



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

THE LIVING WORLD

Exercise

1. What is cohort?



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2. Distinguish between taxon or category.



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3. Differentiate between species and taxon.



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4. Differentiate between species and taxon.



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5. Describe hierarchical classification.



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6. Who coined the term 'wildlife'?



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7. What is wildlife symbol of WWF?



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8. Write importance of wild life.



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9. Which useful material is derived form the bark of Cinchona plant?



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10. Name the most serious threats to wildlife.



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11. Which animal became extinct from India due to excess hunting?



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12. What percentage of the living species of animals is threatened?



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13. Name three categories of threatened species.



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14. Give the full form of IUCN.



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15. When does the wildlife week celebrated in India?



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16. Which sanctuary is called an oasis of water birds?



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17. Give the full form of MAB.



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18. Name the zoo famous for white tigers.



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19. Metabolic reactions can be shown outside the body in cell free system experimentally.

Why the cells are required in living organisms?



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20. What makes species a basic taxonomic category?



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21. How are plants and animals kept in museums?



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22. How are living organisms divided into different taxa? What is the name given to this process?



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23. Name the areas in which taxonomical aids are helpful. Which different types of taxonomical aids are used by taxonomists?



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24. *Brassica campestris* linn

Give the common name of the plant.



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25. *Brassica campestris* linn

What do the first two first two parts of the name denote?



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26. *Brassica campestris* linn

Why are they written in italics?



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27. *Brassica campestris* linn

What is the meaning of linn written at the end of the name?



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28. Define the following terms Genus



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29. Define the following terms Species



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30. Define the following terms Family



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31. Define the following terms Class



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32. Define the following terms Order



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33. What are obligate categories? How these differ from intermediate categories. Name some intermediate categories.



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34. Write True or False.

Zoological parks are centres for recreation and education.



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35. Write True or False.

The indented key provides a sequence of choices between two or more characteristics.





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36. Write True or False.

Class is a category which includes related families.



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37. True or False

Amoeba reproduces by budding.



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38. Write True or False.

Anabolism is the sum total of all constructive processes.



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39. Write True or False.

Cells are structural and functional unit of living organisms.



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40. Complete the missing links:

The humans have..... Sense organs which help them to sense the environment.



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41. Complete the missing links:

Biological names are generally in And written in



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42. Complete the missing links:

Genus comprises group of related



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43. Fill in the blanks

.....is a store house of collected plant specimens that are dried, pressed and preserved.



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44. Complete the missing links:

Zoological parks are the places where

Animals are kept in protected environment.



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45. Choose the correct alternative



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46. Choose the correct alternative: In classical taxonomy/modern taxonomy, a larger number of individuals are studied.



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47. Choose the correct alternative: Species/taxon represents basic taxonomic category.



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48. Choose the correct alternative:
Museum/zoological park deals with living organisms.



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49. Choose the correct alternative: In Homo sapiens, Homo represents genus/order.



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50. Expand ICBN.



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51. Expand ICZN.



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52. Expand ICBN.



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53. Who developed the concept of new systematics?



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54. Define nomenclature.



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55. Who coined the term taxonomy?



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56. How many new species are described every year?



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57. How many species of plants and animals have been named so far?



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58. Deifne hierarchy.



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59. Define category.



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60. What is metabolism? What are its types?



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61. Write any two advantage of common names?



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62. What are the disadvantages of common names?



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63. Write some advantages of binomial nomenclature



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64. How correlated characters help in defining genus?



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65. What is the need of standardizing the names of living organisms?



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



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67. Write the common names and scientific names of following organism: Sparrow.



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68. Write the common names and scientific names of following organism: Cat



Watch Video Solution

69. Write the common names and scientific names of following organism: Sparrow.



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70. Write the functions of museum.



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71. How does hierarchial system of classification help the scientist to unravel the

mystery of living world?



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72. 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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73. Write the scope of systematics.



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



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75. All the organisms have not been yet identified. Justify the statement.



