



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### THE LIVING WORLD

#### Check Point 1 1

1. Choose the correct statement.

A. Metabolism includes constructive reactions only

B. Anabolic reactions are destructive in nature

C. Catabolic reactions are constructive in nature

D. Metabolic reaction can be carried out in a cell-free system

**Answer: D**



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2. An irreversible or permanent increase in size, mass or volume of a cell, organ or organism is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. catabolism

B. growth

C. anabolism

D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: B**



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3. The non-living substance formed by the cells are called

- A. growth substances
- B. protoplasmic substances
- C. apoplasmic substances
- D. cytoplasmic substances

**Answer: C**



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#### 4. Irritability is

- A. also called responsiveness
- B. defined as responses to stimuli
- C. categorised to simple and complex types
- D. All of the above statements are correct

**Answer: D**



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5. Choose the incorrect statement about ATP.

A. It is produced during the process of respiration

B. For plants minerals store it (in them) as an energy source

C. It is produced via oxidation of nutrients taken

D. It is also called Universal Energy Currency

**Answer: B**



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6. Choose the universal major waste products out of the options given.

A.  $NH_3$  and urea

B. Urea and water

C.  $NH_3$  and  $CO_2$

D.  $CO_2$  and water

**Answer: D**



7. Which of the following is not an example of homeostasis?

- A. Thermoregulation
- B. Osmoregulation
- C. Blood pH regulation
- D. Urination

**Answer: D**





8. Biological death occurs when

A. non-availability of nutrients

B. brain and other body part begin to degenerate

C. non-availability of oxygen

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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9. Which of the following is most appropriate to explain a living organism?

A. Cell division and growth

B. Metabolism

C. To reproduce and increase its gene pool

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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10. Maximum lifespan of 507 years is found in ocean Quahog. Minimum lifespan of 1-2 weeks is found in

A. Cicada

B. butterfly

C. Culex

D. Mayfly

**Answer: B**



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## Check Point 1 2

1. The term taxonomy was coined by

A. Hugo de vries

B. Gregor Johann Mendel

C. AP de Candolle

D. Carolus Linnaeus

**Answer: C**



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2. Taxonomy is the study of

A. evolution

B. the classification of life forms by their similarities and differences

C. genetics

D. the history of the field of biology

**Answer: B**



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3. Taxonomy based on identification of evolutionary units within species by determining their genetical interrelationship is called

- A. Chemotaxonomy
- B. Numerical taxonomy
- C. Biochemical taxonomy
- D. Experimental taxonomy

**Answer: D**



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4. Which among the following requires a theoretical approach?

A. Classification and identification

B. Nomenclature and identification

C. Identification

D. Nomenclature

**Answer: D**



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5. Which among the following is an incorrect reason for non-usage of vernacular names in nomenclature?

A. These names have no significance so they cannot be used by biologists

B. They are difficult to pronounce

C. The common names have incorrect meanings

D. A single name may be in use for two or more species



**Answer: B**



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**6. ICNB stands for**

A. International Code for Botanical

Nomenclature

B. International Code for Nomenclature of

Biology

C. International Code for Nomenclature of  
Bacteria

D. International Code for Nomenclature of  
Bats

**Answer: C**



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7. The idea of binomial nomenclature was proposed for the first time by

A. Carolus Linneaus

B. Julian Huxley

C. Gaspard Bauhin

D. John Ray

**Answer: C**



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8. Which one of the following scientific name represents both trinomial nomenclature and autonym?

A. *Acacia nilotica indica*

B. *Brassica oleracea botrytes*

C. *Corvus splendens splendens*

D. *Pisum sativum*

**Answer: C**



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**9. Select the statement which is incorrect about tautonyms.**

- A. They are not valid for plants
- B. They are the names with same generic and specific epithets
- C. These are the names in which specific epithet and intraspecific epithet are also identical
- D. These are commonly used for zoological names

**Answer: C**



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10. A division is placed between

- A. genus and order
- B. class and kingdom
- C. species and family
- D. order and kingdom

**Answer: B**



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## Check Point 13

1. Largest herbarium of world is at

A. Kew

B. Paris

C. Chennai

D. Trombay

**Answer: B**



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2. 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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3. In India, the largest number of specimens are found in

A. Herbarium of Forest Research Institute,

Dehradun

B. Herbarium of National Botanical Garden,

Lucknow

C. Herbaria of Agriculture College and

Research Institute, Coimbatore

D. India Botanical Garden, Kolkata

**Answer: D**



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4. An institution or a place, where preserved plant and animal specimens are stored.

