



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - TRUEMAN BOOK COMPANY BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

#### THE LIVING WORLD

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following promotes similarity among living things

- A. Classification of organisms
- B. Natural selection in different environ- ment
- C. Inheritance from a common ancesto
- D. Homeostatic regulation.

**Answer: B**



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2. Which of the following promotes similarity among living things

- A. Classification of organisms
- B. Natural selection in different environment
- C. Inheritance from a common ancestor
- D. Homeostatic regulation

**Answer: C**

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3. Arrangement and coordination of smaller components into larger ones

is

- A. aggregation
- B. interaction

C. organisation

D. coordination

**Answer: C**



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**4. Regulation of organisation occurs through**

A. flow of information

B. aggregation and interaction

C. entropy and flow of energy

D. aggregation, interaction, equilibrium and change

**Answer: D**



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5. Given are the defining features of living being

A. cellular organisation

B. consciousness

C. both (1) and (2)

D. none of the above

**Answer: C**



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6. Nothing lives for ever, yet life continues. What does it mean?

A. Death has nothing to do with the continuation of life

B. Though older die yet new are produced due to reproduction

C. Both ( 1) and (2)

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**7. Correct hierarchy of levels of organisation is**

A. atoms → molecules → cell → tissue → individual →  
ecosystem → biosphere

B. atoms → molecules cells → tissue → organs → individuals  
→ ecosystem → biosphere

C. atoms → molecules → cells → tissue → organs →  
individual → population → ec- osystem → biosphere

D. atom → molecule → cells → tissue → organs → and  
individuals → populati on → community → ecosystem →  
biosphere

**Answer: D**



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8. The most important characteristic of living organisms is

- A. multiplication
- B. movements
- C. growth
- D. reproduction

**Answer: D**



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9. The most important feature of all the living systems from the view point of their continuity is their capacity to

- A. utilize solar energy for metabolic activities
- B. produce gametes

C. replicate the genetic information

D. utilize oxygen to generate energy

**Answer: C**



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10. Most of animals at present obtain their free energy from

A. reduction of organic molecules

B. oxidation of organic molecules

C. light through photosynthesis

D. electricity and coal

**Answer: B**



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11. Which of the following is a Natatorial adapta- tion

- A. presence of adhesive discs
- B. presence of feathers on body
- C. strong shoulders
- D. streamlined body

**Answer: D**



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12. Which one is concerned with the temporary adaptation

- A. phytomelanin
- B. melanin
- C. tannin
- D. anthocyanin



**Answer: B**



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**13.** An example of long term adaptation is

- A. hibernation
- B. melanism
- C. aestivation
- D. spines of cactus

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Volant adaptation is for

- A. swimming

B. flying

C. climbing

D. running

**Answer: B**



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**15. Match column I with column II**

Column I

Column II

(a) Long term adaptation

(i) Universe

(b) Closed system

(ii) Man

(c) Homeothermal

(iii) Cork

(d) Dead cells

(iv) Duck swimming

A. a (i), b (ii), c (iii), d (iv)

B. a (ii), b (i), c (iii), d (iv)

C. a (iii), b (iv), c (ii), d (i)

D. a (iv), b (i), c (ii), d (iii)

**Answer: D**



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**16.** Living organisms share the following features except that they

- A. are formed of protoplasm
- B. can prepare food
- C. respire
- D. reproduce

**Answer: B**



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**17.** Subcellular level of body organisation is

- A. protozoans

B. porifers

C. prokaryotes

D. non living parts

**Answer: A**



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**18. Highest level of organisation is**

A. population

B. ecosystem

C. community

D. biosphere

**Answer: D**



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19. Study of ageing is called

- A. cosmology
- B. teratology
- C. gerontology
- D. senescence

**Answer: D**



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20. A fish thrives better in an aquarium if green plants are growing in it.

This is because

- A. they can eat plants for their survival
- B. they like green surroundings
- C. they get more oxygen
- D. they inhale  $CO_2$  released by plants

**Answer: C**



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**21.** Which of the following parasites is nonliving outside the cell of a living organism and becomes living on entering it ?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Bacteriophage
- C. Plasmodium
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**22.** Homeostasis is

A. a tendency to change with change in environment

B. tendency to resist internal changes

C. disturbance in regulatory controls

D. plant and animal extracts used in homeopathy

**Answer: B**



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**23.** Which of the following cells in plant show totipotency

A. Xylem vessels

B. Sieve tube

C. Meristem

D. Cork cells

**Answer: C**



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24. Cells regulate their activity through

- A. flow of material
- B. flow of energy
- C. flow or information
- D. flow of both energy and information

**Answer: D**



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25. Which one is example of homeostasis ?

