



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

### SYSTEMATICS OF LIVING ORGANISMS

#### Exercise

1. Which of the following is true?

- A. All prokaryotic organisms were grouped  
in Monera
- B. unicellular eukaryotic organisms placed  
in Protista
- C. Kingdom Protista has brought together  
Chlamydomonas, Chlorella with  
Paramecium and Amoeba
- D. all of these

**Answer:**



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2. The term taxonomy was coined by

A. Carl Linnaeus

B. John Ray

C. Aristotle

D. de Candolle

**Answer:**



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3. Who is called as fater of biology.

- A. Hippocrates
- B. Theophrastus
- C. Aristotle
- D. Parasata

**Answer:**



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4. Linnaeus gave.....systeme of classification.

A. two kingdom

B. three kingdom

C. five kingdom

D. six kingdom

**Answer:**



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5. In which system of classification only few morphological taxonomic characters are used and proposed by Linnaeus.

A. natural system

B. artificial system

C. phylogenetic system

D. biochemical taxonomy

**Answer:**



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**6.** In which system of classification most widely taxonomic characters are used and proposed by Bentham and Hooker

A. natural system

B. artificial system

C. phylogenetic system

D. biochemical taxonomy

**Answer:**



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7. The classification based on morphology, evolution and genetical tendencies of plants:

A. natural

B. phylogenetic

C. artificial

D. numerical

**Answer:**



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**8.** Phylogenetic system of classification was proposed by



A. Eichler, Hutchinsom

B. Engler and Prantl

C. Takhtana, Cronquist

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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**9. The new systematics was proposed by.....**

A. Engelar and prantl

B. J. Huxley

C. Hutchinson

D. Takhtaja

**Answer:**



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**10.** In three kingdom system of classification proposed by Haeckel along with plantae, animalia third kingdom is....

A. monera

B. fungi

C. protista

D. unicellular and multicellular organisms

**Answer:**



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**11.** Who proposed five kingdom system of classification.

A. Ernst whittakar

B. R.H. Whittakar

C. Carl Linnaues

D. John Ray

**Answer:**



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**12.** R.H. Whittakar's five kingdom system is based on all the following critaria except...

A. complexity of cell

B. complexity of body

C. mode of nutrition and phylogeny

D. movement

**Answer:**



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**13.** Which of the following are not included in five kingdom system of classification

A. fungi

B. lichens

C. viruses

D. both (b) and (c)

**Answer:**



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**14.** In five kingdom system of classification group without cell organelles and well organised nucleus are included in.....

A. protista

B. monera

C. fungi

D. plantae

**Answer:**



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**15.** in five kindgom system of classification all eukaryotic organisms are divided into.....kingdoms.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

**Answer:**



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**16.** In five kingdom system of classification all unicellular eukaryotic organisms are included in .....



A. monera

B. protista

C. fungi

D. plantae

**Answer:**



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17. All of the following are merits of R.H. whittaker's five kingdome system of classification except.

A. He gives proper position to all organisms

B. it represents better relationship to levels

C. phylogeny is better reflected

D. all unicellular organisms kept in monera

**Answer:**



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**18.** Six kingdom system or three domain system of classification was given by...

A. Carl Linnaeus

B. Carl Woese

C. R.H. Whittakar

D. Engler and Prantl

**Answer:**



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**19.** The three domain system was based on 16s rRNA gene. Which are three domains in Carl Woese system of classification.

A. archaea includes Archebacteria

B. bacteria includes eubacteria

C. eukarya includes Protista, plantae, fungi,  
animalia

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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20. Which of the following true about diversity.....

A. total recorded diversity is 1.7 million

B. 1.2 million ar animals

C. 0.5 million plants

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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21. (A) A group of individual organisms with fundamental similarities as a species. (B) All the three names, indica, tuberosum and leo, represent the specific epithets © the first words Mangifera, Solanum and Panthera are genera (D) Panthera has another specific epithet called tigris and Solanum includes species like nigrum and melongena. (E) Human beings belong to the species sapiens which is grouped in the genus Homo.

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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22. The branch of biology which deals with study of similarities, differences, diversity and evolutionary relationship is called as.....

A. taxonomy

B. classification

C. systematic

D. classical taxonomy

**Answer:**



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**23.** (A) potato and brinjal are two different species but both belong to the genus Solanum (B) Lion (Panthera leo), leopard



(*P.pardus*) and tiger (*P.tigis*) with several common features, are all species of the genus *Panthera*. (C) This genus differs from another genus *Felis* which includes cats (D) Among plants for example, three different genera *Solanum*, *Petunia* and *Datura* are placed in the family *Solanaceae* (E) Among animals for example, genus *Panthera*, comprising lion, tiger, leopard is put along with genus, *Felis* (cats) in the family *Felidae* (F) cat and a dog are separated into two different families - *Felidae* and *Canidae*, respectively

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

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

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

D. all above are correct

**Answer:**



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**24. Which of the following is correct?**

A. for plants, scientific names are based on agreed principles and criteria, which are provided in International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN)

B. Animal taxonomists have evolved International code of Zoological Nomenclature

C. Biologists follow universally accepted principles to provide scientific name to known organisms

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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**25.** Who is considered as father of taxonomy and who is called as father of Indian taxonomy

A. Santapau, Linnaeus

B. A.P. de candolle, Santapau

C. Linnaeus, Santapau

D. Aristotle, Santapau

**Answer:**



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**26.** Which of the following is true?