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76. What are the three major threat categories of species? Describe with examples.



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77. Differentiate between two stages of metabolism.



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78. Define the following terms: Phylum



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79. Define the following terms: Phylum



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80. Define the following terms Class



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81. Define the following terms Family



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82. Define the following terms Order



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83. Define the following terms Genus



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84. Explain the term of obligate categories.

Discuss the various intermediate categories.



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85. Describe the various taxonomic aids.



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86. Write some advantages of binomial nomenclature



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87. Discuss the various characteristics of living beings.



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88. Living beings have a definite shape and size. The growth of an living organism is an internal and biological process controlled by protoplasm. All organisms are made up of

cells. How coordination and healing occurs in living beings?



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89. What do you understand by seed gene bank and cryopreservation?



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90. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) was established in 1969 with its headquarter at

Bombay. Name few important project taken over by them.



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91. In India, tropical rain forest occur in

- A. Jammu Kashmir
- B. Andamane
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer:



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92. The Central Wildlife Board was established
in

A. 1951

B. 1955

C. 1968

D. 1970

Answer:



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93. When was Project Tiger Act launched by our government ?

A. 1989

B. 1975

C. 1973

D. 1968

Answer:



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94. The total number of species, that are known and described range between:

- A. 0.5 -1.0 million
- B. 1.1-1.2 million
- C. 1.7-1.8 million
- D. 2.5-3.0 million

Answer:



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95. The timing of seasonal activities of plants in relation to change environmental condition is termed as

- A. Dendrochronology
- B. Biological clock
- C. Lapse rate
- D. Phenology

Answer:



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96. The wildlife (protection) act 1972 was first amended in

A. 1991

B. 1995

C. 2001

D. 2007

Answer:



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97. IUCN stands for

- A. Indian Union for Conseration of Nature
- B. International Union for Conservation of
Nature
- C. Indian Union for Chemical Nomenclature

D. International Union for Conservation of
Nutrients

Answer:



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98. The Indian rhinoceros is a natural inhabitant of which one of the Indian states?

A. Uttarkhand

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Himachal Pradesh

D. Assam

Answer:



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99. An example of ex situ conservation is

A. National Park

B. Seed Bank

C. Wildlife Sanctuary

D. Sacred Groove

Answer:



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100. A location with luxuriant growth of lichens on the trees indicates that the

- A. Trees are very healthy
- B. Trees are heavily infested
- C. Location in highly polluted

D. Location is not polluted.

Answer:



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101. The organisation which has published "Red Data Book" is

A. ICFRE

B. IUCN

C. UNEP

D. WWF

Answer:



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102. New Systematics introduced by Sir Julian Huxley is also called:

A. Phenetics

B. Cladistics

C. Biosystematics

D. Numerical taxonomy

Answer:



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103. Systema Naturae was written by:

A. Linnaeus

B. Aristotle

C. Hippocrates

D. Darwin

Answer:



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104. Binomial nomenclature was issued in:

- A. Systema Naturae
- B. Genera Platanium
- C. Genera Animalium
- D. Historia Plantarium

Answer:



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105. Systematic botany means:

A. System analysis

B. Systematic arrangement of organs of plants

C. Systematic study of plants dealing with identification

D. Naming and classification study of plants in garden.

Answer:



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106. The basic unit of classification is

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Family

D. Phylum

Answer:



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107. The word 'taxonomy' was coined by

- A. De Candolle
- B. Bentham and Hooker
- C. Linnaeus
- D. Huxley

Answer:



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108. The framework system of classification in which various taxonomic categories are arranged in order of logical sequence is called

- A. Systematics
- B. Classification
- C. Hierarchy
- D. Taxon

Answer:



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109. Scientific study of diversity of organisms and their evolutionary relationships is called

A. Morphology

B. Anatomy

C. Taxonomy

D. Systematics

Answer:



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110. Select the incorrect statement.