A. Herbarium

B. Sanctuary

C. Museum

D. Parks

**Answer: C**



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5. National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) is situated in

A. Paris

B. Delhi

C. Jaipur

D. Mexico

**Answer: B**



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**6.** A botanical garden has

A. a collection of dry specimens only

B. a collection of living plants obtained  
after tissue culture

C. a collection of living plants for both pure  
and applied studies

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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7. Who published the International Directory  
of Botanical Gardens?

A. Carolus Linnaeus, 1990

B. Bentham and Hooker, 1981

C. Henderson, 1983

D. John Ray, 1985

**Answer: C**



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**8. Keys are based on**

A. paired contrasting characters called as  
epithet

B. alternate forms of a character called as alleles

C. paired contrasting characters called as couplet

D. sequence of forms of different characters

**Answer: C**



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9. In general terminology flora refers to the

A. animal life

B. plant life

C. bacterial life

D. fungal life

**Answer: B**



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10. A taxonomic aid that gives comprehensive information of single taxon in biological taxonomic studies is

A. manual

B. monograph

C. key

D. flora

**Answer: B**



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# Chapter Exercises A Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter For Advanced Level Practice

1. first great taxonomist was

A. Engler

B. Hooker

C. Linnaeus

D. de Candolle

**Answer: C**



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2. Species Plantarum was written by

A. Julian Huxley

B. John Ray

C. Carolus Linnaeus

D. Charles Darwin

**Answer: C**



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3. Book written by Aristotle is

A. Historia Animalium

B. Histoire Naturelle

C. Systema Naturae

D. Philosophie Zoologique

**Answer: A**



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4. Flora of British India was written by

A. Hutchinson

B. Lawrence

C. Tippo

D. Bentham and Hooker

**Answer: D**



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**5. Binomial nomenclature is**

A. two words in nature of a species

B. two names local and specific

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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**6. In nomenclature**

- 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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7. The energy yielding process that also requires input of energy is

A. photosynthesis

B. glycogenesis

C. anabolism

D. catabolism

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



8. All cells respire aerobically except

A. epidermal cells

B. cortical cells

C. sieve tube cells

D. erythrocytes

**Answer: D**



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9. 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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10. In endothermic organisms, the body temperature is

A. constant

B. often higher than that of environment

C. not allowed to become low due to insulating devices

D. All of the above

**Answer: A**



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11. The organisms which can maintain a constant body temperature are

A. fishes

B. reptiles

C. amphibians

D. birds and mammals

**Answer: D**



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**12.** The organisms which do not retain thermal energy produced during exergonic reactions are called

- A. warm-blooded
- B. ectothermic
- C. endothermic
- D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: B**



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**13.** Which of the following characteristic is not shown by long term adaptation?

A. Inheritable

B. Permanent

C. Formed due to evolution

D. Can be reversed

**Answer: D**



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14. Death is the most important regulatory process on the earth. It avoids

A. pollution

B. over crowding on earth

C. passing of traits from one generation to the next

D. reproduction

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Clinical death is characterised by stoppage of

A. breathing

B. pulse

C. heartbeat

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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16. Taxonomy is the study of

A. evolutionary relationships between organisms

B. the classification of life forms by their similarities and differences

C. genetics

D. phylogeny

**Answer: B**



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17. Karyotaxonomy is based on

A. trinomial nomenclature

B. organic evolution

C. number of chromosomes

D. utility of an organism

**Answer: C**



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**18.** Most names in biological nomenclature of living organisms are taken from which language ?

A. Greek

B. Latin

C. German

D. English

**Answer: B**



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**19.** The complete name of a plant in binomial system has

A. two epithets (words)

B. one epithet

C. five epithets

D. twelve epithets

**Answer: A**



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20. According to binomial nomenclature, two words used for naming a plant or animal are

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

**Answer: B**



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21. The third name in trinomial nomenclature is

A. species

B. subspecies

C. subgenus

D. ecotype of organism

**Answer: B**



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22. Which one of the following represents a tautonym?

