



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

#### THE LIVING WORLD

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following promotes similarity among living things

- A. Classification of organisms
- B. Natural selection in different environment
- C. Inheritance from a common ancestor
- D. Homeostatic regulation.

**Answer: B**



Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following promotes similarity among living things

- A. Classification of organisms
- B. Natural selection in different environment
- C. Inheritance from a common ancestor
- D. Homeostatic regulation

**Answer: C**

 Watch Video Solution

3. Arrangement and coordination of smaller components into larger ones

is

- A. aggregation
- B. interaction

C. organisation

D. coordination

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4. Regulation of organisation occurs through**

A. flow of information

B. aggregation and interaction

C. entropy and flow of energy

D. aggregation, interaction, equilibrium and change

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Given are the defining features of living being

A. cellular organisation

B. consciousness

C. both (1) and (2)

D. none of the above

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Nothing lives for ever, yet life continues. What does it mean?

A. Death has nothing to do with the continuation of life

B. Though older die yet new are produced due to reproduction

C. Both ( 1) and (2)

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. Correct hierarchy of levels of organisation is**

A. atoms → molecules → cell → tissue → individual →  
ecosystem → biosphere

B. atoms → molecules cells → tissue → organs → individuals  
→ ecosystem → biosphere

C. atoms → molecules → cells → tissue → organs →  
individual → population → ecosystem → biosphere

D. atoms → molecule → cells → tissue → organs →  
individuals → population → community → ecosystem →  
biosphere

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. The most important characteristic of living organisms is

- A. reproduction
- B. movements
- C. growth
- D. protoplasm

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. The most important feature of all the living systems from the view point of their continuity is their capacity to

- A. utilize solar energy for metabolic activities
- B. produce gametes

C. replicate the genetic information

D. utilize oxygen to generate energy

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Most of animals at present obtain their free energy from

A. reduction of organic molecules

B. oxidation of organic molecules

C. light through photosynthesis

D. electricity and coal

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Which of the following is a Natatorial adaptation

- A. presence of adhesive discs
- B. presence of feathers on body
- C. strong shoulders
- D. streamlined body

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. Which one is concerned with the temporary adaptation

- A. phytomelanin
- B. melanin
- C. tannin
- D. anthocyanin



**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** An example of long term adaptation is

- A. hibernation
- B. melanism
- C. aestivation
- D. spines of cactus

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Volant adaptation is for

- A. swimming

B. flying

C. climbing

D. running

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**15. Match column I with column II**

Column I

Column II

(a) Long term adaptation

(i) Universe

(b) Closed system

(ii) Man

(c) Homeothermal

(iii) Cork

(d) Dead cells

(iv) Duck swimming

A. a (i), b (ii), c (iii), d (iv)

B. a (ii), b (i), c (iii), d (iv)

C. a (iii), b (iv), c (ii), d (i)

D. a (iv), b (i), c (ii), d (iii)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Living organisms share the following features except that they

- A. are formed of protoplasm
- B. can prepare food
- C. respire
- D. reproduce

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Subcellular level of body organisation is

- A. protozoans

B. porifers

C. prokaryotes

D. non living parts

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18. Highest level of organisation is**

A. population

B. ecosystem

C. community

D. biosphere

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

19. Study of ageing is called

- A. cosmology
- B. teratology
- C. gerontology
- D. senescence

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

20. A fish thrives better in an aquarium if green plants are growing in it.

This is because

- A. they can eat plants for their survival
- B. they like green surroundings
- C. they get more oxygen
- D. they inhale  $CO_2$  released by plants

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** Which of the following parasites is nonliving outside the cell of a living organism and becomes living on entering it ?

- A. Bacteria
- B. Bacteriophage
- C. Plasmodium
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** Homeostasis is

A. a tendency to change with change in environment

B. tendency to resist internal changes

C. disturbance in regulatory controls

D. plant and animal extracts used in homeopathy

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**23.** Which of the following cells in plant show totipotency

A. Xylem vessels

B. Sieve tube

C. Meristem

D. Cork cells

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Cells regulate their activity through

- A. flow of material
- B. flow of energy
- C. flow or information
- D. flow of both energy and information

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

25. Which one is example of homeostasis ?

- A. Osmoregulation in aquatic animals
- B. Increased heart beat at running
- C. Sweating during exercises and regulation of temperature