- A. Osmoregulation in aquatic animals
- B. Increased heart beat at running
- C. Sweating during exercises and regulation of temperature



D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**26.** Adaptations shown by birds are

- A. shape of beaks
- B. type of claws and pneumatic bones
- C. modification of fore limbs into wings
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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27. Adaptations significant for the evolution of species and reason of diversity are

- A. short term and heritable
- B. long term and heritable
- C. long term and nonheritable
- D. short term and non heritable

**Answer: B**



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28. Heterophylly is a long term adaptation in leaves of

- A. free floating hydrophytes
- B. submerged hydrophytes
- C. rooted and floating hydrophytes
- D. none of the above

**Answer: C**



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**29.** Kangaroo shows long term adaptation by using its tail as

- A. 3rd limb
- B. 5th limb
- C. no use of tail
- D. to protect its young offspring

**Answer: B**



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**30.** A wheat crop is ripening in the field. This shows

- A. transfer of energy

B. transformation of energy

C. entropy

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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31. A long term adaptation of having both dissected and undissected leaves occur in anaquatic plant which is

A. Limnophila

B. Sagittaria

C. Eichhornia

D. Azolla

**Answer: A**



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32. A closed system is that which

- A. does not show change in entropy
- B. exports energy
- C. does not exchange materials with environment
- D. exchange materials with environment

**Answer: C**



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33. What represents the steady state

- A. Intake of food materials, oxygen and water
- B. Elimination of waste materials and energy
- C. Intake of materials, energy and elimination of waste products including energy

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**34.** What is correct about energy transfer and energy transformation in living cells ?

A. Both occur continuously

B. Both occur discontinuously

C. First energy transfer and then energy transformation

D. First energy transformation and then energy transfer

**Answer: A**



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**35.** 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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**36.** The animals which do not have a steady body temperature are

- A. poikilotherms
- B. eutherians
- C. stenothermals
- D. homeotherms

**Answer: A**



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**37.** The reaction involving breaking of complex compounds into simpler ones is called

- A. anabolism
- B. homeostasis
- C. metabolism
- D. catabolism

**Answer: D**



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**38.** Most of the homeostatic mechanisms operate through feedback mechanism. The best example is illustrated by



A. hormones

B. enzymes

C. vitamins

D. ribozymes

**Answer: A**



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**39. Homoeostasis refers to**

A. positive and negative feed back

B. positive feed back

C. negative feed back

D. there is no feed back

**Answer: A**



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40. The total heat content/potential energy of a system is called

- A. enthalpy
- B. free energy
- C. activation energy
- D. entropy

**Answer: A**



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41. The first Indian awarded World Food Prize in 1987

- A. Barwale
- B. Anna Hazare
- C. Sunderlal Bahuguna

**Answer: D**



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**42.** Choose the correct combination

(Column I, , Column II), (A. Malacology, , p reptiles), (B. Pomology, , q fu

A. A- s, B- r, C- p, D- t

B. A- p, B- r, C- q, D-t

C. A- s, B- r, C- q, D- t

D. A-t, B- s, C-q, D-p

**Answer: C**



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43. Choose the correct matching regarding an institution and its location

A. National Institute of virology : Pune

B. Central Drug Res. Institute : Kasauli

C. National Institute of Nutrition : Mumbai

D. National Instt. of Communicable Dis- eases : Lucknow

**Answer: A**



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44. The scientist Norman Borlaugh, a plant breeder won the Nobel Prize in the field of peace for

A. green revolution

B. blue revolution

C. yellow revolution

D. white revolution

**Answer: A**



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**45.** Molecular biology is connected with study of

- A. structure and function of polymers of life
- B. all aspects of microbes
- C. the chemical behaviour of organisms
- D. the process by which molecules organised into primitive form of life

**Answer: A**



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**46.** Bioinformatics is \_concerned with the applica- tion of