A. *Rattus rattus*

B. *Prunus dulcis*

C. *Corvus splendens splendens*

D. *Albugo candida*

**Answer: A**



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23. *Corvus splendens splendens* is the scientific name of Indian crow. It represents

A. binomial nomenclature

B. autonyms

C. rautonyms

D. synonyms

**Answer: B**



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24. Type specimen described along with holotype is

A. isotype

B. paratype

C. topotype

D. syntype

**Answer: A**



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25. In a taxonomic hierarchy, species is a rank which is smaller than the

A. order

B. family

C. class

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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26. Hierarchy of categories was introduced by

A. Linnaeus

B. de Candolle

C. Bauhin

D. John Ray

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

27. The term 'Taxon' was given by

A. Meyer

B. Linnaeus

C. Lamarck

D. de Candolle

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Genus is a group of similar and related

A. classes

B. phyla

C. species

D. orders

**Answer: C**



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**29.** Actual account of habitat and distribution of plants of a given area is provided by

A. manuals

B. catalogues

C. monograph

D. flora

**Answer: D**



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**30.** Repeated reproduction of animals at regular intervals in the life cycle is known as

A. miniparity

B. polycarpy

C. iteroparity

D. semelparity

**Answer: C**



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**31.** Which among the following are the most common habitats of living organisms?

A. Tropical rain forests

B. Tropical deciduous forests

C. Coral reefs

D. Both (a) and ( c)

**Answer: D**



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**32.** Clinical death is the condition in which

A. brain and other body organs begin to degenerate due to non-availability of



nutrients and oxygen

B. all vital function are stopped

C. deterioration of structure and functions

of cells, tissues and vital organs

D. elements that constitute a body are

returned to the ecosystem

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Taxonomy is connected with

A. collection of plants and animals

B. only classification of organisms

C. identification, nomenclature and  
classification of organisms

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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**34.** Taxonomy based on number of shared characteristics of various organisms is called

- A. chemotaxonomy
- B. numerical taxonomy
- C. biochemical taxonomy
- D. experimental taxonomy

**Answer: B**



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**35. Taxon includes**

- A. genus and species
- B. kingdom and division
- C. all ranks of hierarchy
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Which one of the following has least similar characters ?

A. Family

B. Class

C. Genus

D. Species

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Howrah (Kolkata)
- B. New delhi
- C. NBRI Lucknow (UP)
- D. FRI Dehradun (Uttarakhand)

**Answer: A**



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**38.** Manuals contain information for

A. habitat and distribution of animals of a given area

B. habitat and distribution of all the plants found on earth

C. identification of names of species found in an area

D. habitat and distribution of some useful animals of a given area

**Answer: C**



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**39. Herbarium means**

A. storehouse/place where preserved

identified dry/liquid/ specimens are kept

systematically

B. a heavy card sheet carrying the dried

and pressed specimen of plant



C. a garden with all plants arranged systematically

D. a system of arranging plants into different categories

**Answer: B**



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**40. Neosystematics aims at**

A. the classification of organisms based on broad morphological characters

B. delimiting various taxa of organisms and establishing their relationship

C. the classification of organisms based on their evolutionary history and establishing their phylogeny on the totality of various parameters from all fields of studies

D. Identification and arrangement of organisms on the basis of their cytological characteristics

**Answer: C**



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

A. Hutchinson system of classification

B. Bentham and Hooker's system

C. Linnaeus system of classification

D. Haeckel system of classification

**Answer: B**



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**42.** The two basic functions of life are

A. energy transformation and synthesis of  
biomolecules

B. homeostasis and energy flow

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Living beings are different from non-living  
in possessing

A. organisation higher than molecular level

B. responses to stimulus

C. reproduction

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**44.** Which of the following promotes similarity among living things

A. Classification of organisms

B. Discovery of new organisms

C. Inheritance from a common ancestor

D. Homeostatic regulation

**Answer: C**



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**45.** 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 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: B**



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46. Growth occurs due to synthesis of

A. protoplasmic substances

B. apoplasmic substances

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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47. Apoplastic growth is through the formation

A. cell walls and cell junctions

B. matrix and fibres of connective tissue

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. intake of water

**Answer: C**



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**48.** In general , growth involves

A. cell proliferation

B. cell enlargement and secretion of  
extracellular matrix

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**49.** 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, but new are produced due to reproduction

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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50. Reproduction is synonymous with growth for which group of organisms?

A. Multicellular filamentous organisms

B. Colonial organisms

C. Unicellular organisms

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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51. Energy is required by cells for

- A. overcoming entropy
- B. biosynthetic activities
- C. physiological activities
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

52. Homeostatic mechanisms operate at which level of hierarchy?

- A. Cell level
- B. Population level
- C. Ecosystem level
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**53.** What represents the steady state?

A. Intake of food materials, oxygen and water

B. Elimination of waste materials and energy

C. Maintenance of constant internal environment in a living organism

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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54. Which one of the following does not form basis of modern taxonomic studies?