D. All the above

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**26.** Adaptations shown by birds are

- A. shape of beaks
- B. type of claws and pneumatic bones
- C. modification of fore limbs into wings
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. Adaptations significant for the evolution of species and reason of diversity are

- A. short term and heritable
- B. long term and heritable
- C. long term and nonheritable
- D. short term and non heritable

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. Heterophylly is a long term adaptation in leaves of

- A. free floating hydrophytes
- B. submerged hydrophytes
- C. rooted and floating hydrophytes
- D. none of the above

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Kangaroo shows long term adaptation by using its tail as

- A. 3rd limb
- B. 5th limb
- C. no use of tail
- D. to protect its young offspring

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** A wheat crop is ripening in the field. This shows

- A. transfer of energy

B. transformation of energy

C. entropy

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

31. A long term adaptation of having both dissected and undissected leaves occur in anaquatic plant which is

A. Limnophila

B. Sagittaria

C. Eichhornia

D. Azolla

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. A closed system is that which

- A. does not show change in entropy
- B. exports energy
- C. does not exchange materials with environment
- D. exchange materials with environment

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. What represents the steady state

- A. Intake of food materials, oxygen and water
- B. Elimination of waste materials and energy
- C. Intake of materials, energy and elimination of waste products including energy

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**34.** What is correct about energy transfer and energy transformation in living cells ?

- A. Both occur continuously
- B. Both occur discontinuously
- C. First energy transfer and then energy transformation
- D. First energy transformation and then energy transfer

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**35.** Thanatology is the science that deals with

- A. death in all its aspects
- B. solving paternity of child
- C. identification of living
- D. detection of lie

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** The animals which do not have a steady body temperature are

- A. poikilotherms
- B. eutherians
- C. stenothermals
- D. homeotherms

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**37.** The reaction involving breaking of complex compounds into simpler ones is called

- A. anabolism
- B. homeostasis
- C. metabolism
- D. catabolism

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**38.** Most of the homeostatic mechanisms operate through feed back mechanism. The best example is illustrated by



1. hormones
2. enzymes
3. vitamins
4. ribozymes

A. hormones

B. enzymes

C. vitamins

D. ribozymes

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** Homeostasis refers to

1. positive and negative feed back
2. positive feed back
3. negative feed back
4. there is no feed back

A. positive and negative feed back

B. positive feed back

C. negative feed back

D. there is no feed back

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** The total heat content/potential energy of a system is called

1. enthalpy

2. free energy

3. activation energy

4. entropy

A. enthalpy

B. free energy

C. activation energy

D. entropy

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** The first Indian awarded World Food Prize in 1987

A. Barwale

B. Anna Hazare

C. Sunderlal Bahuguna

D. MS Swaminathan

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** Choose the correct combination

(Column I, , Column II), (A. Malacology, , p reptiles), (B. Pomology, , q fu

A. A- s, B- r, C- p, D- t

B. A- p, B- r, C- q, D-t

C. A- s, B- r, C- q, D- t

D. A-t, B- s, C-q, D-p

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** Choose the correct matching regarding an institution and its location

1. National Institute of virology : Pune

2. Central Drug Res. Institute : Kasauli

3. National Institute of Nutrition : Mumbai

4. National Inst. of Communicable Diseases : Lucknow

A. National Institute of virology : Pune

B. Central Drug Res. Institute : Kasauli

C. National Institute of Nutrition : Mumbai

D. National Instt. of Communicable Dis- eases : Lucknow

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** The scientist Norman Borlaug, a plant breeder won the Nobel Prize in the field of peace for

1. green revolution

2. blue revolution

3. yellow revolution

4. white revolution

A. green revolution

B. blue revolution

C. yellow revolution

D. white revolution

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** Molecular biology is connected with study of

A. structure and function of polymers of life

B. all aspects of microbes

C. The chemical behaviour of organisms

D. the process by which molecules organised into primitive form of life

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** Bioinformatics is concerned with the application of

- A. engineering techniques in biological studies
- B. chemistry in biological phenomenon
- C. physics in knowing life processes
- D. information science in analysing biological data

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** Programmed termed as cell death is scientifically

- A. autotomy
- B. cell lysis
- C. apoptosis
- D. none of these

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** The living organisms can be undexceptionally 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 the environment and progressive evolution

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** The basic unit of classification is



