

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

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 environment
 - C. Inheritance from a common ancestor
 - D. Homeostatic regulation.

Answer: B



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2. Which of the following promotes similarity among living things
A. Classification of organisms
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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

D. coordination
Answer: C
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I. 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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C. organisation

- 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 Watch Video Solution**
 - **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 ightarrow molecules ightarrow cell ightarrow tissue ightarrow individual ightarrow
 - ecosystem \rightarrow biosphere
- B. atoms $\,
 ightarrow \,$ molecules cells $\,
 ightarrow \,$ tissue $\,
 ightarrow \,$ organs $\,
 ightarrow \,$ individuals
 - ightarrow ecosystem ightarrow biosphere
- C. atoms $\; o \;$ molecules $\; o \;$ cells $\; o \;$ tissue $\; o \;$ organs $\; o \;$
 - individual o population o ec-osystem o biosphere

indviduals ightarrow populati on ightarrow community ightarrow ecosystem ightarrow

biosphere

Answer: D



8.	The most	important	characteristic o	of living	organisms i	s
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- 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 **Watch Video Solution** 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



11. Which of the following is a Natatorial adaptation	
A. presence of adhesive discs	
B. presence of feathers on body	
C. strong shoulders	
D. streamlined body	
Answer: D	
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12. An example of long term adaptation is	
A. hibernation	
B. melanism	
C. aestivation	
D. spines of cactus	

Answer: D Watch Video Solution 13. Volant adaptation is for

B. flying

C. climbing

A. swimming

D. running

Answer: B



14. Match column I with column II

Column II Column II

(i) Universe

- (a) Long term adaptation(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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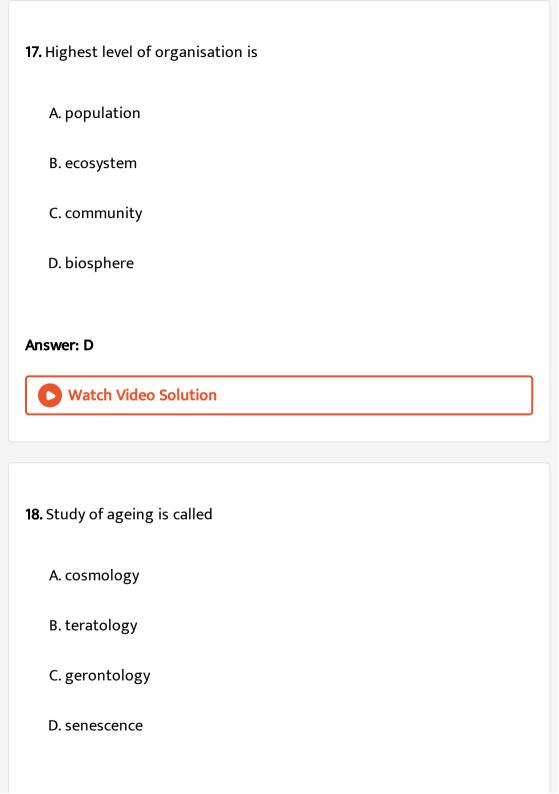
15. Living organisms share the following features except that they

A. are formed of protoplasm

B. can prepare food

D. reproduce
Answer: B
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16. Subcellular level of body organisation is
A. protozoans
B. porifers
C. prokaryotes
D. non living parts
Answer: A
Watch Video Solution

C. respire



Answer: D



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19. 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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20. 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 Watch Video Solution** 21. 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 ho-meopathy Answer: B **Watch Video Solution**

22. Which of the following cells in plant show toti- potency
A. Xylem vessels
B. Sieve tube
C. Meristem
D. Cork cells
Answer: C
Watch Video Solution
23. 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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24. Which one is example of homeostasis ?
A. Osmoregulation in aquatic animals
B. Increased heart beat at running
C. Sweating during exerices and regulation of temperature
D. All the above
Answer: D
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25. 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 **Watch Video Solution** 26. 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



27. 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



28. 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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9. A long term adaptation of having both dissected and undissected
eaves occur in an aquatic plant which is
A. Limnophila

B. Sagittaria

C. Eichhornia

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D. Azolla

Answer: A

- **30.** 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 meterials with enivorment

Answer: C



- 31. What is correct about energy transfer and en- ergy 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