A. Plant families like Convolvulaceae,

Solanaceae are included in the order

Polymoniales mainly based on floral

characters

B. The animal order, Carnivora, includes families like Felidae and Canidae

C. order Primata comprising monkey, gorilla and gibbon is placed in class Mammalia along with order Carnivora that includes animals like tiger, cat and dog

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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27. All of the following are objectives of taxonomy except

A. identification and classification of organisms

B. to study diversity

C. to study phlogeny

D. study of histology

**Answer:**





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28. Term classification was coined by .....and  
Classification is based on.....

- A. Linnaeus, similarities differences
- B. Theophrastus, similarities, differences
- C. Aristotle, similarities, difference
- D. A.P.de Candolle, similarities, differences

**Answer:**



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29. The word systematics, is derived from the Latin word 'systema' which means systematic arrangement of organisms.....used Systema Naturae as the title of this publication & new systematics was given by.....

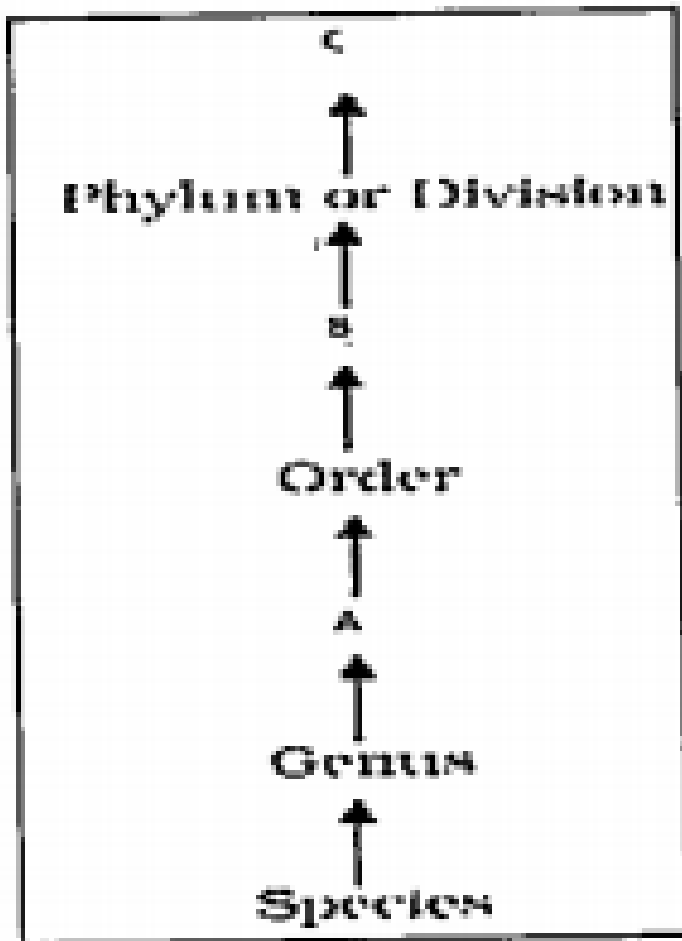
- A. Lam, Huxley
- B. A.P. de Candolle
- C. Aristotle, Huxley
- D. Linnaeus, Huxley

**Answer:**



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30.



A. A-Family, B-class, C-cohort

B. A-chort, B-class, C-Family

C. A-cohort, B-Family, C-class

D. A-Family, B-class, C-kingdom

**Answer:**



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**31. What is mean by taxonomic hierarchy**

A. graded organization

B. box with in box or circle within circle  
arrangement

C. grouping of categories according to  
position or rank

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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32. In taxonomic hierarchy categories are arranged in....

- A. ascending manner
- B. descendign manner
- C. transverse manner
- D. vertical manner

**Answer:**



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**33.** Linnaeus proposed how many categories of classification

A. 4

B. 6

C. 5

D. 7

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** How many obligatory categories are used in classification

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

**Answer:**



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35. What is difference between taxon and category

A. taxon is rank or level while category is actual group

B. taxon is actual group in ranks and category is rank

C. taxons are assigned in definite categories according to status

D. both (b) and (c)

**Answer:**



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**36.** The highest and lowest categories used in classification.

