



BIOLOGY

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TAXONOMY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY

Textbook Questions And Answers Mcq

1. Specimen derived from non-original collection serves as the nomenclatural type,

when original specimen is missing . It is known as.

A. Holotype

B. Neotype

C. Isotype

D. Paratype

Answer: b



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2. Phylogenetic classification is the most favoured classification because it reflects

- A. Comparative Anatomy
- B. Number of flowers produced
- C. Comparative cytology
- D. Evolutionary relationships

Answer: d



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3. The taxonomy which involves the similarities and dissimilarities among the immune system of different taxa is termed as

- A. Chemotaxonomy
- B. Molecular systematics
- C. Serotaxonomy
- D. Numerical taxonomy

Answer: c



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4. Which of the following is a flowering plant with nodules containing filamentous nitrogen fixing micro-organisms?

A. *Crotalaria juncea*

B. *Cycas revoluta*

C. *Cicer arietinum*

D. *Casuarina equisetifolia*

Answer: d



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5. Flowers are zygomorphic in _____.

A. Cerropegia

B. Thevetia

C. Datura

D. Solanum

Answer: d



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Textbook Questions And Answers Answer The Following Questions

1. What is the role of national gardens in conserving biodiversity-discuss



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2. Where will you place the plants which contain two cotyledons with cup shaped thalamus?



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3. How do molecular markers work to unlock the evolutionary history of organisms?



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4. Give the floral characters of *Clitoria ternatea*.



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5. How will you distinguish Solanaceae members from Liliaceae members?



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Other Important Questions And Answers Mcq

1. 18th International Botanical congress was held at

A. London, UK

B. Melbourne, Australia

C. Newyork, U.S.A

D. Sydney, Australia

Answer: B



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2. The lowest of classification is:

A. Genus

B. Kingdom

C. species

D.

Answer: C



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3. Flora is the term used for:

A. the document of all plant species

B. the document of single species in a given geographic area.

C. the document of only endomic species
of plants in a given area.

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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4. The first botanical garden was established
by Theophrastus at:

A. London

B. Sydney

C. Athens

D. Singapore

Answer: C



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5. The largest botanical garden is in _____.

A. Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkata, India

B. Botanical Garden at Athens

C. National Botanical Garden, Lucknow,
India

D. Royal Botanical Garden Kew, England

Answer: D



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6. Who is the father of Taxonomy?

A. E.K. Janaki Ammal

B. Carolus Linnaeus

C. Heywood

D. Theophrastus

Answer: B



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7. Plants with one stamen are grouped under:

A. Tetrandria

B. Diandria

C. Monandria

D. Pentandria

Answer: C



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8. The family coniferae is included under the class:

A. Dicotyledonae

B. Monocotyledonae

C. Gymnospermae

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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9. Chemotaxonomy is mainly based on:

A. The chemical characters of the plant

B. the morphological

C. The phylogenetic characters of the plant

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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10. The classification based on the characters of chromosome, such as number, size, morphology and behaviour during meiosis is known as:

A. Serotaxonomy

B. Chemotaxonomy

C. karyotaxonomy

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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11. RAPD (Random amplified polymorphic DNA)

is a method:

A. to identify the morphomatic character of

a plant

B. to identify specific regions of DNA

C. to identify genetic sequence of a plant

D. to identify genetic markers using a randomly synthesised primer

Answer: D



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12. The genetic sequence used to identify a plant is known as _____.

A. DNA tags

B. Polymorphic DNA

C. Fragment of DNA

D. Genome

Answer: A



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13. Metformin used for treatment of diabetes

is exacted from:

A. *Hibiscus rosasinensis*

B. *Galega officinalis*

C. *Arachis hypogea*

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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14. Earlier classification emphasized on:

A. Reproductive characters

B. Vegetative characters

C. both

D. Anatomical characters

Answer: C



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15. Naming a plant is called:

A. systematic botany

B. Taxonomy

C. nomenclature

D. Cytology

Answer: C



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16. Bentham and Hooker's classification is:

A. Phylogenetic system of classification

B. artificial system of classification

C. natural system of classification

D. sexual system of classification

Answer: C



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17. Carolus Linnacus proposed classification based on:

A. Artificial system

B. natural system

C. phylogenetic system

D. modern system

Answer: A



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18. The largest group of plant kingdom is

A. Cryptogams

B. Angiosperms

C. Gymnosperms

D. phanerogams

Answer: B



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19. Number of volumes in genera plantorum

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

Answer: B



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20. The family gnetaceae is included under

A. monochlamydae

B. monotyledons

C. dicotyledons

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D



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21. Bentham and Hooker are associated with

