



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Living world

Example

1. Define Living organism



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2. Define Metabolism



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3. Enlist the characters of living organisms.



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4. What are the unique features of life?



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



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



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7. Growth cannot be considered as the defining characteristic of living things. Give reason.



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8. Growth cannot be considered as the defining characteristic of living things. Give reason.



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9. Reproduction cannot be considered as the defining characteristic of living organisms justify.



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10. Describe the ageing process.



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11. What are the defining properties of living organisms.



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



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13. Whether all organisms prepare their own food?



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



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



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16. 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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17. What is herbarium?



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18. What details does a herbarium sheet contain?



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19. Write a short note on herbarium.



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20. 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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21. What are the essentials of a good herbarium?



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



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23. Write short note: Importance of botanical garden.



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24. Define Biological Museum.



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25. Define Biological Museum.



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26. Which chemical is used as preservation in the museum?



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



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28. Describe the terms: Flora



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29. Describe the term: Manuals



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30. Describe the term: Monograph



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31. Describe the term: Catalogue



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32. 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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33. Importance of zoo or zoological parks.



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34. What are biodiversity parks?



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



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36. Role of human being in biodiversity conservation.



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



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38. How can you, as an individual, prevent the loss of Biodiversity?



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



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40. Differentiate between herbarium and a museum.



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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. The great Banyan tree (*Ficus benghalensis*) that is considered to be the largest tree in the world is located in.

A. Indian Botanical Garden-Shibpur

B. National Botanical Garden-Lucknow

C. Forest Research Institute-Deharadun

D. Botanical Garden Guru Nanak Dev-
Amritsar

Answer:



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5. The place of keeping and studying dry plants is?

A. Vasculum

B. Museum

C. Herbarium

D. Arboretum

Answer:



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6. The famous botanical garden of Kew is located in.

A. France

B. England

C. India

D. Germany

Answer:



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7. The word herbarium was coined by.

- A. Luca Ghini
- B. Pitton de Tournefort
- C. S.P. Agharkar
- D. Prof. Almeida

Answer:



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8. which of the following is an example of ex-situ conservation?

A. Zoo

B. Sanctuary

C. National Park

D. Biosphere reserve

Answer:



9. Which one is a taxonomic tool?

A. Zoos

B. Herbaria

C. Botanical garden

D. All of these

Answer:



10. Agrostology is the study of:

A. fruits

B. crops

C. grasses

D. oil seeds

Answer:



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11. Study of flowers is known as:

A. anthology

B. phenology

C. agrostology

D. palynology

Answer:



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12. The study of acquired characters of animals and plant is called:

A. genetics

B. eugenics

C. evolution

D. ctetology

Answer:



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13. Pomology is the study of:

A. trees

B. fruits

C. fossils

D. flowers

Answer:



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14. Synecology refers to the ecological study of:

A. plants

B. animals

C. community

D. microbes

Answer:



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15. Which of the following chemical characteristic is not common to all living being:

A. Type of protein present in the body

B. Similar triplet codes for amino acids

C. Energy is stored by high phosphate bonds

D. Ribosomes are the sites of protein synthesis.

Answer:



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16. Organisms which display properties of both living and non-living:

A. Viruses

B. Lichens

C. Bacteria

D. Diatoms

Answer:



17. 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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18. Which one is a taxonomic tool?

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19. Pomology is the study of:

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20. Organisms which display properties of both living and non-living:

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Answer:



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21. What is biodiversity?



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22. What is irritability?



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23. Define taxonomy?



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24. Name any two taxonomic aids.



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25. State difference between anabolism and catabolism.



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26. Mention two well known Indian herbaria.



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27. Name any two purposes for which a zoo is established.



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28. What are sacred grove(Devvari)? Write the information about it.



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29. Write the detailed information about conservation of biodiversity.



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