- A. species, genus
- B. class, cohort
- C. kingdom, variety
- D. kindgdom, species

**Answer:**



37. Which of the following is false statement about taxon

A. taxon is actual group in catagories

B. term taxon was coined by H.J. Lam in plants

C. term taxon first proposed by Adolf mayer in -animals

D. each taxa contains one or more categories.

**Answer:**



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**38.** Which is basic unit of classification

A. Variety

B. subspecies

C. form

D. species

**Answer:**



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**39.** The concept of genus was given by

A. Linnaeus

B. Adolf mayer

C. John Ray

D. Tournfort

**Answer:**



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**40.** (A) The species having similar characters are kept in genus (B) Group of similar genera is called as family (C) Similar families are kept in order or cohort (D) Similar orders are kept in class (E) Similar classes are kept in one phylum in animals division in plants (F) Similar divisions are kept in kingdom

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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**41. Which of the following is not category...**

A. family

B. cohort

C. class

D. malvale

**Answer:**



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**42.** All of the following are taxa except.

A. dicotyledonae

B. polypetalae



C. phanerogams

D. family

**Answer:**



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**43.** The category genus comes between

A. species and subspecies

B. species and variety

C. species and family

D. species and cohort

**Answer:**



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**44.** Choose the correct sequence of categories.

A. Class - order - family - species genus -  
subspecies

B. division - Class - order - family -  
genusspecies

C. class-division-cohort-tribe-family-genus -  
species

D. division - cohort - class - family - genus -  
species

**Answer:**



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**45.** The scope of systematics was later enlarged to include .....and..... Systematics takes into

account evolutionary relationships between organisms.

A. identification and classification of organisms

B. classification

C. nomenclature

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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**46.** Which of the following is wrong?

A. The taxonomic categories from species to kingdom have been shown in ascending order starting with species are broad categories

B. as we go higher from species to kingdom, the number of common characteristics goes on decreasing

C. Lower the taxa, more are the characteristics that the members within the taxon share

D. phylum/division is highest category while kingdom includes species, genus, family, order, class except division

**Answer:**



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47. Which of the following has least.... and more.....similarities

A. Genus and species

B. Species, division

C. Kingdom, species

D. Kingdom, family

**Answer:**



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**48.** Each unit of category is called as.....

A. division

B. kingdom

C. taxon

D. family

**Answer:**



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**49.** The systematic arrangement of taxa is called as

A. taxonomy

B. systematics

C. hierarchy

D. classification

**Answer:**



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50. Taxonomy refers to

- A. nomenclature
- B. classification
- C. study relationship
- D. all of these

**Answer:**



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51. What is the importance of vernacular nomenclature

A. these are given by local peoples of that area

B. they are short and easy to remember

C. they are not changed form region to region

D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer:**





52. Which of the following are demerits of vernacular names.

- A. they are changed from region to region and language to language
- B. one plant have many names in many regions of world
- C. one name may be applied for many plants in many regions

D. all above

**Answer:**



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**53.** To avoid confusions made by vernacular names Carl Linnaeus developed....

A. binomial nomenclature system

B. trinomial nomenclature system

C. polynomial nomenclature system

## D. multinomial nomenclature system

**Answer:**



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**54.** Trinomial nomenclature system was proposed by.

A. Carl Linnaeus

B. John Ray

C. Huxley and Strickland

D. Bentham and Hooker

**Answer:**



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**55.** Binomial system was first proposed by

A. Gaspard Bauhin

B. Carl Linnaeus

C. John Ray

D. Huxley and stickland

**Answer:**



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**56.** Who used binomial nomenclature system on large scale and proposed scientific names.

- A. Gaspard Bauhin
- B. Carl Linnaeus
- C. John Ray
- D. Huxley and Stickleland



**Answer:**



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**57.** Carl Linnaeus developed binomial nomenclature system in book

A. generaphlantarum

B. species plantarum

C. systema nature

D. pinax theatre botanica

**Answer:**



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**58.** Carl Linnaeus published binomenclature system in

A. 2-24-02

B. 1 may 1853

C. 1 may 1752

D. 1 may 1753

**Answer:**



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**59.** According to binomial nomenclature system which of the following statements is/are true.

A. each name consist of two words

B. first word, indicate the genera and second indicate the species.

C. generic name should be written first and then specific name.

D. all statements are true

**Answer:**



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**60.** Why binomials are given in Latin language

A. latin is popular language

B. latin is used in many countries

C. latin is easy language

D. latin is dead language

**Answer:**



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**61.** Which of the following is true for binomials

A. they are in italics when printed

B. they are combine underlined when typed

or handwritten

C. they are underlined separately when typed or handwritten

D. both a and c

**Answer:**



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**62.** The name of scientist who given scientific name should be written

A. before binomial

B. after binomial with complex address

C. after binomial and in standard  
abbreviated form

D. before binomial and in standard  
abbreviated form

**Answer:**



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**63.** Which of the following is applicable about author's name in binomial system:

A. it should not underlined

B. should not written in italics

C. written simple roman letters or simple alphabates and without comma

D. all statemetns are applicable

**Answer:**



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64. Which of the following represents author's name after specific , name is...

