



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

Living World

Example

1. Enlist the characters of living organisms.



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2. Which features can be considered as all inclusive characteristics of life? Why?



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3. What is reproduction?



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4. What is growth?



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5. Define response to Stimuli/Irritability.



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6. What is herbarium?



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7. What is museums?



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8. Each character of couplet is known as.....



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9. Key is based on set of contrasting character known as.....



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10. Linnaeus is considered as Father of Taxonomy. Name two other botanists known for their contribution to the field of plant taxonomy.



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11. What does ICZN stand for?



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12. Couplet in taxonomic key means.....



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13. What is a Monograph?



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14. Amoeba multiplies by mitotic cell division. Is this phenomena growth or reproduction?

Explain.



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15. Define metabolism.



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16. Which is the largest botanical garden in the world? Name a few well known botanical gardens in India.



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17. Whether all organisms are similar? Justify your answer.



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18. Can metabolic reactions demonstrated in a test tube (called 'in vitro' test) be called living?



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19. Now a days patients are declared 'brain dead' and are on life support. They do not show any sign of self-consciousness. Are they living or non-living?



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20. How can we study large number of organisms at a glance?



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21. Whether all organisms prepare their own food?



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22. What are the essentials of a good herbarium?



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23. Why should we visit botanical gardens, museum and zoo?



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24. Riya found peculiar plant on her visit to Himachal Pradesh. What are the ways she can show it to her biology teacher and get information about it?



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25. At Andaman, authorities do not allow tourists to collect shells from beaches. Why it must be so?



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26. Why do we have green house in botanical gardens?



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27. Role of human being in biodiversity conservation.



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28. Give importance of Botanical Gardens.



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29. A ball of snow when rolled over snow increases in mass, volume and size. Is this

comparable to growth as seen in living organisms? Why?



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30. In a given habitat we have 20 plant species and 20 animal species. Should we call this as 'diversity' or 'biodiversity'? Justify your answer.



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31. International Code of Botanical nomenclature (ICBN) has provided a code for classification of plants. Give hierarchy of units of classification botanists follow while classifying plants and mention different 'Suffixes' used for the units.



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32. A plant species shows several morphological variations in response to

altitudinal gradient. When grown under similar conditions of growth, the morphological variations disappear and all the variants have common morphology. What are these variants called?



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33. How do you prepare your own herbarium sheets? What are the different tools you carry with you while collecting plants for the preparation of a herbarium? What information

should a preserved plant material on the herbarium sheet provide for taxonomical studies?



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34. What is the difference between flora, fauna and vegetation? *Eichhornia crassipes* is called as an exotic species while *Rauvolfia serpentina* is an endemic species in India. What do these terms exotic and endemic refer to?



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



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36. Brinjal and potato belong to the same genus *Solanum*, but to two different species. What defines them as separate species?



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37. Properties of cell organelles are not always found in the molecular constituents of cell organelles. Justify.



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38. The number and kinds of organism is not constant. How do you explain this statement?



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39. What is the difference between living things and non-living things.



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40. What do you understand from terms like in-situ and ex-situ conservation.



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41. Describe the metabolism. Explain anabolism & catabolism with suitable example.



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42. Distinguish between botanical gardens, zoological park and biodiversity park with reference to characteristic.



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43. Jijamata Udyan, the famous zoo in Mumbai has acclimatised Humboldt penguins. Why should penguins be acclimatised when kept at a place away from their natural habitat?



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



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45. A scientist has come across a plant which he feels is a new species. How will he go about its identification, classification and nomenclature.



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46. *Brassica campestris* Linn.



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



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

individuals and number of shared characters as we go up the taxonomical hierarchy?



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49. A student of taxonomy was puzzled when told by his professor to look for a key to identify a plant. He went to his friend to clarify what 'Key' the professor was referring to? What would the friend explain to him?



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50. Metabolism is a defining feature of all living organisms without exception. Isolated metabolic reactions in vitro are not living things but surely living reactions. Comment.



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51. Do you consider a person in coma-living or dead?



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52. What is the similarity and dissimilarity between "whole moong daal" and "broken moong daal" in terms of respiration and growth? Based on these parameters classify them into living or non living?



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53. Some of the properties of tissues are not the constituents of its cells.

Give three examples to support the statement.



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Exercise

1. Which is not a property of living being?

- A. metabolism
- B. decay
- C. growth
- D. reproduction

Answer:



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2. A particular plant is strictly seasonal plant. Which one of the following is best suited if it is to be studied in the laboratory?