- A. Structure of cell and morphology
- B. Development process
- C. Genetic basis
- D. Ecological information of organisms

**Answer:**



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55. The herbarium specimen, based on which, a new species is described for the first time, is called

A. neotype

B. lectotype

C. paratype

D. holotype

**Answer: D**



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**56.** 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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57. The members of which one of the following groups have many characteristics in common?

A. Genus

B. Kingdom

C. Phylum

D. Species

**Answer: D**



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58. 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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59. Over 6,000,000 specimens are preserved in which botanical garden or herbarium?

- A. Museum of National History, Paris
- B. Royal Botanical Garden, Kew
- C. Royal Botanical Garden, Edinburgh
- D. US National Herbarium, Washington DC

**Answer: B**



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**60.** An institution or a place, where artistic and educational materials are exhibited to the public is called

A. herbarium

B. sanctuary

C. museum

D. parks

**Answer: C**



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61. 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 organisation
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**





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**62.** 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. monograph
- B. flora
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**63.** 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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**64.** 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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**65.** Select correct statement for growth as one of the characteristic of living organisms

- A. Growth by increase in mass is a defining property of prokaryotic organisms only
- B. Non-living objects show growth by increase in mass of body
- C. Intrinsic growth is a characteristic of all living organisms
- D. Growth can be extrinsic or intrinsic for multicellular non-living organisms

**Answer: C**



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**66.** Growth cannot be taken as a defining property of living organisms because

A. all living organisms do not show growth

B. non-living things also grow from inside

C. non-living things also grow by increasing  
in mass

D. some living organisms do not show  
process of reproduction

**Answer: C**



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**67.** Reproduction cannot be an all-inclusive defining characteristic of living organisms because

- A. all living organisms do not show growth
- B. many organisms do not reproduce
- C. non-living things show reproduction

D. all living organisms show small period of reproductive phase in their life

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Organisation is the arrangement of smaller components into larger components and the larger ones into more larger components in a hierarchy.



From which level, biological organization starts?

A. Submicroscopic molecular level

B. Cellular level

C. Organelles level

D. Organ system level

**Answer: A**



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**69.** Homeostasis is represented by

A. intake of more salt during summer

B. intake of more fat during winter

C. sweating during exercises

D. heating the body during exercise

**Answer: C**



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**70.** Read the statements with respect to homeostasis and choose the incorrect statement.

A. It is the process of maintenance of a constant internal environment

B. The term 'Homeostasis' was coined by Cannon for the first time

C. Organisms adapt to changes in temperature, salinity etc

D. Most fishes, amphibians, reptiles, plants  
are homeotherms

**Answer: D**



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**71.** Consider these statements regarding 'characteristics of living beings' and choose the incorrect statement.

A. Plants and animals grow throughout their life

B. All living organisms are required to assimilate energy through metabolism

C. Living beings are responsive to their environment

D. Reproduction is a more important aspect of living beings as compared to metabolism

**Answer: D**



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72. Reason of diversity in living beings is

- A. varying environmental conditions
- B. long term evolutionary changes
- C. short term evolutionary changes
- D. gradual internal changes

**Answer: B**



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73. Most important criteria used for the present day classification of living organisms is based on

A. anatomical and physiological

characteristics

B. presence or absence of notochord

C. resemblance in external features

D. breeding habits

**Answer: A**

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74. Taxonomy is important in agriculture because it helps in

- A. identification of plant pests
- B. identification of weeds
- C. identification of pathogens
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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75. Specimen used for original publication by the author is

A. lectotype

B. neotype

C. holotype

D. syntype

**Answer: C**



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**76.** Find out the incorrect statement from the following.

A. Closely related species differ in morphological features

B. Genus comprises a group of related species

C. Taxonomic studies are useful in agricultural, forestry and industries

D. Family includes related genera

**Answer: A**



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77. Which of the following taxonomical aid serve as a quick referral systems in taxonomical studies?

- A. Botanical gardens
- B. Museum
- C. Zoological parks
- D. Herbaria

**Answer: D**



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**78.** By which chemical, specimens for herbaria are treated to prevent any fungal attack?

- A. 0.1% mercuric chloride
- B. 0.1% mercurous chloride
- C. Carbon disulphide
- D. Acetic acid

**Answer: A**



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**79.** Which of the following is incorrect about keys?

A. Key is taxonomical aid used for identification of plants and animals based on the similarities and dissimilarities

B. Separate taxonomic keys are required for each taxonomic category such as family, genus species for identification purposes

C. Keys are generally analytical in nature

D. Key is another taxonomical aid used for nomenclature of plants and animals based on the similarities and dissimilarities

**Answer: D**



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80. Select the incorrect statement.