A. catiation

B. citation

C. siation

D. ciation

**Answer:**



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65. Which of the following is true

A. if scientist proposed wrong name it's name kept in bracket

B. name of scientist who corrected name is written after bracket

C. both a and b are true

D. wrong name deleted and only corrected name is kept.

**Answer:**

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66. All the three words like genus species, author's name together called as

- A. trinomials
- B. complete binomial
- C. binomial epithet
- D. binomial perfect

**Answer:**

67. Which of the following is importance of binomial nomenclature

A. they are simple and descriptive, avoid confusions

B. universally accepted all over world

C. they are meaningful, indicate relationship

D. all above

**Answer:**



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**68.** The rules of binomial nomenclature are framed & standardized by.

A. ICBN and ICZN

B. IBCN and IZCN

C. IBZN

D. IZBN

**Answer:**



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**69.** Which of the following names are correct

A. International code for botanical  
nomenclature

B. international code for zoological  
nomenclature

C. both a and b are correct

D. a is correct and b is wrong

**Answer:**



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**70.** Concept of species was given by. .

A. Linnaeus

B. John Ray

C. Ernst Mayr

D. Darwin

**Answer:**



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**71. Species is**

A. group of structurally and functionally related organisms

B. they can freely interbreed to produce fertile off springs



C. they are structurally similar but functionally different

D. both a and b

**Answer:**



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72. Read the statements (A) Morphological concept of species ie. static concept of species was given by Linnaeus (B) Linnaeus shown that species are fixed, unchangable,existing species

originated in their present form (C) concept of species was given by Darwin, Lamarck (D) According to Darwin and Lamarck species is non static, mutable, show changes during passage of time (E) Modern biological concept species was given by Ernst Mayr

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

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

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

D. all above are correct

**Answer:**



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**73.** The species is group of individual that can freely interbreed under natural condition is called as

A. morphospecies

B. homospecies

C. biospecies

D. Tytpospecies

**Answer:**



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74. Which of the following is exceptions of biological concept

A. sterile hybrids under natural condition

(male donkey + female horse) gives mule.

B. fertile hybrid under human regulated

condition (male lion + female tiger =

liger)

C. both a and b

D. no exception

**Answer:**



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**75.** Due to exceptions in biological concept it is clear that which is most important boundary between different species.

A. allpatric

B. sympatric

C. reproductive isolation

D. geographical isolation

**Answer:**



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**76.** Which is most simple, widely accepted concept of species

A. typological concept

B. morphospecies concept

C. biospecies concept

D. static concept

**Answer:**



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**77.** Typhological concept of species was given  
by

A. Linnaeus

B. Ernst mayr

C. Plato and Aristotle

D. Theophrasts

**Answer:**



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**78.** What is the meaning of monas?

A. bacteria

B. single

C. coenocytic



D. uninucleate

**Answer:**



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**79.** Which of the following group is most primitive or ancient, simplest and occur in almost all places where life is possible

A. monera

B. protista

C. fungi

D. plantae

**Answer:**



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**80.** Which group can survive in extreme conditions such as hot springs, snow and deep oceans where very few other life forms can survive?

A. diatoms of protista

B. archebacteria of monera

C. plantae

D. fungi

**Answer:**



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**81.** Nucleus of monera is premitive means....

A. one double stranded circular DNA is present

B. nuclear membrane, nucleolous, nucleoplasm absent

C. DNA not associated with histone proteins

D. All of these

**Answer:**



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**82.** Which of the following is false statement for kingdom monera

A. DNA is present in cytoplasm

B. DNA associated with non histone proteins

C. single molecule of circular double stranded DNA

D. double molecules of single stranded DNA

**Answer:**



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**83.** Which of the following is wrong statement about monera

A. membrane bound cell organelles

absent

B. incipient nucleus, nucleoid, genophore,

prochromosome

C. sap vacuoles absent and gas vacuole  
may be present

D. 70 'S' and 80 'S' ribosomes are present

**Answer:**



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**84.** Which of the following universal character  
of all living organisms

A. presence of well developed nucleus

B. presence of lysosomes

C. presence of 70 'S' ribosomes

D. presence of 80 'S' ribosomes

**Answer:**



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**85.** Which of the following is not true for cell wall of monera ?



A. it is made up of mucopeptide or peptidoglycan

B. archebacteria show pseudopeptidoglycan

C. cell wall is present below the glycocalyx

D. cell wall of all monera show chitin

**Answer:**



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**86.** Which of the following is false statement?

A. some monera are non motile

B. some monera are motile and show  
gliding movement

C. some monera are motile and show  
locomotion by flagella

D. some monera are motile and show  
locomotion by cilia

**Answer:**

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**87.** All of the following are true about monera except

- A. streaming movement or cyclosis absent
- B. some motile forms show flagella for locomotion
- C. flagella if present, made up of flagellin protein
- D. some forms show cilia for locomotion

**Answer:**



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**88.** Why cyanobacteria are included in kingdom monera

A. due to presence of photosynthetic pigments

B. due to colonial or filamentous form

C. due to autotrophic mode of nutrition

D. due to presence of prokaryotic cell

**Answer:**



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**89.** Which is most predominant mode of nutrition in monera

A. absorptive

B. chemosynthetic

C. photosynthetic

D. symbiotic

**Answer:**



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**90.** Which group of living organisms show most of the modes of nutrition like chemosynthetic, photosynthetic, heterotrophic?