- 32. 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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33. The animals which do not have a steady body temperature are

A. poikilotherms

B. eutherians C. stenothermals D. homeotherms Answer: A **Watch Video Solution** 34. The reaction involving breaking of complex compounds into simpler ones is called A. anabolism B. homeostasis C. metabolism D. catabolism **Answer: D Watch Video Solution**

35. Most of the homeostatic mechanisms operate through feed back mechanism. The best example is illustrated by

A. hormones

B. enzymes

C. vitamins

D. ribozymes

Answer: A



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36. 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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7. 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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38. Choose the correct combination

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

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

с р, в

-

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

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

Answer: C



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

A. National Institute of virology : Pune

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

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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40. 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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41. Molecular biology is connected with study of

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

Answer: A



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- **42.** Bioinformatics is concerned with the application of
 - A. engineering techniques in biological studies
 - B. chemistry in biological phenomenon
 - C. physics in knowing life processes
 - D. information science in analysing biological data

Answer: D



43. Programmed cell death is scientifically termed as A. autotomy B. cell lysis C. apoptosis D. none of these **Answer: C Watch Video Solution** 44. The living organisms can be unexceptionally distinguished from the non - living things on the basis of their ability for A. reproduction B. growth and movement C. responsiveness to touch

46. 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



47. 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
Watch Video Solution
48. Scala naturae (laddasr of nature) was first theory in Biology in which
all things were placed in a hierarchy. It was given by
A. Haeckel

B. Aristotle

D. Cuvier

Answer: B

C. Leeuwenhoek

- **49.** Reason of diversity in living being is
 - A. mutation
 - B. long term evolutionary changes
 - C. short term evolutionary changes
 - D. gradual changes

Answer: B



- **50.** The practical purpose of classification of living organisms is to
 - A. (a) facilitate identification of unknown organisms
 - B. (b) explain the origin of living organisms.
 - C. (c) trace the evolution of living organisms
 - D. (d) name the living organisms

Answer: A



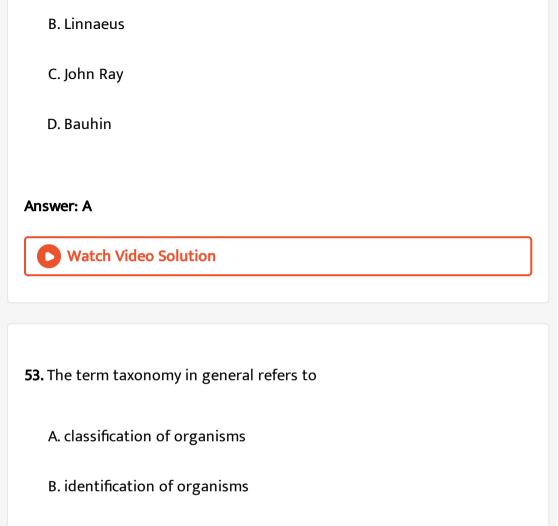
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- 51. In early times, which types of plants were classified?
 - A. (a) medicinal
 - B. (b) economical
 - C. (c) aesthetic value
 - D. (d) ecological value

Answer: A



- **52.** The term taxonomy was coined by
 - A. de Candolle



C. nomenclature of organisms

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D. all of the above

Answer: D

54. Who was first to classify plants and also wrote maximum on plants?
A. (a) Theophrastus
B. (b) Linnaeus
C. (c) Eichler
D. (d) Lamarck
Answer: A
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55. The basic/smallest unit of classification is
A. (a) Species
B. (b) Taxon
C. (c) Category
D. (d) Subspecies

Answer: A



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56. 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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57. 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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- **58.** Term Species, Divison and Phylum were coined by
 - B. Species by Courier, Division by Eichler and Phylum by Ray

A. Species, by john ray, division by Eichler and Phylum by Courier.

- C. Species by Ray and Phylum and Division by Hackel
- D. Species and Division by Ray and Phylum by linnaeus

Answer: A

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59. 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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60. 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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61. Taxon is
A. (a) short term for taxonomy

B. (b) a group of species

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Answer: C

62. Category is

C. (c) a classificatory (taxonomic) unit of any rank

D. (d) a compendium of international rules of nomenclature

A. (a) a rank in hierarchy B. (b) any grouping of living objects C. (c) a term used interchangeable with taxon D. (d) a taxonomic grouping Answer: A **Watch Video Solution** 63. Intermediate category is A. (a) category in addition to obligate categories B. (b) subphylum C. (c) subspecies D. (d) of the above. Answer: D **Watch Video Solution**