- A. herbarium
- B. museum
- C. botanical garden
- D. flower exhibition

Answer:



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3. A group of students found two cockroaches in the classroom. They had a debate whether they are alive or dead. Which life property will help them to do so?

- A. metabolism
- B. growth
- C. irritability
- D. reproduction

Answer:



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4. Life complex phenomenon which show basic features like...

A. growth, reproduction

B. homoestasis, adaptation, death

C. irritability, metabolism

D. all of these

Answer:



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5. Who called protoplasm as physical basis of life

A. Aristotle

B. Theopheasis

C. Huxley

D. Miller

Answer:



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6. Organism can maintain their internal environment despite change in external environment is called as

- A. osmosis
- B. homeostasis
- C. irritability
- D. endotherms

Answer:



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7. Which group of animal depend on their environment for temperature regulation i.e. they change body temperature according to temperature of environment.

A. cold blooded animals

B. poikilotherms

C. ectotherms

D. all of these

Answer:



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8. Animals like birds and mammals are

A. warm blooded

B. endothermic

C. maintain body temperature constant

D. all of these

Answer:



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9. All of the following are correct except?

A. When it comes to human beings, it is all more difficult to define living state.

B. We observe patients lying in coma in hospital virtually supported by machines

which replace heart and lungs, patient is otherwise brain-dead.

C. The patient has no self-consciousness, are such patients who never come back to normal life, living or non-living.

D. Consciousness, growth, reproduction are definite features

Answer:



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10. Which of the following is wrong about growth?

A. increases in mass & increase in number
are twin characters of growth

B. multicellular organisms grow by cell
division

C. growth of animal is intrinsic while in
plants it is extrinsic

D. irreversible increase in size & number of
cells

Answer:



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11. Which of the following is true?

A. in plants growth occur continuously through life while in animal growth takes place upto certain age.

B. growth of living is intrinsic while non living is extrinsic by accumulation of

materials in mountain, boulders, and
mounds

C. both a and b

D. a is true b is wrong

Answer:



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12. Growth is

A. quantitative

B. qualitative

C. quantitative but never qualitative

D. both a and b

Answer:



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13. Which of the following statement is true

A. it is permanent change measured
against time

B. unicellular organism grow by cell division while in animals & plants growth, reproduction mutually exclusive events.

C. growth is not defining feature of life

D. growth is quantitative, extrinsic, temporary

Answer:



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14. Formation of new individuals from pre-existing one is called as....

A. evolution

B. reproduction

C. irritability

D. metabolism

Answer:



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15. Which method of reproduction is primitive type and generally producing identical individuals.....

- A. asexual
- B. amphimixis
- C. biparental method
- D. sexual

Answer:



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16. Which of the following is wrong?

A. Fungi multiply & spread easily due to the millions of asexual spores

B. In lower organisms like yeast and hydra, we observe budding

C. sexual reproduction leads to produce identical individuals

D. In planaria (flat worms) we observe true regeneration i.e. a fragmented organism

regenerates the lost part of its body and becomes, a new organism

Answer:



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17. Which of the following is wrong?

A. The fungi, the filamentous algae, the protonema of mosses all easily multiply by fragmentation.

B. when it comes to unicellular organisms like bacteria, unicellular algae or Amoeba, reproduction is synonymous with growth

C. in single celled organisms, we are not very clear about the usage of these two terms - growth and reproduction

D. many organisms which can reproduce (mules, sterile worker bees, infertile human couples)

Answer:



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18. What is the role of death

- A. it recycles minerals
- B. controls the population
- C. Both a & b
- D. maintain species

Answer:



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19. Which of the following is true

- A. animal show movement and locomotion
- B. higher plants show movement but not locomotion
- C. animal show locomotion in search of food and mating.
- D. all above are true

Answer:



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20. All living organisms show common except.

A. responsiveness

B. metabolism

C. Reproduction

D. locomoting

Answer:



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21. All living organisms are made up of chemicals. Which of the following are constructive reactions and which are called as destructive reactions?

A. anabolism, catabolism

B. catabolism, anabolism

C. exothermic process

D. metabolism, anabolism

Answer:



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22. Which of the following are true except?

A. non living organisms do not exist

metabolism

B. metabolic isolated reactions can be

demonstrated outside the body in cell

free system, isolated metabolic reactions

in testube is neither living nor non living.