A. Museums often have collections of skeletons

B. Separate taxonomic keys are required for each taxonomic category

C. Taxonomic keys are based on the contrasting characters

D. Monograph is useful in providing information for identifications of names of species found in an area

**Answer: D**



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**81. Which of the following is not correct?**

A. Biological organisation starts with submicroscopic molecular level



B. Human beings show responsiveness only when an external stimuli is present

C. 98% mass of every living organisms is composed of C, H,  $N_2$ ,  $O_2$ , P and S

D. 98% mass of every living organism consists of three elements including potassium

**Answer: B**



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

A. The first word in a biological name represents the genus

B. The first word denoting the genus starts with a capital letter

C. Both the words in biological name, when handwritten are separately underlined

D. Biological names are generally in English  
and written in italics

**Answer: D**



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

A. mesotype

B. isotype

C. syntype

D. neotype

**Answer: B**



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**84.** The specimen selected to serve as holotype when the holotype, lectotype or neotypes are ambiguous

A. neotype

B. epitype

C. paratype

D. syntype

**Answer: B**



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

A. monotype

B. paratype

C. isotype

D. lectotype

**Answer: C**



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**86.** In the classification of organisms, which of the following is the correct hierarchy of

taxonomic groups?

Smallest → Largest

A. Family Genus Class Order Phylum

B. Family Genus Order Phylum Class

C. Genus Family Order Class Phylum

D. Genus Phylum Order Family Class

**Answer: C**



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**87.** The chart shows the classification of two species of crocodile.

crocodile.

- Animalia
  - Chordata
    - Reptilia
      - Loricata
        - Crocodylidae
          - Crocodylus*
            - Crocodylus niloticus* (Nile crocodile)
            - Crocodylus porosus* (Saltwater crocodile)

To which order do these crocodiles belong?

- A. Chordata
- B. Crocodylidae
- C. Loricata
- D. Reptilia



**Answer: C**



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**88.** Select the odd one out wrt botanical gardens.

- A. Collection of living plants for reference
- B. Indian Botanical garden is at Howrah
- C. It is a method of ex situ study

D. Collections of preserved plants and animals specimens

**Answer: D**



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**89.** Two morphologically similar populations are intersterile. They belong to

A. one species

B. two biospecies

C. two sibling species

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**90.** Amongst all the kingdoms, the only taxon that exists in nature as a biologically units is the

A. species

B. genus

C. phylum or division

D. kingdom

**Answer: A**



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**91.** Two species can be said to be reproductively isolated if they are

A. interfertile

B. not interfertile

C. do not grow together in common  
habitat

D. growing together in a common habitat

**Answer: B**



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**92.** What do A, B, and C represent in the  
givemn scientific name, respectively?

Solanum nigrum Linn

*A*

*B*

*C*

A. Generic name, specific name and author's name

B. Specific name, generic name and author's name

C. Author's name, specific name and generic name

D. Generic name, author's name and specific name

**Answer: A**



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**93.** Scientific name of 'Tobacco Mosaic Virus' is standardised through rules given is

A. ICBN

B. ICZN

C. ICTV

D. ICNB

**Answer: C**



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**94.** How many of the given features are associated with binomial nomenclature?

(Descriptive names, Generic epithet, Specific epithet, Latin language name of subspecies/variety, should be italicised or underlined)

A. 4



B. 3

C. 2

D. 5

**Answer: A**



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**95. Solanum + nigrum → 1**

**Poaceae + Solanaceae → 2**

**Identify the combination of 1 and 2.**

A. 1 -family, 2 -phylum

B. 1 -phylum, 2 -genus

C. 1 -family, 2 -order

D. 1 -kingdom, 2 -family

**Answer: C**



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**96.** The scientific name of a species 'X' was given by a scientist in 1960 as 'P' and another scientist gave the other name to the same

species in 1990 as 'Q'.

Which is considered as valid name?

A. P

B. Q

C. Both P and Q

D. None of them

**Answer: A**



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**97.** A taxonomist found a new plant. He used lectotype for the identification of the new plant. Why did he used lectotype?

A. Because lectotype is the single physical example or specimen of an organism.

B. Because holotype has the wrong information

C. Because holotype was no longer exists

D. Because is the duplicate of the holotype

**Answer: C**



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## **B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Statement Based Questions**

1. Botanical gardens play which of the following roles?

I. On-site teaching

II. Deforestation sites

III. Aesthetic appeal

IV. Seed exchange

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. I, III and IV

**Answer: D**



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2. Read the given statements about taxon and select the code with correct statement.