- A. engineering techniques in biological studies

B. chemistry in biological phenomenon

C. physics in knowing life processes

D. information science in analysing bio- logical data

**Answer: D**



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47. Programmed termed as cell death is scientifically

A. autotomy

B. cell lysis

C. apoptosis

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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**48.** The living organisms can be undexceptionally distinguished from the non - living things on the basis of their ability for

- A. reproduction
- B. growth and movement
- C. responsiveness to touch
- D. interaction with the environment and progressive evolution

**Answer: D**



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**49.** The basic unit of classification is

- A. species
- B. genus
- C. family
- D. phylum

**Answer: A**



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50. The framework system of classification in which various taxonomic categories are arranged in order or logical sequence is called.

- A. systematics
- B. classification
- C. hierarchy
- D. taxon

**Answer: C**



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51. The recent branch of taxonomy is



- A. karyotaxonomy (based on structure/ number and banding of chromosomes)
- B. cytotaxonomy (based on cytoplasmic structures)
- C. evolution of species
- D. phylogeny

**Answer: A**



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52. Scala naturae (ladder of nature) was first theory in Biology in which all things were placed in a hierarchy. It was given by

- A. Haeckel
- B. Aristotle
- C. Leeuwenhoek
- D. Cuvier

**Answer: B**



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**53.** Reason of diversity in living being is

- A. mutation
- B. long term evolutionary changes
- C. short term evolutionary changes
- D. gradual changes

**Answer: B**



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**54.** The practical purpose of classification of living organisms is to

- A. facilitate identification of unknown organisms

B. explain the origin of living organisms.

C. trace the evolution of living organisms

D. name the living organisms

**Answer: A**



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55. In early times, which types of plants were classified ?

A. medicinal

B. economical

C. aesthetic value

D. ecological value

**Answer: A**



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56. The term taxonomy was coined by

A. de Candolle

B. Linnaeus

C. John Ray

D. Bauhin

**Answer: A**



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57. The term taxonomy in general refers to

A. classification of organisms

B. identification of organisms

C. nomenclature of organisms

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**58.** Who was first to classify plants and also wrote maximum on plants ?

A. Theophrastus

B. Linnaeus

C. Eichler

D. Lamarck

**Answer: A**



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**59.** The basic/smallest unit of classification is

A. Species

B. Taxon

C. Category

D. Subspecies

**Answer: A**



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**60.** Linnaeus recognised how many plants in his book 'Species Plantarum' (1753) ?

A. 5900 species

B. 4200 species

C. 1.7 million

D. 5 lac

**Answer: A**



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

- A. Oswald Tippo
- B. Takhtajan
- C. Hutchison
- D. Bentham and Hooker

**Answer: B**



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62. Term Species, Division and Phylum were coined by

- A. Species, by John Ray, division by Eichler and Phylum by Cuvier.
- B. Species by Cuvier, Division by Eichler and Phylum by Ray
- C. Species by Ray and Phylum and Division by Haeckel (

D. Species and Division by Ray and Phy- 1 lum by linnaeus

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Total species living today are ..... of those living in the past

A.  $\frac{1}{10}th$

B.  $\frac{1}{20}th$

C. 10 times

D. 500 times

**Answer: A**



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

- A. Phylum - Class - Family - Tribe - Order - Genus - Species
- B. Division - Class - Order- Family-Tribe - Genus - Species
- C. Order - Class - Tribe - Division - Family - Genus - Species
- D. Phylum - Class - Tribe - Order - Family - Genus - Species

**Answer: B**



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65. Taxon is

- A. short term for taxonomy
- B. a group of species
- C. a classificatory (taxonomic) unit of any rank
- D. a compendium of international rules of nomenclature

**Answer: C**



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**66. Category is**

- A. a rank in hierarchy
- B. any grouping of living objects
- C. a term used interchangeable with taxon
- D. a taxonomic grouping

**Answer: A**



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**67. Intermediate category is**

- A. category in addition to obligate categories

B. subphylum

C. sub species

D. all of the above.

**Answer: D**



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**68.** Taxon and category differ in

A. Tax on is recognised and assigned while category is abstract.

B. Taxon is a group of real organisms while category is a rank or level  
in a hierar- chy

C. Tiger or Algae is Taxon and species or division is category

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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69. The number of obligate categories which are always used in a taxonomic hierarchy are

A. 7

B. 5

C. 3

D. 8

**Answer: A**



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70. Mark the odd one in the following.