- A. Indian botanical garden
- B. Royal botanical garden
- C. American botanical garden
- D. French botanical garden

Answer: B



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22. The division of angiosperme is achieved by:

A. floral characters

B. anatomy

C. physiology

D. ecology

Answer: A



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23. Classification of plants into different groups is known as:

A. Morphology

B. Physiology

C. Pathology

D. plant taxonomy

Answer: D



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24. Syngenesious anthers and epipetalous stamens are found in:

A. Liliaceae

B. malvaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. compositae

Answer: D



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25. Synandrous condition is common in the family:

A. Lumbelliferae

B. Rosaceae

C. malvaceae

D. cucurbitaceae

Answer: D



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26. Polyadelphous condition is found in:

A. Leguminaceae

B. rutaceae

C. compositae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: B



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27. Indefinite stamens are characteristic of the family:

A. malvaceae

B. graniceae

C. labiatac

D. cruciferae.

Answer: A



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28. Classical taxonomy is also termed

A. B taxonomy

B. systematics

C. description and taxonomy

D. experimental taxonomy

Answer: C



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29. Pulses

A. Cluster bean

B. *Arachis hypogea*

C. Cowpea

D. *Mucunapruriens*

Answer: C



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30. Medicinal plants

A. Cluster bean

B. *Arachis hypogea*

C. Cowpea

D. *Mucunapruriens*

Answer: D



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31. Food and plants

A. Cluster bean

B. *Arachis hypogea*

C. Cowpea

D. Mucunapruriens

Answer: A



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32. Oil plants

A. Cluster bean

B. Arachis hypogea

C. Cowpea

D. Mucunapruriens

Answer: B



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33. FAO declared the year for pulses as:

A. 2017

B. 2015

C. 2018

D. 2016

Answer: D



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Other Important Questions And Answers Short Answers

1. Define Taxonomy.



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2. Define genus



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3. What are the types of species?



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4. Distinguish between anamorph and telomorph.



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5. Write common name and scientific name of 10 different plants around your home.



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6. What is holotype?



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7. What is Flora? Explain the types.



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8. Give examples of International Botanical Gardens.



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9. What is chemotaxonomy?



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10. What are the aims of chemotaxonomy?



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11. What is serotaxonomy?



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12. What is meant by DNA barcodes?



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13. What is cladistics?



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14. What is meant by monadelphous stamens?



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15. Mention any two oil plants with their scientific name.



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16. Mention any two medicinal plants with their useful parts of the plant



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17. What is meant by scapigerous Inflorescence?



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18. List out the economic importance of plants & their uses of Liliaceae.



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19. Write three binomial names of ornamental plants in Fabaceae family.



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20. What is meant by root nodule?



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Other Important Questions And Answers Answer In Brief

1. List the differences between taxonomy and systematics.



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2. What is Botanical nomenclature? Explain the international code of botanical

nomenclature.



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3. Mention any three roles of Botanical gardens.



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4. What are the uses of herbarium.



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5. Explain Bentham and Hooker system of classification?



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6. Define karyotaxonomy.



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7. What is RFLP?



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8. Write the significance of molecular taxonomy.



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9. Write the diagnostic features of Solanaceae family.



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10. Draw the Floral diagram and write the Floral formula of *Datura Metel*.



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11. Write down the floral formula of the following plants.

(ii) *Solanum nigrum*



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12. Describe the Floral characters of *Allium cepa* with a neat floral diagram.



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**Other Important Questions And Answers Answer
In Detail**

1. Write short notes on concept of species



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2. Describe the method of preparation of herbarium specimen.

(i) Plant Collection:



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3. Describe the method of preparation of herbarium specimen.

(ii) Documentation of field site data:



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4. Describe the method of preparation of herbarium specimen.

(iii) Preparation of plant specimen:



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5. Describe the method of preparation of herbarium specimen.

(iv) Mounting herbarium specimen:



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6. Describe the method of preparation of herbarium specimen.

(v) Herbarium label:



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7. Describe the method of preparation of herbarium specimen.

(vi) Protection of herbarium sheets against mold and insects:



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8. What are the uses of molecular taxonomy?



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9. Write short notes on cladistic analysis.



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10. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(i) Distribution:



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11. Write about the habit of Solanaceae.



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12. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(iii) Root:



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13. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(iv) Stem:



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14. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(v) Leaves:



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15. Describe the general characters of solanaceae.



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16. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(i) Distribution:



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17. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

Calyx:



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18. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

Corolla:



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19. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(x) Androecium:



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20. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(xi) Gynoecium:



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21. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(iii) Root:



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22. Explain the general characters of the family solanaceae.

(iii) Root:



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23. Write the floral formula of *Pisum sativum*.



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