A. species

B. genus

C. family

D. phylum

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

1. systematics

2. classification

3. hierarchy

4. taxon

A. systematics

B. classification

C. hierarchy

D. taxon

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** The recent branch of taxonomy is

1. karyotaxonomy (based on structure/ number and banding of chromosomes)
2. cytotaxonomy (based on cytoplasmic structures)
3. evolution of species
4. phylogeny

A. karyotaxonomy (based on structure/ number and banding of chromosomes)

B. cytotaxonomy (based on cytoplasmic structures)

C. evolution of species

D. phylogeny

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

52. Scala naturae (ladder of nature) was first theory in Biology in which all things were placed in a hierarchy. It was given by

A. Haeckel

B. Aristotle

C. Leeuwenhoek

D. Cuvier

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

53. Reason of diversity in living being is

1. mutation
2. long term evolutionary changes
3. short term evolutionary changes
4. gradual changes

- A. mutation
- B. long term evolutionary changes
- C. short term evolutionary changes
- D. gradual changes

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

54. The practical purpose of classification of living organisms is to

- A. facilitate identification of unknown organisms

B. explain the origin of living organisms.

C. trace the evolution of living organisms

D. name the living organisms

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** In early times, which types of plants were classified ?

1. medicinal

2. economical

3. aesthetic value

4. ecological value

A. medicinal

B. economical

C. aesthetic value

D. ecological value

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**56.** The term taxonomy was coined by

1. de Candolle
2. Linnaeus
3. John Ray
4. Bauhin

A. de Candolle

B. Linnaeus

C. John Ray

D. Bauhin

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. The term taxonomy in general refers to

1. classification of organisms
2. identification of organisms
3. nomenclature of organisms
4. all of the above

A. classification of organisms

B. identification of organisms

C. nomenclature of organisms

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

58. Who was first to classify plants and also wrote maximum on plants ?

A. Theophrastus

B. Linnaeus

C. Eichler

D. Lamarck

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** The basic/smallest unit of classification is

A. Species

B. Taxon

C. Category

D. Subspecies

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**



60. Linnaeus recognised how many plants in his book 'Species Plantarum' (1753) ?

- A. 5900 species
- B. 4200 species
- C. 1.7 million
- D. 5 lac

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

61. Taxonomy without phylogeny is similar to bones without flesh is the statement of

- A. Oswald Tippo
- B. Takhtajan
- C. Hutchison

D. Bentham and Hooker

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**62.** Term Species, Division and Phylum were coined by

- A. Species, by John Ray, division by Eichler and Phylum by Cuvier.
- B. Species by Cuvier, Division by Eichler and Phylum by Ray
- C. Species by Ray and Phylum and Division by Haeckel (
- D. Species and Division by Ray and Phylum by Linnaeus

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**63.** Total species living today are ..... of those living in the past

A.  $\frac{1}{10}th$

B.  $\frac{1}{20}th$

C. 10 times

D. 500 times

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** Choose the correct sequence of taxonomic categories in Linnaean Hierarchy

A. Kingdom-Phylum-Class- Order-Family-Genus-Species.

B. Division - Class - Order- Family-Tribe - Genus - Species

C. Order - Class - Tribe - Division - Family - Genus - Species

D. Phylum - Class - Tribe - Order - Family - Genus - Species

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**65.** Taxon is

- A. short term for taxonomy
- B. a group of species
- C. a classificatory (taxonomic) unit of any rank
- D. a compendium of international rules of nomenclature

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**66.** Category is

- A. a rank in hierarchy
- B. any grouping of living objects
- C. a term used interchangeable with taxon

D. a taxonomic grouping

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**67.** Intermediate category is

A. category in addition to obligate categories

B. subphylum

C. sub species

D. all of the above.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**68.** Taxon and category differ in

- A. Taxon is recognised and assigned while category is abstract.
- B. Taxon is a group of real organisms while category is a rank or level in a hierarchy
- C. Tiger or Algae is Taxon and species or division is category
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** The number of obligate categories which are always used in a taxonomic hierarchy are

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 8

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**70. Mark the odd one in the following.**

- A. Family
- B. Cohort
- C. Taxon
- D. Species

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**71. Which taxonomic category contains organisms belonging to same class but not to same family**

- A. Species
- B. Genus
- C. Order
- D. Population

**Answer: C**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**72.** Two genetically related species having distinct non overlapping geographical area are