A. Family

B. Cohort

C. Taxon

D. Species

**Answer: C**



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71. Which taxonomic category contains organisms belonging to same class but not to same family

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Order

D. Population

**Answer: C**



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72. Two genetically related species having distinct non overlapping geographical area are

- A. Allopatric species
- B. Sympatric species
- C. Taxonomic species
- D. Biological species

**Answer: A**



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73. Two species having same overlapping geographical area but different characters is

- A. allopatric
- B. sympatric
- C. morphospecies

D. sibling species

**Answer: B**



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**74. What are Mule, Tigon, Liger, Hinny ?**

A. Species

B. Sub species

C. Hybrids

D. Categories

**Answer: C**



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75. When the generic name is repeated in specific name of a plant, it is called

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

**Answer: C**



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76. According to binomial nomenclature, which one is incorrect ?

- A. Tautonyms
- B. Synonyms
- C. Autonyms
- D. Bionyms



**Answer: A**



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**77. Holotype is a**

- A. typical specimen designated by author for nomenclature and publication
- B. incomplete specimen
- C. unpreserve specimen
- D. specimen from other locality

**Answer: A**



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**78. In binomial nomenclature proposed by Linnaeus, every organism has**

- A. two names, one Latin and other common
- B. two names, one scientific and other vernacular
- C. one scientific name, given by two scientists
- D. one scientific/biological name with two words- a genus and a species

**Answer: D**



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**79.** Binomial epithet in binomial nomenclature is

- A. Genus + Species
- B. Genus
- C. Genus + Species + Author name
- D. Genus + Species + Family

**Answer: C**



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**80.** The third name in trinomial nomenclature is

- A. variety
- B. subspecies
- C. mutant
- D. cultivar

**Answer: B**



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**81.** The founder of taxonomy is Aristotle. The father of modern Taxonomy who wrote *Species Plantarum* and provided a basis for classification of plants, is

- A. de Candolle

B. Linnaeus

C. Bauhin

D. Turner

**Answer: B**



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**82.** Linnaeus, is famous for

A. coining the term systematics

B. introducing binomial nomenclature

C. giving natural system of classification

D. all of these

**Answer: B**



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83. Duplicate of holotype from same collection of same locality, date and same branch of plant is called

- A. syntype
- B. paratype
- C. neotype
- D. isotype

**Answer: D**



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84. Which of the following is a category ?

- A. Order
- B. Class
- C. Genus
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**85.** An animal with same generic, specific and subspecific name is

A. Man

B. Rat

C. Snake

D. Gorilla

**Answer: D**



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**86.** In a scientific name, the name of author is printed in

A. Italics

B. Bold (Antic)

C. Roman

D. Capital letters

**Answer: C**



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**87.** The term animal species was coined and de- fined by

A. Darwin

B. John Ray

C. Huxley

D. Linnaeus

**Answer: B**



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88. If a biologist is to nomenclature a similar species, he will study

- A. syntype
- B. isotype
- C. Neotype
- D. paratype

**Answer: B**



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89. Neotype is

- A. Nomenclatural type from original material
- B. Nomenclatural type when original material is missing
- C. One of the two or more specimens cited by author
- D. New species discovered by a worker



**Answer: B**



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**90.** Genetic species concept was given by

- A. Lotsy
- B. Lamarck
- C. Linnaeus
- D. Huxley

**Answer: A**



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**91.** Which set of 'species' names belong to same genus?

- A. histolytica and coli

B. gingivalis and proteus

C. proteus and coli

D. vivax and coli

**Answer: A**



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**92. True species are**

A. interbreeding

B. sharing the same niche

C. feeding on same food

D. reproductively isolated

**Answer: D**



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93. Breeding is possible between two member of :-

- A. Order
- B. family
- C. genus
- D. species

**Answer: C**



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94. Nicotiana is

- A. Qenus
- B. species
- C. variety
- D. all of these

**Answer: A**



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**95.** Sequence of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny ?