64. Taxon and category differ in

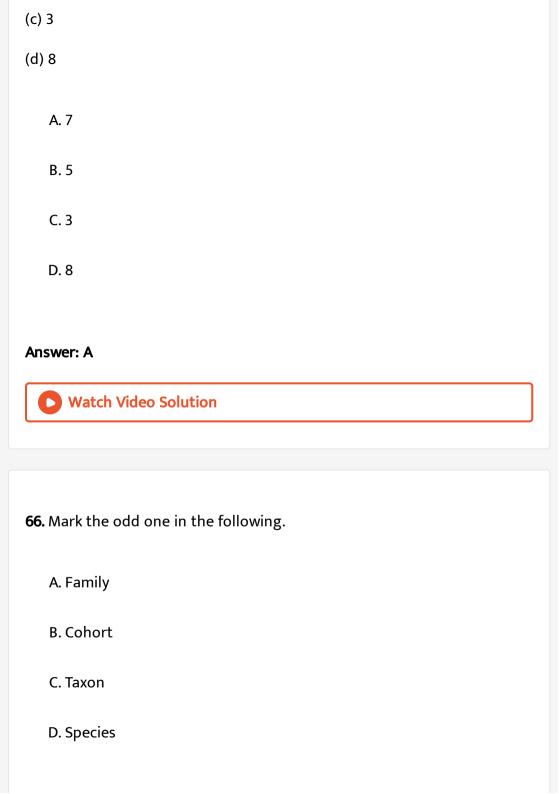
- A. (a) Taxon is recognised and assigned while category is abstract.
- B. (b) Taxon is a group of organisms while category is a rank or level in a hierarachy
- C. (c) Tiger or Algae is Taxon and species or division is category
- D. (d) All of the above

Answer: D



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- **65.** The number of obligate categories which are always used in a taxonomic hierarchy are
- (a) 7
- (b) 5



Answer: C



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

A. (a) Allopatric species B. (b) Sympatric species C. (c) Taxonomic species D. (d) Biological species Answer: A **Watch Video Solution** 69. Two species having same overlapping geographical area but different characters is A. (a) allopatric B. (b) sympatric C. (c) biological species D. (d) sibling species

Answer: B



70. What are Mule, Tigon, Liger, Hinny?

A. (a) Species

B. (b) Sub species

C. (c) Hybrids

D. (d) Categories

Answer: C



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

A. Synonym

B. Autonym

D. Holotype
Answer: C
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72. According to binomial nomenclature, which one is incorrect?
A. Tautonyms
B. Synonyms
C. Autonyms
D. Bionyms
Answer: A
Watch Video Solution

C. Tautonym

73. 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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- **74.** 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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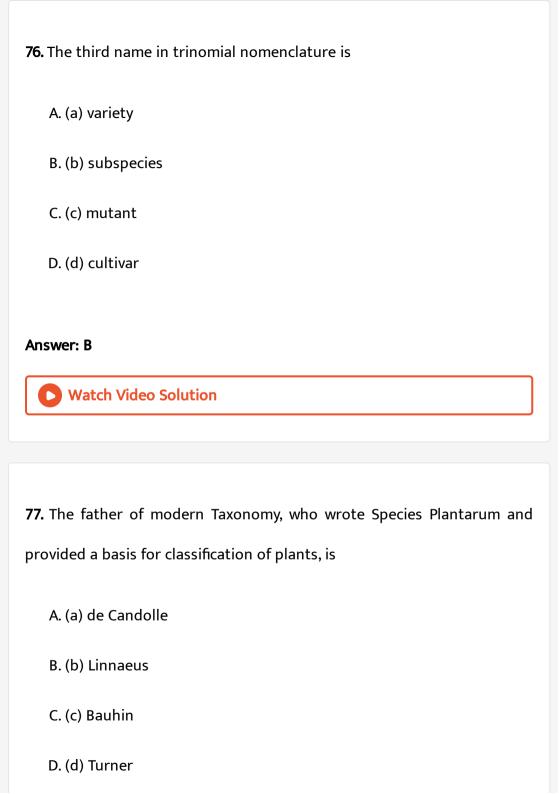
75. Binomial epithet in binomial nomenclature is