- A. Allopatric species
- B. Sympatric species
- C. Taxonomic species
- D. Biological species

**Answer: A**



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

73. Two species having same overlapping geo graphical area but different characters is

- A. allopatric
- B. sympatric
- C. morp-hospecies
- D. sibling species

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

74. What are Mule, Tigon, Liger, Hinny ?

- A. Species
- B. Sub species

C. Hybrids

D. Categories

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

75. When the generic name is repeated in specific name of a plant, it is called

A. Synonym

B. Antonym

C. Tautonym

D. Holotype

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

76. According to binomial nomenclature, which one is incorrect ?

A. Tautonyms

B. Synonyms

C. Autonyms

D. Bionyms

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

77. Holotype is a

A. typical specimen designated by author for nomenclature and publication

B. incomplete specimen

C. unpreserve specimen

D. specimen from other locality

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**78.** In binomial nomenclature proposed by Linnaeus, every organism has

- A. two names, one Latin and other common
- B. two names, one scientific and other vernacular
- C. one scientific name, given by two scientists
- D. one scientific/biological name with two words- a genus and a species

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**79.** Binomial epithet in binomial nomenclature is

A. Genus + Species

B. Genus

C. Genus + Species + Author name

D. Genus + Species + Family

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**80.** The third name in trinomial nomenclature is

A. variety

B. subspecies

C. mutant

D. cultivar

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

81. The founder of taxonomy is Aristotle. The father of modern Taxonomy who wrote Species Plantarum and provided a basis for classification of plants, is

A. 1.de Candolle

B. 2.Linnaeus

C. 3.Bauhin

D. 4.Turner

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

82. Linnaeus, is famous for

A. 1)coining the term systematics

B. 2)introducing binomial nomenclature

C. 3)giving natural system of classification

D. 4)all of these

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**83.** Duplicate of holotype from same collection of same locality, date and same branch of plant is called

A. syntype

B. paratype

C. neotype

D. isotype

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

84. Which of the following is a category ?

A. 1.Order

B. 2.Class

C. 3.Genus

D. 4.All of these

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

85. An animal with same generic, species and subspecies name is

A. Man

B. Rat

C. Snake

D. Gorilla



**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**86.** In a scientific name, the name of author is printed in

- A. Italics
- B. Bold (Antic)
- C. Roman
- D. Capital letters

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**87.** The term animal species was coined and de- fined by

- A. Darwin

B. John Ray

C. Huxley

D. Linnaeus

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** If a biologist is to nomenclature a similar species, he will study

A. syntype

B. isotype

C. Neotype

D. paratype

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

89. Neotype is

- A. Nomenclatural type from original material
- B. Nomenclatural type when original material is missing
- C. One of the two or more specimens cited by author
- D. New species discovered by a worker

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

90. Genetic species concept was given by

- A. Lotsy
- B. Lamarck
- C. Linnaeus
- D. Huxley

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**91.** Which set of 'species' names belong to same genus?

- A. histolytica and coli
- B. gingivalis and proteus
- C. proteus and coli
- D. vivax and coli

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** True species are

- A. 1.interbreeding

B. 2.sharing the same niche

C. 3.feeding on same food

D. 4.reproductively isolated

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**93. Breeding is possible between two member of :-**

A. Order

B. family

C. genus

D. species

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

94. Nicotiana is

- A. genus
- B. species
- C. variety
- D. all of these

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

95. Sequence of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny ?

- A. mRNA
- B. rRNA
- C. tRNA
- D. DNA

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**96.** In which book, binomial nomenclature was issued by Linnaeus

- A. Historia Naturalle
- B. Systema Naturae
- C. Historia Plantarum
- D. Species Plantarum

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**97.** Phenetic classification of organisms is based on

- A. 1. dendograms based on DNA character- istics

B. 2. sexual characteristics

C. 3. the ancestral lineage of existing organisms

D. 4. observable characteristics of existing organisms

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**98. Statistical methods used in classification**

A. numerical

B. adansonian

C. phenetic

D. all the above

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



99. First time written in Binomial nomenclature was

- A. Greek
- B. English
- C. Latin
- D. Italian

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

100. The U.S. National Herbarium is situated in

- A. 1.Los Angeles
- B. 2.Hollywood
- C. 3.Washington
- D. 4.California

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**101.** The headquarter of BSI (Botanical Survey of India) is at