A. monera

B. plantae

C. fungi

D. animalia

**Answer:**



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**91.** Photosynthetic bacteria develop.....  
pigments for non oxygenic photosynthesis.

A. bacteriochlorophyll in purple bacteria.

B. bacterioviridin in green bacteria

C. both (a) and (b)

D. Chl-a and Chl-b

**Answer:**



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**92.** Which of the following is not applicable to monera

A. some are spherical Coccus (pi.: cocci)



B. some bacteria rod-shaped Bacillus (pi.: bacilli)

C. some are comma-shaped Vibrium (pi.: vibrio) and the spiral Spirillum (pi.: spirilla)

D. all eubacteria have chlorophyll pigments for photosynthesis.

**Answer:**



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93. Muramic acid is common in cell wall of

- A. monera
- B. plant like protista
- C. animal like protista
- D. fungi like protista

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

94. Which is most common source of bacteria

A. food

B. soil

C. undigested wastes

D. water

**Answer:**



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**95.** According to evolutionary study of nucleotide sequence of ribosomes, which is the most primitive group of monera?

- A. eubacteria
- B. cyanobacteria
- C. archaebacteria
- D. actinomycetes

**Answer:**



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96. Which of the following is the smallest prokaryotic cell

- A. eubacteria
- B. mycoplasma
- C. cyanobacteria
- D. actinomycetes

**Answer:**



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97. Bacteria and yeast show similarity in.....

A. both are prokaryotic

B. both are members of monera

C. both are unicellular

D. both show advanced sexual reproduction

**Answer:**



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98. Which of the following shows single stranded RNA and lacks protein coat?

A. bacteriophage

B. plant virus

C. viroid

D. animal virus

**Answer:**



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99. Causative agent of red tide is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. dinoflagellate

B. euglenoids

C. crysophytes

D. lichens

**Answer:**



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**100.** Select odd one out for Heterotrophic bacteria.

A. nitrogen fixing bacteria

B. lacctobacilli

C. methanogens

D. antibiotic production

**Answer:**



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## 101. Paramecium: Ciliated Protist

Plasmodium:..... .

- A. amoeboid protozoan
- B. ciliophora
- C. flagellated protozoan
- D. sporozoan

**Answer:**



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**102.** Which of the following true about diversity.....

A. total recorded diversity is 1.7 million

B. 1.2 million are animals

C. 0.5 million plants

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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**103.** The branch of biology which deals with study of similarities, differences, diversity and evolutionary relationship is called as.....

A. taxonomy

B. classification

C. systematic

D. classical taxonomy

**Answer:**



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**104.** Who is considered as father of taxonomy and who is called as father of Indian taxonomy

- A. santapau, Linnaeus
- B. A.P. de candolle, Santapau
- C. Linnaeus, Santapau
- D. Aristotle, Santapau

**Answer:**



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**105.** In taxonomic hierarchy categories are arranged in....

- A. ascending manner
- B. descending manner
- C. transverse manner
- D. vertical manner

**Answer:**



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**106.** How many obligatory categories are used in classification

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

**Answer:**



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**107.** What is difference between taxon and category

A. taxon is rank or level while category is actual group

B. taxon is actual group in ranks and category is rank

C. taxons are assigned in definite categories according to status

D. both b and c



**Answer:**



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**108.** The highest and lowest categories used in classification.

A. species, genus

B. class, cohort

C. kingdom, variety

D. kingdom, species

**Answer:**



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**109.** Which of the following is false statement about taxon

A. taxon is actual group in categories

B. term taxon was coined by H.J. Lam in plants

C. term taxon first proposed by Adolf  
mayer in animals

D. each taxa contains one or more  
categories.

**Answer:**



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**110.** (A) The species having similar characters are kept in genus (B) Group of similar genera is called as family (C) Similar families are kept

inorder or cohort (D) Similar orders are kept  
inclass (E) Similar classes are kept in one  
phylum in animals division in plants (F) Similar  
divisions are kept in kingdom

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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111. Which of the following is not category...

A. family

B. cohort

C. class

D. malvale

**Answer:**



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**112.** Choose the correct sequence of categories.

A. class - order - family - species - genus - subspecies

B. division - class - order - family - genus - species

C. class - division - cohort - tribe - family - genus - species

D. division - cohort - class - family - genus -  
species

**Answer:**



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**113.** According to binomial nomenclature system which of the following statements is/are true.