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

Answer: C



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Answer: B



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78. Linnaeus, is famous for

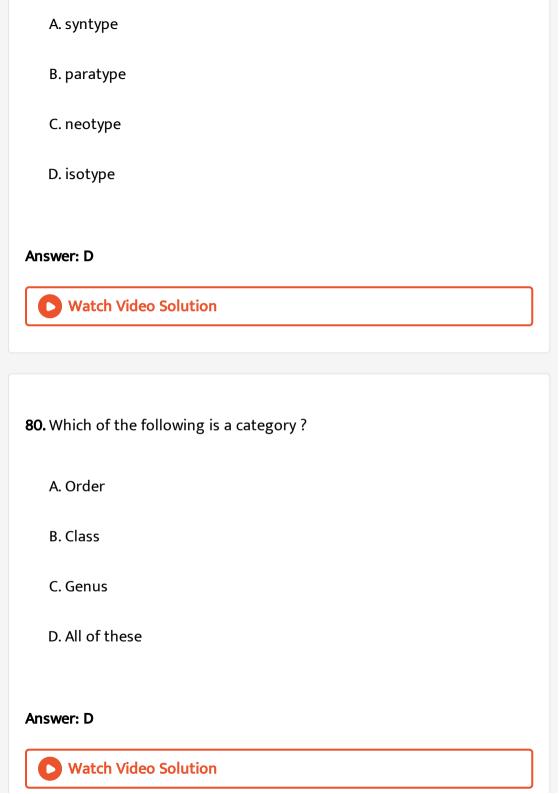
- A. coining the term systematics
- B. introducing binomial nomenclature
- C. giving natural system of classification
- D. all of these

Answer: B



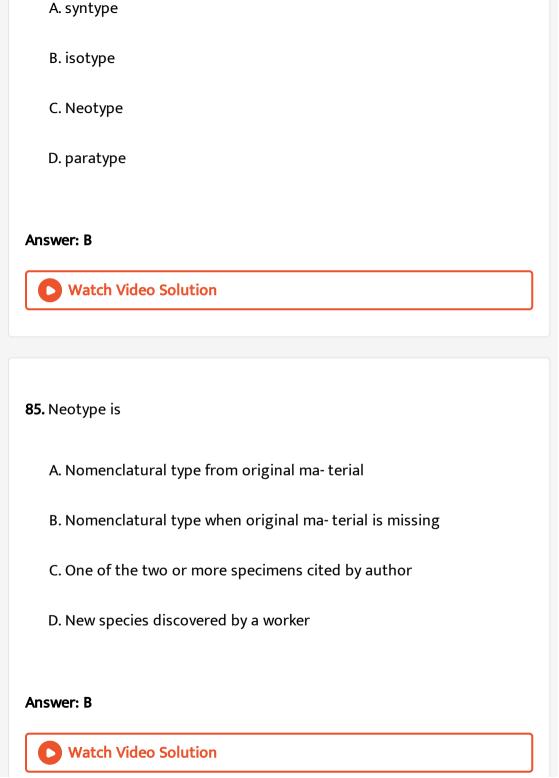
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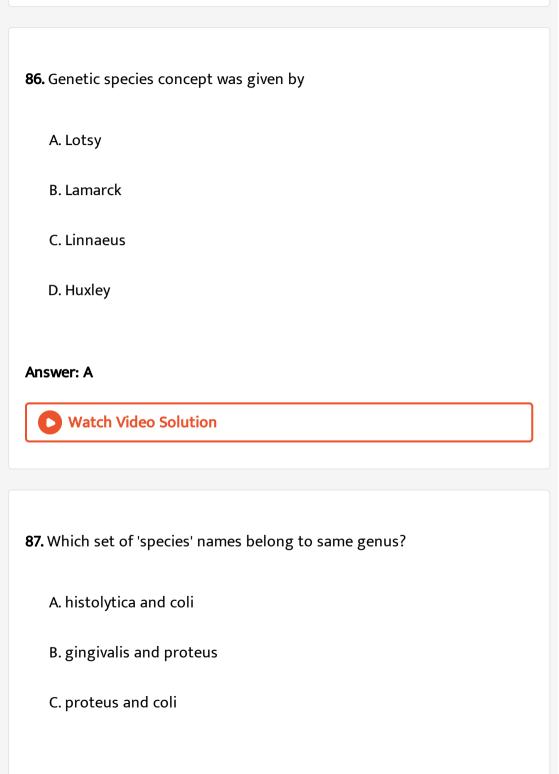
79. Duplicate of holotype from same collection of same locality, date and same branch of plant is called