C. all metabolic reactions are catabolic

D. metaboism is defining feature of life

Answer:



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23. Which of the following is true for irritability

- A. all living organisms can give response to particular stimulus
- B. human being is only animal aware himself has self consciousness
- C. it is defining property of living
- D. all above

Answer:



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24. The collection and labelled of pressed, dried, preserved plants mounted on paper sheet and labelled is called as

A. key

B. plant preservation

C. herbaria

D. specimen arboretum preservation

Answer:



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25. The herbaria preparation is method of making.

A. botanical garden

B. herbaria garden

C. dry garden

D. preserved garden

Answer:



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26. The herbarium sheet is labelled as.....

- A. upper left side of sheet
- B. upper right side of sheet
- C. lower left side of sheet
- D. lower right side of sheet

Answer:



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27. Which of following statement is correct for herbarium?

A. The herbarium sheets also carry a label providing information about date and place of collection, local and botanical names, family, collector's name

B. Herbaria also serve as quick referral systems in taxonomical studies

C. Herbarium is a store house of collected plant specimens that are dried pressed and preserved on sheets

D. all of these

Answer:



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28. Largest herbarium of world is at.....

A. New york

B. Kolkata

C. Kew London

D. Paris

Answer:



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29. The standard size of herbarium sheet is

A. $29 \times 42\text{cm}$

B. $35 \times 45\text{cm}$

C. 35xx35 cm`

D. 45×55 cm

Answer:



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30. Herbaria are useful for.....

A. identification of plants

B. store house for future use

C. taxonomic reasearch

D. all of these

Answer:



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31. The institution located on land and grows number of types of plants obtained from different places is called as.....

A. National park

B. botanical garden

C. museum

D. key

Answer:



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32. Which of the following is true

A. botanical garden

B. herbaria

C. museum

D. all of these

Answer:



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33. First modern day botanical garden was established in

A. Paris

B. New york

C. Kolkata

D. Italy

Answer:



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34. The botanical garden with growing trees and shrubs is called as....

A. museum

B. park

C. arboretum

D. scenturies

Answer:



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35. The famous botanical garden in the world is

A. national botanical research institute
Lucknow

B. Indian botanical garden kolkata

C. royal botanical garden kewlondon

D. botanical garden Paris

Answer:



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36. Botanical gardens are useful....

A. comparative taxonomic study

B. different ornamental plants are
cultivated

C. medicinally important plants are cultivated

D. all of these

Answer:



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37. The place where storing, preservation and exhibition of objects is called as

A. botanical garden

B. museum

C. scentury

D. national parks

Answer:



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38. Which of the following is correct?

Museums have collections of preserved plant and animal specimens for study and reference

Plant and animal specimens may also be preserved as dry specimens

Insects are preserved in insect boxes after collecting, killing and pinning

Larger animals like birds and mammals are usually stuffed and preserved

Museums often have collections of skeletons of animals too

A. A, B, C correct, D, E, wrong

B. A, E, C correct D, B wrong

C. All are correct

D. A, B, E correct, D, C, wrong

Answer:



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A. A, B, C correct, D, E, wrong

B. A, E, C correct D, B wrong

C. All are correct

D. A, B, E correct, D, C, wrong

Answer:



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40. Zoological parks are useful for

- A. study of animal types by students
- B. public becomes more familiar to wild animals
- C. source of tourist attraction
- D. all of these

Answer:



41. 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:



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

A. Ales

B. Onae

C. Aceae

D. Ae

Answer:



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43. The term 'systematics' refers to.

- A. Identification and classification of plants and animals
- B. Nomenclature and identification of plants and animals
- C. Diversity of kinds of organisms and their relationship

D. Different kinds of organisms and their classification

Answer:



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44. Genus represents.

A. An individual plant or animal

B. A collection of plants or animals

C. Group of closely related species of plants or animals

D. None of these

Answer:



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

A. Class

B. Order

C. Division

D. Family

Answer:



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46. Botanical garden 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:



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

A. Monographs

B. flora

C. Both a & b

D. None of these

Answer:



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48. All living organisms are linked to one another because

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

Answer:



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

A. Growth

B. Ability to make sound

C. Reproduction

D. Response to external stimuli

Answer:



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50. Match the following and choose the correct option:

A) Family	i. tuberosum
B) Kingdom	ii. Polymoniales
C) Order	iii. Solanum
D) Species	iv. Plantae
E) Genus	v. Solanacea

A. i-D, ii-C, iii-E, iv-B, v-A

B. i-E, ii-D, iii-B, iv-A, v-C

C. i-D, ii-E, iii-B, iv-A, v-C

D. i-E, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A, v-D

Answer:



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