A. each name consist of two words

B. first word indicate the genera and  
second indicate the species

C. generic name should be written first and  
then specific name

D. all statements are true

**Answer:**



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**114.** Which of the following is true for binomials

A. binomials should not have less than three letters

B. binomials should not have more than 13 letters

C. Generic name is short and should be in capital letters

D. all are true

**Answer:**



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**115.** Which of the following is true

A. generic name should not repeated and

short

B. specific name should not repeated and

short

C. specific names are short or compound  
and may be repeated

D. both a and c

**Answer:**



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**116.** Why binomials are given in Latin language

A. latin is popular language

B. latin is used in many countries

C. latin is easy language

D. latin is dead language

**Answer:**



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**117.** Which of the following is true

A. they are in italics when printed

B. they are combine underlined when typed

or handwritten

C. they are underlined separately when typed or handwritten

D. both a and c

**Answer:**



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**118.** Which of the following is applicable about author's name in binomial system:

A. it should not underlined

B. should not written in italics

C. written simple roman letters or simple  
alphabetes and without comma

D. all statements are applicable

**Answer:**



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**119.** Which of the following is true

A. if scientist proposed wrong name its name kept in bracket.

B. name of scientist who corrected name is written after bracket

C. both a and b are true

D. wrong name deleted and only corrected name is kept

**Answer:**



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**120.** Which of the following is true

A. All prokaryotic organisms were grouped together under Kingdom Monera

B. unicellular eukaryotic organisms were placed in Kingdom Protista

C. Kingdom Protista has brought together Chlamydomonas, Chlorella (earlier placed in Algae within Plants and both having cell walls) with Paramecium and



Amoeba (which were earlier placed in the animal kingdom which lack cell wall)

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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**121.** R.H. Whittakar's five kingdom system is based on all the following critaria except...

A. complexity of cell

B. complexity of body

C. mode of nutrition and phylogeny

D. movement

**Answer:**



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**122.** All of the following are merits of R.H. whittaker's five kingdom system of classification except.

A. he gives proper position to all organisms

B. it represents better relationship to levels

C. phylogeny is better reflected

D. all unicellular organisms kept in monera

**Answer:**



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123. All of the following are demerits of five kingdom system except.....

A. it fails to give proper position to viruses

B. it fails to give proper position to lichens

C. three higher kingdoms are polyphyletic

D. evolutionary relationship is better reflected

**Answer:**



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**124.** Which of the following is applicable to viruses.....

A. they exhibit mutations

B. they are host specific

C. they do not have cell division like other organisms

D. all of them are applicable

**Answer:**



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**125.** Which is not applicable to kingdom monera.

A. mostly unicellular monera cyanobacteria  
are colonial or filamentous

B. nucleus primitive, histone proteins  
absent

C. Bacteria are the sole members & most  
abundant micro-organisms

D. all are either unicellular colonial,  
filamentous differentiated forms

**Answer:**



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**126.** Which of the following is wrong statement  
about monera

A. membrane bound cell organelles absent

B. incipient nucleus, nucleoid, genophore,  
prochromosome.

C. sap vacuoles absent and gas vacuole may  
be present

D. 70 'S' and 80 'S' ribosomes are present

**Answer:**



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127. All of the following are true about monera except

- A. streaming movement or cyclosis absent
- B. some motile forms show flagella for locomotion
- C. flagella if present, made up of flagellin protein
- D. some forms show cilia for locomotion

**Answer:**





**128.** Why cyanobacteria are included in kingdom monera

- A. due to presence of photosynthetic pigments
- B. due to colonial or filamentous form
- C. due to autotrophic mode of nutrition
- D. due to presence of prokaryotic cell

**Answer:**



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129. Match the followings:

Habitat	Type
a) Extreme low temperature	1. alkalophilic
b) Very high temperature	2. psychophilic
c) High salty condition	3. thermophilic
d) High pH	4. halophilic

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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**130.** Which of the following is called as jockey of kingdom plantae and microbiology.

A. actinomycetes

B. mycoplasma

C. cyanobacteria

D. eubacteria

**Answer:**



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**131.** Which of the following is/are true about protista.

A. cell wall is present in some protists

B. cell wall may be absent in some protists

C. if cell wall is present it is made up of

cellulose

D. all above statements are true

**Answer:**



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**132.** Which of the following is not a character of protista.

A. well organised nucleus

B. membrane bound cell organelles

C. single naked DNA molecules

D. more than one chromosomes

**Answer:**



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**133.** What is true about chromosomes in protista.

A. they have more than one chromosomes

B. DNA associated with histone proteins

C. DNA not associated with histone proteins

D. both a and b

**Answer:**



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**134.** Which character of cytoplasm of protista is correct.....



A. naked DNA present in cytoplasm

B. cytoplasm show streaming movement or cyclosis

C. only 70 s ribosomes are present

D. E.R. G.B. lysosomes are absent

**Answer:**



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**135.** Which of the following is false about diatoms.

A. They are unicellular, uninucleate and diploid, the cell walls form two thin overlapping shells, which fit together as in a soap box

B. They are photosynthetic and reserve food is fat drops

C. They are radial or bilateral symmetric

D. They are never aquatic

**Answer:**



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**136.** All eukaryotic unicellular organisms belong to

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Bacteria

**Answer:**



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**137.** Who proposed five kingdom system of classification.