I. Taxon is the taxonomic group of any rank.

II. The term 'Taxon' was introduced for the first time by ICBN.

III. Term 'Taxonomy' was given by Linnaeus.

IV. Padua botanical garden is present in Pune.

A. I and III

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. II, III and IV

**Answer: B**



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**3.** Go through the given statements regarding an order and choose the codes with all correct statements.

I. It is an assemblage of families.

II. It contains less similar characters than genera.



III. It is higher in systematic hierarchy than class.

IV. It is higher in systematic hierarchy than phylum.

A. I, III and IV

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. II and III

**Answer: B**



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4. A few statements regarding adaptations in organisms are given below. Go through these statements.

I. Mimicry is an example of short term adaptation.

II. Short term adaptations are though temporary changes but are inherited in the next generation.

III. Aestivation is an example of long -term adaptation.

IV. Adaptations tend to enhance survival in the

environment.

Select the alternative having all true statements.

A. II and III

B. II and IV

C. Only IV

D. I, II and III

**Answer: B**



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5. Go through the statements given below and choose the option with all incorrect statement(S).

I. Common names can be misleading.

II. Vernacular names are easier to pronounce.

III. Common name 'touch-me-not' is given to two species, i.e. Nigella and Mimosa.

IV. Vernacular names often have no significance.

A. I and II

B. Only II

C. I, II and III

D. Only III

**Answer: D**



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**6.** Read the following statements and choose the option having all true statements.

I. The idea of binomial nomenclature was first introduced by Gaspard Bauhin.

II. In the name *Mangifera indica* L. Here L. is the

symbol representing the publication where it was first published.

III. In polynomial system of nomenclature, descriptive names are used for organisms.

IV. Binomial system was proposed by Carolus Linnaeus.

A. I, II and III

B. Only IV

C. Only I

D. I, III and IV

**Answer: D**



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7. Consider the following statements regarding

'scientific names'.

I. In the book Pinax, binomial system of nomenclature was proposed for the first time.

II. Scientific names are always in Greek.

III. The first word in a scientific name is generic name.

IV. Generic and specific epithets start with small letter.

Segregate the above statements as True (T) or

False (F) by selecting the correct option.

A. I II III IV  
*T F T F*

B. I II III IV  
*F T T T*

C. I II III IV  
*F F T T*

D. I II III IV  
*T T F F*

**Answer: A**



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**8.** Read the following statements carefully and select correct option

(a) In zoological parks, conditions similar to natural habitats are provided to animals

(b) Keys are generally analytical in nature

(c ) In herbarium sheet, local names are not mentioned

(d) Taxonomical aids are useful in knowing bioresources

A. I and II

B. I, III and IV

C. I, II and IV

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



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**9. Find the correct sequence at various steps of herbarium technique:**

(a) Drying

(b) Poisoning

(c) Collection

( d) Labeling

( e) Mounting

(f) Deposition

(g) Stitching

A. III, I, II, V, VII, IV, VI

B. III, II, IV, V, VI, VII, I

C. III, I, II, V, VII, VI, IV

D. III, I, II, VII, V, VI, IV

**Answer: A**



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**10.** Select True (T) and False (F) statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below.

I. Polynomials represents a 'taxonomic category'.

II. Dudhwa National Park is located at Lakhimpur in UP.

III. There are about 89 wildlife sanctusries and 492 National Parks in India.

IV. When specific name is identical to generic name it is an example of tautonym.

- A. 

|          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| I        | II       | III      | IV       |
| <i>T</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>F</i> |
- B. 

|          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| I        | II       | III      | IV       |
| <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>F</i> |
- C. 

|          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| I        | II       | III      | IV       |
| <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> |
- D. 

|          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| I        | II       | III      | IV       |
| <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> |

**Answer: C**



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**11.** Consider the following two statements regarding museums and choose the correct alternative.

I. Museums are places/institutions where preserved plants, animals and educational materials are exhibited to public.

II. Museums are meant to conserve endangered animals and plants.

A. Both the statements are correct

B. Both the statements are incorrect

C. Statement I is correct, but statement II is

Incorrect

D. Statement II is correct, but statement I is

incorrect

**Answer: C**



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## **B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions**

### **Match The Columns**

**1. Match the following columns.**

**Column I**

- A. Linnaeus
- B. John Ray
- C. Synchronic species
- D. Neontological species

**Column II**

- 1. Living species of today
- 2. Father of taxonomy
- 3. Coined the term species
- 4. Species belonging to same time period

- A.    A    B    C    D  
      2    3    4    1

- B.    A    B    C    D  
      1    3    2    4
- C.    A    B    C    D  
      4    3    2    1
- D.    A    B    C    D  
      1    2    4    3

**Answer: A**



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## 2. Match the following Columns.