A. mRNA

B. rRNA

C. tRNA

D. DNA

**Answer: D**



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**96.** In which book, binomial nomenclature was issued by Linnaeus

A. Historia Naturalle

B. Systema Naturae

C. Historia Plantarum

D. Species Plantarum

**Answer: D**



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**97. Phenetic classification of organisms is based on**

A. dendograms based on DNA characteristics

B. sexual characteristics

C. the ancestral lineage of existing organisms

D. observable characteristics of existing organisms

**Answer: D**



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98. Statistical methods used in classification

- A. numerical
- B. adansonian
- C. phenetic
- D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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99. First time written in Binomial nomenclature was

- A. Greek
- B. English
- C. Latin
- D. Italian

**Answer: C**



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**100.** The U.S. National Herbarium is situated in

- A. Los Angeles
- B. Hollywood
- C. Washington
- D. California

**Answer: C**



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**101.** The headquarter of BSI (Botanical Survey of India) is at

- A. Howrah, (Kolkata)

B. New Delhi

C. NBRI Lucknow (U.P)

D. FRI Dehradun (Utranchal)

**Answer: A**



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**102.** Royal botanical garden is located at

A. Kew (England)

B. Paris

C. Washington

D. Howrah

**Answer: A**



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**103.** ICBN stands for

- A. International classification of biological nomenclature
- B. International code of biological nomenclature
- C. International code of botanical nomenclature
- D. International classification of biological naming

**Answer: C**



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**104.** The places where collection of dried, pressed plant specimens mounted on paper or placed in liquid preservative are kept systematically

- A. Herbaria
- B. Museum
- C. Botanical garden

D. Zoo

**Answer: A**



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**105.** What is a botanical garden ?

- A. It is essentially a collection of living plants maintained for both pure and applied studies
- B. It is essentially a collection of plants only
- C. It is essentially the collection of rare and fossil plants
- D. It is for research work

**Answer: A**



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106. In a plant herbarium, mostly to arrange plants, we make use of

- A. Hutchinson system of classification
- B. Bentham and Hookers system
- C. Linnaeus system of classification
- D. Haeckel system of classification

**Answer: B**



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107. Kew (England) is well known for largest of the world

- A. Plant herbarium
- B. botanical laboratory
- C. botanical garden
- D. botanical park

**Answer: A**



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**108.** National Museum of Natural History loicated at

A. Paris

B. Delhi

C. Jaipur

D. Mexico

**Answer: B**



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**109.** Flora of Delhi was compiled by

A. P Maheshwari

B. Roxburgh

C. JK Maheshwari

D. Father H Sant~pau

**Answer: C**



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**110.** Natural History museum is situated in

A. London

B. Washington

C. Paris

D. Delhi

**Answer: A**



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111. Largest herbaria of the Asia is at

- A. Kew
- B. Sibpur
- C. Chennai
- D. Trombay

**Answer: B**



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112. A national herbarium is that which contains plants of

- A. a region
- B. a country
- C. a locality
- D. world

**Answer: D**



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**113.** Who developed the "key" for identification of animals

A. John Ray

B. Goethe

C. Cuvier

D. Theophrastus

**Answer: A**



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**114.** The main objective of zoological park is

A. captive breeding programme of animals

- B. providing natural habitats to animals
- C. in genetic engineering programme
- D. all the statements are correct

**Answer: D**



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### 115. BOTANICAL GARDENS

- A. beautiful area for recreation
- B. reservoir for tropical plants
- C. ex situ conservation of germplasm
- D. natural habitat for wild life

**Answer: C**



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**116.** Three phases of taxonomy, alpha, beta and omega were recognised by

- A. de candolle
- B. Julian Huxley
- C. Takhatajan
- D. Turri

**Answer: D**



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**117.** The institute which encourage publication of local flora in India is

- A. NBRI
- B. FRI
- C. BSI
- D. IARI

**Answer: C**



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**118.** Central National Herbarium is situated at

- A. Mumbai
- B. Chennai
- C. Kolkata
- D. Bangalore

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Genus
- B. Species
- C. Family
- D. Phylum

**Answer: B**

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**120.** National Boltanical Research Institute (NBRI) is located at:

- A. Lucknow
- B. Mumbai
- C. Kolkata
- D. Chennai

**Answer: A**

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121. Systema naturae was written by

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Aristotle
- C. Darwin
- D. de Candolle

**Answer: A**



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122. Who among the following is the father of botany?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Carolous Linnaeus
- C. Robert Hooke

D. Theophrastus

**Answer: D**



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**123.** 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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