81. An animal with same generic, specific and subspecific name is
A. Man
B. Rat
C. Snake
D. Gorilla
Answer: D Watch Video Solution
82. In a scientific name, the name of author is printed in
A. Italics
B. Bold (Antic)
C. Roman

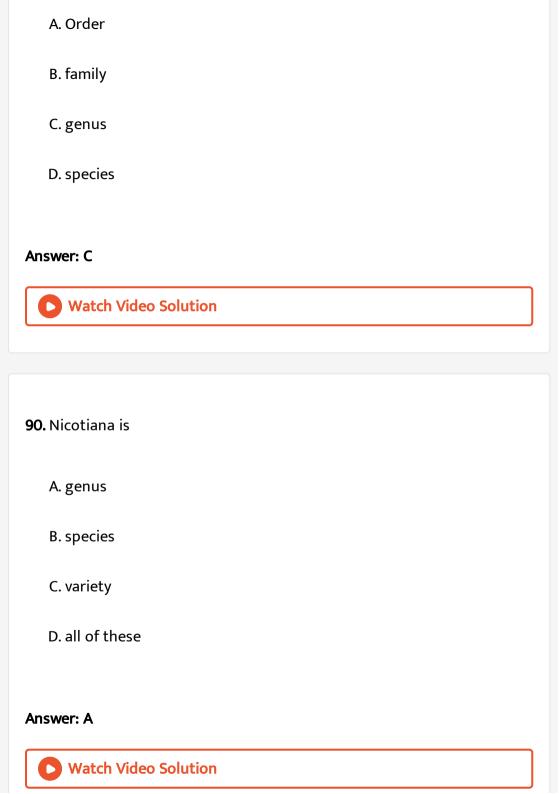
D. Capital letters
Answer: C
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83. The term species was coined and de-fined by
A. Darwin
B. John Ray
C. Huxley
D. Linnaeus
Answer: B
Watch Video Solution
84. If a biologist is to nomenclate a similar species, he will study





D. vivax and coli		
Answer: A		
Watch Video Solution		
88. True species are		
A. interbreeding		
B. sharing the same niche		
C. feeding on same food		
D. reproductively isolated		
Answer: D		
Watch Video Solution		

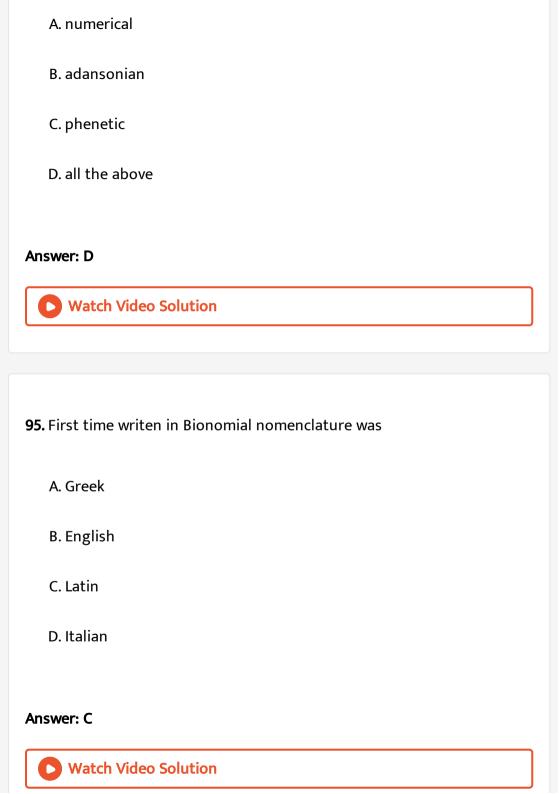
89. Breeding is possible between two member of :-



91. Sequence of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny?
A. mRNA
B. rRNA
C. tRNA
D. DNA
Answer: D Watch Video Solution
92. In which book, binomial nomenclature was issued by Linnaeus
A. Historia Naturalle
B. Systema Naturae
C. Historia Plantarum