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

B. Order is the assemblage of genera which exhibit a few similar characters

C. Cat and dog are included in the same family Felidae.

D. Binomial nomenclature was introduced
by Carolus Linnaeus

Answer:



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111. Which of the 4 names are correctly written
as per rules of binomial nomenclature?

A. SOLANUM MELONGENA

B. Solanum melongena

C. Solanum Melongena

D. solanum melongena

Answer:



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112. Which of the following is correctly matched with its particular taxonomic category?

A. Triticum aestivum - Species

B. Fishes-Pisces-Phylum

C. Man-Primate-Family

D. Mango-Sapindales-Class

Answer:



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113. The formation of two species from one ancestral species is known as

A. convergent evolution

B. Phyletic evolution

C. Alloparty

D. Divergent evolution.

Answer:



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114. Who gave the nomenclature according to which humans are called Homo sapiens?

A. Darwin

B. Mendel

C. Aristotle

D. Linnaeus

Answer:



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115. Nomenclature is governed by certain universal rules. Which one of the following is contrary to the rules of nomenclature?

A. Biological names can be written in any language.

B. The first word in a biological name represents the genus name, and the second is a specific epithet

C. The names are written in Latin and are italicised

D. When written by hand, the names are to be underlined.

Answer:



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116. Mention the main factor for maximum biodiversity in tropical rain forests.



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117. Give the full form of IUCN.



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118. What do you mean by sacred groves. Name such groves in Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.



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119. When and where was Earth Summit held?



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120. Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Taxonomy	(a) Order
(ii) Primata	(b) Descending arrangement of categories
(iii) Julian Huxley (1940)	(c) <i>Solanum</i>
(iv) Hierarchy	(d) Carolus Linnaeus
(v) Brinjal and potato	(e) Kingdom
(vi) Father of binomial nomenclature	(f) de Candolle (1813)
(vii) Highest category	(g) New Systematics
	(h) John Ray



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121. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are

true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: In wildlife conservation, there is no need to conserve micro-organisms. Reason : Micro-organisms are not of much importance to mankind

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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122. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are

true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Rate of extinction of wildlife has become rapid in the last one hundred years.

Reason: Unplanned human activities like population explosion, deforestation, industrialization, hunting etc. have destroyed the natural habitats of many spp. of wildlife.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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123. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required

to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Golden langur is a vulnerable species. Reason: Their number has reduced and their natural habitat is also disturbed.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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124. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four

responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: For the management of wildlife, environmental pollution must be checked.

Reason: Environment provides the life supporting systems to wildlife.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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125. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four

responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: National parks have been set up to protect wildlife. Reason: Biosphere reserves have greater importance than the national parks.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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126. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four

responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion. High yielding variety of rice was produced in India by introduction of dwarfing genes called Dee-goo-woo-gen from Taiwan.

Reason: High yielding variety of wheat was produced from dwarfing genes of Norin-10 from Japan in India.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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127. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required

to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: In potato tubers stem is edible.

Reason : Potato tubers are full of stored food material which bear leaves and fruits on them.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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128. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four

responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Cotton and jute are fibre yielding plants. Reason: Cotton is obtained from seed hair (lint) and jute fibres are obtained from stalks of retted jute.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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129. These questions consist of two statement each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four

responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: With few exception, tropics more species than temperature or polar areas.

Reason: Species diversity decrease as we move away from the equator towards the poles.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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130. Some yeast, sugar and water are mixed in a test-tube. The diagram shows the test-tube at the start and after one hour. Which process causes this change?

A. Growth

B. Irritability

C. Reproduction

D. Respiration

Answer:



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131. Excretion, irritability and reproduction are characteristics of

A. All animals and plants

B. Animals only

C. Plants only

D. Some animals and some plants only

Answer:



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132. Which one of the following functions is carried out by green plants but not by animals?

A. Excretion

B. Growth

C. Photosynthesis

D. Respiration

Answer:



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133. Figure shows how fish react when the glass on one side of an aquarium tank is tapped with a finger.



What

characteristics of living organisms does the demonstrate?