- A. Howrah, (Kolkata)
- B. New Delhi
- C. NBRI Lucknow (U.P)
- D. FRI Dehradun (Uttaranchal)

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Royal botanical garden is located at

- A. Kew (England)

B. Paris

C. Washington

D. Howrah

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** ICBN stands for

A. International classification of biological nomenclature

B. International code of biological nomenclature

C. International code of botanical nomenclature

D. International classification of biological naming

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

104. The places where collection of dried, pressed plant specimens mounted on paper or placed in liquid preservative are kept systematically

- A. Herbaria
- B. Museum
- C. Botanical garden
- D. Zoo

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

105. What is a botanical garden ?

- A. It is essentially a collection of living plants maintained for both pure and applied studies
- B. It is essentially a collection of plants only
- C. It is essentially the collection of rare and fossil plants

D. It is for research work

**Answer: A**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**106.** In India In a plant herbarium, mostly to arrange plants, we make use of

- A. Hutchinsoon system of classification
- B. Bentham and Hookers system
- C. Linnaeus system of classification
- D. Haeckel system of classification

**Answer: B**

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

107. Kew (England) is well known for largest of the world

- A. Plant herbarium
- B. botanical laboratory
- C. botanical garden
- D. botanical park

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

108. National Museum of Natural History located at

- A. Paris
- B. Delhi
- C. Jaipur
- D. Mexico

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** Flora of Delhi was compiled by

A. P Maheshwari

B. Roxburgh

C. JK Maheshwari

D. Father H Santpa

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** Natural History museum is situated in

A. London

B. Washington

C. Paris

D. Delhi

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**111.** Largest herbaria of the Asia is at

A. Kew

B. Sibpur

C. Chennai

D. Trombay

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



**112.** A national herbarium is that which contains plants of

- A. a region
- B. a country
- C. a locality
- D. world

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**113.** Who developed the "key" for identification of animals

- A. John Ray
- B. Goethe
- C. Cuvier
- D. Theophrastus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** The main objective of zoological park is

- A. captive breeding programme of animals
- B. providing natural habitats to animals
- C. in genetic engineering programme
- D. all the statements are correct

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**115.** BOTANICAL GARDENS

- A. beautiful area for recreation

- B. reservoir for tropical plants
- C. ex situ conservation of germplasm
- D. natural habitat for wild life

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**116.** Three phases of taxonomy, alpha, beta and omega were recognised by

- A. de candolle
- B. Julian Huxley
- C. Takhatajan
- D. Turril

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

117. The institute which encourage publication of local flora in India is

A. NBRI

B. FRI

C. BSI

D. IARI

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

118. Central National Herbarium is situated at

A. Mumbai

B. Chennai

C. Kolkata

D. Bangalore

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**119.** Which of the following taxonomic ranks contain organism most similar to one another?

- A. Genus
- B. Species
- C. Family
- D. Phylum

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**120.** National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) is located at:

A. 1)Lucknow

B. 2)Mumbai

C. 3)Kolkata

D. 4)Chennai

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**121.** Systema naturae was written by

A. 1)Linnaeus

B. 2)Aristotle

C. 3)Darwin

D. 4)de Candolle

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**122.** Who among the following is the father of botany?

- A. 1) Aristotle
- B. 2) Carolus Linnaeus
- C. 3) Robert Hooke
- D. 4) Theophrastus

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** The label of a herbarium sheet does not carry information on

- A. Date of collection
- B. Name of collector
- C. Local names

D. Height of the plant

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**124.** Match the items given in Column I with those in Column II and select the correct option given below



**Column I****Column II****(a) Herbarium****(i)** It is a place having a collection of preserved plants and animals.**(b) Key****(ii)** A list that enumerates methodically all the species found in**(c) Museum**

an area with brief description aiding identification.

**(iii)**

Is a place where dried and pressed plant specimens mounted on sheets are kept.

**(d) Catalogue****(iv)**

A booklet containing a list of characters and their alternates which are helpful in identification of various taxa.

A. (1) *a b c d*  
*iii iv i ii*B. (2) *a b c d*  
*ii iv iii i*C. (3) *a b c d*  
*iii ii i iv*D. (4) *a b c d*  
*i iv iii ii*

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**