A. R.H. Whittaker

B. C. Linnaeus

C. A. Roxberg

D. Virchow

**Answer:**



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**138.** Organisms living in salty areas are called as.

A. Methanogens

B. Halophiles

C. Heliophytes

## D. Thermoacidophiles

**Answer:**



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**139.** Naked cytoplasm, multinucleated and saprophytic are the characteristics of

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Fungi

D. Slime molds

**Answer:**



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**140.** An association between roots of higher plants and fungi is called

A. Lichen

B. Fern

C. Mycorrhiza

D. BGA

**Answer:**



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**141.** A dikaryon is formed when

A. Meiosis is arrested

B. The two haploid cells do not fuse immediately

C. Cytoplasm does not fuse



D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**142.** Contagium vivum fluidum was proposed by

A. D.J. Ivanowsky

B. M.W. Beijerinck

C. Stanley

D. Robert Hook

**Answer:**



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**143.** Mycobiont and Phycobiont are found in

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Root

C. Lichens

D. BGA

**Answer:**



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**144.** Difference between Virus and Viroid is..... .

A. Absence of protein coat in viroid but present in virus

B. Presence of low molecular weight RNA in virus but absent in viroid

C. Both a and b

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**145.** With respect to fungal sexual cycle, choose the correct sequence of events.

A. Karyogamy, Plasmogamy and Meiosis

B. Meiosis, Plasmogamy and Karyogamy

C. Plasmogamy, Karyogamy and Meiosis

D. Meiosis, Karyogamy and Plasmogamy

**Answer:**



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**Example**

1. Which characters of organisms are visible characters?



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2. What is DNA barcoding?



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3. What is evolution?



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4. What will be the shape of bacillus and coccus type of bacteria?



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5. Why are fungi considered as heterotrophic organisms?



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6. What are coenocytic hyphae?

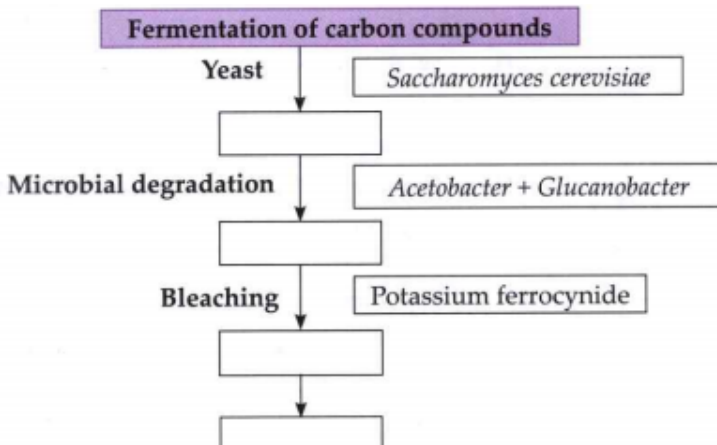


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7. Why are viruses called infectious nucleoproteins?

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8. Complete the chart.



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9. The scientific name of sunflower is.....



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10. Which device uses the principle of mutual inductance?



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11. Suppose you accidentally find an old preserved permanent slide without a label. In your effort to identify it, you place the slide under microscope and observe the following features:

Unicellular

Well defined nucleus

Biflagellate one flagellum lying longitudinally and the other transversely. What would you identify it as? Can you name the kingdom it belongs to?



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**12.** How is the five kingdom classification advantageous over the two kingdom classification?



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**13.** Polluted water bodies have usually very high abundance of plants like Nostoc and Oscillatoria. Give reasons.



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**14.** Are chemosynthetic bacteria-autotrophic or heterotrophic?



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**15.** The common name of pea is simpler than its botanical (scientific) name *Pisum sativum*. Why then is the simpler common name not used instead of the complex scientific/botanical name in biology?



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**16.** A virus is considered as a living organisms and an obligate parasite when inside a host cell. But virus is not classified along with bacteria or fungi. What are the characters of virus that are similar to non-living objects?



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**17.** In the five kingdom system of Whittaker, how many kingdoms are eukaryotes?



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**18.** Name the recent approaches in taxonomy.



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**19.** Enlist the uses of taxonomy.



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**20.** Why horse and ass are considered to be two different species or animals?



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**21.** Make a flow chart showing taxonomic hierarchy.



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**22.** Have you seen any diseased plant in your farm?



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**23.** Differentiate between Viruses and Viroids.



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**24.** What is binomial nomenclature?



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**25.** Draw a neat labelled diagram of Paramecium.



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**26.** Draw a neat labelled diagram of Euglena.