- A. Excretion and movement
- B. Excretion and nutrition
- C. Growth and irritability
- D. Irritability and movement.

Answer:



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134. Which is correct hierarchical sequence?

A. Phylum, class, order, family

B. Phylum, divisions, family, class

C. Genus, species, order, family

D. Division order, class, genus.

Answer:



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135. A group of related genera represent

A. Species

B. Taxa

C. Order

D. Family

Answer:



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136. Scientific study of diversity of organisms and their evolutionary relationships is called

- A. systematics
- B. Anatomy
- C. Taxonomy
- D. Morphology

Answer:



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137. Botanical gardens provide

- A. Natural Habitat to wildlife
- B. Beautiful area for recreation
- C. Ex-situ conservation of germplasm
- D. Repository of tropical plants

Answer:



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138. Which one has a real existence?

A. Kingdom

B. Phylum

C. Genus

D. Species

Answer:



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139. 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

D. Interaction with environment and
progressive evolution

Answer:



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140. New Systematics introduced by Sir Julian Huxley is also called:

- A. Biosystematic
- B. Phenetics
- C. Cladistics
- D. Numerical taxonomy

Answer:



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141. Where is the largest Herbarium of India?

- A. Lloyd Botanical Garden, Darjeeling
- B. Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur
- C. National botanical Garden, Lucknow
- D. Forest Research institue, Dehradun

Answer:



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142. A condition in which body's internal environment remain nearly constant is called:

- A. Hematoma
- B. Haemopoiesis
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Hemostasis

Answer:



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143. Which one is taxonomic aid for identification of plants and animals based on similarities and dissimilarities

A. Flora

B. Keys

C. Monographs

D. catalogues

Answer:



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144. nigrum is one of the species of genus:

A. Mangifera

B. Solanum

C. Triticium

D. Pisum

Answer:



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145. Binomial nomenclature was proposed by

A. Bauhin

B. Linnaeus

C. Huxely

D. de Vires

Answer:



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146. Royal Botanical Garden, kew is located in

A. Germany

B. France

C. England

D. India.

Answer:



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147. Which taxonomic aid give comprehensive information about a taxon

A. Taxonomic key

B. Herbarium

C. Flora

D. Monograph

Answer:



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148. The basic unit of taxonomy is:

A. Class

B. Order

C. Genus

D. Species

Answer:



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149. Which is not correct

A. herbarium houses dried, pressed and preserved plant specimens

- B. Botanical gardens have collection of living plants for reference
- C. Museum has collection of photographs of plants and animals
- D. Key is taxonomic aid for identification of specimens

Answer:



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150. Taxon is the unit of:

A. Order

B. Genus

C. Species

D. Taxonomy

Answer:



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151. What is a Monograph ?



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152. Couplet in Taxonomic key means..... .



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153. Find out the odd one Family, Class, Taxon,
Phylum



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154. Find out the odd one Indica, Ficus,
Mangifera, Brassica



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155. Find out the odd one Plantae, Chordata,
Tracheophyta, Eucalyptus



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156. Which of the following cover the greater number of organisms: Family or Phylum



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157. Which of the following cover the greater number of organisms: Family or Order



Watch Video Solution

158. Which of the following cover the greater number of organisms: Class or Phylum



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159. The basic unit of classification is



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160. What is biological diversity?



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



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162. Discuss the advantages of hierarchical system of classification.



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163. Mention three characteristics which distinguish living beings from non-living.



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164. How can we relate metabolism with growth?



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165. Do you consider a person in comma living on dead?



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



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167. Illustrate the taxonomical hierarchy with suitable examples of a plant and a animal.



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168. Why biologists do not favour common names?



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169. Write briefly about flora, monograph and manual.



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170. Differentiate classical taxonomy and modern taxonomy.



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Example

1. Why are living organisms classified?



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



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





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4. What do we learn from identification of individuals and populations?



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5. Given below is the scientific name of Mango. Identify the correctly written name.



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6. Given below is the scientific name of Mango.

Identify the correctly written name.



