A



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31. As we go from species to kingdom in a taxonomic hierarchy, the number of common characteristics

- A. Will decrease
- B. Will increase
- C. Remain same
- D. May increase or decrease

Answer: A



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32. Which of the following 'suffixes' used for units of classification in plants indicates a taxonomic category of 'family' ?

A. - Ales

B. - Onae

C. - Aceae

D. -Ae

Answer: C



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33. The term 'systematics' refers to

A. Identification and classification of plants
and animals

B. Nomenclature and identification of
plants and animals

C. Diversity of kinds of organisms and their
relationship

D. Different kinds of organisms and their
classification

Answer: C



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34. Genus represents

- A. An individual plant or animal
- B. A collection of plants or animals
- C. Group of closely related species of plants or animals
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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35. 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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36. Botanical gardens and zoological parks have

- A. Collection of endemic living species only
- B. Collection of exotic living species only
- C. Collection of endemic and exotic living species

D. Collection of only local plants and animals

Answer: C



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37. Taxonomic key is one of the taxonomic tools in the identification and classification of plants and animals. It is used in the preparation of

A. Monographs

B. Flora

C. Both a & b

D. None of these

Answer: C



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38. All living organisms are linked to one another because

- A. They have common genetic material of the same type
- B. They share common genetic material but to varying degrees
- C. All have common cellular organization
- D. All of above

Answer: D



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39. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of living organisms ?

A. Growth

B. Ability to make sound

C. Reproduction

D. Response to external stimuli

Answer: D



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40. Microscopic aquatic organisms lacking locomotory ability and drifting with water current are

A. Plankton

B. Nekton

C. Pleuston

D. Saston

Answer: A



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41. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by

A. R.H. Whittaker

B. Linnaeus

C. Aristotle

D. Theophrastus

Answer: B



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42. Taxa differs from "taxon" due to

- A. this being a higher taxonomic category than tax.on
- B. this being a lower taxonomic category than taxon
- C. this being the plural of taxon
- D. this being the singular of tax.on

Answer: C



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

A. order

B. class

C. family

D. division

Answer: C



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44. Classification of organisms based on evolutionary as well as genetic relationships is called

- A. Biosystematics
- B. Phenetics
- C. Numerical taxonomy
- D. Cladistics

Answer: D



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45. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its particular named taxonomic category

- A. tiger - tigris, species
- B. cuttlefish - mollusca, class
- C. humans - primata, family
- D. housefly - Musca, order

Answer: A



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46. Which one of the following aspects is a exclusive characteristic of living things?

A. isolated metabolic reactions occur in vitro.

B. increase in mass from inside only

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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47. The hierarchical arrangement of taxonomic categories in descending order is

A. kingdom, phylum, class, order, family~
genus, species

B. kingdom, division, phylum, order, family,
genus, species

C. kingdom, class, phylum, order, family,
genus

D. division, kingdom, class, phylum, order,
family, genus, species

Answer: A



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48. When genetic name is repeated in specific name of a plant it is called or

In fish catla catla the specific name is identical with the generic name, thus it is an example of

A. autonym

B. tautonym

C. synonym

D. homonym

Answer: B



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49. The biologist who has been called the "Darwin of the 20th century", was

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Ernst Mayr
- C. Diener
- D. Whittaker

Answer: B



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50. Which one of the following organisms is scientifically correctly named. Correctly printed according to the International Rules, of Nomenclature, and correctly described

A. *Musca domestica* - the common house lizard, a reptile

B. *Plasmodium falciparum* - a protozoan pathogen causing the most serious type of malaria

C. *Felis tigris* - the Indian tiger, well protected in Gir forests

D. *E. coli* - full name *Entamoeba coli*, a commonly occurring bacterium in human intestine.

Answer: B



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

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

B. The names are written in Latin and are italicised

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

D. Biological names can be written in any language

Answer: D



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

A. date of collection

B. name of collector

C. local names

D. height of the plant

Answer: D



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Assertion Reason Type Questions

1. Assertion. Systematics is an important branch of biology .

Reason. Systematics names the organisms and

divides them into groups and subgroups according to set rules to make their study easy.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: A





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2. Assertion. Members of a species breed only with others ,of the same species.

Reason. In some cases, members of different species may also breed, producing sterile or fertile offspring.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: B



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3. Assertion. Species are static units in classification.

Reason. Species do not change with time.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: D



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4. Assertion. Linnaeus is regarded the father of taxonomy.

Reason. He gave a scheme of classification which, with a few additions, is still used.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: A



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5. Assertion. Conservative characters are more useful in classification.

Reason. These characters do not change during evolution. Therefore, their similarities show relationships among organisms.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: A



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6. Assertion. Linnaeus insisted that the scientific names should be latinized.

Reason. This gives beauty to the names.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: C



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7. Assertion. There is no difference between the terms taxon and category.

Reason. Aves is a taxon that includes the category "birds".

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: D



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8. Assertion. These are only seven obligate categories in taxonomy.

Reason. Others are called intermediate categories.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: B



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9. Assertion. Hierarchical system of classification is useful in that it reduces the volume of description in a catalogue of

animals and plants.

Reason. Characters given for a larger category (say a phylum) need not be repeated for smaller categories (say classes, orders, etc.)

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: A



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10. Assertion. Phylogenetic and natural classifications are similar.

Reason. The organisms related evolutionarily are usually similar morphologically also.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: A



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11. Assertion. A morphology based approach to taxonomy is called alpha taxonomy and it is old fashioned.

Reason. A multidisciplinary approach to taxonomy called omega taxonomy is favoured in recent years as it excludes morphological features.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. If A is true but R is false.

D. If both A and R are false.

Answer: C



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