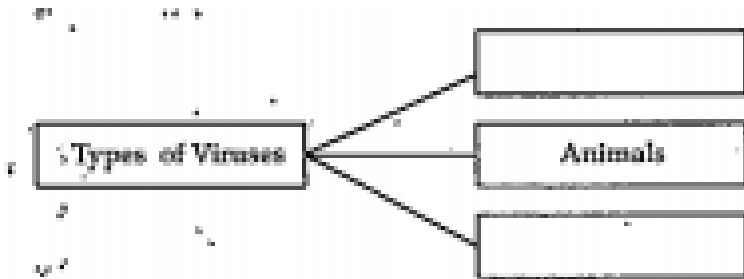
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**27.** Draw a neat labelled diagram of TMV.



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28. Complete the chart & explain in your word.



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29. Match the following:

Kingdom	Examples
i) monera	a) Paramecium
ii) protista	b) Cyanobacteria
iii) Plantae	c) Rhizopus
iv) Fungi	d) Spirogyra



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30. How are fungi different from plants?



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**31.** Complete the following: plant like protista.



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** Complete the following: Protozoan protista.



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**33.** Diatoms are also called as 'pearls of ocean' why? What is diatomaceous earth?



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**34.** There is a myth that immediately after heavy rains in forest, mushrooms appear in large number and make a very large ring or circle, which may be several meters in diameter. These are called as 'fairy rings'. Can you explain this myth of fairy rings in biological terms?



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**35.** Neurospora - an ascomycetes fungus has been used as a biological tool to understand the mechanism of plant genetics much in the same way as Drosophila has been used to study animal genetics. What makes Neurospora so important as a genetic tool?



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**36.** Cyanobacterial and heterotrophic bacteria have been clubbed together in Eubacteria of

kingdom Monera as per the "Five Kingdom Classification" even though the two are vastly different from each other. Is this grouping of the two types of taxa in the same kingdom justified? If so why?



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**37.** At a stage of their cycle, ascomycetes fungi produce the fruiting bodies like apothecium, perithecium or cleistothecium. How are these

three types of fruting bodies different from each other?



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**38.** What observable features in Trypanosoma would make you classify it under kingdom Protista?



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**39.** Fungi are cosmopolitan, write the role of fungi in your daily life.



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**40.** What are salient features of Monera?



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**41.** Write a note on useful and harmful bacteria.



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**42.** Write a note on economic importance of fungi.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**43.** Classify kingdom Fungi into their types.



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**44.** Differentiate between Plantae and animalia.



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** Describe genetic material in plant and animal viruses as well as in bacteriophage.



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**46.** draw a diagram, label them & write detail information in your words.

Euglena



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**47.** draw a diagram, label & write detail information in your words.

Rhizopus.



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** draw diagrams, label & write detail information in your words.

Paramecium.



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** draw diagram, label it & write detail information in your words.

Bacteriophage.



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** Draw diagrams, label it & write detail information in your words.

Aspergillus.



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**51.** draw diagram, label it & write detail information in your words.

Basidiomycetes.



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52. What is five kingdom system of classification?



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53. Describe the general characters of protista.



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54. Describe the sexual reproduction in fungi.



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**55.** Algae are known to reproduce asexually by variety of spores under different environmental conditions. Name these spores and the conditions under which they are produced.



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**56.** Apart from chlorophyll, algae have several other pigments in their chloroplast. What



pigments are found in blue-green, red and brown algae that are responsible for their characteristic colours?



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**57.** Make a list of algae and fungi that have commercial value as source of food, chemicals, medicines and fodder.



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**58.** 'Peat' is an important source of domestic fuel in several countries. How is 'peat' formed in nature?



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**59.** Biological classification is a dynamic and ever evolving phenomenon which keeps changing with our understanding of life forms. Justify the statement taking any two examples.



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**60.** Why are living organism classified?



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



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



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**63.** What do we learn from identification of individuals and population?



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



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**65.** Can you identify the correct sequence of taxonomical categories?



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**66.** Define and understand the following terms: Phylum



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**67.** Define and understand the following terms:  
Class



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** Define and understand the following terms: Family



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** Define and understand the following terms: Order



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** Define and understand the following terms: Genus



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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



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**73.** Discuss how classification systems have undergone several changes over a period of time?



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**74.** State two economically important uses of :  
heterotrophic bacteria



**Watch Video Solution**

**75.** State two economically important uses of :  
archaebacteria



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** What is the nature of cell-walls in diatoms?



**Watch Video Solution**

**77.** Find out what do the terms 'algal bloom' and 'red-tides' signify.



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**78.** How are viroids different from viruses?



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** Describe briefly the four major groups of Protozoa.



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**80.** Plants are autotrophic. Can you think of some plants that are partially heterotrophs?



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**81.** What do the term Phycobiont and Mycobiont signify?



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**82.** Give a comparative account of the classes of Kingdom Fungi under the following:  
mode of nutrition



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** Give a comparative account of the classes of Kingdom Fungi under the following:  
mode of reproduction



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**84.** What are the characteristic features of Euglenoids?



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**85.** Give a brief account of viruses with respect to their structure and nature of genetic material. Also name four common viral diseases.



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**86.** Organise a discussion in your class on the topic - Are viruses living or nonliving?



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