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



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8. Can you identify the correct sequence of taxonomical categories? `Species - Order -

Phylum - Kingdom



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9. Can you identify the correct sequence of taxonomical categories?

Genus → *Species* → *Order* → *Kingdom*



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10. Try to collect all the currently accepted meanings for the word 'species'. Discuss with

your teacher the meaning of species in case of higher plants and animals on one hand, and bacteria on the other hand.



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11. Define and understand the following terms:

Phylum



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12. Define and understand the following terms:

Class



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13. Define and understand the following terms:

Family



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14. Define and understand the following terms:

Order



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15. Define and understand the following terms:

Genus



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



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17. Illustrate the taxonomical hierarchy with suitable examples of a plant and a animal.



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18. 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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19. Which of the following suffices used for units of classification in plants indicates a taxonomic category of family?

A. – $A \leq s$

B. – *Onae*

C. – *ACEAE*

D. – *Ae*

Answer:



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20. The term systematics refers to

A. Identifications and classification of plants and animal

B. Nomenclature and identification of plants animals

C. Diversity of kinds of organisms and their relationship

D. Different kinds of organisms and their classification

Answer:



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21. A 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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22. Taxonomic unit 'Phylum' in the classification of animals is equivalent to which hierarchical level in the classification of plants:

A. Class

B. Order

C. Division

D. Family

Answer:



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23. Botanical gardens and zoological parks have

- A. Collection of endemic living species only
- B. Collection of exotic living sepecies only
- C. collection of endemic and exotic living species

D. Collection of only local plants and animals.

Answer:



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

A. Monographs

B. Flora

C. Both a & b

D. None of these

Answer:



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25. 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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26. 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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27. Match the following

(A) Family	i. <i>tuberosum</i>
(B) Kingdom	ii. Polymoniales
(C) Order	iii. <i>Solanum</i>
(D) Species	iv. Plantae
(E) Genus	v. Solanaceae

Options:

(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



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28. 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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29. What does ICZN stand for?



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30. Couplet in Taxonomic key means..... .



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31. What is a Monograph ?





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32. Amoeba multiplies by mitotic cell division.

Is this phenomena growth or reproduction?

Explain.



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33. Define metabolism.



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



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35. 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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36. 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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37. International (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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38. 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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39. 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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40. What is the difference between flora, fauna and vegetation? *Eichhornia crassipes* is called as an exotic species while *Rauwolfia serpentina* is an endemic species in India. What do these terms exotic and endemic refers?



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41. A plant may have different names in different regions of the country or world. How

do botanists solve this problem?



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42. Brinjal and Potato belong to the same genus *Solanum* but to two different species.

What defines them as separate species?



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

organelles. Justify.



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



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



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46. 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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47. *Brassica campestris* linn

Give the common name of the plant.



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48. *Brassica campestris* linn

What do the first two first two parts of the name denote?



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49. *Brassica campestris* linn

Why are they written in italics?



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50. *Brassica campestris* linn

What is the meaning of linn written at the end of the name?



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51. 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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52. 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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53. 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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54. Metabolism is a defining features of all living organisms without exception. Isolated metabolic reactions in vitro are not living things but surely living reactions. Comment.



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55. Do you consider a person in comma living on dead?



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56. What is the similarity and dissimilarity between "whole moong dal" and "broken moong dal" in terms of respiration and growth? Based on these parameters classify them.



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57. Who coined the term taxonomy?



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58. Who coined the term species?



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59. Who is classical taxonomist?



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60. Mention the number of plants and animals described by Linnaeus.



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61. In which organism, the reproduction is synonymous with growth?



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62. How is diversity in living world related to taxonomy?



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63. Who developed the concept of new systematics?



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64. Expand ICZN.



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65. Name the steps in process of taxonomy.



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66. Write examples of two species, each belonging to the same genus.



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67. How Amoeba, Planaria and Hydra reproduce?



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68. What do you mean by typological concept of systematics?



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69. Define category ad hierarchy.



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70. 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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