Ansv	ver: D
C	Watch Video Solution
93. P	henetic classification of organisms is based on
Α	dendograms based on DNA character- istics
В	. sexual characteristics
C	the ancestral lineage of existing organisms
D	. observable characteristics of existing organisms
Ansv	ver: D
C	Watch Video Solution

D. Species Plantarum



96. The U.S. National Herbarium is situated in
A. Los Angeles
B. Hollywood
C. Washington
D. California
Answer: C Watch Video Solution
97. 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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98. Royal botanical garden is located at
A. Kew (England)
B. Paris
C. Washington
D. Howrah
Answer: A
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99. ICBN stands for

A. International classification of biological nomenclature B. International code of biological nomen-clature C. International code of botanical nomen-clature D. International classification of biological naming **Answer: C Watch Video Solution** 100. 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



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

A. Hutchinson's system of classification

B. Bentham and Hookers system

- C. Linnaeus system of classification

 D. Haeckel system of classification
- Answer: B



- 103. Kew (England) is well known for largest of the world
 - A. Plant herbarium
 - B. botanical laboratory
 - C. botanical garden
 - D. botanical park

Answer: A



104. National Museum of Natural History located at
A. Paris
B. Delhi
C. Jaipur
D. Mexico
Answer: B
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105. Flora of Delhi was compiled by
A. P Maheshwari
B. Roxburgh
C. JK Maheshwari
D. Father H Sant~pau

Answer: C Watch Video Solution 106. Natural History museum is situated in A. London B. Washington C. Paris D. Delhi Answer: A Watch Video Solution 107. Largest herbaria of India is at A. Kew

B. Shibpur
C. Chennai
D. Trombay
Answer: B
Watch Video Solution
108. A national herbarium is that which cointains plants of
A. a region
B. a country
C. a locality
D. world
Answer: D
Watch Video Solution

A. John Ray
B. Goethe
C. Cuvier
D. Theophrastus
Answer: A
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110. 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

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

Answer: D



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111. BOTANICAL GARDENS

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

Answer: C

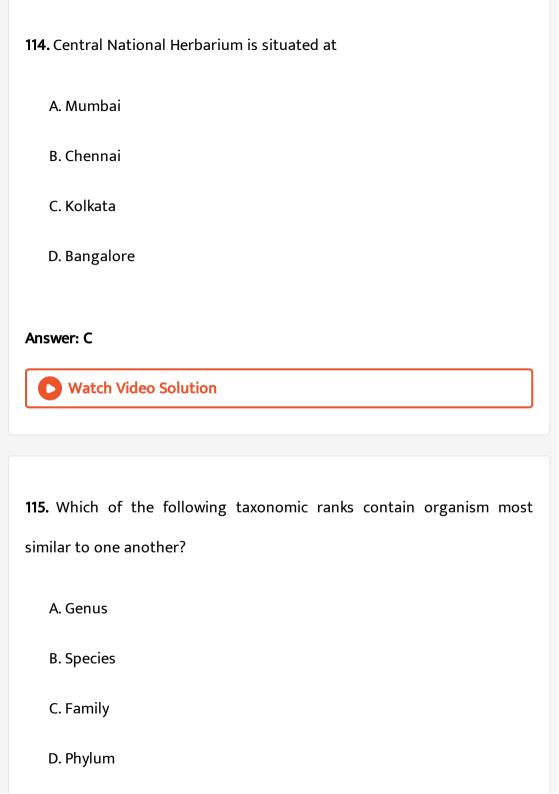


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112. Three phases of taxonomy, alpha, beta and omega were recognised by

A. de candolle

B. Julian Huxley
C. Takhatajan
D. Turri
Answer: D
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113. 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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Answer: B Watch Video Solution 116. National Boltanical Research Institute (NBRI) is located at: A. Lucknow B. Mumbai C. Kolkata D. Chennai Answer: A Watch Video Solution 117. Systema naturae was written by A. Linnaeus

C. Darwin
D. de Candolle
Answer: A
Watch Video Solution
118. Who among the following is the father of botany?
A. Aristotle
B. Carolous Linnaeus
C. Robert Hooke
D. Theophrastus
Answer: D
Watch Video Solution

B. Aristotle