### Column I

- A. Numerical taxonomy
- B. Classical taxonomy
- C. Practical taxonomy
- D. Karyotaxonomy

### Column II

- 1. Nuclear and chromosomal studies
- 2. Number of shared characters
- 3. Utility of organism
- 4.  $\alpha$ -taxonomy



A.    A    B    C    D  
      2    4    3    1

B.    A    B    C    D  
      1    3    2    4

C.    A    B    C    D  
      4    2    3    1

D.    A    B    C    D  
      1    2    4    3

**Answer: A**



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### 3. Match the following Columns.

| Column I   | Column II              |
|------------|------------------------|
| A. Family  | 1. <i>tuberosum</i>    |
| B. Kingdom | 2. <b>Polymontales</b> |
| C. Order   | 3. <b>Solanum</b>      |
| D. Species | 4. <b>Plantae</b>      |
| E. Genus   | 5. <b>Solanaceae</b>   |

A.    A    B    C    D    E  
      5    4    2    1    3

B.    A    B    C    D    E  
      4    3    5    2    1

C.    A    B    C    D    E  
      4    3    5    1    2

D.    A    B    C    D    E  
      4    3    2    5    1

**Answer: A**



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#### 4. Match the following Columns.

| Column I    | Column II     |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Genus    | 1. Eichler    |
| B. Division | 2. Cuvier     |
| C. Phylum   | 3. Linnaeus   |
| D. Class    | 4. Tournefort |

A. A B C D  
4 1 2 3

B. A B C D  
1 2 3 4

C. A B C D  
2 3 1 4

D. A B C D  
3 4 2 1

**Answer: A**



## 5. Match the following Columns.

| Column I             | Column II  |
|----------------------|--|
| A. Museum            | 1. Information on one taxon                                      |
| B. Herbaria          | 2. Couplet   |
| C. Botanical gardens | 3. Arranged on universally accepted <b>classification system</b> |
| D. Taxonomic key     | 4. Educational institutes  |
|                      | 5. Records of local flora for monographic work                   |

A.    A    B    C    D  
      4    3    5    2

B.    A    B    C    D  
      3    5    1    2

C.    A    B    C    D  
      4    1    3    5

D.    A    B    C    D  
      5    3    4    2

**Answer: A**



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**6. Match the following Columns.**

| <b>Column I</b>   | <b>Column II</b>               |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A. <i>Ex situ</i> conservation  | 1. Central National Herbarium  |
| B. Quick referral system  | 2. Museum                      |
| C. Preserved plants   | 3. Flora                       |
| D. Actual account of habitat and distribution of plants of a given area | 4. Royal Botanical Garden, Kew |

A.    A    B    C    D  
      2    3    4    1

B.    A    B    C    D  
      1    4    2    3

C.    A    B    C    D  
      4    1    3    2

|    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| D. | A | B | C | D |
|    | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

**Answer: D**



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## **B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Assertion And Reason**

**1. Assertion** Scientific names are printed in italics.

**Reason** The name of author is written in

abbreviated form after the specific epithet and is printed in Roman.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: B**



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2. Assertion Cytotaxonomy involves the cytological information for classification purposes.

Reason Chemotaxonomy is based on the chemical constituents of plants.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation of



Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: B**



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**3. Assertion** Generic name is written in small letters.

**Reason** Specific name is written in capital letters.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

**Answer: D**



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**4. Assertion** Each taxonomic group can have two or more names.

**Reason** Name should be short, precise and easy to pronounce.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

**Answer: D**



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5. Assertion Binomial system of nomenclature was proposed by Theophrastus for the plants.

Reason Binomial system of nomenclature was proposed by John Ray for animals.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

**Answer: D**



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**6. Assertion** Carolus Linnaeus was a Swedish naturalist.

Reason Linnaeus is called Father of Taxonomy.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

**Answer: B**



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## C Medical Entrances Gallery Collection Of Questions Asked In Neet In Various Medical Entrance Exams

1. 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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2. The system of giving one name to the individual is

A. quasi binomial system

B. semi-binomial system

C. monomial system

D. uninomial system

**Answer: D**



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3. Arrange the following in ascending order of Linnaean hierarchy.

A. Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family-

Genus-Species

B. Kingdom-Family-Genus-Species-Class-

Phylum-Order

C. Kingdom-Order-Species-Genus-Class-

Family-Phylum

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

Phylum-Kingdom

**Answer: D**



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**4. The word species was coined by**

A. Aristotle

B. Linnaeus

C. John Ray

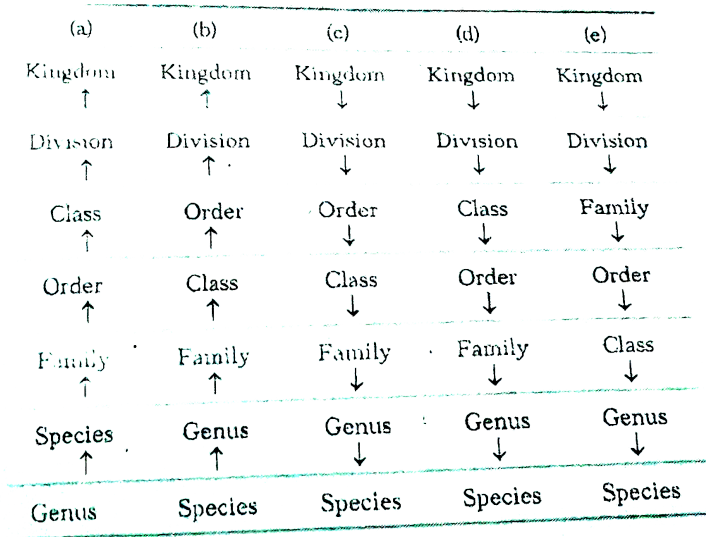
D. Engler

**Answer: C**



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5. Which one of the following shows, the hierarchial arrangement of taxonomic categories of plants in descending order?



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

A. Kingdom → Order → Division →

Class → Genus → Species

B. Species → Genus → Division →

Class → Order → Kingdom

C. Kingdom → Division → Class →

Order → Family → Genus →

Species

D. Species → Genus → Family →

Order → Class → Division →

Kingdom

**Answer: D**



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7. Largest herbarium in India is at

A. Central National Herbarium, Kolkata

B. Southern Circle Herbarium, Coimbatore

C. Central Circle Herbarium, Allahabad

D. Blatter Herbarium, Mumbai

**Answer: A**



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**8. The basis of life is :**

A. nucleic acids

B. proteins

C. nucleoproteins



D. amino acids

**Answer: A**



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**9. Taxonomic group of any rank is**

A. taxon

B. tribe

C. race

D. variety

**Answer: A**



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**10.** Which of the following is correctly sequenced?

- A. Phylum, class, order, family
- B. Phylum, order, class, genus
- C. Phylum, class, family, order
- D. Phylum, order, family, class

**Answer: A**



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**11. Family is placed between**

A. genus and species

B. order and class

C. class and genus

D. order and genus

**Answer: D**



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12. Which one of the following is not a correct statement?

A. Herbarium houses dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens

B. Botanical gardens have collection of living plants for reference

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

D. Key is a taxonomic aid for identification  
of specimens

**Answer: C**



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**13. ICBN stands for**

A. Indian Congress of Biological Names

B. International Code of Botanical  
Nomenclature

C. International Congress of Biological

Names

D. Indian Code of Botanical Nomenclature

**Answer: B**



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**14.** Read the statements given below and identify incorrect statement

- A. Scientific names favour multiple naming  
for the same kind of an organism
- B. Scientific names are used all over the  
world
- C. Scientific names are often descriptive  
and tell us some important characters of  
an organism
- D. Scientific names indicate relationship  
between species

**Answer: D**



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**15.** 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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**16.** Classification system given by Linnaeus was based on

- A. morphological and anatomical characters
- B. evolutionary trends
- C. floral characters
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**17. Chemotaxonomy is connected with**

A. classification of chemicals found in plants

B. use of photochemical data in systematic botany

C. application of chemicals on herbarium sheets

D. use of statistical methods in chemical yielding plants

**Answer: B**



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**18. Largest herbarium in India is at**

A. Kolkata

B. Lucknow

C. Coimbatore

D. Delhi

**Answer: A**



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**19.** This basic unit of classification is

A. genus

B. species

C. order

D. class

**Answer: B**



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**20.** Binomial nomenclature was introduced by

A. de Vries

B. Carolus Linnaeus

C. Prantl

D. Bentham and Hooker

**Answer: B**



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